APPENDIX I

TOTAL ARTIFACT COUNTS FROM PHASE I AND II EXCAVATIONS

	AREA A	AREA B	AREA C	AREA D
Ceramic				
redware	651	35	377	4
creamware	13	--	8	--
pearlware	143	1	11	--
whiteware	523	22	47	14
ironstone	34	7	5	--
yellowware	6	--	1	--
stoneware	8	2	8	--
tin-glazed	1	--	--	--
porcelain	22	1	5	--
pipe	28	--	17	--
unidentified	9	1	8	--
Glass				
window	1533	32	2607	1
bottle	776	21	1742	2
jar	1308	10	--	1
table	64	6	--	--
lamp	206	9	22	1
milkglass	77	10	3	1
unidentified	687	63	354	--
Architectural				
brick	295	40	460	11
glazed brick	6	1	--	--
nail				
wrought	3	--	--	--
cut	331	17	71	--
wire	117	17	2	--
staple	--	1	2	--
unidentified	1755	91	890	3
mortar	372	28	11	--
plaster	12	--	--	--
wood	99	1	3	1
unid. metal	1035	38	1604	2
Personal				
button	14	2	4	--
thimble	1	--	--	--
coin	1	--	--	--
ornament/toy	2	1	--	--

	AREA A	AREA B	AREA C	AREA D
Miscellaneous				
misc. metal	268.5	7	169	--
bone	213	6	3	--
shell	56	1	4	--
plastic	11	3	2	--
rubber	23	--	13	--
unid.	10	2	--	--
coal/cinders	197	59	50	--
mica	5	2	26	--
clinker/slag	56	--	107	--
lime	5	--	1	--
ammunition	12	--	6	--
leather	1	--	9	--
pop tops	--	--	5	--
prehistoric	3	--	1	--

APPENDIX II

INVENTORY OF THE GOODS
OF RACHEL CHANDLER
28 JULY 1838

An Inventory of the Goods and Chattels of Rachael Chandler, Late of Brandywine Hundred in the County of New Castle in Delaware, 28 July 1838:

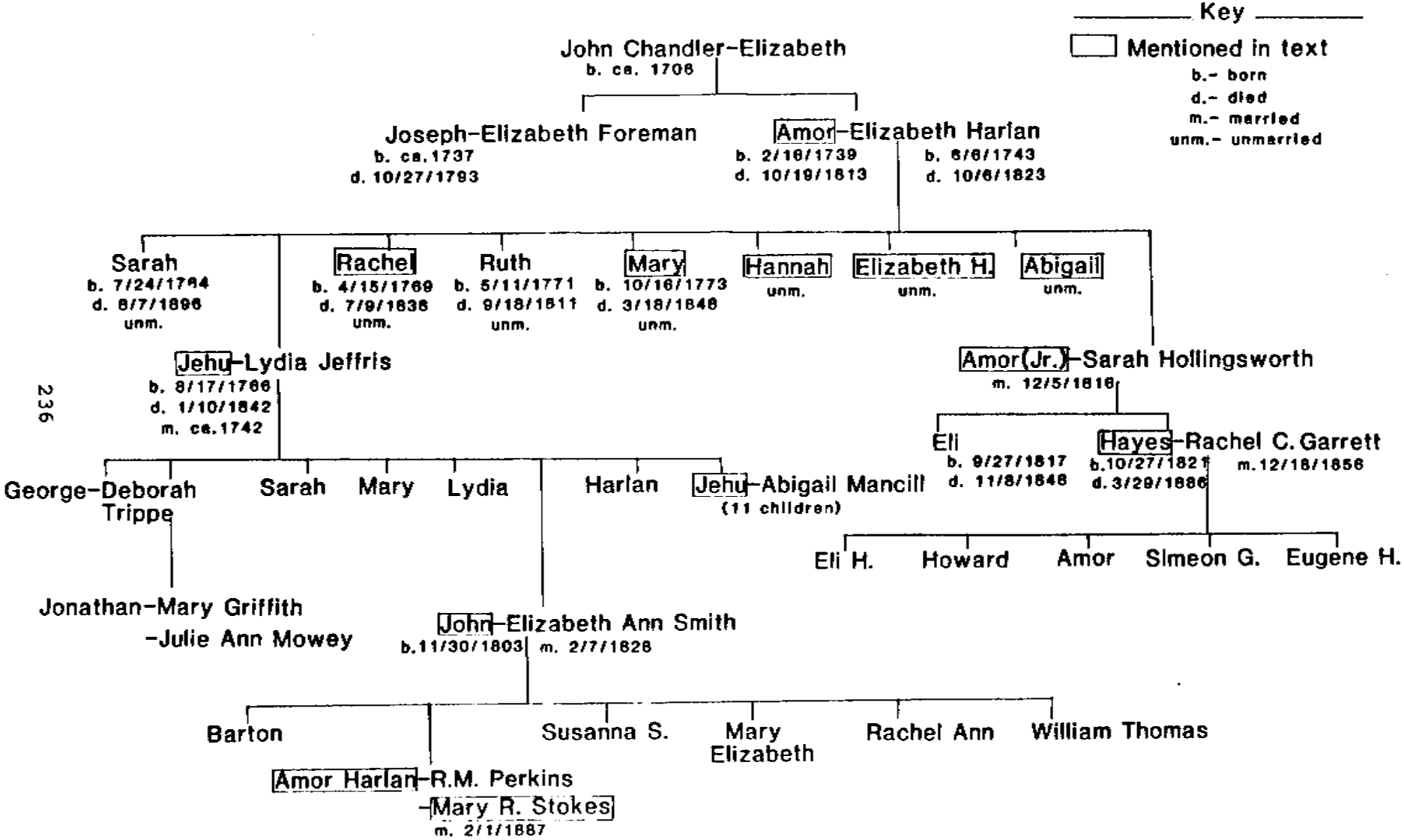
One half eagle and one ten dollar note	15.00
Six shares on the Bank of Chester County	300.00
One Portable writing desk	2.50
A pair of Mahogany [Heaureauvas] gloves	15.00
One Chi[vr]y	5.00
One bed bedstead sacken bottom	20.00
One counter pin	2.50
3 bed quilts	6.00
4 blankets	8.00
3 linen sheets	5.00
6p pillow cases	3.00
nine napkins	3.00
4 Dining Table Cloths	10.00
1 Breakfast do. do.	1.00
A set of bee curtains	4.00
A stem Table	.50
Looking glass upstairs [1.aa Too Houn 1-$2. 1-$1.00]	4.00
A 1/2 Dozen windsor chairs	3.50
do. do. do. do. downstairs	3.00
A [bee] bedsteads - downstairs	16.00
6 silver table spoons	16.00
5 tsps and sugar tongs	3.00
Silver cream jug	3.00
China teapots, cups, and saucers gilt white	1.00
do. cups, saucers and sugar bowl in blue	.75
One doz. China plates - gilt white	1.00
9 Delft plates blue	.75
2 Pitchers 1 @ .40; 1 @ .10	.50
China mug	.15
2Sauceboats	.12 1/2
3 Decanters	.50
A 1/2 gallon ornate green bottle	.25
A Breakfast table	1.50
Small chair and coffeepot of tin	.50
Brass kettle and tubs	2.00
Brass hand irons	2.00
Heavy hand iron "	1.50
Newton's work imperfect	2.00
Clarkson's on Quakerism 3 vol.	.75
Lot of Books	1.50
1/2 of riding chair	10.00
Remains old do.	3.00
1/2 hogshead brrl	.25
Hay $25 - oats = 75 hay fork box	26.00
Nos. axe	.37 1/2
2 Pigs	5.00
A Black Mare	15.00
Cow	15.00
1/2 of some corn and potatoes	1.00
Carpeting at .35 for yrds 3	10.50
2 armchairs windsor	1.25
Total	$553.15

Appraised by John Huey & Benj. Chandler
24 August 1839

APPENDIX III

SUMMARY OF CHANDLER FAMILY TREE 1706-1887

Summary of Chandler Family Tree 1706–1887



APPENDIX IV

NOTES ON SITE NUMBERS

NOTES ON SITE NUMBERS
(an example)

7NC-E-46(N-6264)

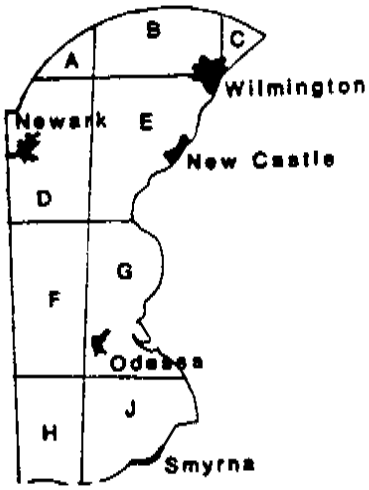
7NC-E-46

7NC-E-46	=	State Site Number
7	=	Numerical prefix identifying the state of Delaware.
NC	=	New Castle County; K = Kent County
E	=	Each county is divided into lettered divisions, letter E indicates the block in which the site is found in New Castle County, Delaware.
46	=	The 46th site recorded in block E, New Castle County Delaware.

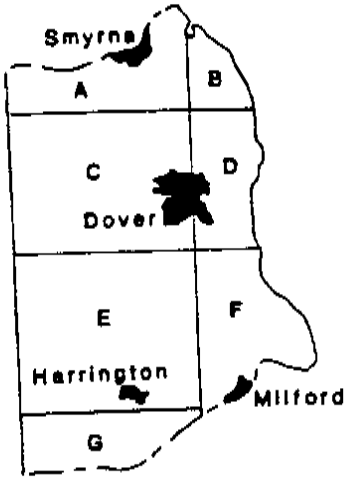
N-6264

N-6264	=	Cultural Resource Survey Number
N	=	New Castle County, Delaware; K = Kent County
6264	=	The 6264th cultural resource inventoried in New Castle County. Each cultural resource number ties into the aerial photos and management files on repository with the Delaware Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs, Dover, Delaware and/or The Island Field Museum and Research Center, South Bowers, Delaware.

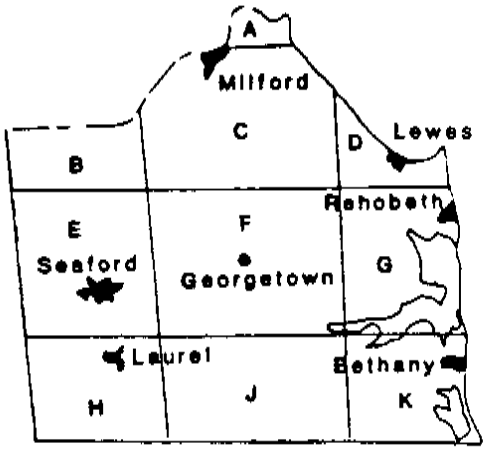
New Castle County-7NC



Kent County-7K



Sussex County-7S



APPENDIX V

GLOSSARY

GLOSSARY

Aboriginal - Prehistoric peoples in North America.

Alluvium - Deposits of gravel, sand, and soil that are caused by flowing water.

Artifact - Any object shaped or modified by man, or as a result of human activity.

Archaeology - The study of the people of the past through the recovery and analysis of the artifacts they left behind.

Assemblage - The array of contemporary objects and associations found at an archaeological site.

Auger - A large tool for boring holes deep in the ground.

Basecamp - A prehistoric dwelling site for hunter-gatherers from which resource procurement forays are made.

Biface - A stone tool that has been flaked on both sides.

Bifurcate - The dominant projectile point (6500 B.C.) is a small point with a notched base.

Cache - A collection of artifacts and/or ecofacts which has been deliberately stored for future use.

Cobble - Frequent lithic tool resource for prehistoric peoples.

Core - A piece of stone from which other pieces of stone are flaked off to make artifacts.

Cortex - Weathered exterior of a piece of lithic material, may be either vein or water-worn cortex.

Cryptocrystalline - Indistinctly crystalline; having an indistinguishable crystalline structure.

Culture - The non-biological mechanism of human adaptation.

Debitage - Waste material from the manufacture of stone tools.

Detritus - Particles of rock or other material worn or broken away from a mass, as by the action of water or glacial ice; any disintegrated material; debris.

Diagnostic Artifacts - An artifact with specific temporal or cultural significance.

Direct Percussion - Part of the lithic reduction process, a percussor is directly applied to the worked material with a sharp blow.

Fallow Field - A plowed but not planted field.

Feature - Any soil disturbance or discoloration that reflects human activity. Also, an artifact that, being too large to remove from a site, normally is recorded only; for example, house, storage pits, etc.

Field Reconnaissance - The walking of a field to examine the surface for any artifacts, architectural remains, or obvious archaeological features.

Flake - A piece of waste material from the manufacture of stone tools, caused by percussion or pressure applied to the object by an external agent (e.g. hammerstone, antler pressure flaker); flake itself may be further utilized as a tool (see "Debitage").

Historic - The time period after the appearance of written records. In the New World, this generally refers to the time period after the beginning of European settlement at approximately 1600 A.D.

Holocene - The latest division of the Quarternary period, which commenced around 12,000 B.P.

Hundred - A subdivision of some English and American counties.

Inidrect Percussion - In the lithic reduction process, a punch is held against the worked material and the punch is struck a sharp blow with a percussor.

In Situ - In the original place.

Intestate - A person whodieswithout making a will.

Interface - A surface regarded as the common boundary of two bodies or spaces.

Lithic - Pertaining to or consisting of stone.

Loam - A loose soil composed of approximately equal parts clay, silt and sand, especially a kind containing organic matter and of great fertility.

Locus - A predicted archaeological site locality.

Macro-band Base Camp - For a hunter-gatherer society, an archaeological site one hectare or larger in area characterized by a wide variety of tool types, abundant ceramics, semi-subterranean house structures, storage pit features, and abundant debitage from tool manufacture and reduction.

Mega Fauna - A number of species of presently extinct mammals including mammoths and mastadons.

Mesic Forest - A vegetation pattern characterized by relatively wet-adapted plant species, such as oak and hemlock forests.

Micro-band - A component of macroband, perhaps one or two extended families, which periodically operates independently of the macroband group.

Orphans Court Records - The County Court responsible for the welfare of orphans when a father died without a will. Orphans Court watched over the estate until the children (if any) reached majority. A guardian was appointed by the Court, who was to make periodic returns of the estate to the Court. When the youngest heir came of age, then the property could be divided among the heirs. These court records are filled with information regarding income property, education, repairs of houses and outbuildings, contracts, and other useful material about eighteenth and nineteenth century life.

Pleistocene - A division of the geologic Quarternary Period, which began around 2.3 to 3 million years ago and is associated with rapid homonid evolution from Australipithicinae to Homo sapiens sapiens.

Plowzone - In a plowed field, the upper layer of organic soil which is continually reworked by the plow. In the Middle Atlantic region this is about 8-12 inches.

Posthole - A hole dug in the ground into which a post is placed.

Postmold - The organic stain in the ground which is left by a decayed wooden post. Postmold stain may occur inside of posthole stain on an archaeological site.

Prehistoric - The time period before the appearance of written records. In the New World this generally refers to indigenous, pre-Contact societies.

Probate - The official proving of a will as authentic or valid.

Projectile Point - Strictly speaking, a biface attached to the head of an airborne item of weaponry, like an arrow or a thrown dart; frequently used indiscriminately when referring to any biface.

Ranked Society - A society in which there is unequal access to the higher status categories; many people who are qualified for high status positions are unable to achieve them.

Sherd - A piece of broken pottery.

Slag - The byproduct of the incomplete combustion of coal, particularly soft coal. Commonly known as "clinkers".

Soil Horizon - Soils are divided in 3 horizons, which reflect different kinds of chemical and physical processes that have resulted from changing climatic conditions.

Stratigraphy - The examination of the soil layering on an archaeological site; the characteristics of each individual stratum and its relationship to others in the sequence is critical to understanding the temporal and spatial characteristics of the site.

Strata - The various layers of human or geological origin which comprise archaeological sites.

Subsurface - Below the surface, not visible from the surface.

Transect Sampling - A means of archaeological research design in which the sampling element is a square or rectangular grid.

Uniface - A stone tool that has been flaked only on one side.