PHASE II SITE INVESTIGATIONS

This section of the report describes the Phase II research undertaken in the project area. Phase II site investigations were conducted to determine the National Register eligibility of the sites located by the Phase I Survey. The criteria for this evaluation are those of the Department of the Interior for reviewing nomination to the National Register of Historic Places (36 CFR 60). Determination of National Register eligibility were completed through Phase II excavations and background research as part of the compliance process under section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Phase II testing consisted of the systematic excavation of 3 X 3 ft test units and measured test trenches to determine the contextual integrity and limits of sites. Additional grids of shovel tests were also excavated to sample yard areas and identify artifact distribution patterns. All excavations were located and labelled according to datum stakes established during the Phase I Survey. Phase II research also included intensive archival research, particularly of deed and census records. Phase II Survey was not conducted on sites that were found to be heavily disturbed and therefore not potentially National Register eligible by Phase I testing. A summary of the sites located during the Phase I testing is given in Table 3. The compliance status of each site is also noted.

Only one of the three sites identified by the Phase I survey was not subject to Phase II research. This site was the Sauber

TABLE 3

STATUS OF ALL SITES LOCATED BY PROJECT

CRS #	Site # and Name	Status
N569.1	7NC-B-18 J. Chandler/Highfield Blacksmith Shop	Phase I/II testing completed
N-10955	7NC-B-19 A. Chandler/Galbreth Store and Post Office	Phase I/II testing completed
N-11074	7NC-B-20 Sauber House Site	Phase I testing completed

House Site (N-11074; 7NC-B-20) located by background research and Phase I test excavations in Area B. This site was determined by Phase I excavations to be heavily disturbed. No intact structural remains were located and evidence of contextual mixing and colluvial action were found. The Sauber House site was therefore determined not to be eligible for National Register nomination.

A. CHANDLER/GALBRETH SITE (N-10955, 7NC-B-19) (Area A) (Figure 23)

The A. Chandler/Galbreth site is located along the east side of Beaver Valley Road south of Beaver Creek and is roughly bisected by the proposed ROW. The site has two primary components, the remains of a mid-to-late nineteenth century store and post office built by Amor Chandler (component 1) and an early twentieth century house built by T.A.R. Galbreth (component 2).

The limits of the A. Chandler/Galbreth site (N-10955; 7NC-B-19) as indicated by the Phase I and II Survey are shown in Figure 23. The proposed ROW is also shown in this figure. The site

extends from approximately 280 feet south of Beaver Creek along the east side of Beaver Valley Road to approximately 360 feet south of the creek and the end of terrace 2. These limits are based on the distribution of structurally-related artifacts within the original series of tests excavated by the Phase I survey and the extensive tests and background research completed by the Phase II survey. These limits also correspond to those suggested by background research, in particular deed research that shows the southern limit of the A. Chandler/Galbreth property to be approximately 400 feet south of Beaver Creek. Summaries of all the deed transactions for the A. Chandler/Galbreth site are given in Tables 4-6.

TABLE 4

SUMMARY OF DEED TRANSACTIONS FOR THE
A. CHANDLER/GALBRETH PROPERTY, 1699-1814

Transaction	Date	Deed Reference
Wm. Pennto the Pennsylvania Land Company	11 August 1699	De. Co. Pa. Deed B-2-329; NCD T-1-216
Pa. Land Co. to William Hicklen	13-14 March 1722	NCD G-1-387
William Hicklen to his son William	9 March 1735	NCD X-1-210
William Hicklen (Jr.) to his son Joshua Hicklen	25 August 1801	NCC Will, 25 August 1801
Joshua Hicklen to his brother John Hicklen	1814	NCD O-3-490
John Hicklen to Amor Chandler	[4 June 1814]	NCD Q-8-40

TABLE 5

SUMMARY OF DEED TRANSACTIONS FOR THE A. CHANDLER/GALBRETH PROPERTY, 1814-1888

Transaction	Date	Deed Reference
John Hicklen to Amor Chandler	[4 June 1814]	NCD Q-8-40
Amor Chandler to his children Jehu, Amor, Rachel, Mary, Elizabeth, and Abigail	19 Oct. 1813	Intestate Laws of De.; NCD T-3-9, NCD V-3-230
Amor Chandler (Jr.) to his sisters Rachel, Mary, Hannah, Elizabeth, and Abigail	13 April 1814	NCD T-3-9
Rachel, Mary, Hannah, Elizabeth, and Abigail Chandler to brother Amor Chandler (Jr.)	13 April 1814	NCD V-3-230
Jehu, Mary, and Hannah Chandler to brother Amor Chandler (Jr.)		NCD A-5-149
Rachel Chandler to siblings Jehu, Mary, and Hannah to Amor Chandler (Jr.)	9 July 1838	Intestate Laws of De.; NCD G-5-283
Jehu, Mary, and Hannah Chandler to brother Amor Chandler (Jr.)	1 Dec. 1838	NCD G-5-283
Amor Chandler (Jr.) to his son Hayes Chandler	27 June 1863	Intestate Laws of Delaware; NCD Y-9-221
Hayes Chandler to William E. and wife Margaret Butler	1 April 1873	NCD Y-9-221
William and Margaret Butler to Amor H. and wife Mary Chandler	10 Feb. 1877	NCD W-10-242
Amor H. and Mary Chandler to William S. Stokes	30 August 1888	NCD G-14-383

TABLE 6

SUMMARY OF DEED TRANSACTIONS FOR THE A. CHANDLER/GALBRETH SITE, 1888-PRESENT

Amor H. and Mary Chandler to William S. Stokes	30 August 1888	NCD G-14-383
William S. Stokes to George W. Goodley and wife Amanda W.	1 May 1889	NCD R-14-151
George W. and Amanda W. Goodley to William S. Hilles	11 June 1896	NCD E-17-529
William S. Hilles to George H. and wife Lucy E. Foster	12 Feb. 1897	NCD H-17-506
George H. and Lucy E. Foster to Thomas A. R. Galbreth	5 June 1900	NCD G-18-337
Thomas A. R. Galbreth to son Willard T. and wife Ella W. Galbreth, and daughters Harriet Hinkson and Eva Moore	21 Feb. 1939	Intestate laws of De.; NCD N-41-103
Willard T. and Ella W. Galbreth, Harriet Hinkson and husband W. Thomas Hinkson to Woodlawn Trustees	23 August 1939	NCD N-41-103

The A. Chandler/Galbreth property was originally part of Rockland Manor, a huge 4,120 acre tract created by William Penn in 1682. Two thousand acres of the Rockland tract, including all of the Beaver Valley area, was sold to the Pennsylvania Land Company in 1699 (Delaware County, Pa. Deed B-2-329, NCD T-1-216). A summary of all deed transactions for the property from 1699-1814 is given in Table 4. In 1722, William Hicklen purchased 180 acres from the survivors of the original Pennsylvania Land

Company for 54 pounds (NCD G-1-337,338). Hicklen then owned approximately 262 acres including all of the study area. Hicklen then sold the entire parcel to his son William for an unspecified amount in 1735 (NCD X-1-210). Both of the Hicklens were prosperous farmers as evidenced by tax assessment records and the inventory of the estate of William Hicklen (Jr.) at his death in 1801. In 1781 and 1783 William Hicklen (Hickl[and], Hickl[a]n) was assessed 26 pounds in taxes, a substantial amount compared to other farmers in the area. In November 1801 William Hicklen (Jr.) possessed an estate valued at 850 pounds sterling.

At his death, William Hicklen split his land equally between his eldest son John and the next eldest, Joshua. (NCC Will, 25 August 1801). The house (N-567) was left to his son John. Joshua received the part of his father's land "on the North Easterly Side of the Road (Beaver Valley Road)." This parcel included the site of the A. Chandler/Galbreth property.

Joshua Hicklen then sold his part of his fathers land, approximately 34 acres to his older brother John (NCD O-3-490). William Hicklen's other son, Samuel, left for Ohio in 1809 (1809 Tax Assessment). In 1807 Joshua Hicklen possessed $81 in stock while his brother John possessed stock valued at $116 (1807 Tax Assessment).

Between 1812 and 1814, John Hicklen sold a parcel of land containing approximately 26 acres to Amor Chandler. This parcel contained the Chandler-Galbreth site (NCD Q-8-40). The transaction for this parcel was recorded in 1814, but it is likely that Amor Chandler received the land earlier as an 1813 Tax Assessment for Brandywine Hundred assessed for 26 acres

transferred from John Hicklen worth $104. Chandler was also assessed for live horses and colts worth $4.80, young cattle worth $5.30 and other livestock for a total assessment of $110 including 300 pounds of live pigs worth $6 (1813 Tax Assessment).

Amor Chandler died on October 19, 1813 and left equal portions of his estate to his six children: Jehu (the oldest), Amor (Jr.), Rachel, Mary, Elizabeth, Hannah, and Abigail. A summary of the geneology of the Chandler family in Beaver Valley at this time is given in Appendix III. The house, N-1357, was split between Amor Jr. and the five sisters. This structure is approximately 1500 feet outside of the project ROW (Figure 7). The sisters, of which Rachel was the oldest, received the northeasterly part of the house, water rights, and a 100 X 60 ft part of the garden along Beaver Valley Road. In a series of transactions in April 1814 the children traded shares between themselves, with Jehu and Amor (Jr.) purchasing most of their father's land (NCD T-3-9, V-3-230). These transactions are summarized in Table 5. Rachel and the sisters were still provided for by their father's will and lived with their brother Amor in N-1357.

By 1816, Amor Chandler (Jr.) owned 85 acres in Beaver Valley, of which 60 acres was improved land and 25 acres were "small woods land," all worth $1250 according to a tax assessment for that year. Part of this assessment was also for one stone dwelling and frame barn. This is the first reference to any structures owned by Chandler and probably refers to N-1357 and not the store (component 1 of the A. Chandler/Galbreth site). At

this time, Chandler was also assessed for livestock worth $254.50 (1816 Tax Assessment). According to store owners' lists prepared for New Castle County, Amor Chandler opened the first store in Beaver Valley sometime between 1823 and 1827. This store is component 1 of the Chandler/Galbreth site. In 1826 Chandler reported $800 of foreign goods and manufactures in his store. Chandler, however, also still farmed and was assessed for $63 for cattle and other stock in 1825 (1825 Tax Assessment).

By the mid 1830s there is evidence that Amor Chandler operated the store through others. Scharf (1888:907) states that Charles and Martin Palmer were engaged in trade at the store. This is also suggested by a list of store owners for 1831 that lists "Amor Chandler and Co." as store operators in Brandywine Hundred. At this time, Chandler reported that his store carried $800 of foreign merchandise. A similar list compiled in June 1832 implies that Amor Chandler and at least one other person were operating the store. In this year Amor Chandler reported $600 of foreign merchandise. By 1833 it is certain that Chandler operated the store with Charles Palmer as noted in the store list for that year. Martin Palmer, however, does not appear on the store lists for Brandywine Hundred until 1835, at which time Chandler's name is crossed out on the store lists and Martin Palmers' is written over it.

In 1834 Amor Chandler was assessed for livestock worth $262, a substantial amount compared to his neighbors, John and Jehu Chandler who were assessed for $40 and $72 worth of livestock respectively (1834 Tax Assessment). In 1836 he was assessed for 80 acres of land, one-half of a stone house, a barn, and a store

house, all valued at $2000 (1837 Tax Assessment). This store house is the first direct reference to a structure on the A. Chandler/Galbreth property. A list of store owners in Brandywine Hundred indicates that Wesley Talley was then operating the store. The "one-half of a stone house" was part of the settlement of A. Chandler's (Sr.) estate at his death in 1813. At this time, Amor (Jr.) shared the house (N-1357) with his wife Sarah whom he married in 1816 and his four surviving sisters Rachel, Hannah, Mary, and Elizabeth. None of these sisters ever married (Chandler Family Reunion Committee 1937).

In 1837 Rachel Chandler is assessed for the other half of the stone house (N-1357), 6 1/2 acres of land, and $12 worth of livestock. Her brother, Amor, owned livestock valued at $282. When Rachel Chandler died intestate on July 9, 1838, her portion of the estate went to her brothers and sisters, Jehu, Amor, Mary and Hannah. No Orphans Court records exist but an inventory of her belongings at the time of her death was taken and appears in Appendix II. Her personal estate was appraised at $553.15 and included furniture, tableware, and assorted livestock and farm produce.

In December 1838, Jehu, Mary, and Hannah Chandler sold their shares of Rachel's property to Amor (NCD G-5-283). This property was comprised of three small parcels and totaled approximately 4 acres. Jehu, Mary, and Hannah had already sold all of their shares of their father's original estate to Amor (NCD A-5-149). The parcels transferred at Rachel's death thus completed Amor Chandler's acquisiton of his father's land.

Amor Chandler owned the A. Chandler/Galbreth site until his death in June 1873 at which time the land passed to his son, Hayes Chandler. Amor Chandler remained a prosperous farmer throughout his life. He continued to farm and to run the store through a number of operators, usually relatives. Amor Chandler's nephew John Chandler and John's son, Amor H. Chandler, operated the store for a number of years according to census records and state directories. Amor H. Chandler eventually succeeded his father at the store even after William Butler purchased the store and property in April 1873 (NCD Y-9-221, Table 5). Amor Chandler is listed in the 1850 Agricultural Census as owning 70 acres of improved and 20 acres of unimproved land. The cash value of this farm was $6,000. Chandler also owned farm implements and machinery worth $100 and stock worth $400, including 3 horses, 9 milk cows, 2 other cattle, and 6 pigs. Total farm production for that year consisted of 100 bushels of wheat, 300 bushels of Indian corn, 200 bushels of oats, and 50 bushels of Irish potatoes. Chandler's orchard crops were valued at $50. Other products of the farm included 800 pounds of butter, 20 tons of hay, 6 bushels of clover seeds, and 1 pound of hops. According to this census, Chandler also butchered $80 worth of animals that year.

Dairy and meat products seem to have been an important part of the local economy of Beaver Valley beginning in the mid-nineteenth century. This is consistent with a larger trend in agriculture in New Castle County, particularly Christiana and Brandywine Hundreds, where a growing Wilmington and Philadelphia market made dairy, meat and other perishable products profitable.

Delaware State Directories consistently list at least one and sometimes two butchers in Beaver Valley. Amor H. Chandler, Amor Chandler's great nephew, is listed as a butcher from 1859 until 1888. In this year Amor H. Chandler is listed as a butcher along with Byron Carpenter. A summary of the geneology of the Chandler family in Beaver Valley at this time is given in Appendix III.

In the 1860 census of Brandywine Hundred, Amor Chandler is listed as retired and owning approximately $5000 in personal and real estate. At the age of 73, Amor was living with seven other people, including his son Hayes (age 38), Hayes' wife Rachel (age 24), and their young children Howard and Eli. Also in the house (N-1356) were a domestic, Eliza Sirex, an eighteen year old laborer, Levi Garrett, and a thirteen year old boy, Gibbons Pharow.

At this time, Amor Chandler's nephew John Chandler is listed by the census as a grocer owning $3000 in real estate and $2600 in personal estate. He was living with his wife Rebecca Ann, their daughter Rachel Ann, and three young men, two of which were blacksmiths and the other a carpenter. The house, "Dwelling No. 9" is probably N-569, across the road from his Uncle Amor's store and post office. John Chandler inherited this house from his father Jehu, a blacksmith.

According to this census, Amor H. Chandler is probably living in the store, component 1 of the A. Chandler/Galbreth Site, then owned by his great uncle Amor. This structure, "Dwelling No. 7" in the census, also housed Amor H.'s wife Rebecca M. Chandler and their children Theodore, Eliza, and

Sarah. Amor H. is listed as a butcher and as possessing $600 in personal estate.

Amor Chandler's store became an official post office on August 5, 1865. John Chandler was the first postmaster (Bounds 1938:90). At this time John and his son Amor H. operated the store and post office at the A. Chandler/Galbreth site. These two men ran the store with help from at least one other butcher, Byron Carpenter, until William Butler purchased the store and parcel in 1873.

In 1861, Amor Chandler's 92 acres of land and buildings, including the stone and frame store were assessed at $4600. Hayes Chandler received the store and property parcel from his father Amor at his death in 1863. Amor died intestate, but as with all of the other intestate Chandler deaths, no Orphan's Court proceedings were initiated. Hayes sold the store and parcel to William E. Butler and his wife Margaret in April, 1873 (NCD Y-9-221). The store was obviously quite prosperous at this time, as Butler paid $2500 for it and only 2 1/2 acres of land. Amor H. Chandler continued to be a butcher at the store according to state directories. Butler replaced John Chandler as proprietor. Amor H. and his wife Mary purchased the store and lot from Butler in 1877 for $3000. In 1882, Amor H. is listed in the state directories as postmaster and general store merchant. By 1888 he evidently took on another butcher, Byron Carpenter. Amor H. Chandler and his wife then sold the store and lot to William Stokes in 1888 for $6,000 (NCD G-14-383, Table 5). At this time it is unlikely that Amor H. lived above the store; in the deed Amor H. is listed as living in Wilmington. It is likely that he

moved out of the store when Butler bought the property.

The post office ceased operations on February 28, 1901. Elizabeth Highfield, wife of J. G. Highfield who owned the blacksmith shop across the road, was postmaster at the time. The store also probably ceased operation at this time or shortly thereafter. From William Stokes, the store and post office structure passed to George Goodley and his wife Amanda in 1889 (NCD R-14-151, Table 6). The Goodleys paid only $2350 for the store and lot. Goodley sold the property shortly thereafter to William S. Hilles and his wife Lucy in 1896 for $2,000.

Between 1896 and 1939 when the current owners, Woodlawn Trustees, purchased the property, five different parties owned the A. Chandler/Galbreth parcel. A summary of deed transactions for the property from 1888 to the present is given in Table 6. Hilles owned the store and parcel only a short time and sold in 1897 to George Foster and his wife Lucy for only $1,000 (NCD H-17-506). Between 1894 and 1897, H. C. Stausebach and Elizabeth Highfield are listed in the state directories as postmasters. No grocers are listed for Beaver Valley in this period although John and Jacob Twaddell, both butchers, are listed as living in the area. Thomas A. R. Galbreth purchased the A. Chandler/Galbreth lot in June, 1900 for $900. In a 1908 state directory, Thomas Galbreth, Williard's son, is listed as a "general store grocer" in Beaver Valley. This is the last documentary reference to a functioning store on the property or in the Beaver Valley area. That the store had ceased to function as such by this time is supported by deed research that shows subsequent deed

transactions mentioning a "dwelling house" rather than a store on the property, as they had previously. A 1914 topographic map prepared for Woodlawn Trustees also shows the structure as a house rather than a store (Figure 10).

One informant, Mr. Albert Mayer, lived in the area and remembers visiting the Galbreths on a number of occasions. They lived in a supposed "Sears and Roebuck" mail order home they built behind the stone store/dwelling when the structure became too dilapidated for use and too expensive for renovation. This "Sears and Roebuck" frame house was located by the Phase I Survey and corresponds to component 2 of the A. Chandler/Galbreth site (Potential Resource 1, Figure 9). The stone store/dwelling structure was allowed to deteriorate and was destroyed between 1916 and 1940 by the Galbreths.

The Galbreths built their "Sears and Roebuck" house behind the store sometime after 1916, when a topographic map shows only the store and a small related barn. In 1940 the current owners, Woodlawn Trustees, destroyed the Galbreth house. It is not known whether the Galbreth house was indeed a mail order home from the Sears and Roebuck Company. Later excavations exposed almost all of the foundation of the structure, but the foundation does not match the floor plans of any known Sears and Roebuck mail order house (Stevenson and Jandl 1986). It is possible, however, that Galbreth assembled the materials he purchased from the Sears and Roebuck Company in some other way than suggested by the catalog.

Phase II Excavations - Phase II Survey of the A. Chandler/Galbreth site consisted of the excavation of 80 measured test units and approximately 150 feet of measured test trenches.

Two archaeological components were identified and tested. These two components correspond to the store and post office first operated by Amor Chandler (Component 1) and the early twentieth century frame house built behind the store and post office by Thomas Galbreth (Component 2) as identified by background research and Phase I survey. The test units sampled specific areas within each of the two components, provided information on wall construction and placement, and established vertical control for detailed soil profiles. Measured test trenches were used to expose selected portions of the remaining foundations to identify interior walls, additions, and details of construction.

The limits of the A. Chandler/Galbreth Site are shown in Figure 23. The northern limit of the site was established by the swamp, the original transect of shovel tests during the Phase I Survey, and by a grid of nine additional shovel tests excavated during the Phase II Survey. The location of all these shovel tests is shown in Figure 18. The western limit of the site is Beaver Valley Road. The eastern limit of the site was established through test units and measured test trenches excavated during the Phase II Survey and the local topography. The southern limit of the site was established by shovel test grids excavated during the Phase I Survey, and test units, test trenches, and documentary research completed during the Phase II Survey.

Component 1- (A. Chandler Store and Post Office) - The first excavations completed during the Phase II survey were seven 3 X 3 ft test units located east of Phase I Test Unit A-1 in

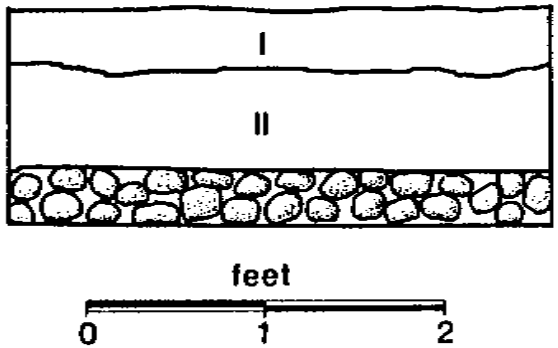
terrace 1. The location of these seven units, N60W53 - N79W53, and Test Unit A-1 are shown in Figure 36. The purpose of these units was to expose more of Feature A-1, the foundation-related rock and mortar rubble located at approximately 1.1 feet below surface in Phase I Shovel Test A-3 and Phase I Test Unit A-1.

Feature A-1, the disturbed fieldstone and mortar foundation rubble, was located in Test Units N64W53 and N67W53 (Figure 36). Immediately east of the rubble, however, intact portions of the foundation were located. This foundation was found to have a distinct east-west orientation and was labelled Feature A-8. Historic artifacts and one feature, a fence postmold, were identified in Test Units N70W53 to N79W53.

The intact portion of the stone and mortar foundation was uncovered in test unit N64W53 at approximately 0.9 feet below surface. This was overlain by a layer of loosely-packed medium brown sandy loam from 0.3 to 0.9 feet below surface. Numerous 0.2-0.4 feet long rocks were also found in this level and probably relate to destroyed upper portions of the wall. This in turn was overlain by a well developed humus extending to approximatley 0.3-0.35 feet below surface. A profile of Test Unit N64W53 is shown in Figure 37. Along the southern edge of the feature, the medium brown sandy loam was found to be much deeper, extending to approximately 1.14 feet below surface. Along this edge at this depth a thin, approximately 3/8 inch thick, crude concrete floor was encountered and labelled Feature A-7. Immediately north of the concrete floor a portion of an intact stone and mortar foundation was located and labelled Feature A-8. The floor extended to the wall along its entire

FIGURE 37

Profile of Phase II Test Unit N64 W53, A.Chandler/Galbreth Site



Soil Key

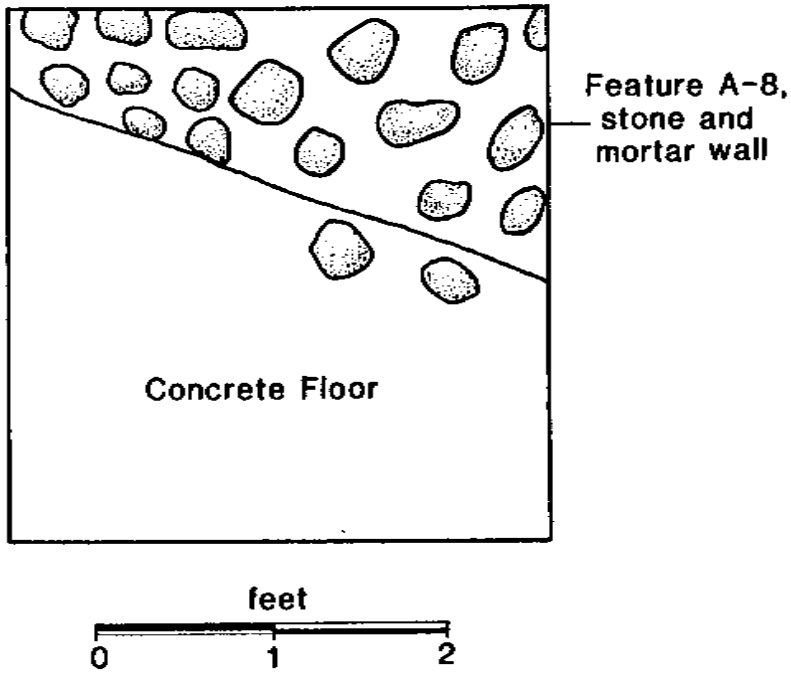
I Humus

II Medium brown sandy loam with numerous pockets of tan-grey decomposed mortar and .2'–.4' diameter rocks

Feature A-8, stone and mortar foundation

FIGURE 38

Floor Plan of Test Unit N64 W53, A. Chandler/Galbreth Site



length except for two places in the northeast corner of the unit where it was penetrated by two large rocks displaced from upper portions of the wall. A floor plan of Test Unit N64W53 at 1.14 feet below surface showing the concrete floor (Feature A-7) and the foundation (Feature A-8) is given in Figure 38.

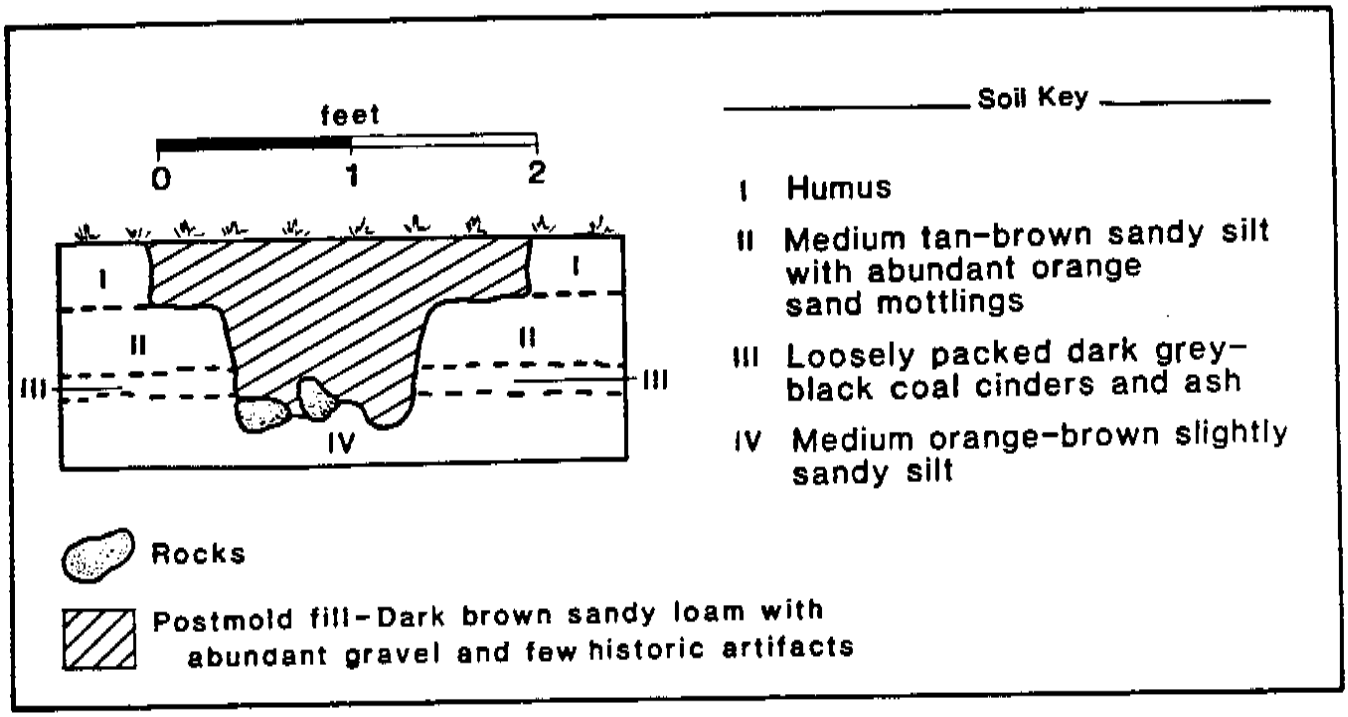
Test Unit N67W53 located more of Feature A-8, the mortared fieldstone foundation. The wall was observed to be approximately 1.5 feet wide and was composed of two to three courses of stone and a relatively soft tan-gray mortar. The mortar found in this unit was similar to material seen in Feature A-1.

A number of historic artifacts were found in association with Feature A-8 in Units N64W53 and N67W53. Two small pearlware sherds, one large whiteware sherd, and 16 small redware fragments, however, were the only ceramics recovered. The whiteware fragment was a large rim sherd decorated with a partially molded oak leaf pattern with a blue hand-painted rim. Other artifacts recovered a mid-to-late nineteenth century pharmaceutical bottle neck, a poorly preserved hat pin, numerous lamp glass fragments, and a small piece of slate. The pharmaceutical bottle neck is from a small bottle with an inside mouth diameter of approximately 1/2 inch and with a straight applied lip. A number of structurally-related artifacts were also recovered, specifically 49 window glass fragments amd 22 wire nail and nail fragments. This last group of artifacts are no doubt related to the frame portions of the structure.

One other feature was located in this series of test units. In N76W53, approximately 15 1/2 feet north of the foundation, a postmold approximately 0.5 feet in diameter was uncovered just

FIGURE 39

Profile of Postmold Located in N76 W53, A.Chandler/Galbreth Site



below the humus at 0.25 feet below surface. The location of this postmold is shown in Figure 36. The postmold was observed to contain three large rocks and was sectioned and then completely excavated. The feature was also observed to penetrate a thin layer of cinders and coal ash at approximately 1.15 feet below surface. This thin level and the shape of the postmold after excavation can be seen in Figure 39.

Very few historic artifacts were found in the postmold. Three pieces of window glass, one clear bottle glass fragment and one heavily oxidized nail was all that was found. No ceramic or other diagnostic artifacts were recovered. Two small rocks were found at the bottom of the post mold, but did not appear to be

otherwise related to the feature. Given the location of the postmold and its relationship to the foundation, it is likely that this postmold is part of a fenceline. Later excavations, however, did not locate any other postmolds or evidence of a fence line in the area, thus making any determination of function highly conjectural.

To sample the northern yard area of the A. Chandler/Galbreth site, a grid of 10 additional shovel tests were then excavated in the northernmost part of Area A east of Test Units N60W53-N79W53. The northernmost transect of shovel tests, along the N90 line, were located along the edge of the swamp noted in the Phase I Survey. These additional shovel tests were excavated later in the summer under much drier conditions and could therefore be placed further north into the swamp than Phase I Shovel Test A-1, which could not be excavated earlier in the year due to standing water. The location of these 10 additional shovel tests and Phase I Shovel Tests A-1 and A-2 is shown in Figure 40.

The types and relative densities of the artifacts recovered from these Phase II shovel tests were consistent with that recovered in Shovel Tests A-1 and A-2 and with the seven 3 X 3 ft test units excavated thus far. The total number of historic artifacts recovered from each of these shovel tests is given in Figure 40. The total number of structurally-related artifacts in this Phase II shovel test grid is given in Figure 41. The total number of artifacts recovered from these tests (Figure 40) is artificially high due to large numbers of recent historic artifacts, particularly beer bottle and automobile reflector fragments. One concentration of earlier artifacts, however, was

located. Shovel Test N70W20 contained 211 historic artifacts, roughly four times the highest number found in any of the shovel tests in terrace 1. Approximately one-half of the artifacts, however, were small, heavily oxidized nail fragments either associated with the stone and mortar foundation structure to the south, or perhaps more likely, with the small "barn" associated with the main structure that appears in the area on a 1914 topographic map (Figure 10). No other evidence of a structure, including features, was found in this shovel test.

Likewise, no other evidence was found of the "barn" by any of the other shovel tests or test units excavated in the area. One possible feature, a thin, oval pocket of gray-black silty sand, coal cinders, and gravel at 0.85 feet below surface, was located by Shovel Test N70W40. With the possibility of this feature being associated with the barn, the shovel test was enlarged to a 3 X 3 ft test unit. This unit, N70W42, located the level of gray-black cinders and gravel from 0.85-1.10 feet below surface. This layer was determined not to be a feature, but a unique fill horizon. The soil was screened and only two artifacts were recovered, a small piece of window glass and a small, heavily oxidized wire nail fragment.

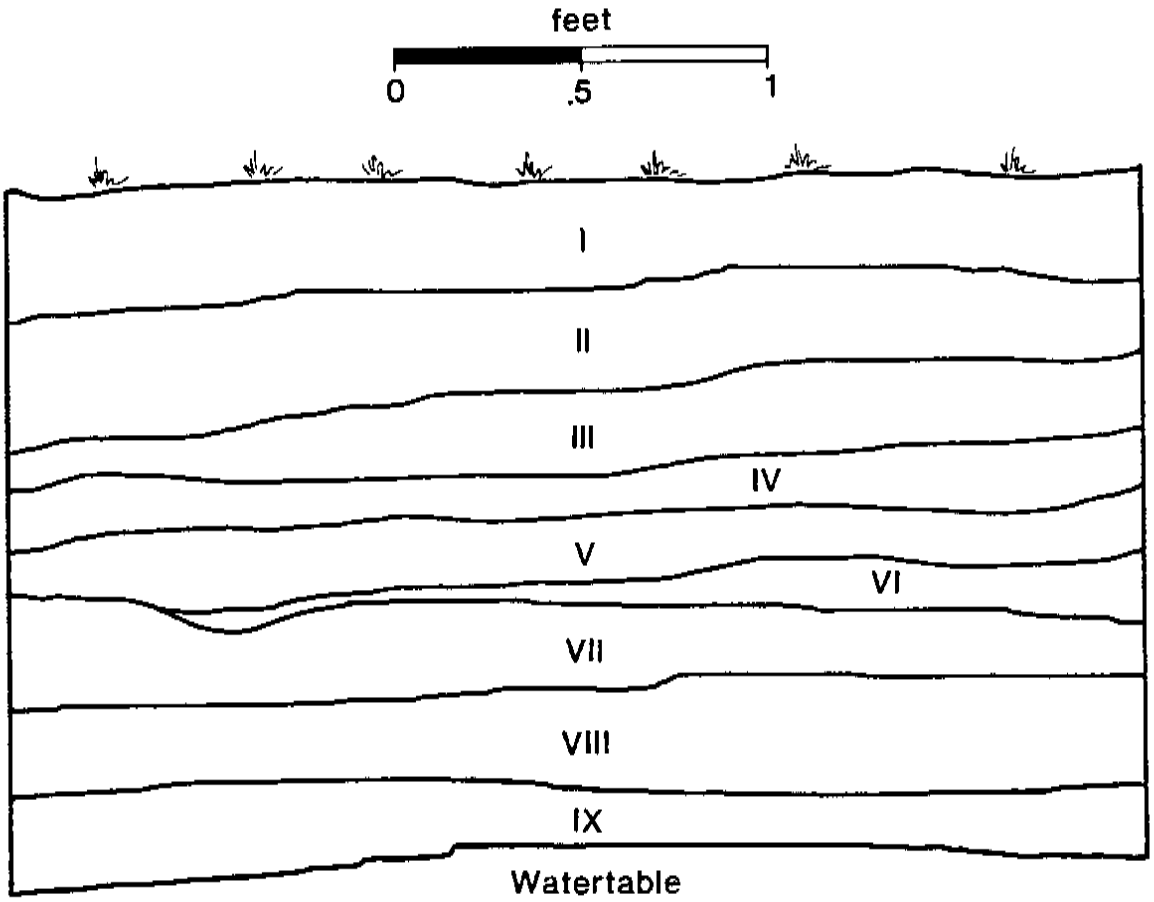
As no other evidence of the barn was located by any further Phase II work, it is likely that the high number of structurally-related artifacts found in Shovel Test N0W20 relate to the much larger and more substantial main structure. To further establish the stratigraphy of the area, Test Unit N70W42 was excavated through nine natural levels to a depth of 2.0 feet at which depth the water table was encountered.

The profile of the east wall of Test Unit N70W42 (Figure 42) shows a fairly complex stratigraphy. Beneath the humus was a layer of medium brown clayey sand with numerous rock fragments from 0.3-0.6 feet below surface (Level II, Figure 42). Underlying this was a level of tan medium to coarse-grained sandy loam from 0.6-0.85 feet below surface (Level III, Figure 42). Below this was the gray-black coal cinder and gravel already discussed (Level IV, Figure 42). Underlying this was a layer of gray clay with pockets of coarse sand from 0.85-1.1 feet below surface (Level V, Figure 42). This layer was very hard and compacted and is definitely fill. Below this was a thin layer of medium brown coarse grained sandy silt with orange sand mottlings in the southern half of the unit from 1.15-1.20 feet below surface (Level VI, Figure 42). Underlying this in the entire unit was a gray-brown highly organic coarse-grained sandy silt from 1.15-1.45 feet below surface (Level VII, Figure 42). Because of the organic content of this layer, it was probably deposited as fill and does not represent a buried landscape. Underlying this organic layer was a level of medium brown coarse-grained sand with numerous mottlings of sandy silt from 1.45-1.70 feet below surface (Level VIII, Figure 42). The deepest strata encountered before the water table was composed of medium brown sandy silt with numerous coarse-grained sand mottlings from 1.70-2.0 feet below surface (Level IX, Figure 42).

Historic artifacts were recovered from all levels in this test unit. Relatively few artifacts, however, were recovered from each natural level. Level IV (Figure 42), the gray-black

FIGURE 42

Profile of the East Wall of Test Unit N70 W42 , A. Chandler/Galbreth Site



Soil Key

I Humus

II Medium brown clayey sand with numerous rocks

III Tan sandy loam (medium to coarse grained) with some medium sized rocks

IV Cinders, oily asphalt line rubble

V Grey clay with coarse sand, gravely, very hard and compacted fill

VI Medium brown-orange mottled coarse-grained sandy silt, probably fill

VII Greyish-brown organic coarse-grained sandy silt

VIII Slightly silty coarse-grained sand

IX Medium brown sandy silt with coarse-grained sand

cinder and gravel horizon, and the 5 levels below contained only two or three artifacts each. No ceramics except heavily weathered and non-diagnostic redware sherds were recorded, Oxidized nail fragments and window glass, as usual comprised the majority of artifacts recovered. No other more diagnostic artifacts were recovered from any of the levels. Because of the lack of intact historic landscapes and the failure to locate any features, no further attempts were made to locate the auxiliary structure identified by background research.

While this first transect of test units was being excavated, it was decided to extend a line of tests east in hopes of locating more of the foundation (Feature A-8) and possibly interior walls and/or a corner. A line of seven 3 X 3 ft units along the north 60 line were then excavated (N60W50-N60W32, Figure 43). The foundation was uncovered in Units N60W44 to N59W32. Evidence of one interior wall was located in Test Unit N60W38, and labelled Feature A-13.

Feature A-8, the stone and mortar foundation was located at approximately 1.2 feet below surface in Test Unit N64W53 (Figure 38). The foundation continued to be approximately 1.5 feet wide and of fieldstone and mortar construction. Above the foundation was a thin humus extending to 0.2 feet below surface and a layer of orange brown sandy loam fill from 0.25 to 1.0 foot below surface that graded to an orange sandy loam along either side of the feature. Immediately above the intact portions of the foundation was a thin layer of tan-gray decomposed mortar stains and broken rocks. The stratigraphy found in this series of units is similar to that seen in Units N60W53 to N76W53 (Figure 43).

The interior wall found in Test Unit N60W38 (Feature A-13), was observed to run north to south and abutted Feature A-8 at a right angle at the southern edge of the feature (Figure 43). This confirmed that the interior of the structure was to the south of the wall and not to the north as suggested by Units N60W53 to N79W53 (Figure 36).

Artifacts recovered from units N60W50 to N59W32 along the foundation wall were similar in type and number to those located by the first line of test units. Relatively non-diagnostic whiteware and redware fragments, window glass, and nail fragements predominated. No intact pharmaceutical bottles or more diagnostic ceramics were recovered.

With the north foundation of the structure fairly well established, it was decided to attempt to locate the southern east-west foundation. This decision was made while the first group of test units were being excavated. To accomplish this, a line of test units was excavated south and slightly west of Test Units N57W53-N79W53. Beginning at the north 60 line, five test units were excavated to the south. The location of these units, N57W56.55-N45W56, is shown in Figure 43.

The east-west southern exterior foundation was located in Test Units N54W56.55 and N57W56.55 and was labelled Feature A-5. Another foundation, this one with a north-south orientation was also located by Test Units N48W56 and N45W56. This north-south foundation was labelled Feature A-9. Both foundation segments as located by these units are shown in Figure 43.

In Test Unit N51W56.55, Feature A-5 was overlain by approximately 1.75 feet of medium brown sandy loam fill,

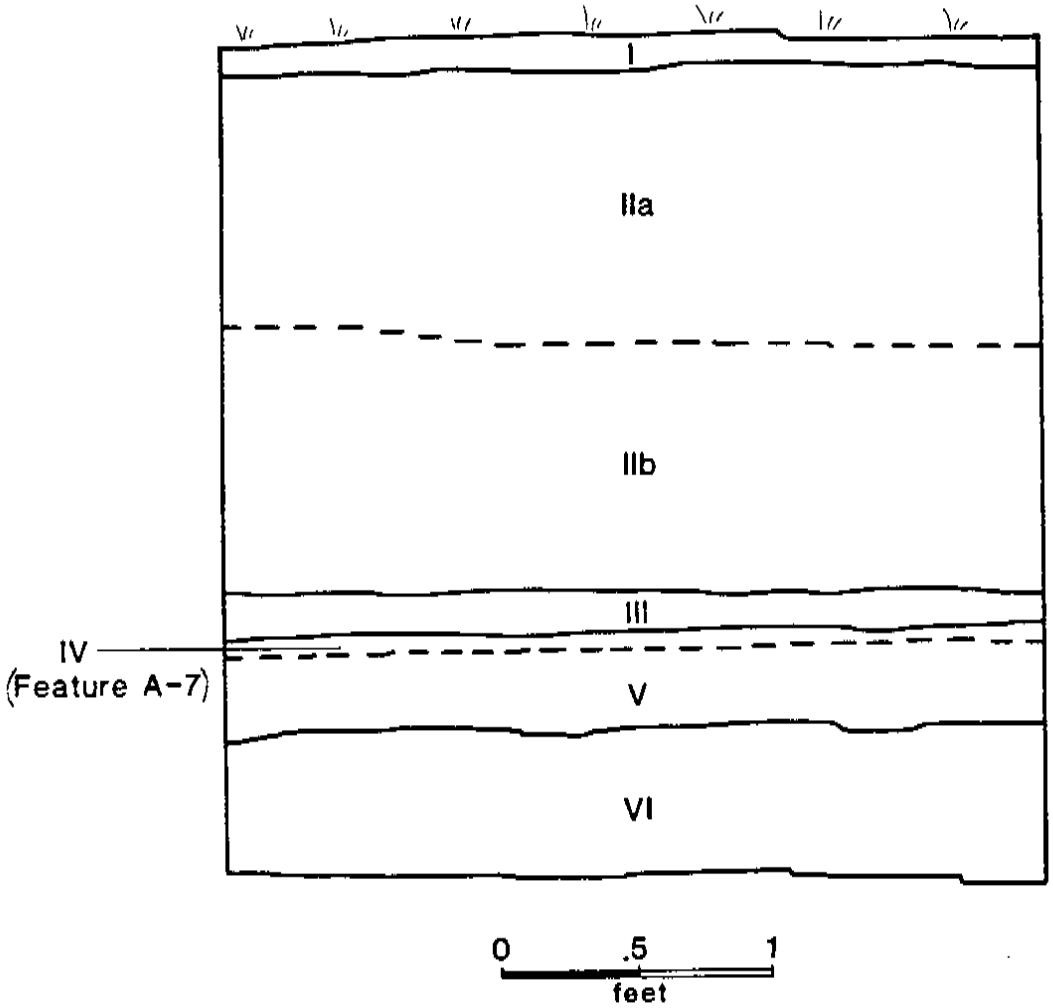
including humus (Figures 43). Beneath this was a thin (0.2 feet thick) tan-gray layer of decomposed mortar and rock fragments. This decomposed mortar layer was lying directly over the intact portions of the foundation feature beginning at approximately 1.95 feet below surface. The medium brown sandy loam fill above this portion of the foundation is identical to that seen above Feature A-1, its northern counterpart, suggesting a single fill episode. A single fill episode is also suggested by background research. The construction of this southern foundation was identical to the northern foundation. In addition, as with the northern foundation, no builder's trench was identified.

Test Unit N54W56.55 was then excavated to approximately 2.35 feet below surface, at which point a thin, poured concrete floor (Level IV, Figure 44) along the interior (northern) edge of Feature A-5 was located. At this point, Test Unit N54W56.55 was excavated to the concrete floor. The concrete floor (Feature A-7) was then seen to abut the foundation in the same manner as seen earlier in Test Unit N64W53.

The concrete floor in N54W56.55 was then penetrated and two natural levels, the deepest of which was sterile, were excavated. Test Unit N54W56.55 was thus excavated to a total depth of 3.25 feet below surface. Immediately beneath the concrete floor, Feature A-7, a layer of medium brown slightly silty coarse-grained sand was encountered from 2.4-2.55 feet below surface (Level V (Figure 44). This level, sealed by the concrete floor, contained nine artifacts: two small fragments of whiteware and seven poorly preserved and non-diagnostic nail fragments.

FIGURE 44

Profile of the East Wall of Test unit N54 W56.55, A. Chandler/Galbreth Site



Soil Key

I Humus

IIa Light brown silty loam

IIb Medium to dark brown loam

III Tan-grey decomposed mortar and small rock fragments

IV Poured concrete floor (Fea. A-7)

V Medium brown slightly silty coarse-grained sand with high density of broken rock

VI Medium orange-brown clayey loam with numerous grey and orange clay mottlings, decomposed schist fragments. Sterile soil

Beneath this was a sterile layer of medium brown clayey loam with numerous orange and gray clay mottlings and fragments of decomposed schist from 2.7-3.25 feet below surface (Level VI, Figure 44). This level of clays and schists is identical to the sterile soils seen during the Phase I Survey in all of the project area and is the result of the in situ decompostion of local bedrock.

Feature A-9, the north-south foundation located in Test Units N45W56 and N48W56 was overlain by a stratigraphy identical to that identified in Test Units N51W56.55 to N57W56.55. Feature A-9 did not abut Feature A-5 (Figure 43). A gap of approximately 2.25 feet separated the two foundations. It was assumed that this gap represented a doorway, but the face of the interior wall (Feature A-9) was found to be rough and unfinished. If it was a doorway, this end would probably have been finished. The construction of Feature A-9 was identical to that of Feature A-5.

Excavation then continued simultaneously along Features A-5 and A-9. It was assumed that Feature A-5, because of its orientation to the east-west foundation first located (Feature A-8) and the concrete floor (Feature A-7), was an exterior wall. Additional test units and measured test trenches exposed the entire length of the foundation and recovered artifacts associated with it. These excavations proved that Feature A-5 was indeed an exterior foundation.

A total of six additional test units were excavated and measured trenches were excavated between them along Feature A-5 to check for interior walls and determine details of construction. Both the eastern and western extremes of Feature

A-5, however, were determined to be disturbed. One portion of Feature A-5 is shown in Plate 10.

The six additional test units excavated along Feature A-5 were, going east from Feature A-9, Test Units N49W50, N47W47, N47W44, and N45W39 (Figure 43). To the west, near Beaver Valley Road, Test Units N57W63 and N60W66 were excavated to determine the extent of the foundation rubble identified during the Phase I survey.

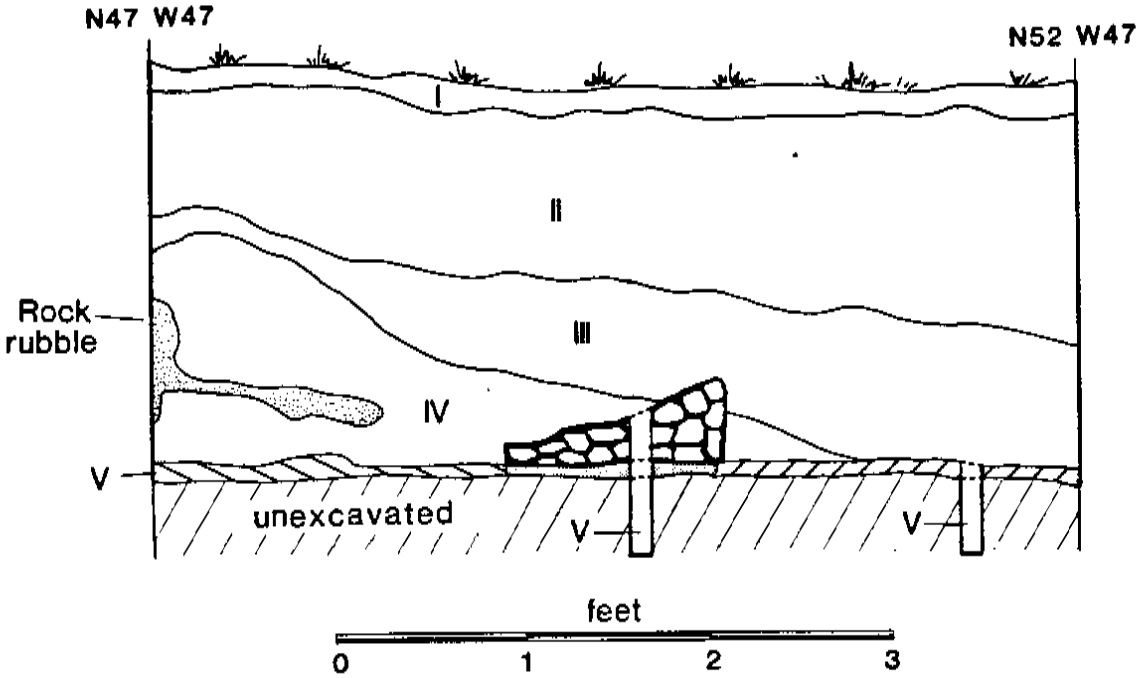
The stratigraphy along the rest of Feature A-5 was similar to that established by Phase I Test Unit A-1 (N54W56.55), the unit first to locate the foundation (Figure 44). A profile of the west wall of Test Unit N47W47, a 5 X 3 ft unit which straddled Feature A-5, shows at least two episodes of fill (Figure 45). Above this foundation, Feature A-5, was a humus and thick layer of medium brown sandy loam fill with numerous orange sand mottlings extending down to approximately 1.2 feet below surface which suggests one discrete episode of fill (Levels I and II, Figure 45). Beneath this, and directly over the foundation, was a tapering strata of tan-brown sand and decomposed mortar with numerous structurally-related artifacts. This level is significantly thicker north of the foundation, the area that would have been the interior of the structure. This strata, Level III in Figure 45, is probably the remains of the upper portions of the foundation and includes demolition fill from the destruction of the structure. North of Feature A-5, in the interior of the structure, this layer of decomposed mortar and sand is lying on a mottled gray-black, very dense and hard-packed

PLATE 10

Feature A-5 Looking West, A. Chandler/Galbreth Site

FIGURE 45

Profile of the West Wall of Test Unit N47 W47, A. Chandler/Galbreth Site



Feature A-5 Feature A-10 Feature A-11 Feature A-12

Soil Key

I–Humus

II–Medium brown sandy loam fill with numerous orange sand mottlings, little clay

III–Tan brown sand and decomposed mortar. Numerous gray sand pockets

IV–Dark black brown silty sand with numerous historic artifacts

V–Medium brown clayey loam with numerous decomposed schist fragments. Very moist and clayey, sterile

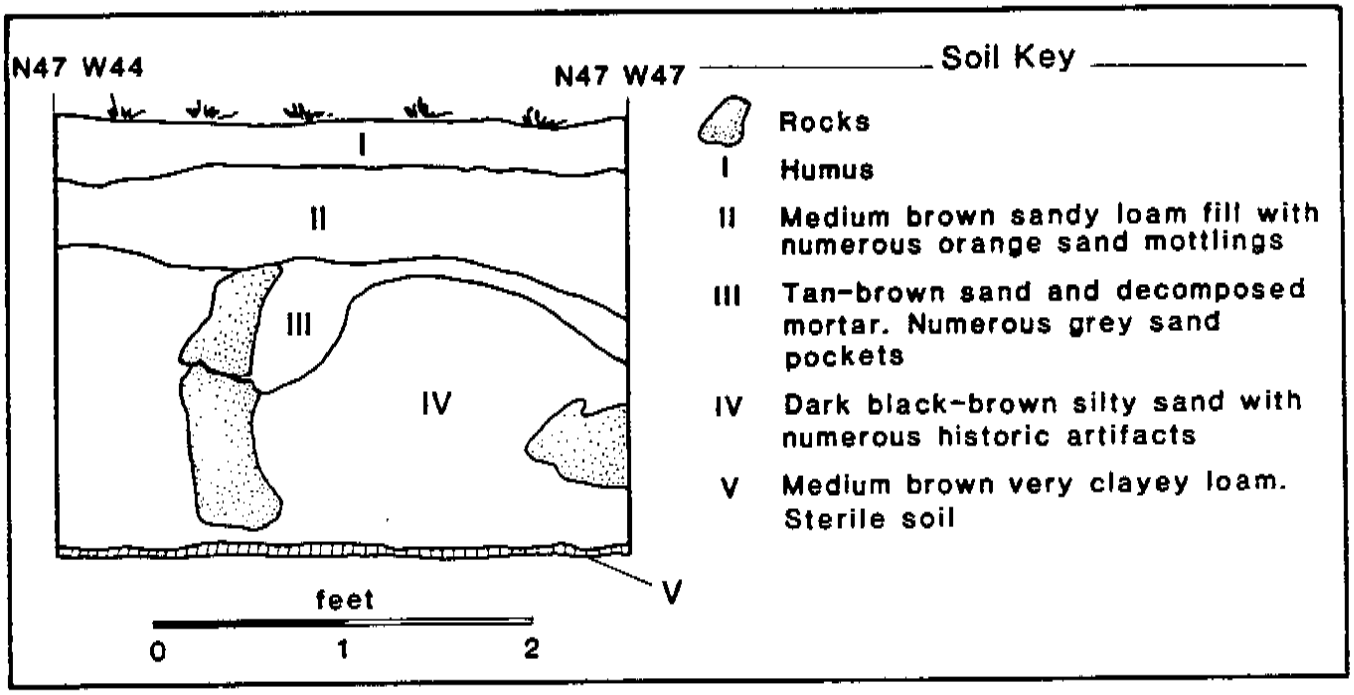
earthen floor. This layer of dark, very compact silty sand was labelled Feature A-10 and probably represents part of the floor of the structure. No evidence of the concrete floor that appears approximately nine feet to the east in test unit N54W56.55 at 2.25 feet below surface was located. One auger test was excavated through the packed silt floor and identified a sterile clay loam with numerous decayed schist particles immediately beneath the floor. These clay loams and decayed schists represent sterile soils throughout the project area and are the result of the in situ decay of local bedrock. These suggest that the floor of the structure was not entirely composed of poured concrete.

One section of Feature A-5 was then removed in N47W47 to sample beneath it. This foundation was found to lie upon a thin layer of hard-packed sand and gravels, which was labelled Feature A-11. This soil was probably deposited as a base for the foundation. This area beneath the foundation was then augered and found to be underlain by a sterile clay loam and decomposed schists, identical to soil VI in Figure 44 and that found under the packed floor.

South of the foundation, along the exterior of the structure, a thick, but partially disturbed layer of dark brown silty sand was encountered below the sand and decomposed mortar layer. This dark brown layer appears as Level IV in Figure 45. As shown in this profile, this layer is quite uneven and appears to be partially disturbed, both vertically as seen in Figure 45, and horizontally, as can be seen in the profile of the south wall of N47W47 shown in Figure 46. This partial disturbance probably occurred during the demolition and subsequent fill of the

FIGURE 46

Profile of the South Wall of Test Unit N47 W47, A. Chandler/Galbreth Site



structure. That this strata has been partially disturbed is also supported by the presence of a small amount of this artifact-rich sandy silt found immediately south of the foundation where it probably had been deposited during the demolition of the structure. That this layer is partially disturbed is also supported by the presence of a small pocket of the artifact-laden sandy silt immediately north of the foundation, along the interior of the structure.

This layer, first located in Test Unit N47W47 and described as Level IV in Figures 45 and 46, was extremely rich in historic artifacts. This dark brown silt level was found in varying quantities in the other three test units excavated along Feature A-5: N49W50, N47W44, and N45W39 (Figure 43). Numerous mid-to-late nineteenth and early twentieth century historic artifacts

were found in this dark brown silt level in all four units. This level even contained one prehistoric artifact, a 3/4 grooved axe, a type commonly attributed to the Woodland I Period (3000 B.C. to A.D. 1000). This prehistoric artifact found in Test Unit N47W47 represents a spot find within a disturbed context and is not associated with any known prehistoric site.

Historic artifacts recovered from this layer along Feature A-5 included numerous mid-to-late nineteenth century ceramic sherds (largely whitewares and redwares), animal bones (primarily pig and beef), bottle and tableware glass fragments, intact pharmaceutical bottles, and the ubiquitous structurally-related artifacts (predominantly window glass and wire nails). It should be noted, however, that significantly more structurally-related artifacts were recovered from the tan-brown decomposed mortar and medium orange-brown fill layers overlying the silt layer over the entire excavated length of Feature A-5. This higher concentration of structurally-related artifacts within the upper strata of the site compared to the higher concentration of domestic artifacts in Level IV is consistent with the sequences of fill identified in N47W47 (Figures 45 and 46).

Table 7 contains a summary of all the historic artifacts associated with Feature A-5 recovered in Test Unit N47W47. In this table, artifacts are listed for both Level III, the tan-brown decomposed mortar and sand and Level IV, the dark brown artifact-rich silt directly atop the foundation (Figure 45). Both of these levels are included to show the mixing that occurred during the partial disturbance of Levels III and IV as

TABLE 7

INVENTORY OF HISTORIC ARTIFACTS ASSOCIATED WITH FEATURE A-5 RECOVERED DURING PHASE II TEST EXCAVATIONS IN N47W47

	Level III	Level IV
Ceramics		
Redware	1	11
Whiteware	5	3
Pealware		
Ironstone	1	1
Stoneware		
Glass		
Bottle		
Liquor	1	
Medicine		10
Unident.	18	8
Jar		
Tableware		
Lamp	3	15
Unident.	8	
Structural		
Brick		
Nails		
Cut	3	6
Wire	10	20
Unident.	9	8
Bolts and screws	1	
Window glass	16	11
Drain pipe		
Unident. ferrous	20	
Bone		
Pig		2
Cow		7
Sheep		
Bird		
Rodent	1	
Unident. Mammal		
Miscellaneous		
Shell casings	3	2
Radio tube frags.	3	
Tableware (metal)	2	
Button	1	
Safety pin		1
Brass coat hook		1

seen in the profiles of the south and west walls of Test Unit N47W47 (Figures 45 and 46). These artifacts recovered in this unit are typical of those recovered in association with Feature A-5 in the other test units and test trenches excavated along it. As with all of the other test trenches excavated during the Phase II Survey, these test trenches were excavated only deep enough to locate the top of the foundation in order to locate interior walls and to determine its integrity.

A total of 206 historic artifacts were recovered from Levels III and IV of Test Unit N47W47. No prehistoric artifacts were recovered. The majority of these artifacts were structurally-related nails, nail fragments, and window glass fragments (84 total; 48 for Level III, 36 for Level IV). That Level III contained almost 25% more structurally related artifacts supports the association of this layer of tan-brown decomposed mortar and sand above Level IV with the destruction of the structure as suggested by the soil profile of the west wall of the unit.

As can be seen in Table 7, the next most common general artifact type recovered from these levels was bottle and lamp glass fragments. In Level III, at least 5 different bottles (one of brown glass and four of clear glass) are represented. In Level IV, at least 5 additional bottles are represented. One of the minimum vessels represented in Level III, a sharply shouldered brown bottle, is represented by two small fragments and had some type of beaded seal. One of the two brown glass fragments recovered in Level III, a small rim and shoulder fragment, cross-mended with a rim fragment from Level IV. This is additional evidence of partial disturbance and mixing between

the two levels. One of the other bottles represented in Level III is a large bottle neck and partial shoulder fragment of a large aqua-colored bottle with a slightly contracting applied rim and mold marks from a semi-automated two-piece mold. Bottles of this type were commonly produced from 1850 to 1913, a date consistent with the known occupation of the A. Chandler/Galbreth site (Newman 1970:70-75; Miller and Sullivan 1984:83). This artifact is shown in Plate 11.

One intact and one partially intact pharmaceutical bottles were also recovered from Level IV. The intact bottle, a small patent medicine bottle, is shown in Plate 12. This bottle was found up against the interior of Feature A-5, the foundation, and is embossed with the letters "THE CELEBRATED / H H H MEDICINE / D. D. T. 1868." This bottle has a straight applied lip and has mold marks from a two piece mold and is aqua in color, characteristics typical of a wide range of patent medicine bottles produced beginning in the mid-nineteenth century.

Also recovered from Level IV was a partially intact aqua colored panel bottle. The front panel of this vessel, with the embossed letters "...VER OIL," is shown in Plate 13. From the size of the bottle and this fragmentary inscription, it is likely that this bottle orignially contained cod liver oil. None of the fragments are from the shoulder, neck, lip, or other seam areas and therefore specific details of construction are not known.

Other types of glass associated with Feature A-5 are thin, clear and frosted lamp glass fragments. Significantly more of these lamp glass fragments were found in Level IV than Level III

PLATE 11

Selected Historic Artifacts from Levels III and IV,
Test Unit N47 W47, A. Chandler/Galbreth Site

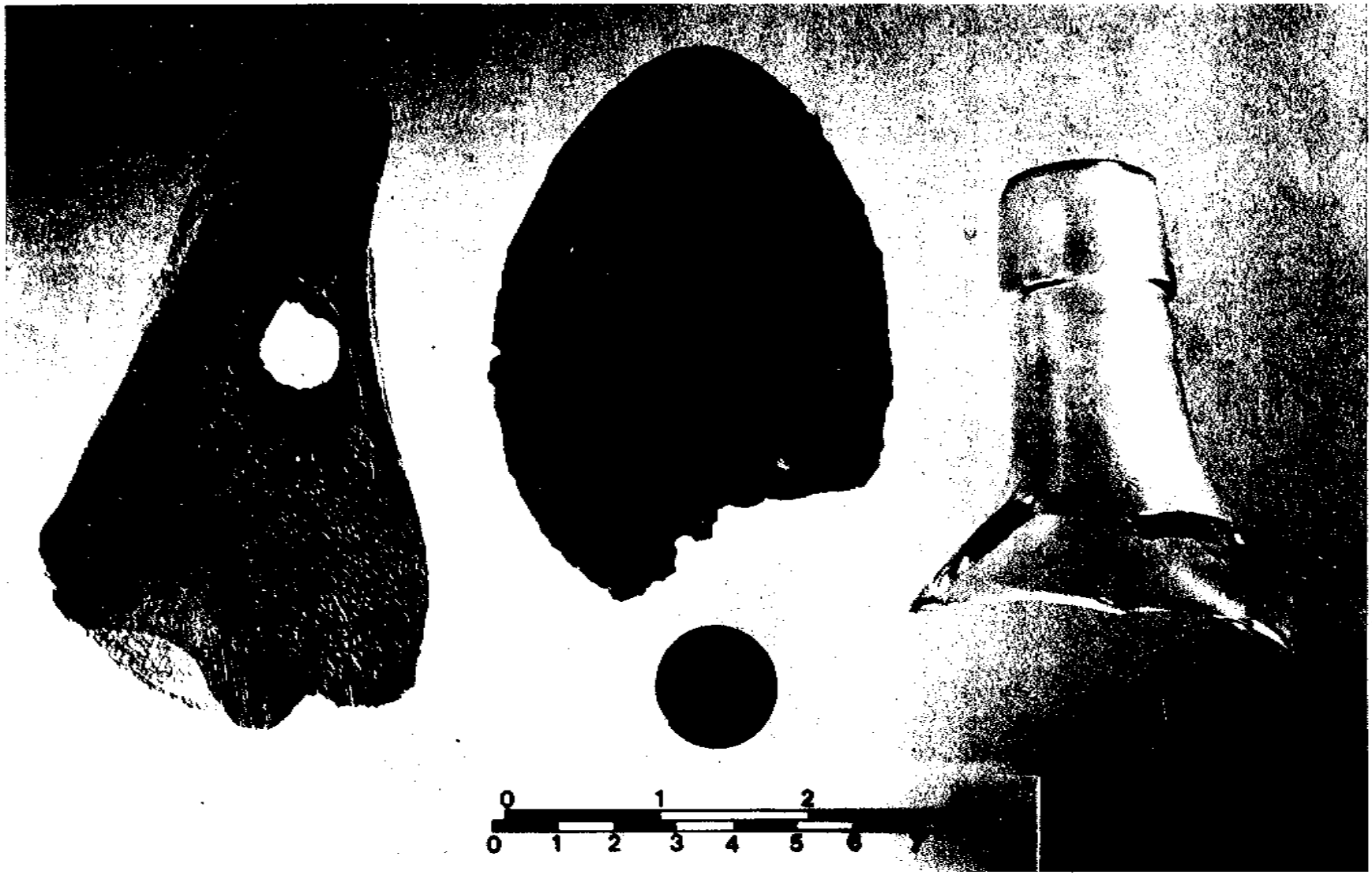


PLATE 12

Intact Patent Medicine Bottle from Level IV, Test Unit N47 W47, A. Chandler/Galbreth Site

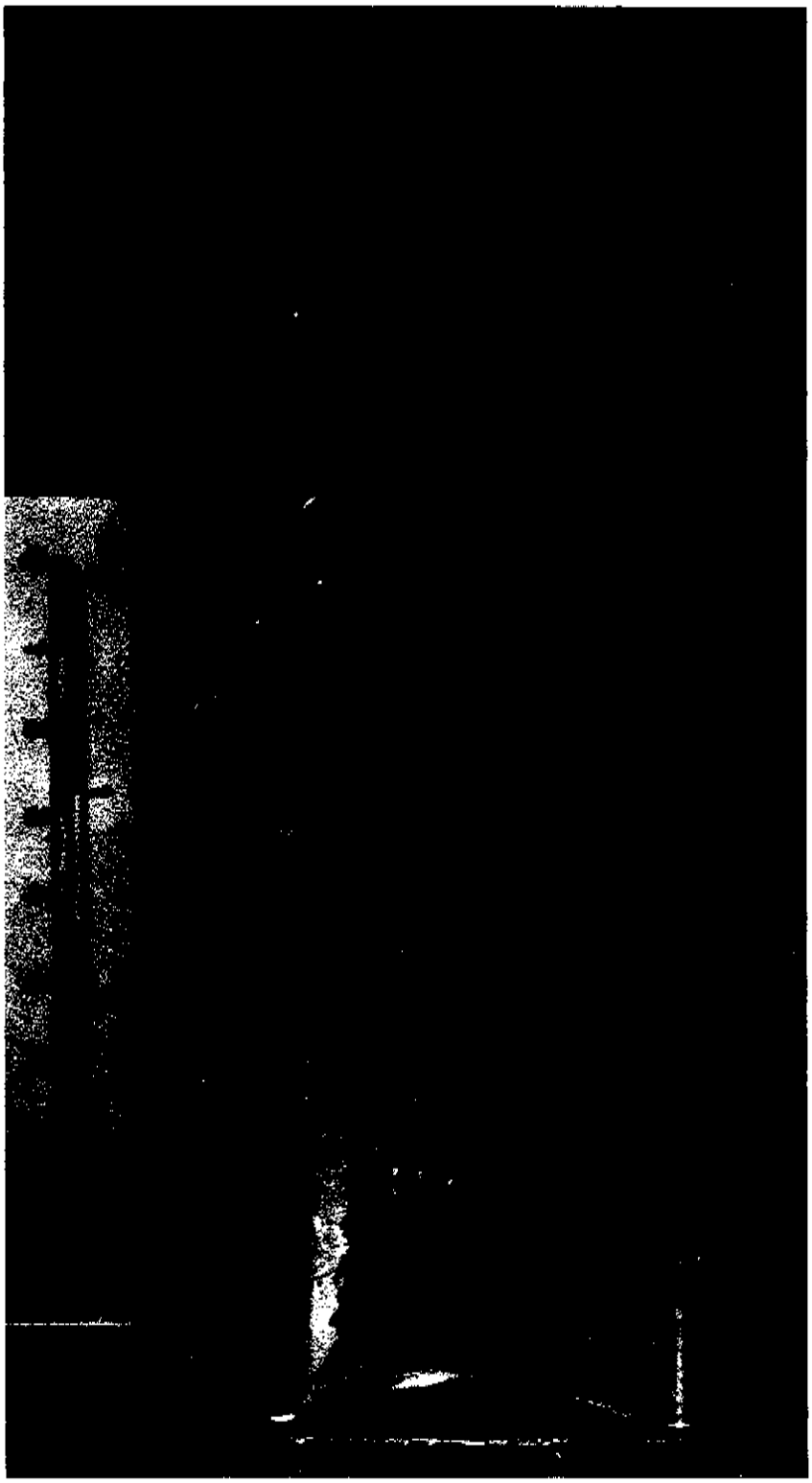
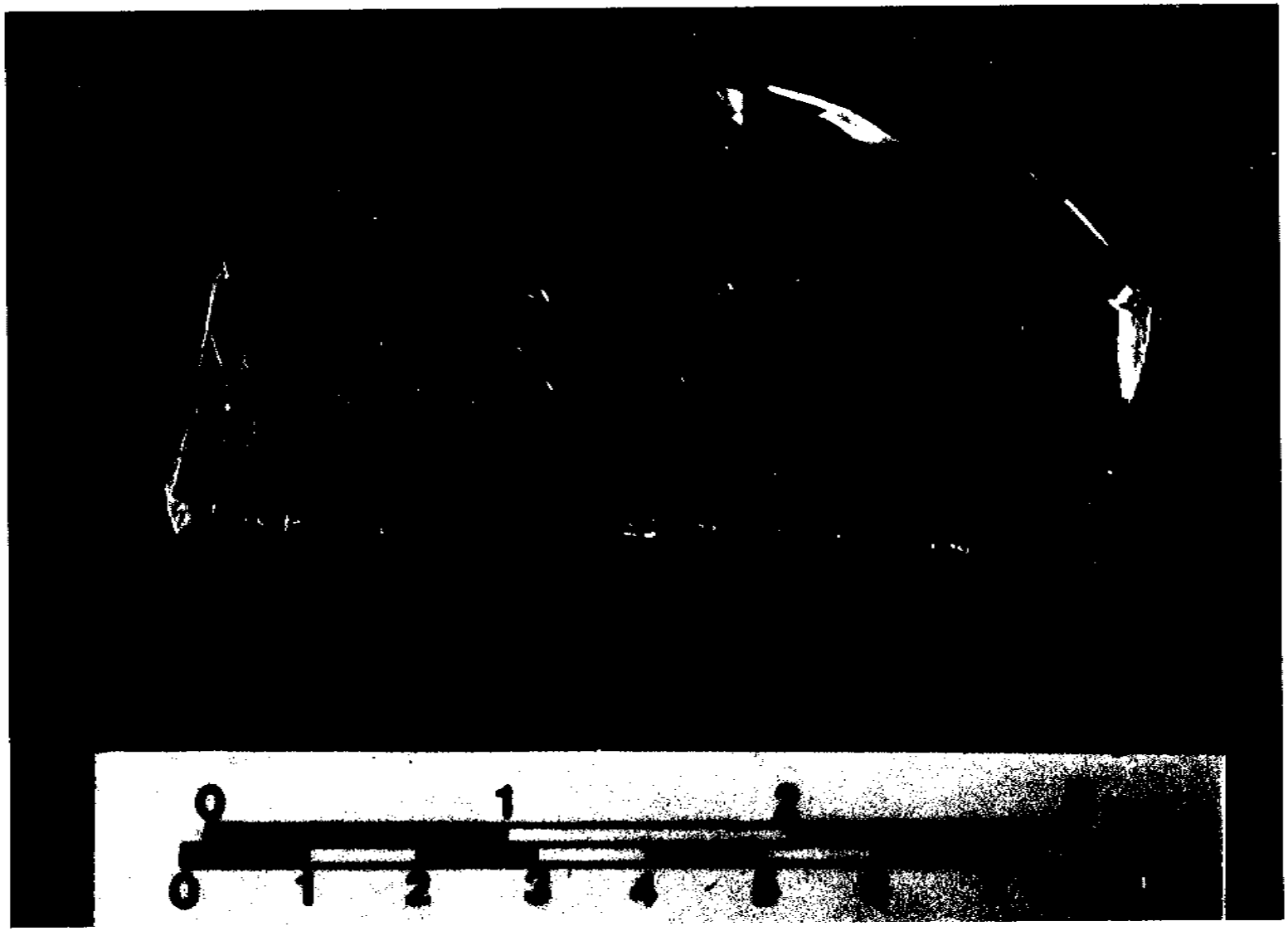


PLATE 13

Panel Bottle Fragment from Level IV,

Test Unit N47 W47, A. Chandler/Galbreth Site



(Table 7). No cross-mending was attempted because of the very small size and poor preservation of these fragments.

In general, the ceramics associated with Feature A-5 and recovered in Test Unit N47W47 were whitewares, redwares and ironstones typical to the mid-to-late nineteenth century. No pearlwares or transitional pearlware/whitewares were found. All of the ceramics recovered from both levels were small and relatively non-diagnostic as to form, except for one partially complete basal fragment from an ironstone plate. This sherd contains part of a maker's mark and has a simple flattened ring foot. The maker's mark includes the inscription "Ironstone China / James F. Wileman" and an English heraldic symbol of a rampant lion and unicorn and the inscription "Dieu Et Mon Droit"/Richelieu Shape." According to Coysh and Henrywood (1982:401) the Wileman family produced ceramics under the imprint "James F. Wileman" from 1869-1892. This date is consistent with the known occupation of the site.

One other dated artifact was recovered in association with Feature A-5. This artifact was a hard rubber, four-hole button recovered from the shallower Level III. This button is inscribed "Goodyear's / P-T. 1851 / N. R. Co." and represents a relatively common artifact in mid-to-late nineteenth century historic sites.

Some additional trends in the distribution of historic artifacts associated with Feature A-5 can be made from the data from Test Unit N47W47. These general trends are consistent with those seen during excavation of the other test units and test trenches along Feature A-5 and as recorded in the field. One trend is that most animal bone recovered from Feature A-5, the

area with by far the highest concentration of animal bone in the site, tended to be in Level IV and not Level III. In N47W47, nine bone fragments, eight of which were subsistence-related, were recovered. All eight of the subsistence-related bones were found in Level IV. The one bone artifact found in Level III was a mouse mandible fragment and does not relate to human subsistence activities. The eight animal bones found in Level IV consisted of the butchered remains of at least one adult cow, one adult pig, and one chicken. These eight bones consisted of one bird long bone, probably chicken; one sawed pig rib and one other fragmentary pork rib; and five beef bones, of which four were longbones and one a rib. All of the beef and pork bones had saw and knife butchering marks.

The amount of butchered bone from along Feature A-5 and from other areas in the site is consistent with the function of the site as determined by background research. Amor Chandler (Sr.) who built the store was himself a butcher and until the close of the store in the early twentieth century, at least one and usually two butchers were operating in Beaver Valley from this store.

Evidence of contextual mixing, however, was also found in Level IV in N47W47 and in other units along Feature A-5. In the same context as the bone and the dated bottles and ceramics, were two late nineteenth to early twentieth century .22 rimfire shell casings. These casings, and the firing pin marks, are similar to those found more abundantly in Level III of the test unit. This supports the evidence of partial mixing seen in the soil profiles

and the refit of the brown bottle glass neck fragments between Levels III and IV. Other evidence of disturbance was seen in the poor preservation of significant parts of the feature. In two test units (N47W56 and N47W47) parts of the foundation were observed to be completely disturbed and at other locations, only one or two courses thick as can be seen in Figure 45.

With much of the northern east-west wall (Feature A-8) and the southern east-west wall exposed, work continued along Feature A-9, the north-south foundation perpendicular to Feature A-5 first located by Test Unit N48W56 (Figure 43). This foundation was assumed to be part of the same addition as Feature A-13, the north-south foundation located approximately 15 feet to the east as located by Test Unit N44W44 (Figure 43). This assumption was proved correct by further Phase II testing.

A total of eight additional test units were excavated along Features A-9 and A-13. Upon completion of the units, measured test trenches were excavated along the foundations to check for interior walls and to determine the integrity of the features. The location of these units and of the two features as located by all Phase II are included in Figure 43.

The stratigraphy seen along Features A-9 and A-13 was identical to that located along Feature A-5 (Figure 45). Both of the foundations were overlain by a layer of dark brown, artifact rich silt of variable thickness from approximately 0.85-1.2 feet below surface. This level corresponds to Level IV in N47W47 (Figures 45 and 46). The two foundations extended from approximately 1.2-1.8 feet below surface, although the foundations varied significantly in preservation. Above the dark

brown silt was a thin layer of light brown sandy loam fill with numerous tan-gray pockets of decomposing mortar from approximately 0.60-0.85 feet below surface. This layer, corresponds to Level III in Test Unit N47W47 (Figures 45 and 46). Above this was a layer of humus and dark brown silty loam fill. Evidence of mixing was seen along both of the foundations between the dark brown silt along the foundations and the dark brown silty loam and decomposed mortar levels above it.

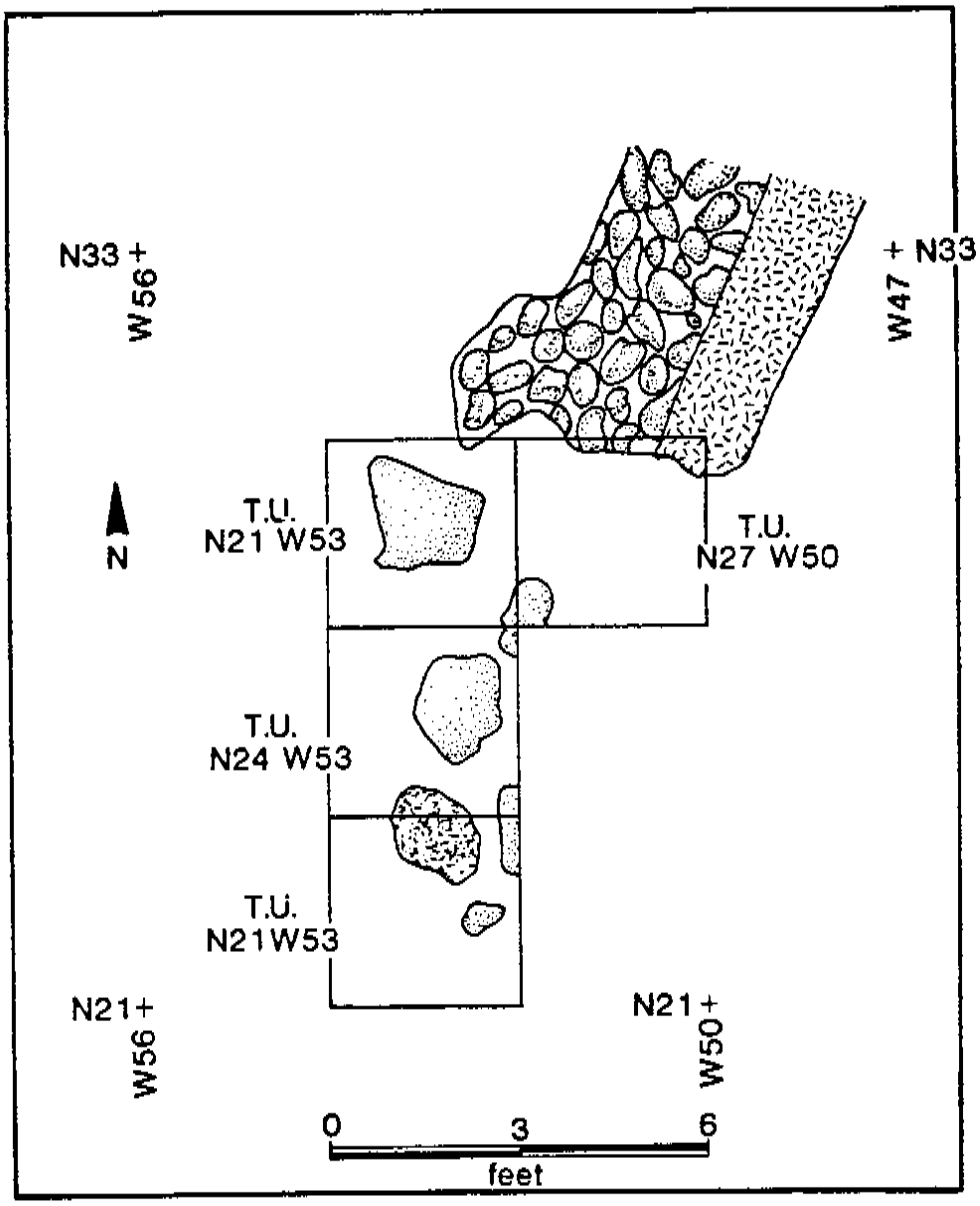
Test trenching along Feature A-13 located a large concrete slab with a pronounced drip line along the exterior of Feature A-13 beginning approximatley five feet south of Test Unit N44W44 and extending to the southernmost end of the wall in Test Units N27W53 and N27W50. This slab and Feature A-13 are shown in Figure 47.

Along both foundations (Features A-9 and A-13), evidence of three supports, probably for posts, were located. Two of them appeared along Features A-9 and A-13 approximately 10 feet from Feature A-5, the interior east-west foundation. These secondary features were relatively amorphous mortar and small stone projections approximately 1.5 by 1.0 feet in size and located along the interior of the two foundations. Both of these were heavily disturbed, particularly along the edges.

The third evidence of a support along this southern extension of the structure was located about 5 feet south of the southernmost end of Feature A-13 in Test Unit N21W53. Immediately below the thin light brown sandy loam and decomposed mortar fill, a roughly circular pocket of very loosely packed,

FIGURE 47

Location of Features A-13 and A-16, A. Chandler/Galbreth Site



Feature A-16

Concrete slab

Feature A-13, Stone and mortar foundation

Rock

T.U.-Test unit

homogeneous gray-white decomposed mortar and sand beginning at approximatley 1.9 feet below surface. Once uncovered, this pocket was labelled Feature A-16. A number of large, but displaced rocks, some with evidence of mortar were found around the feature and the other areas excavated along the southern ends of Features A-9 and A-13. The location of Feature A-16 in relation to Feature A-13 is shown in Figure 47.

Upon excavation, Feature A-16 was found to be relatively shallow, approximately 0.3 feet deep and contained only a few small wire, brick, and mortar fragments. No matching features were seen along Feature A-9. Indeed, no other evidence of an east-west wall between Features A-13 and A-9, however, was located. Test Units N24W53, N27W53, and N30W56 tested between the two north-south foundations, but did not locate any intact east-west foundation. In addition, test unit N30W56, located halfway between Features A-9 and A-13, located sterile and undisturbed soils beginning at 2.0 feet below surface. Given these factors, it is likely that Feature A-16 represents the base of a large post that was part of a frame wall with no foundation that partially enclosed the room bounded by Features A-9 to the west, A-13 to the east and A-5 to the north.

With the two main east-west exterior walls defined and a southern extension established, attention was turned towards the two exterior north-south walls that would have connected the two east-west foundations, Features A-5 and A-8. Evidence of a disturbed western north-south wall was identifed in Test Unit N60W66. Two additional units and limited test trenching were excavated in the area and the first indication of an almost

completely disturbed north-south foundation confirmed. The location of all the Phase II and earlier Phase I tests and the disturbed foundation as located by them is shown in Figure 43.

Once this western end of the structure was determined to be disturbed, attention was turned to the eastern end of the structure. The northern east-west foundation, Feature A-8 had been located as far east as Unit N59W32. A total of 39 square feet in three measured test units and approximately 40 square feet of measured test trenches were excavated. As with the western north-south foundation, this eastern foundation was found to be disturbed, although it was slightly more intact than its western counterpart.

The three test units excavated along the eastern end of the first structure were N53W26 (5.5 X 3 ft), N53W23 (5 x 3 ft), and N47W24 (3 X 3 ft). Test Unit N53W23 located the first evidence of the disturbed north-south wall, labelled Feature A-14. This test unit located the northeast corner of the structure and approximatley 2.5 feet of Feature A-14. At this corner, however, Feature A-14 was observed to be only 0.7 feet wide and only one course thick as compared to Feature A-8, the east-west foundation that was consistently 1.5 feet wide and 2-3 courses thick. Other evidence of disturbance was seen in the large amount of displaced stone and decayed mortar evident in the unit above the feature. Another test unit was then excavated to the south to locate more of the foundation. This test unit, N47W24, located an even less intact part of the foundation and its southernmost end. A test trench was then excavated along the approximately 3

feet of Feature A-14 between the south wall of N53W23 and the north wall of N47W24. A floor plan of Test Units N53W23 and N47W24 and the test trench showing the extent of the intact portions of Feature A-14 is given in Figure 43. As can be seen in this floor plan, Feature A-14 was found to be only 0.7 feet wide at its greatest and tapered to only 0.5 feet thick at its terminus in N47W24.

Numerous displaced rocks, many with evidence of mortar were located atop Feature A-14 in all of the Phase II excavations in the area. Artifacts recovered from these units showed a significant degree of mixing with early twentieth century 0.22 caliber shell casings found in Level III, immediately above the foundation. Large numbers of structurally-related artifacts, particularly wire nails and window glass fragments, were also recovered from the disturbed soils associated with Feature A-14.

By this point, all four major exterior walls of structure 1 of the A. Chandler/Galbreth site had been defined. The two east-west foundations, Features A-5 and A-8 were found to be the most intact, although both of these showed evidence of partial disturbance in the stratigraphy and the artifacts recovered. Portions of each of these exterior foundations were also found to be completely disturbed, particularly along the eastern and western edges. All four exterior corners of the store and post office structure were found to be disturbed, as were both of the north-south exterior walls.

A total of three rooms, including one southern ell, were located, as shown in Figure 43. The westernmost room, that closest to Beaver Valley Road, was bounded by Feature A-5 along

the south, A-8 along the north and an interior wall (Feature A-13) to the east. This room was found to have a partial concrete floor. A large, displaced stone slab was found in N60W66 and probably related to an entrance to the structure. The second room, bounded by an interior wall (Feature A-13) to the west and Features A-5 to the south and A-8 to the north. This room was found to contain no concrete floor. The third room, contained within the southern ell, was bounded by Features A-9 along the west, A-5 to the north, and A-13 to the east. To the south the ell may have been open or enclosed, perhaps only partially, by a wooden frame wall or shed as suggested by a large post mold (Feature A-16) approximately 10 feet south of the eastern foundation (Feature A-13).

Artifacts recovered from the first room, the one closest to Beaver Valley Road, and the third room, the southern ell, included significant amounts of butchered beef and pork bones. This is consistent with documentary research, that established the structure as a store, and by the occupations of the owners, as also probably a butcher shop. These deposits, however, were not as intact or diagnostic as those described for Feature A-5 in N47W47. Given these factors, it is likely that the first room, with its partial concrete floor, relates to butchering activities, as such a floor is much more sanitary than wood or packed earth and is common to commercial butchering operations of this period.

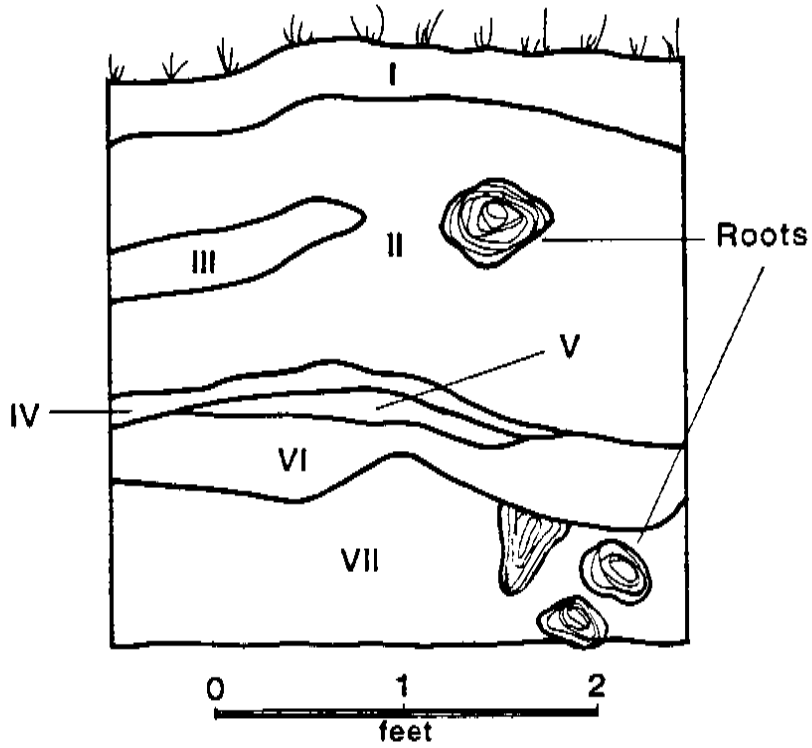
Three test units were then excavated in the second room in order to compare the artifact assemblage recovered there with the

other two rooms. These units were also excavated to determine the stratigraphy of the fill within the structure. The location of these three test units, N47W31, N50W35, and N52.5W31, within the second room is shown in Figure 43. The artifacts recovered and stratigraphy established in N47W31 are representative of those established in the other two units.

Just south of Test Unit N47W31 a micaceous stone and mortar cap and the stone and mortar rubble remains of the southeast corner of the structure were located. This area showed evidence of mechanical disturbance probably related to the demolition of the structure. The stratigraphy of the various fill levels within the unit can be seen in the profile of the south wall of the unit (Figure 48). The first natural level encountered was a relativley thick humus that extended to approximately 0.3 feet below surface. Beneath this was a thick layer of medium brown silt loam from 0.3 to approximately 1.6 feet below surface (Level II, Figure 48). Historic artifacts recovered from these two levels consisted of numerous, but relatively non-diagnostic late nineteenth to early twentieth century redwares, whitewares, and non-diagnostic clear bottle glass fragments. Also recovered from these levels were numerous wire nails and nail fragments and window glass fragments. No ceramics or other diagnostic artifacts that could possibly date to earlier than the mid-nineteenth century were found. This assemblage of artifacts is similar to that recovered in all of the other areas of the structure excavated, with the exception of the large amounts of butchered bone located in the western room. These two levels

FIGURE 48

Profile of the South Wall of Test unit N47 W42, A. Chandler/Galbreth Site



Soil Key

I Humus

II Medium brown silt loam fill with numerous or sand mottlings

III Medium orange-brown coarse sandy loam with pockets of coarse sand and grey silt

IV Medium grey-brown coarse sandy loam

V Grey-tan pinkish coarse sand with numerous flecks of decomposed oyster shell and whitewash

VI Light to medium brown silt loam

VII Medium or brown sandy silt

represent soil deposited at the site after it was filled in sometime in the early twentieth century.

Underlying these two levels at approximately 1.6 to 2.3 feet below surface were three distinct bands of brown sandy loam. These three levels did not extend over the entire unit and probably represent pockets of slightly different soils within one fill episode. These levels graded from a coarse gray-brown sandy loam in the uppermost level (Level IV) to a lighter gray-tan coarse sandy loam with numerous flecks of decomposed shell and whitewash (Level V) and finally, to a darker, more finely grained and homogeneous brown loam (Level VI, Figure 48). Fill levels IV-VI were removed as one excavation level. There is no evidence that these three slightly different levels of fill represent more than one fill episode.

Beneath this was a homogeneous level of medium orange brown sandy silt from approximately 2.4 feet below surface to the limit of excavation at 3.0 feet below surface. Located in the western half of the unit were numerous large rocks, some of which showed evidence of mortar. These rocks are probably associated with those parts of the disturbed foundation (Feature A-5) to the south.

The artifacts recovered from these last two groups of strata are summarized in Table 8. In Levels IV-VI, the majority of the artifacts recovered were structurally-related artifacts, particularly 177 wire nail and nail fragments and 86 window glass fragments. Significantly more of both these types of artifacts were found in these levels than in the humus and medium orange brown sandy loam fill levels above it. Historic ceramics

TABLE 8

INVENTORY OF HISTORIC ARTIFACTS FROM TEST UNIT N47W42

	Level IV-V	Level VI	Level VII
Ceramics			
Redware	69	39	1
Whiteware	3	33	1
Pealware			
Ironstone			
Stoneware			
Yellowware		3	
Tin-glazed		2	
Glass			
Bottle			
Liquor			
Medicine			
Unident.		13	2
Jar		1	
Tableware			
Lamp	9		
Unident.	14		
Structural			
Brick	5		
Nails			
Cut			
Wire			
Unident.	174	103	3
Bolts and screws			
Window glass	17	69	
Drain pipe			
Unident. ferrous			
Bone			
Pig			
Cow			
Sheep			
Bird			
Rodent			
Unident. Mammal		11	
Miscellaneous			
Shell casings		2	
Oyster shell		4	

recovered from Levels IV-VI and VII were comprised of mainly redwares and whitewares. Three small and heavily weathered yellowware and tin-glazed earthernwares recovered from Level VII

were the only other ceramics recovered. As with these sherds, the redwares and whitewares recovered from both of these levels were very small and heavily weathered. The redwares recovered were from predominantly rather coarse and utilitarian wares, although some fragments of more refined wares were recovered. Due to the small size and poor preservation of all the ceramics recovered, the exact forms of the redware vessels represented cannot be determined. Large utilitarian storage vessel and smaller plate and cup/bowl forms, however, seem to predominate.

The whiteware fragments recovered from Levels IV-VI and VII were equally small and poorly preserved and therefore relatively non-diagnostic. Significantly more whiteware fragments recovered in Test Unit N47W42 came from Level VI (33) than Levels IV-VI (3, Table 8). The majority of the whiteware fragments found in Level VI were plain, with neither molding nor transfer-printing, and either of a cup or saucer/plate form. Three of the whiteware fragments were decorated, however, with a dark purple transfer-print usually dating to the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Another ten fragments were decorated with a thick, bright green, blue, and pink glaze similar to that of what is commonly called "Fiesta wares."

Component 2 (Galbreth House) - The second component of the A. Chandler/Galbreth site tested by Phase II excavations was the house built by Thomas Galbreth and identified by informants and background research. According to informants and deed research, Thomas Galbreth purchased the property in 1900 and lived in the store and post office built by Amor Chandler (Component 1) until

it became too deteriorated for habitation. By this time, Galbreth opted to build a new house behind the store rather than to attempt to repair the older structure. Galbreth built this house sometime after 1916 and before 1940 when it was destroyed by the present owners of the property, Woodlawn Trustees.

The goal of the Phase II excavation on this second structure was to locate and define the extent of the structure, the overall archaeological integrity of the site, determine the nature of its construction and to sample the artifacts within it. One foundation of the structure had been identified during the Phase I Survey in Shovel Test S0W30 and Test Unit S3W28 (Figure 20). This foundation was observed to be east-west in orientation and was assumed to be the southern exterior wall of the structure as it was unlikely that the structure extended any further to the south because of the slope towards terrace 2.

The northern east-west exterior foundation was first located by Phase II excavations along the disturbed southeast corner of structure 1, the old store and post office. At this time, the disturbed portions of the southeast corner of Structure 1 were found to abut a portion of a darker, poured asphalt/concrete foundation similar in construction to that identified during the Phase I Survey in S3W28. This northern east-west foundation was labelled Feature A-19. Feature A-19 was later used to describe all of the interior and exterior foundations of the Galbreth structure.

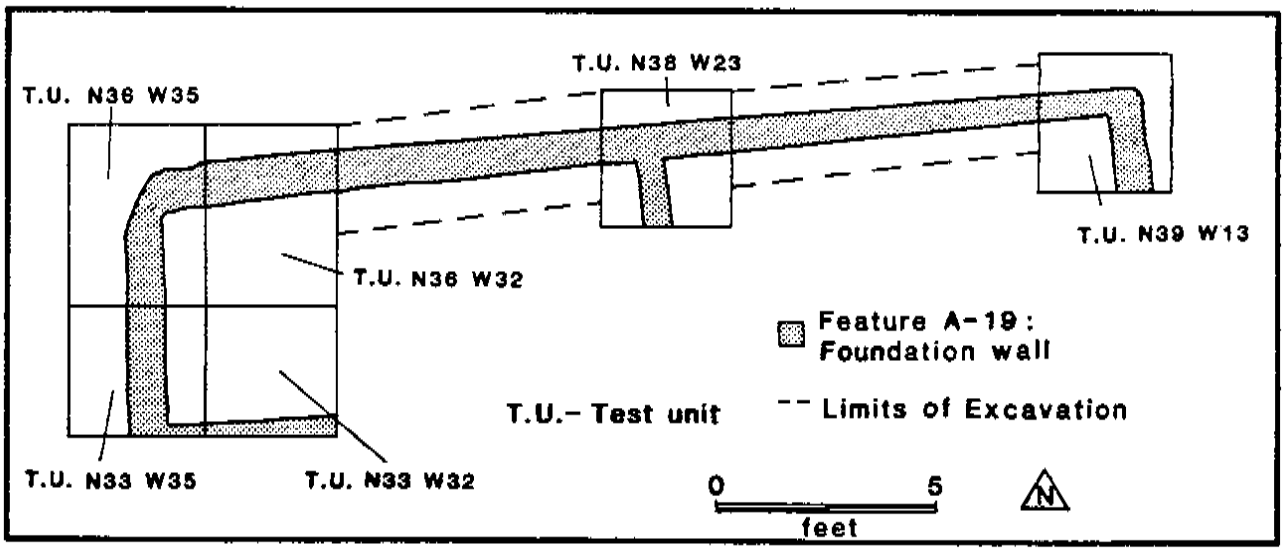
Phase II excavations at the Galbreth structure began by continuing along the two east-west foundations already located in an attempt to find the corners of the structure. The northwest

corner of the structure and the western north-south foundation were the first additional structural elements located.

The northwest corner of the structure was located by the first group of test units excavated along Feature A-19. This series of 4 test units, N36W35 to N33W35 and N36W32 to N33W32, a total area of 9 X 8 feet, located the remains of the northwest corner of the structure, the western north-south exterior foundation, and one interior east-west foundation. These four test units and the foundations located within them are shown in Figure 49.

FIGURE 49

Extent of the Northernmost Portion of Feature A-19, A. Chandler/Galbreth Site

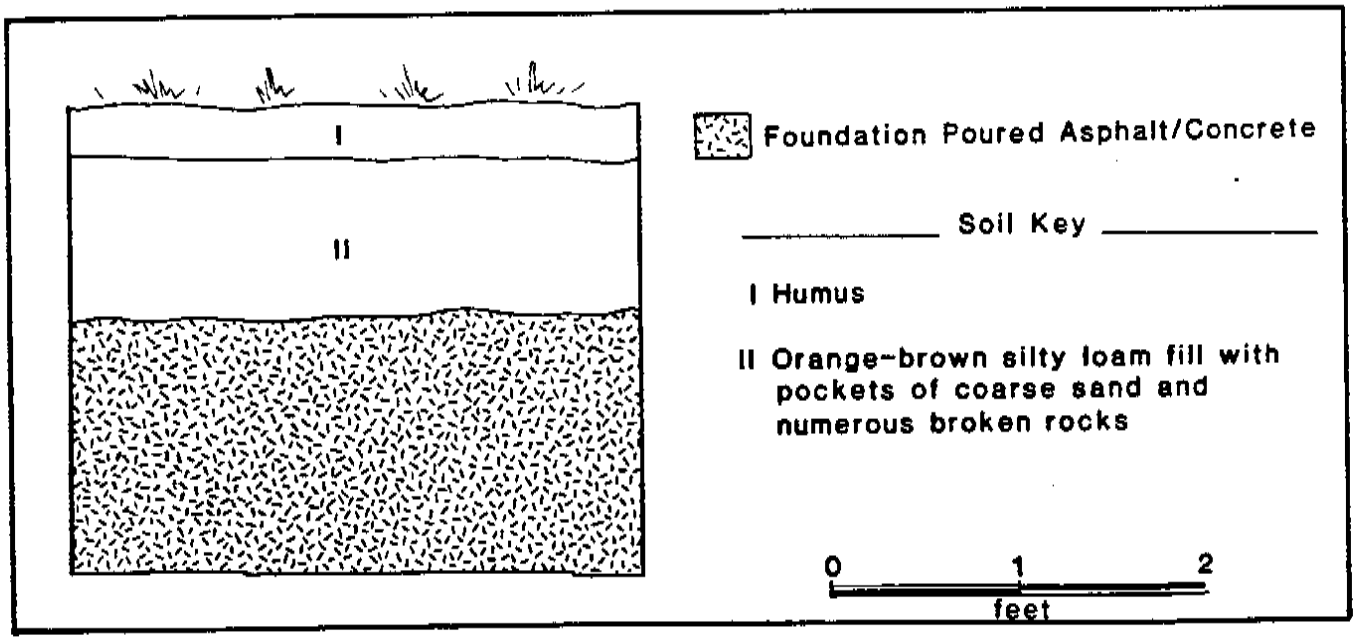


In these test units, the two exterior foundations that form the northwest corner of the structure were found to be approximately 1.0 feet wide. Both of these walls tapered to a uniform thickness of approximately 0.6 feet wide within six feet

of the corner. The interior wall was a uniform 0.6 feet wide. All of the foundations were of identical construction: a dark, gray-black, and very hard-packed poured asphalt/concrete. The basic material appeared to be a form of dark concrete composed primarily of bits of asphalt, coal ash, and gravel. This material appears to have been deposited in a liquid or semi-liquid state as evidenced by mold and seam marks along the foundation approximately 0.5 feet below the top of the surviving portions. Above the foundation was a uniform layer of orange-brown silty loam fill with numerous rock fragments from approximately 0.3 to 1.1 feet below surface and a humus above that. This stratigraphy can be seen in the profile of the east wall of Test Unit N36W32 as shown in Figure 50.

FIGURE 50

Profile of the East Wall of Test unit N36 W32, A. Chandler/Galbreth Site



The artifacts recovered from the humus and fill levels above Feature A-19, the northern east-west exterior foundation, in

N33W42 included numerous structurally-related artifacts, particularly window glass and oxidized wire nail fragments, and only a few ceramics, of which almost all were late nineteenth to early twentieth century whitewares and ironstones. The humus contained 39 window glass fragments and 100 heavily oxidized nail fragments. The only other artifacts recovered from this level was one small nineteenth century kaolin pipe fragment and one small brick fragment. Level II, the orange-brown silty loam fill above the foundation, contained 402 window glass fragments and 465 nails and nail fragments. Ceramics from this level, however, were comparatively scarce--Level II contained only 4 whiteware, 1 redware, and 3 ironstone sherds. All of these ceramics are relatively recent and date to the late nineteenth to early twentieth century.

With the orientation of the northern east-west foundation (Feature A-19) established, additional test units were then excavated along it to locate the northeast corner of the structure. Two test units, N38W23 and N39W13, were placed approximately ten feet apart along the foundation to test for the corner. After the foundation was located in each of these units, test trenches were excavated between the units to expose the feature and check for interior walls.

Test Unit N38W23 located an interior wall and Test Unit N39W13 located the northeast corner of the structure. A 3 X 3 ft Test Unit, N35W23, was then excavated south of N38W23 to define more of the north-south interior wall and to determine the stratigraphy of the fill within the structure.

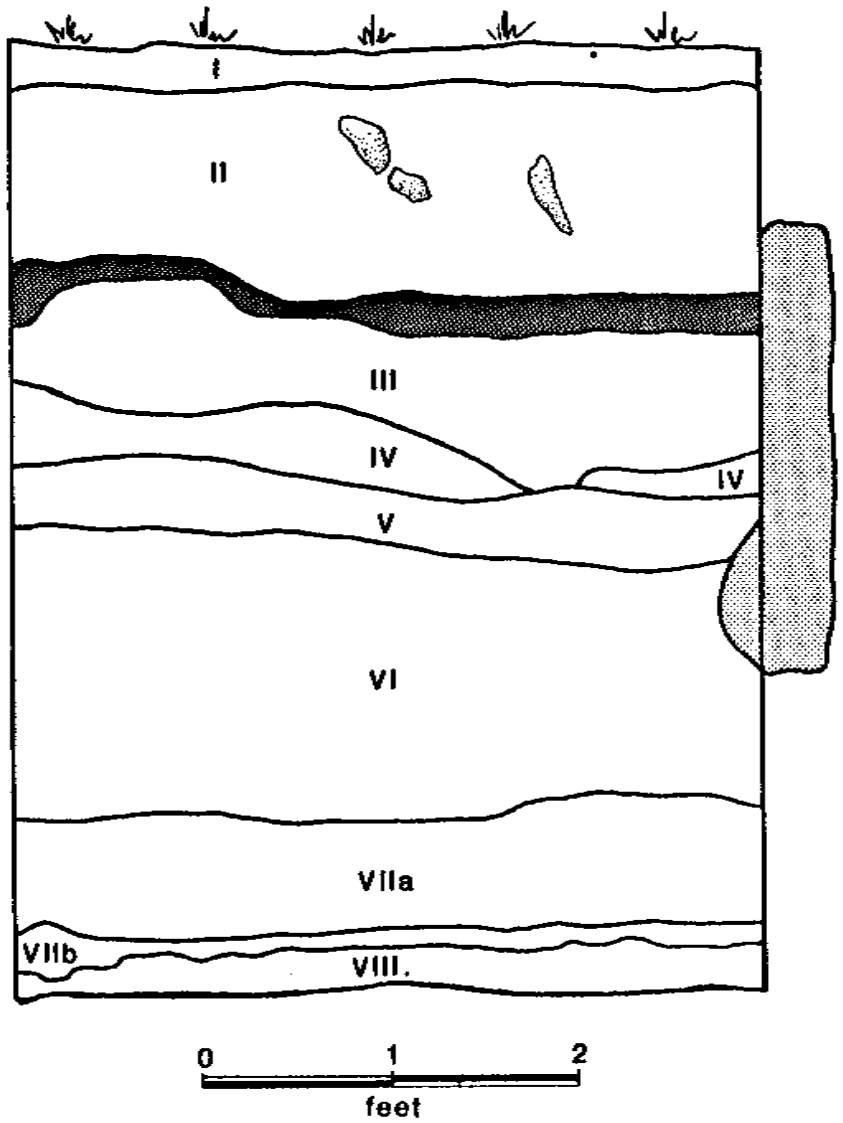
Test Unit N35W23 located the north-south interior wall at approximately 1.2 feet below surface. Very loosely-packed and pocketed soil was observed at this depth along the south wall of the unit and the unit was extended one foot to the south to investigate. At approximately the same depth, another east-west foundation was encountered. This foundation corresponds to that first located in Test Units N33W35 and N33W32. All of the foundations located thus far are shown in Figure 49.

The stratigraphy of the interior fill of the Galbreth structure can be seen in the profile of the east wall of Test Unit N35W23 shown in Figure 51. Below the humus and medium orange to yellow brown silty loam and rock fill (0-1.1 feet below surface, Levels I and II in Figure 51), a thin layer of coal ash and cinder was encountered over the entire unit. This layer of loose coal ash and cinder was encountered at 1.1-1.4 feet below surface, just below the top of Feature A-19, the dark asphalt/concrete foundation which was encountered at 0.9 feet below surface.

Beneath this cinder and ash layer was a thick horizon of medium to dark orange brown silty loam and rock fill (Level III, Figure 51). This layer was encountered from 1.4-2.4 feet below surface and was observed to be thicker in southern half of the unit. This fill is similar to, but significantly darker in color and more coarsely grained than, Level II. Underlying Level III was an uneven layer of medium orange brown coarse grained sandy loam. This layer, shown as Level IV in Figure 51, contained numerous pebbles, particularly when compared to Levels II and III. Beneath this was a thick and fairly uniform level of

FIGURE 51

Profile of the East Wall of Test Unit N35 W23, A. Chandler/Galbreth Site



Soil Key

Rocks

Feature A-19 Foundation wall

Dry cinder/ash/clinker level, part of level II

I - Humus

II - Medium orange to yellow brown silty loam and rockfill

III - Dark orange brown silty loam and rockfill. Browner than levels I or II, coarser sands than level II

IV - Medium orange brown sandy loam. Numerous pebbles, more than level I and II

V - Homogenous dark brown silt, bottom grades into level VI

VI - Mottled medium dark orange brown sands, some silt little clay. Similar to IV but with less pebbles/rocks

VIIa - Medium brown gravel/sands, more than levels IV and VI. Some small decayed schists/iron accretions along level's bottom

VIIb - Very compacted, variegated, iron-laden, red-ore/black/brown sands. Well concreted together, coarse grained

VIII - Orange-gray bright clays, some decayed schists

homogeneous, dark brown silt from 2.2-2.6 feet below surface. This level of dark silt is shown as Level V in Figure 51.

Underlying the dark brown silt of Level V was a thick layer of mottled medium dark orange-brown unconsolidated sands. This layer appears as Level VI in Figure 51. Beneath this level was a thick level of medium brown coarse and unconsolidated sands and gravel from 2.6-4.1 feet below surface. This level appears in Figure 51 as Level VII and contained the first noticeable amounts of broken rock and decayed schists since Levels II and III. Beginning at approximatley 4.3 feet below surface, numerous consolidated iron oxide-stained sand concretions were encountered within this level. This depth also marked the beginning of sterile soils in the unit.

At 4.8 feet below surface, these well developed sand concretions in Level VII formed a uniform and very firmly packed horizon across the entire unit. This "floor" is not cultural in origin, but represents a naturally occuring strata. Underlying this natural strata was a culturally sterile level from 4.9 feet below surface to the limit of excavation at 5.2 feet below surface. This deepest level was composed of bright and very moist gray and orange clays and contained numerous fragments of decayed schist. These orange and gray clays with numerous decayed schist fragments represented sterile soils in all of the project area and like Level VII represent the <u>in situ</u> weathering of local geologic strata.

Historic artifacts were recovered from every level of Test Unit N35W23 down to the sterile soils first encountered at 4.3 feet below surface in Level VII. Late nineteenth to early

twentieth century artifacts were found in every level including the deepest non-sterile level, Level VII. In this level, two small and relatively non-diagnostic whiteware body sherds were recovered. In the other levels of Test Unit N35W23, wire nails, window glass and other structurally-related artifacts comprised the majority of artifacts recovered. Of the total 152 historic artifacts recovered from this unit, 99 (65%) were structurally-related. Of the remaining artifacts, 46 (30%) were relatively non-diagnostic late nineteenth to early twentieth century redware, whiteware, and ironstone ceramic sherds. The remaining 5% of the artifacts recovered were .22 caliber shell casings (2), non-diagnostic bone (2), and three small oyster shell fragments.

The vertical distribution of artifacts was only slightly more diagnostic and suggests partial disturbance similar to that seen in structure 1. Most (75%) of the artifacts recovered from this unit were found in Levels IV and V, the medium brown sandy loam and dark brown silt levels from 1.6-3.0 feet below surface (Figure 51). Two recent twentieth century .22 caliber shell casings, however, were also found in this level and suggest at least partial disturbance. It is possible that Level V corresponds to the artifact bearing Level IV identified in along the southern east-west exterior foundation identified in Structure 1. The next largest concentration of artifacts (20%) was recovered from Level II, the first level of medium brown silty loam below the humus (Figure 51). The remaining 5% of the artifacts were recovered from Level VI and VII (Figure 51).

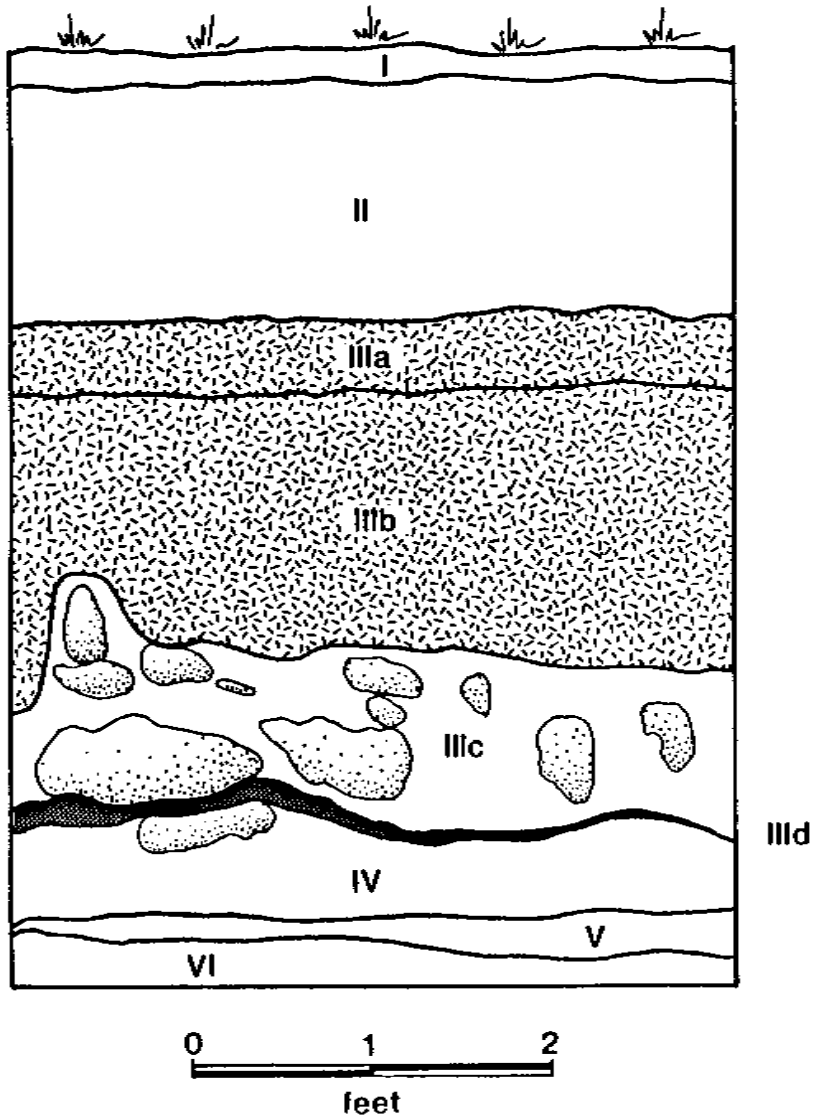
The construction of the north-south interior foundation in Test Unit N35W23 is shown in Figure 52. The foundation itself,

shown in Figure 52 as levels III A and B, extended from 1.5-3.3 feet below surface. A distinct poured lip separated portions III-A and III-B at approximately 1.9 feet below surface. Both III-A and III-B were of the same dark asphalt/concrete material identical to that seen in all of the other foundations of the structure located. Below the foundation was a layer of larger rock and loosely-packed medium brown sandy loam fill (Level III-C, Figure 52). This layer contained numerous roots and was probably laid as a base for the foundation. At the bottom of this layer, at approximately 4.2 feet below surface, a thin horizon of loosely-packed coal ash and cinders was encountered. This layer was also probably part of a base for the foundation. Underlying this layer of cinders and ash were two culturally sterile sand layers that extended to the limit of excavation at 5.2 feet below surface. These two levels are not fill, but undisturbed natural strata.

Test units were then extended to the south along the two exterior north-south foundations located thus far in Test Units N36W32-N33W32 and N39W23. Once more of each foundation was defined, additional test units were placed every five feet along the foundations and excavated to a depth sufficient to determine their preservation, check for a builder's trench, and locate any interior walls. Although no intact trash deposits, builder's trench or other features were located in these test units, one reconstructable large glass storage vessel was recovered from just below the humus in Test Unit N30W33. This vessel is shown in Plate 14.

FIGURE 52

Profile of the West Wall of Test Unit N35 W23, A. Chandler/Galbreth Site

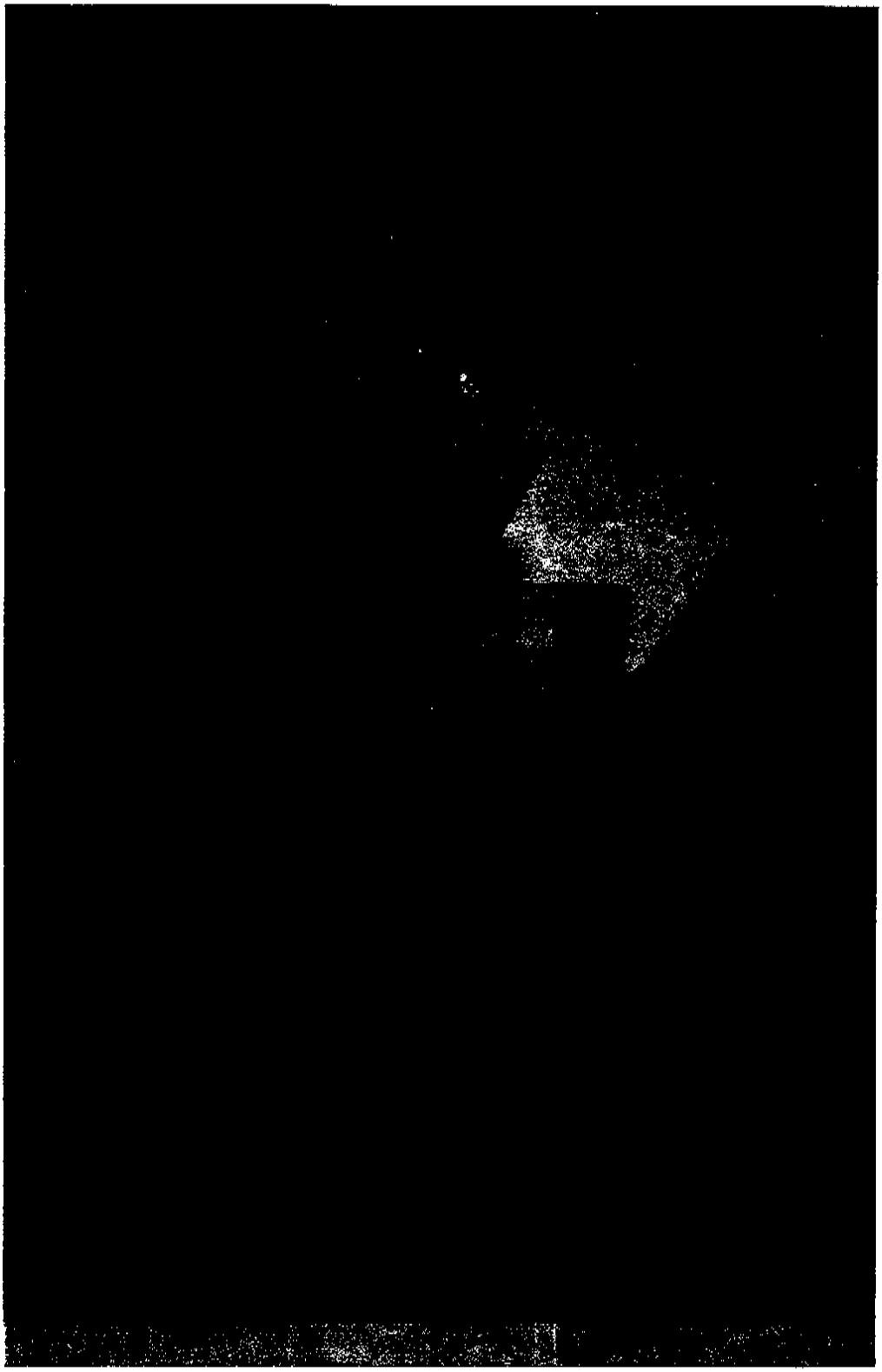


Soil Key

- Rock
- Asphalt/concrete foundation
- Loosely packed coal, cinder and ash
- I Humus
- II Medium orange-brown silty loam with some orange-brown silty clay pockets
- IIIa Top slab of poured asphalt/concrete interior foundation. Disturbed upper portions
- IIIb Very coarse and pocketed grey-black asphalt/cinder cement
- IIIc Drylaid course of large flat, undressed rock and smaller rock fill. Little soil, but numerous roots in rock intersices
- IIId Thin layer of loosely packed coal ash and cinders
- IV Sterile coarse grey brown sand with darker black-brown sand mottlings. Abundant orange-brown iron stains and mica flecks
- V Very hard packed dark red-orange-brown and black coarse sands. Sterile and with numerous iron concretions and fragments of decayed schist
- VI Bright orange yellow clay with numerous decayed schists and large iron oxide concretions

PLATE 14

Reconstructed Glass Storage Vessel from Levels I and II, Feature A-19, A. Chandler/Galbreth Site

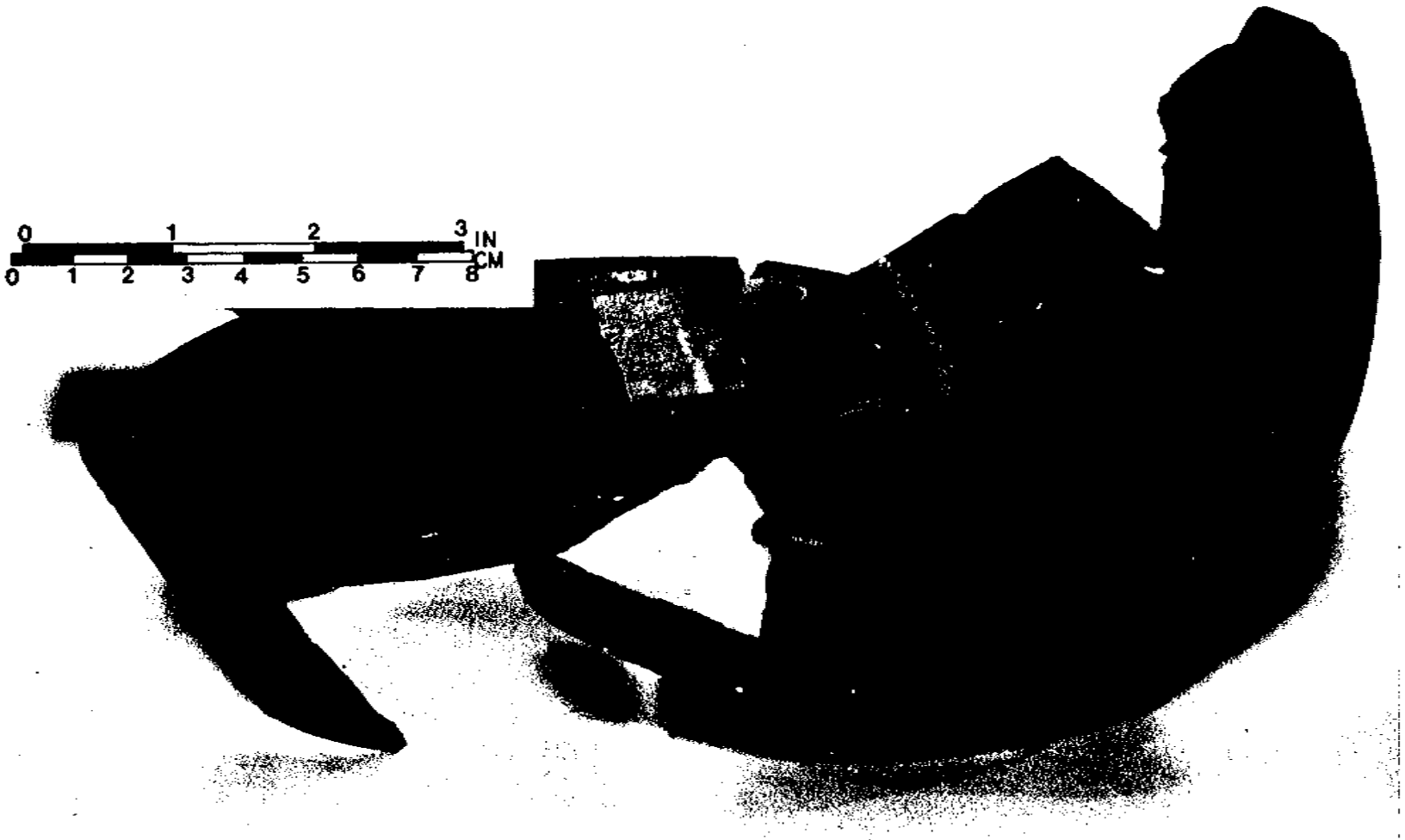


With the two northern corners of the Galbreth structure exposed, it was decided to attempt to find the southwest corner by excavating a series of test units along the western and southern foundations of the structure linking up with the southern east-west foundation located in the Phase I Test Unit S3W28. A total of 11 additional test units were excavated along this western north-south foundation. These units were placed approximately five feet apart along the foundation. Once the foundation was uncovered and determined to be intact, the area along either side of the feature was carefully troweled to test for a builder's trench, interior walls, trash deposits, and other features. Once this was complete, the area between the test units were excavated and the process repeated. As the units and test trenches excavated along Feature A-19 were excavated only to define the limits of the structure and to locate features, the humus and first level of fill above the foundation were not screened and no artifacts recovered. Historic artifacts in closer association with the foundation, however, were recovered and provenience data recorded. One partially intact refined redware bowl was recovered, however, from the two uppermost levels of fill in Test Unit N10W24. This vessel appears in Plate 15.

The foundation of the Galbreth structure within these 11 additional test units and test trenches is shown in Figure 53. Only one feature was encountered in these units. No evidence of a builder's trench or other features was located. This single feature was a large, approximately 6.5 feet long and 1.5 feet wide crude fieldstone and mortar projection first located by Test

PLATE 15

Reconstructed Redware Bowl from Levels I and II,
N10 W24, A. Chandler/Galbreth Site



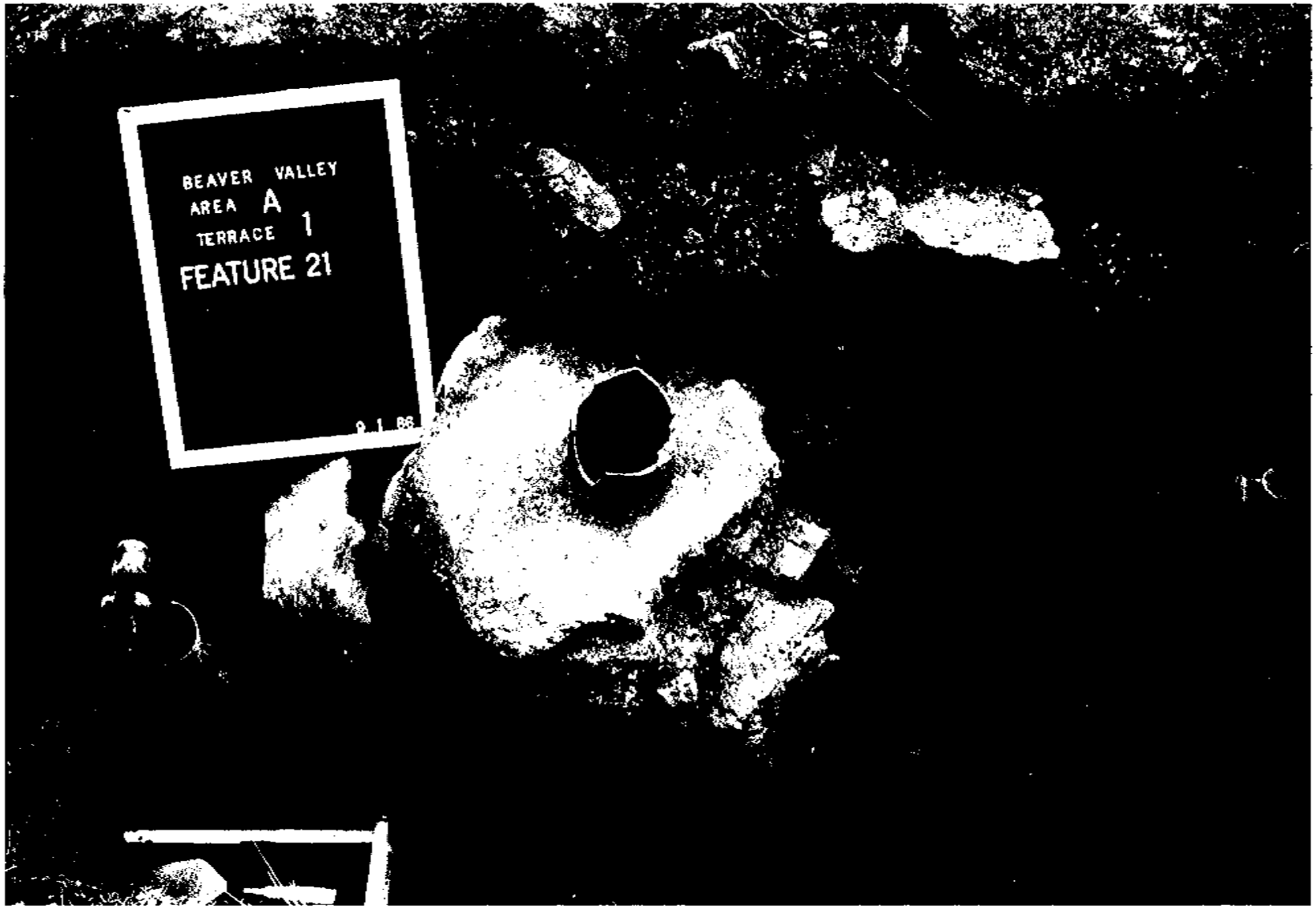
Unit N4W34. This projection was encountered at 1.2 feet below surface and was observed to bisect the east wall of Feature A-19 along a roughly perpendicular angle. The intersection of the eastern foundation of Feature A-19 and this projection is shown in Figure 53. This crude and partially disturbed projection was found to be only 2 courses of stone thick (approximately 0.5 feet) and appeared to be contemporary with the eastern foundation. Upon further excavation, no underlying cinder, sand,or gravel base was found. The construction of this projection was much different, particularly in the mortar used, than the stone and mortar foundations found in Structure 1. Given the location of the projection, its orientation to the structure, and its crude construction, it is likely that it relates to some type of drain and gutter system. This is supported by the large number of commercial terra cotta drain tile fragments found along it.

With the western exterior wall completely exposed and the southern east-west foundation exposed to Unit S3W28, it was decided to continue excavation in the same manner to locate the remaining southeast corner and to expose portions of the eastern north-south foundation. A total of 10 test units were excavated along these two foundations. These test units and the foundations as located within them are shown in Figure 53.

Two features were identified in this series of test units and test trenches. The first feature was an early twentieth century pump and pipe assembly along the southeastern corner of the structure. This assembly was labelled Feature A-21 and appears in Plate 16. Feature A-21 consists of a large 3 inch

PLATE 16

Feature A-21, Galbreth House
(Component 2, A. Chandler/Galbreth Site)



diameter iron pipe set into concrete and related to but not connected to a small, partially disassembled mechanical pump. A 1 inch iron pipe extended from the base of the pump into the interior of the structure. The large iron pipe and concrete abutted the foundation, and with the pump, appear to be contemporary with it. The function of this pump is not known, but the large pipe in concrete probably relates to a gutter and drain system. A small 1/2 inch diameter iron pipe along the side of the large pipe and concrete assembly, on the same side as the pump, may once have connected the two. Another 1/2 inch diameter iron pipe extended from the south wall of Test Unit N1W8 at approximately the same depth as the pump and may have also once been connected to the pump.

The second feature located by these test units was a set of poured concrete stairs near the northeastern corner of the structure. This feature was first encountered in Test Unit N28W12 and was labelled Feature A-23. These steps appear in Plate 17. These stairs were then completely uncovered and two test units, N30.5W6 and N31W12, excavated to determine the sequence of fill within this part of the site and details of the construction of the stairs and adjacent portion of the asphalt/concrete foundation.

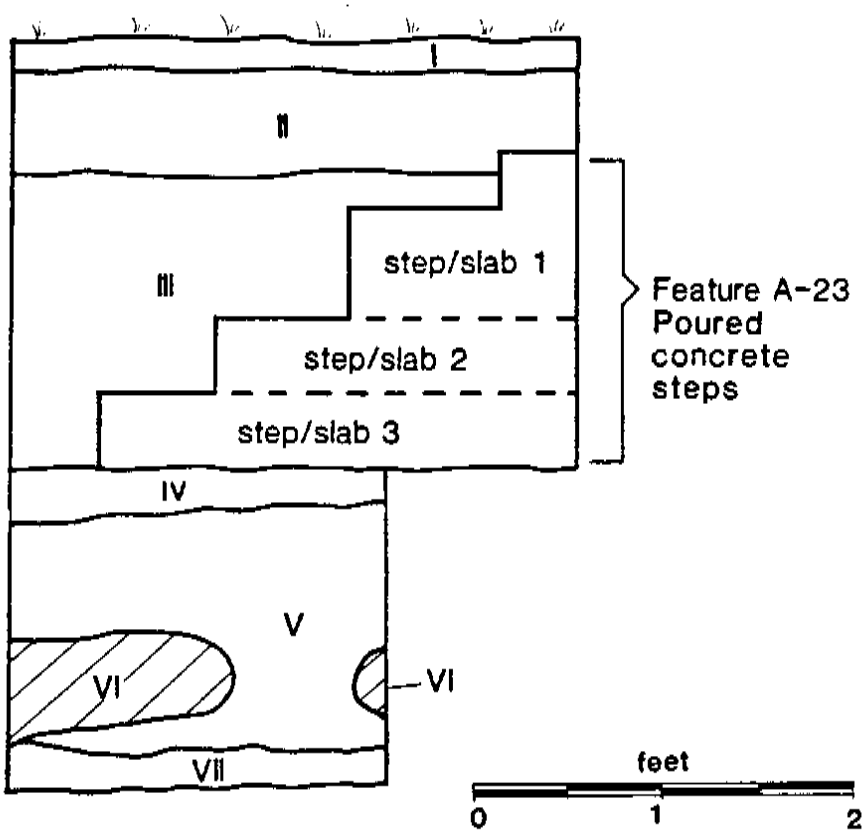
Feature A-23 consisted of three poured concrete steps. These steps consisted of three 0.8 foot thick concrete slabs cemented together lengthwise. A profile of the north wall of Test Unit N30.5W6 showing the construction of the stairs and the statigraphy associated with Feature A-23 is given in Figure 54. Above the steps, three layers of twentieth century fill,

PLATE 17

Feature A-23, Galbreth House
(Component 2, A. Chandler/Galbreth Site)

FIGURE 54

Profile of the North Wall of Test Unit N30.5 W6, A. Chandler /Galbreth Site



Soil Key

I–Humus

II–Yellow clay cap

III–Medium brown sandy loam and large rock fill

IV–Dark gravels, cinders, and sand

V–Sterile, mottled orange–red–brown clayey loam. Abundant decomposed schist fragments

VI–Dark brown sandy loam pockets. Very coarse sand and sterile

VII–Gray–brown–bright–orange clays. Numerous decomposed schist fragments. Sterile

including a thin humus, were located. Beneath the humus, a thick yellow clay cap across the entire unit was encountered from approximately 0.2-0.7 foot below surface. Beneath this cap was a thick layer of medium brown sandy loam and rock fill from approximately 0.7-2.4 feet below surface. This layer of fill appears as Level III in Figure 54 and contained numerous twentieth century artifacts including crushed paint cans, intact bottles of turpentine, mason jar fragments, radio tubes, and electrical wires and insulators. Numerous non-diagnostic structurally-related artifacts were also recovered. This fill level extended to the foot of the third step. At the base of the step, a sterile orange to red-brown clay loam was encountered (Level V, Figure 54). Beneath the step, however, a different sterile soil was encountered. This sterile soil was composed of a thin, layer of dark gravel, sand, and cinders and was probably laid as a base for the steps (Level IV, Figure 54).

Beneath this layer of gravel and sand was a sterile orange to red-brown clay loam (Level V, Figure 54). This level of clay loam was found to extend to 3.8 feet below surface and contained two small pockets of a slightly different sterile soil. These two pockets appear as Level VI in Figure 54 and were composed of a dark brown, coarse-grained sandy loam.

One additional sterile strata was then encountered from 3.6 feet below surface to 4.0 feet, the limit of excavation. All of these sterile levels found in N30.5W6 represent various undisturbed naturally occuring clay loam and clay strata. Numerous fragments of decomposed schist were found in all of the three sterile levels, but as with the clay content of the Levels

V-VI, tended to increase in abundance with depth.

No evidence of an intact floor to the second structure was found in this or any other test unit excavated. The level of twentieth century fill and large rocks was found to lie directly on sterile soil. Very few historic ceramics were recovered from this level of fill -- the only historic artifacts recovered were a few relatively non-diagnostic late nineteenth to early twentieth century whiteware body sherds.

Thus far, three distinct rooms and one set of stairs had been exposed by Phase I and II excavations in the Galbreth structure. All of this structure as exposed by test units and trenching is shown in Figure 53. Levels of early twentieth century fill were found within every area along the exterior of the structure. Evidence of partial stratigraphic disturbance outside of the structure probably relating to the destruction of the building was located along all of the major foundations. No intact trash deposits or other non-structural features were encountered.

One additional 3 X 3 ft test unit was then excavated in the Galbreth structure to test for intact features and historic artifacts from non-disturbed contexts. This unit, N12W23, was placed in the center of the largest room of the structure. This unit is located in Figure 53.

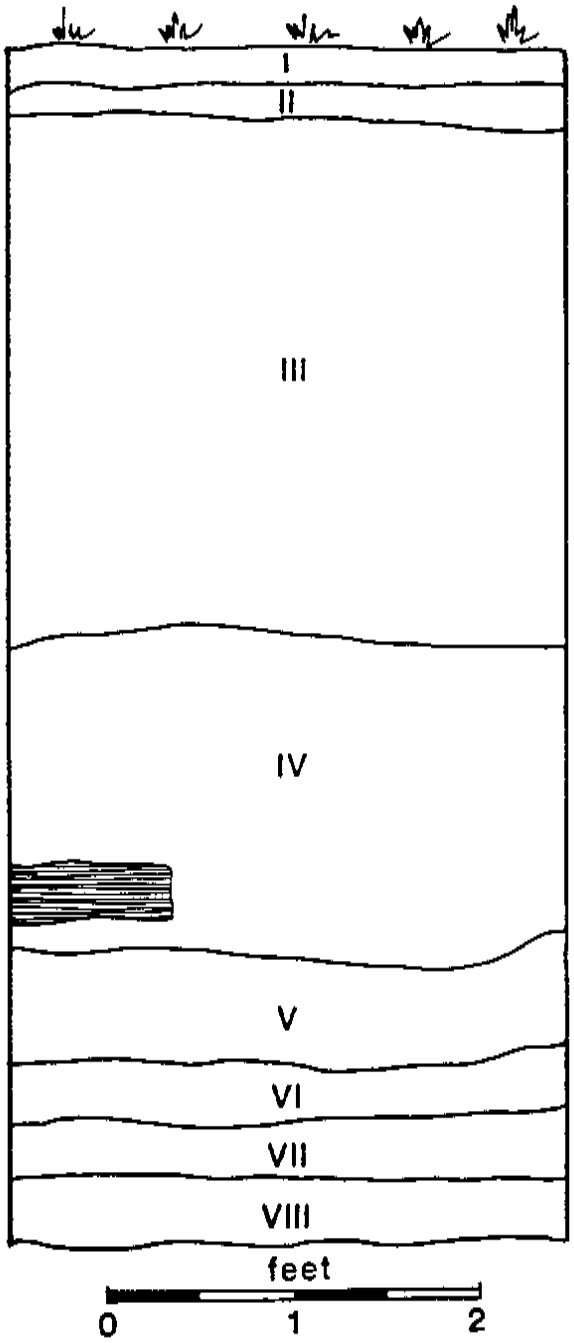
Test Unit N12W23 was excavated to a final depth of 6.4 feet below surface. No features or intact deposits were located. The stratigraphy of the interior of this part of the Galbreth structure can be seen in the profile of the east wall of this

unit shown in Figure 55. Beneath the humus, three primary levels of recent historic fill were located. The first fill layer was found from 0.2-0.4 feet below surface and was composed of a culturally sterile medium brown sandy clay with abundant gravels (Level II, Figure 55). Underlying this from 0.4-3.2 feet below surface was a thick layer of medium orange-brown coarse sand and abundant large rock fill (Level III, Figure 55). This level of fill is similar to that seen at this depth in other areas of the Galbreth structure. This level contained relatively few historic artifacts (65 total), most of which (94%) were relatively non-diagnostic structurally-related artifacts: wire nails and nail fragments and window glass, brick, and non-diagnostic wood fragments. The other 6% of the artifacts recovered from this level was composed of three non-diagnostic whiteware body sherds and one small body fragment of a yellowware vessel.

The third major level of historic fill was a thick layer of loosely-packed medium to dark brown clayey silt encountered from 3.2-4.9 feet below surface. This level contained numerous large rocks and appears in Figure 55 as Level IV. A large fragment of a cut timber was located towards the bottom of the level at approximatley 4.3 feet below surface. Historic artifacts recovered from this level were similar in type and relative density to the fill level above it. Below the cut timber, an intact early twentieth century mason jar was recovered. Relatively non-diagnostic structurally-related artifacts comprised almost all of the historic artifacts recovered although six pieces of whiteware and three of ironstone were also found. One of the whiteware fragments was decorated with a blue-green

FIGURE 55

Profiles of the East Wall of Test Unit N12 W23, A. Chandler/Galbreth Site



Soil Key

I Humus

II Medium brown sandy clay with gravel and some small to medium rocks

III Fill, orange-brown coarse sand with some clay. Numerous medium to large rocks, some hollow pockets

IV Fill, medium to dark brown clayey silt with numerous large rocks, looser, with more hollow pockets

V Medium brown-grey fine grained sandy silt with pockets of pure sand (micaceous)

VI Medium brown-orange silty loam

VII Dark brown organic silt, some pockets of grey silt

VIII Medium brown clayey sand and gravel, gravels decomposing schist

Cut timber

transfer print and a partially molded leaf pattern. Another of the whiteware fragments was decorated with an unidentified blue hand-painted pattern. Decorations such as these were in common use in the late nineteeth century, but may date as early as the mid-nineteeth century. All of the other historic ceramics were small, relatively non-diagnostic undecorated body sherds.

The next deepest strata encountered in Test Unit N12W23 was a layer of medium brown fine-grained sandy silt with pockets of gray micaceous sands from 4.7-5.4 feet below surface. This fill layer contained only two heavily corroded nail fragments and no other diagnostic artifacts and appears in Figure 55 as Level V. Beneath this level of brown sandy silt, two sterile levels of silt and silt loam were encountered from 5.7-6.0 feet below surface. These two levels appear as Levels VI and VII in Figure 55. No cultural floor was identified in Test Unit N12W23.

This test unit completed Phase II test excavations within the Galbreth structure. No intact non-structural features had been located and the foundations of almost the entire structure had been exposed. Phase II operations were then shifted to south of the Galbreth and Chandler structures to sample the yard areas of the two structures further south in terraces 2 and 3. Two additional grids of shovel tests were excavated in terraces 2 and 3 to expand the shovel test grids excavated during the Phase I Survey. Atotal of 14 shovel tests were excavated in terrace 2 immediately south of the two structures along the same grid system used for the Phase I shovel tests. In terrace 3, a total of 22 additional shovel tests were excavated. The location of

these additional shovel tests and the original Phase I tests in terraces 2 and 3 and the total historic artifacts in each are shown in Figure 56.

The stratigraphy of terraces 2 and 3 identifed during the Phase II Survey was identical to that determined by the Phase I Survey in Shovel Test A-8 in terrace 2 (Figure 17) and Shovel Test A-15 in terrace 3 (Figure 22). The stratigraphy consisted of a humus underlain by a medium gray to brown silty loam from approximately 0.25-1.5 feet below surface and a yellow brown silty-sandy clay loam from approximately 1.5 to 2.0 feet below surface. Sand content tended to increase with depth and sterile soils with numerous decomposed schists were usually first encountered at approximately 1.8-2.0 feet below surface.

Historic artifacts were recovered from every one of the Phase II shovel tests excavated in terraces 2 and 3. No features or concentrations of artifacts, however, were located. In general, historic artifacts were evenly distributed within and between each terrace as can be seen in Figure 56, which shows the total number of historic artifacts recovered from each of the Phase I and Phase II shovel tests in terraces 2 and 3. Figure 57 shows the distribution of structurally-related artifacts within these excavations in terraces 2 and 3. The distribution of whiteware and ironstone, pearlware, and redware fragments are given in Figures 58, 59, and 60, respectively. As with the total number of historic artifacts and structurally-related artifacts, the distribution of specific ceramic types within terraces 2 and 3 indicated no diagnostic activity areas or additional features.

The excavation of these additional shovel tests in terraces 2 and 3 completed the Phase II Survey of the A. Chandler/Galbreth site. Both of the major components of the site were determined not to be eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under any criteria. Evidence of stratigraphic disturbance was seen in the deepest cultural levels of both the A. Chandler and Galbreth components. No activity related features or other non-structural deposits of artifacts were located in either component. No builder's trench or other sealed deposits were located. No evidence of a privy was located by testing or background research, including informants. In addition, both of the components of the site were small in size and the majority of each were excavated during the Phase II survey. Given these factors, no further work is recommended.

CHANDLER/HIGHFIELD BLACKSMITH SHOP (N-569.1, 7NC-B-18) (Area C) (Figure 61)

The J. Chandler/Highfield Blacksmith Shop site is located along the west side of Beaver Valley Road south of Beaver Creek. The proposed ROW extends along Beaver Valley Road approximately 25 feet west of the present road and includes about 1/4 of the site. This site consists of one component--the yard and attached stable area of a small blacksmith shop associated with N-569, a late eighteenth to early nineteenth century stone dwelling approximately 600 feet northwest of the blacksmith site limit (Plate 8). The blacksmith shop was built in the early nineteenth century by Jehu Chandler and operated, at least intermittantly, until 1926.

The limits of the J. Chandler/Highfield Blacksmith Shop site (N-569.1, 7NC-B-18) as indicated by the Phase I and II surveys are shown in Figure 61. The proposed ROW is also shown in this figure. The northern limit of the site is approximately 80 feet south of Beaver Creek and the southern limit is a woodline and ephemeral creek 120 feet south of the northern limit. The eastern limit of the site is Beaver Valley Road. The western limit of the site is approximately 80 feet west of Beaver Valley Road and 55 feet west of the proposed ROW. These limits are based on the distribution of structurally-related and other artifacts within the original series of tests excavated by the Phase I Survey and the more extensive tests and background research completed during the Phase II Survey. The northern, southern, and eastern limits of the site also correspond to the limits of the J. Chandler/Highfield property as established by deed research. Summaries of the deed transactions for the J. Chandler/Highfield site are given in Tables 4, 9, and 10.

The J. Chandler/Highfield property was part of the same Rockland Manor parcel purchased by William Hicklen in 1722 (NCD G-1-337, 338). The history of this property and its occupation is the same until 1812 as that given previously for the A. Chandler/Galbreth site. A summary of all the deed transactions from 1699-1812 is given in Table 4.

In 1812, in the last year of his life, Amor Chandler (Sr.) sold two parcels of land containing a total of approximately 7 1/2 acres of land along the west side of Beaver Valley Road and south of Beaver Valley Creek. The largest of the parcels, containing 6 1/4 acres, was the site of the blacksmith shop. The

TABLE 9

SUMMARY OF DEED TRANSACTIONS FOR THE J. CHANDLER/HIGHFIELD PROPERTY, 1812-1888

Transaction	Date	Deed Reference
Amor Chandler (Sr.) and wife Elizabeth to his son Jehu Amor, Rachel, Mary, Elizabeth and Abigail	10 Feb. 1812	(NCD A-5-147)
Jehu Chandler and wife Lydia to son John Chandler	20 Dec. 1837	NCD A-5-147
John Chandler and wife Elizabeth to brother Jehu Chandler (II)	22 March 1845	(NCD L-6-215)
Jehu Chandler (II) and wife Abigail to James H. Fields	28 March 1848	NCD L-6-215
James H. Fields to Chalkly Hatton	25 March 1853	NCD B-7-303
Chalkly Hatton to John Chandler	29 March 1853	NCD C-7-86
Mary E. Pyle and William T. Chandler and wife Mary to Amor H. Chandler (2/3 interest)	2 Nov. 1882	NCD W-12-379
John Chandler to Amor H. Chandler (1/3 interest)	7 August 1880	NCC Will G-2-78 and Intestate Laws of De.
Amor H. Chandler to William S. Stokes	13 August 1888	NCD G-14-383

TABLE 10

SUMMARY OF DEED TRANSACTIONS FOR THE J. CHANDLER/HIGHFIELD PROPERTY, 1888-PRESENT

Transaction	Date	Deed Reference
Amor H. Chandler to William S. Stokes	13 August 1888	NCD G-14-383
William Stokes to Lewis F. Adair	1 May 1889	NCD R-14-195
Lewis Adair to Elizabeth Highfield	1 August 1889	NCD T-14-268
Elizabeth Highfield to her children Eva Moore, William J. and John G. Highfield	4 April 1926	NCC Will A-5-434
John G. Highfield Jr. and wife Alice to son William J. Highfield (1/4 interest)	24 December 1926	NCD R-34-329
William S. Potter, Trustee of Elizabeth Highfield to Paul Leahy	4 June 1930	NCD C-37-395
Paul Leahy to John G. Highfield, Jr.	5 June 1930	NCD A-37-392
John G. Highfield, Jr. to his wife Alice G. Highfield	30 Dec. 1938	NCC Will
Alice G. Highfield to the City of Wilmington and Woodlawn Trustees	8 March 1939	NCD F-41-490

aseries of property interest transfers between Jehu, Amor, Rachel and the other heirs of Amor Chandler from his death in 1813 to Rachel's death in 1838 did not affect the blacksmith shop property.

The first reference to a blacksmith shop on the J. Chandler/Highfield property is a 1816 tax assessment for

Brandywine Hundred. At this time Jehu Chandler was assessed for 8 acres of improved land, one "small" stone dwelling, a smith shop, and a small frame barn, all worth $1,000. Jehu Chandler, a blacksmith, also farmed and was assessed for $56 worth of livestock. In comparison, Jehu's brother Amor who was living across the road and farming full time, was assessed for livestock valued at $254.

In 1837 Jehu Chandler's stone house, frame stable, and smith shop, and 7 1/2 acres of improved land were valued at $375. The "stone house" is probably N-569. In this same year, Jehu and his wife Lydia sold the house, blacksmith shop, and outbuildings to their son John Chandler for $1160 (NCD A-5-147, Table 9). John Chandler is listed in this transaction as a blacksmith and probably operated the shop after this. His father Jehu died in 1842.

John Chandler and his wife Elizabeth owned the blacksmith shop until 1845, when they sold both parcels to John's brother Jehu Chandler (II) and his wife Abigail. A summary of the geneology of the Chandler family during this period is given in Appendix III.

In 1848 Jehu Chandler (II) sold the house, blacksmith shop and all of the property to James H. Fields for $1700 (NCD L-6-215, Table 9). James H. Fields lived in Delaware County, Pennsylvania and did not live in the Beaver Valley area according to the 1850 Census of Brandywine Hundred. In 1850, Jehu Chandler was still living in N-569, the dwelling associated with the blacksmith shop. Chandler lived with his wife Elizabeth Ann and their two children Rachel Ann (age 24) and William Y. Chandler, a

carpenter (age 20). Also living with the Chandlers' were Thomas Hinkson, a master blacksmith (age 21) and an apprentice blacksmith, Samuel Stewart (age 19).

Jehu Chandler (II) was also a blacksmith and operated the shop after he purchased it from his brother, John and after he sold it to James Fields. According to the 1850 Manufacturer's Census of Brandywine Hundred, Jehu Chandler had $250 in capital invested in real and personal estate in his blacksmith shop. In the year ending 1 June 1850, Chandler reported using 3 tons of iron valued at $300 and 225 bushels of coal valued at $62. The shop contained no machinery and employed 2 additional men, Thomas Hinkson and Samuel Stewart. Hickson and Stewart were employed at an average monthly wage of $40. In addition, Chandler reported that the shop produced $800 of "county work" as its annual product.

In 1853, James Field sold the house (N-569), the blacksmith shop and the 7 1/2 acre property to Chalkly Hatton for $1700 (NCD-7-86). Hatton, also a blacksmith, lived nearby in Chester County, Pennsylvania at the time and it is likely that the Chandlers were still occupying the site as tenants at least. Hatton then sold the entire property within the same week to John Chandler, who was probably still living in N-569, for $1800 (NCD B-7-303).

In 1880, Amor H. Chandler inherited a 1/3 interest in the blacksmith shop property from his father John Chandler at his death in 1880 (NCC Will G-2-78). At this time Amor H. owned the A. Chandler/Galbreth property across the road where he was a

butcher at the store and post office. In 1884, Amor H. Chandler purchased the other 2/3 interest in the property from John's other heirs Mary E. Pyle (widow) amd William T. and Mary Chandler (children).

Amor H. Chandler owned the property and all of the structures on it, including the blacksmith shop until 1888 when he sold it along with the store and post office property across the road to William S. Stokes. State directories for this period indicate that Amor H. was operating the blacksmith shop through tenants. From 1872 until at least 1880, Jehu C. Chandler is listed as the only blacksmith in Beaver Valley and was undoubtedly operating out of the blacksmith shop. In 1882, his nephew, Amor H. is listed as a butcher and owner of the general store and post office across the road. In the 1882 state directory, however, Jehu C. is replaced as the only blacksmith listed by a man named Haggerty. Haggerty did not own property in the area and was probably operating the blacksmith shop, now owned by Amor H. Chandler, as a tenant.

Two other tenant blacksmiths, Granville Rawlings and a man named Pennington, are indicated in the 1888 state directory for Beaver Valley. These two blacksmiths are listed with a third man, Theodore Pyle, a wheelwright. This is consistent with Beer's 1868 atlas that shows the structure as wheelwright and blacksmith shop (Figure 12).

The next blacksmith listed in the state directories for Beaver Valley is John Gilpin Highfield, who first appears in 1891. Elizabeth Highfield, Gilpin's wife, purchased the shop

and property in 1889 for $1800 from Lewis Adair (NCD T-14-268). Adair lived in Wilmington and had purchased the property only two months before from William S. Stokes for $1750 (NCD R-14-195). Stokes, another Wilmington resident, had purchased the property only 8 months before in August 1888 from Amor H. Chandler for $6000 (NCD G-14-383). These deed transactions from Amor H. Chandler to Elizabeth Chandler are summarized in Table 10.

Gilpin Highfield operated the blacksmith shop and lived in the associated stone house, N-569, until his wife Elizabeth's death in 1926. One informant, Mr. Albert Mayer, whose father L. A. Mayer was then operating Sunnydale paper mill, remembers that Highfield and his blacksmith shop provided a number of services for the mill. Upon her death, Elizabeth Highfield left the property to her children Eva Moore, William J. and John G. Highfield (Jr.) (NCC Will A-5-434). There is evidence that John G. (Jr.) may also have been a blacksmith, but there is no evidence that the shop continued to be operated commercially after 1926.

After a series of transactions between the heirs of Elizabeth Highfield, her trustee William Potter and a third party, Paul Leahy, John Gilpin Highfield eventually gained control of the entire property by 1930 (NCD R-34-329 to NCD A-37-392, Table 10). Upon his death in 1938, J. G. Highfield left the blacksmith shop and entire property to his wife Alice G. Highfield. A little over 4 months later, in March 1939, Alice Highfield sold the property to the present owners, Woodlawn Trustees.

According to informants, the blacksmith shop was still standing as late as the winter of 1926 after Elizabeth Highfield's death. It is likely that the structure was destroyed some time by the mid-1930s when informants remember a multiple car garage on the site of the old shop. According to local tradition, the blacksmith shop had a dirt floor. By 1940, after the property was purchased by Woodlawn Trustees, the blacksmith shop was definitely no longer standing and the site capped by a 44 X 24 feet concrete pad used for the garage and that still exists today (Figure 29). This pad is approximately 30 feet outside of the proposed ROW.

Phase II Survey--The Phase I Survey located one feature, an area of disturbed stone and mortar in Test Unit S52W0. This feature, probably the remains of part of a foundation, was located along the southern edge of a large micaceous cap associated with the demolition of the blacksmith shop and attached frame stable. Informants and background research located the frame stable along the northern and eastern edge of the shop, the portion of the site partially within the proposed ROW and partially exposed during the Phase I survey. The concrete pad, the probable location of the blacksmith shop itself is approximately 12 feet southwest of the portion of disturbed foundation located in S52W0, and 30 feet out of the ROW. It is therefore likely that the disturbed stone and mortar foundation rubble located in Test Unit S52W0 is associated with part of the attached frame stable. This assumption was supported by later Phase II testing.

A total of 19 additional test units and 34 shovel tests were excavated during the Phase II survey of the J. Chandler/Highfield

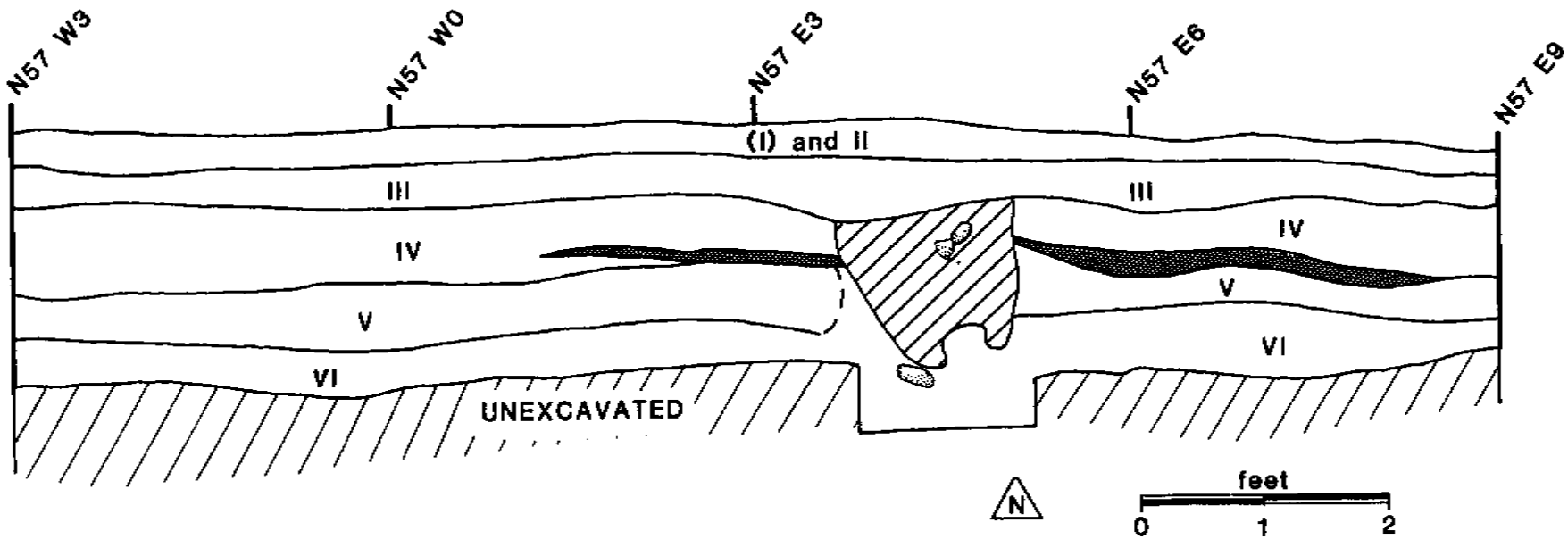
site. These Phase II test units exposed an area of approximately 180 square feet around the disturbed foundation and micaceous cap just under the humus located by the Phase I survey. Three test units were then excavated north and south of the disturbed foundation and micaceous cap along the proposed ROW to determine the extent of the disturbance to the site sustained during the demolition of the blacksmith shop and the erection of a multi-car garage on the site in the 1930s. A grid of 34 shovel tests were then excavated to sample the yard area, locate diagnostic artifact patterns and other features, and determine site limits. These Phase II excavations determined the site to be small, significantly disturbed, and not potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

The disturbed stone and mortar foundation and micaceous cap as exposed by all Phase I and II excavations are shown in Figure 62. The western, northern, and southern edges of the micaceous cap was completely exposed. Surrounding the cap, and underneath it, was a thick layer of coarse coal cinders and coal ash. This layer, along with the micaceous cap was deposited as fill. To test for more of the disturbed stone and mortar feature located south of the micaceous cap, a series of five test units were excavated across the micaceous cap. A profile of the north wall of Test Units N57W3-N57E9 showing the stratigraphy of the micaceous cap and underlying fill levels is shown in Figure 63 and Plate 18.

As can be seen in Figure 63, the micaceous cap (Level III) was found to extend at least as far east as the large boulders

FIGURE 63

Profile of the North Wall of Test Units N57 W3-N57 E9
J. Chandler/Highfield Blacksmith Shop



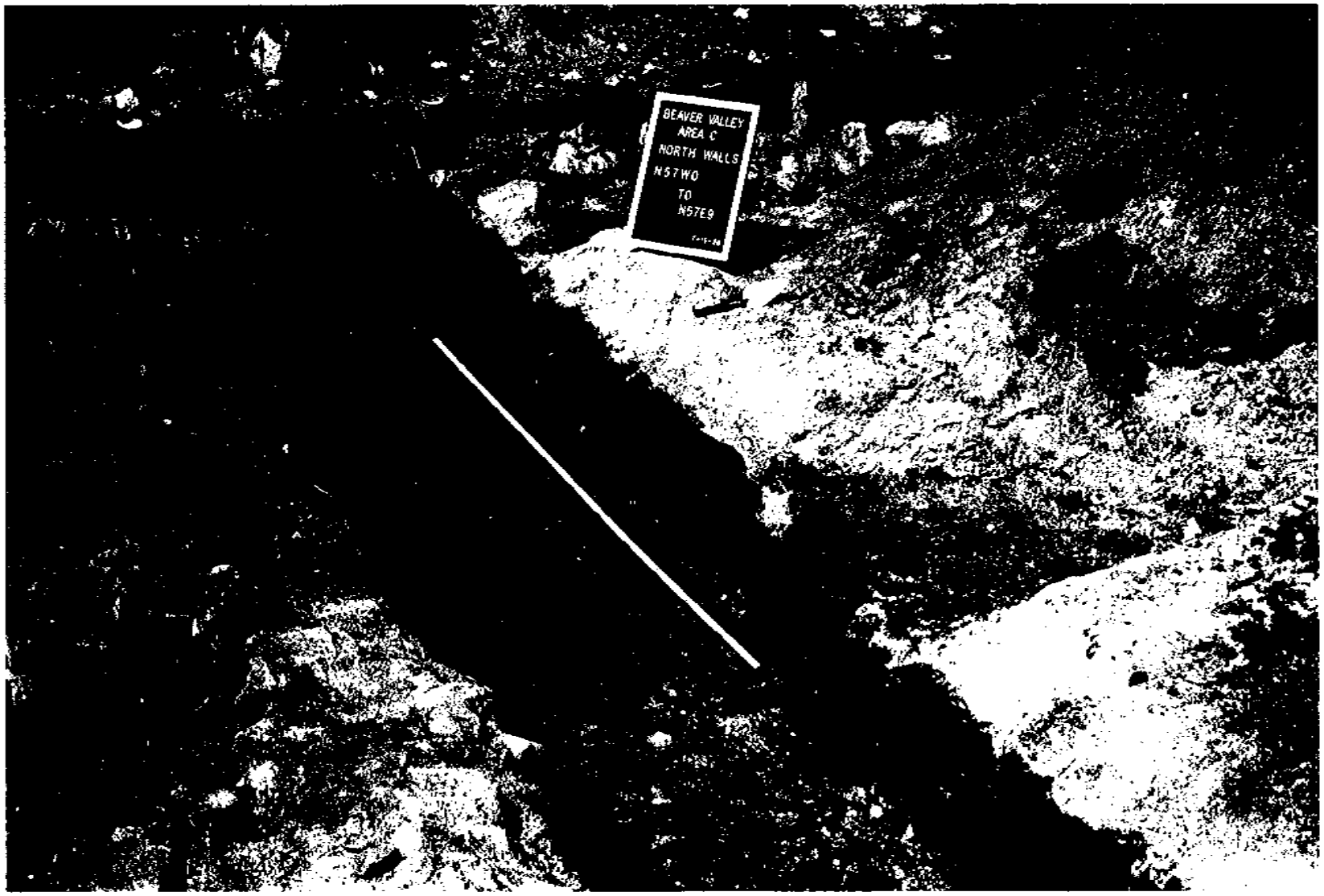
Soil Key

- Rock
- Charcoal and coal ash
- Feature C-5. Dark grey-black silty sand. Abundant charcoal, fragments up to two inches in diameter. Few historic artifacts, including two pieces of late nineteenth century whiteware

I Humus removed
II Dirt and cinder fill
III Micaceous cap
IV Medium to dark brown silty loam
V Medium brown mottled silty clay
VI Mottled yellow-orange silty clay

PLATE 18

Profile of the North Wall of Test Units N57 W0 - N57 E9,
J. Chandler/Highfield Blacksmith Shop, (N-569.1, 7NC-B-18)



placed along Beaver Valley Road. The cap was located just below the humus. The humus was only moderately organic and composed primarily of dark brown silt and coal ash and cinders. This micaceous cap appears as Feature C-2 in Plate 19. The cap itself was observed to be 0.3-0.45 feet thick and from approximately 0.25-0.70 feet below surface. Part of the cap was screened, and found to contain very few historic artifacts. Indeed, the only historic artifacts recovered from the micaceous cap in any of the Phase I or II excavations were a few small, heavily damaged and relatively non-diagnostic whiteware, window glass and wire nail fragments.

Beneath the micaceous cap was a relatively uniform level of medium to dark brown silt loam from approximately 0.7-1.1 feet below surface (Level IV, Figure 63). This level contained numerous historic artifacts, particularly structurally-related wire nails and nail fragments, window glass fragments, and unidentified, heavily corroded iron fragments. A total of 65 mid-to-late nineteenth century historic ceramic fragments were also recovered of which most (59%) were utilitarian and refined redwares and whitewares (22%). The remaining 13 historic ceramics recovered from N57W3-N57E9 were pearlwares (8), creamwares (3) and one fragment each of yellowware and stoneware. All of these ceramics were small and the vast majority (approximately 95%) were relatively non-diagnostic body sherds. Level IV also contained the only pre-historic artifact recovered in the J. Chandler/Highfield Site--a small, heavily re-used Woodland I jasper stemmed point. This point is a spot find and does not represent any known intact prehistoric site.

PLATE 19

Micaceous Cap (Feature C-2), Exposed by Phase I and II Excavations, J. Chandler/Highfield Blacksmith Shop

One feature was located in test units N57W3-N57E9. This feature, a large postmold was first located while trowelling the surface of Level IV in Test Unit N57E3 and was labelled Feature C-5. A profile of this feature appears in Figure 63. Feature C-5 also appears in Plate 20. Besides the micaceous cap and disturbed stone and mortar foundation to the south, this was the only other feature located in the J. Chandler/Highfield site. Upon excavation of the entire trench, Feature C-5 was observed to penetrate the two strata (Levels V and VI) beneath Level IV (Figure 63). Also associated with Feature C-5 were two thin horizons of dark gray-black coal ash on either side of the feature (Figure 63). These lenses were similar in charcoal content to the homogeneous very dark brown silt feature fill found within Feature C-5.

Along either side of Feature C-5 and beneath Level IV, two additional strata were identified. These two additional strata appear as Levels V and VI in Figure 63. Upon further excavation, Feature C-5 was observed to penetrate both levels, the deepest of which Level VI, was culturally sterile. Level IV, a thick layer of mottled medium brown silt clay was located from 1.3-1.6 feet below surface. This level contained even fewer artifacts than Level IV. Only 32 total artifacts from five 3 X 3 ft test units were recovered from Level V. Of these 32 total artifacts almost all (21 or 66%) were structurally-related window glass and wire nail fragments. The remaining 11 artifacts were 9 small, unidentified iron fragments, probably nail fragments and 2 late nineteenth century, relatively non-diagnostic ceramic body sherds, 1 whiteware and 1 redware. The types and relative

PLATE 20

Profile of Feature C-5, Test Unit N57 E3,
J. Chandler/Highfield Blackmsith Shop

distribution of artifacts in Level V is similar to that seen in Level IV.

Below Level V, a horizon of mottled yellow-orange clay was encountered from 1.7-2.5 feet below surface. This mottled clay horizon appears in Figure 63 as Level VI. This layer quickly graded from a fine silt clay in the 0.2 feet of the level to an almost pure clay below that until the deepest limit of excavation at 2.5 feet below surface. Very few historic artifacts were recovered from the uppermost silty part of the level. From 1.9-2.5 feet below surface, 11 of the test units were sterile.

Upon complete excavation, Feature C-5 was found to contain only 4 historic artifacts: 2 pieces of utilitarian lead glazed earthenware, 2 sherds of late nineteenth century whiteware fragments including one cup rim and 1 heavily corroded wire nail fragment. A number of large (up to 2 inches in diameter) pieces of charcoal and 2 small rocks were recovered from within the feature. A third small rock was located below the bottom of the feature in the mottled yellow-orange sterile clay below it.

Feature C-5 is located approximately 27 feet from the northeast corner of the concrete pad and is located along the same east-west orientation. As the postmold of a relatively large post, this location suggests that Feature C-5 was probably part of the attached frame stable located on the side of the blacksmith shop by informants and deed research. The diameter of Feature C-5 indicates a post of at least 1.5 feet in diameter. That Feature C-5 is associated with the corner of the attached stables is also supported by its relationship to the concrete

pad, the location of the main part of the blacksmith shop as established by informants and background research.

As no other features were located by Test Units N57W3 to N57E9, additional portions of the micaceous cap were removed and the dark brown silt (Level IV, Figure 63) was exposed. Isolated packets of this artifact rich dark brown silt were located but were heavily disturbed by recent fill episodes, most notably a thick layer of coal cinders, ash, and slag deposited during the construction and later removal of a multi-car garage on the concrete slab and the driveway leading to it from Beaver Valley Road.

A number of historic iron artifacts, however, were recovered from the isolated pockets of brown silt and cinder fill under the micaceous cap. Although in disturbed contexts, these artifacts probably relate to the occupation of the blacksmith shop, at least in its later Highfield occupation. These artifacts, specifically fragments of two drawknives, numerous horseshoes, and a possible millstone dressing hammer (Sloane 1964:85), however, are shown in Plates 21 and 22.

Two transects of 8 shovel tests each were then excavated along the eastern edge of the concrete pad to identify the degree of disturbance sustained upon the destruction of the blacksmith shop, the laying of the concrete pad and the erection and removal of the multi-car garage on the site. Simultaneously, a grid of 18 shovel tests was excavated north of the concrete pad to define the limits of the site and to locate additional features. The location of all 26 Phase II shovel tests excavated at the J.

PLATE 21

Historic Artifacts, J. Chandler/Highfield Blacksmith Shop

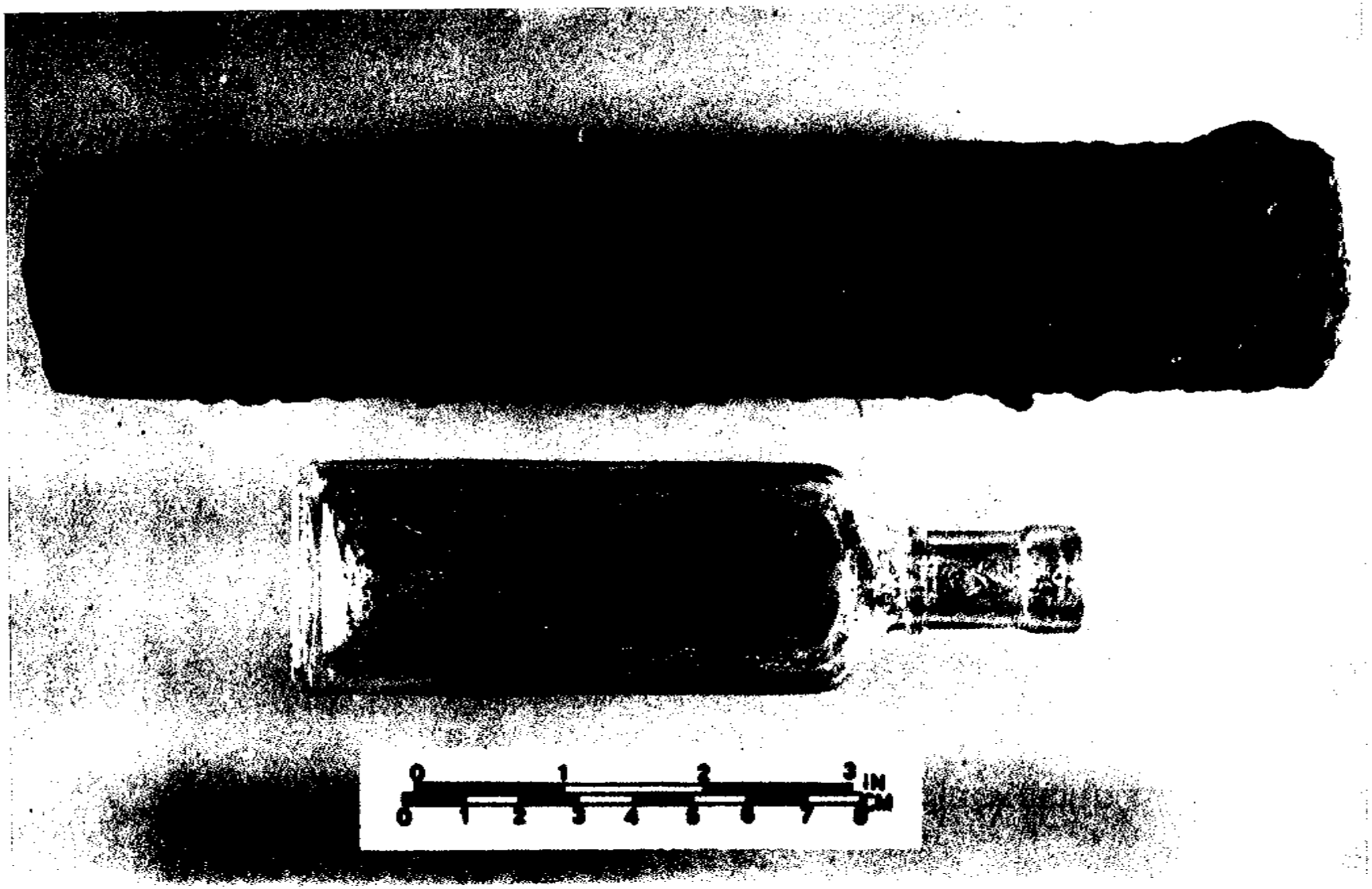


PLATE 22

Historic Artifacts, J. Chandler/Highfield Blacksmith Shop

Chandler/Highfield site is shown along with the total number of artifacts recovered from each in Figure 64.

No additional features were located by the 26 additional Phase II shovel tests. Areas of significant disturbance were located by Shovel Tests N15W6-N95W6 and N10W12-N100W12 directly east of the concrete pad towards Beaver Valley Road. This disturbed area is probably associated with the grading of a driveway to the garage built on the concrete pad in the 1930s.

The distribution of total historic artifacts and total structurally-related historic artifacts in each of the Phase II shovel tests excavated at the J. Chandler/Highfield site are shown in Figures 64 and 65 respectively. One concentration of structurally-related artifacts between the concrete pad and the micaceous cap was located and is no doubt associated with the blacksmith shop and/or 1930s garage at the location.

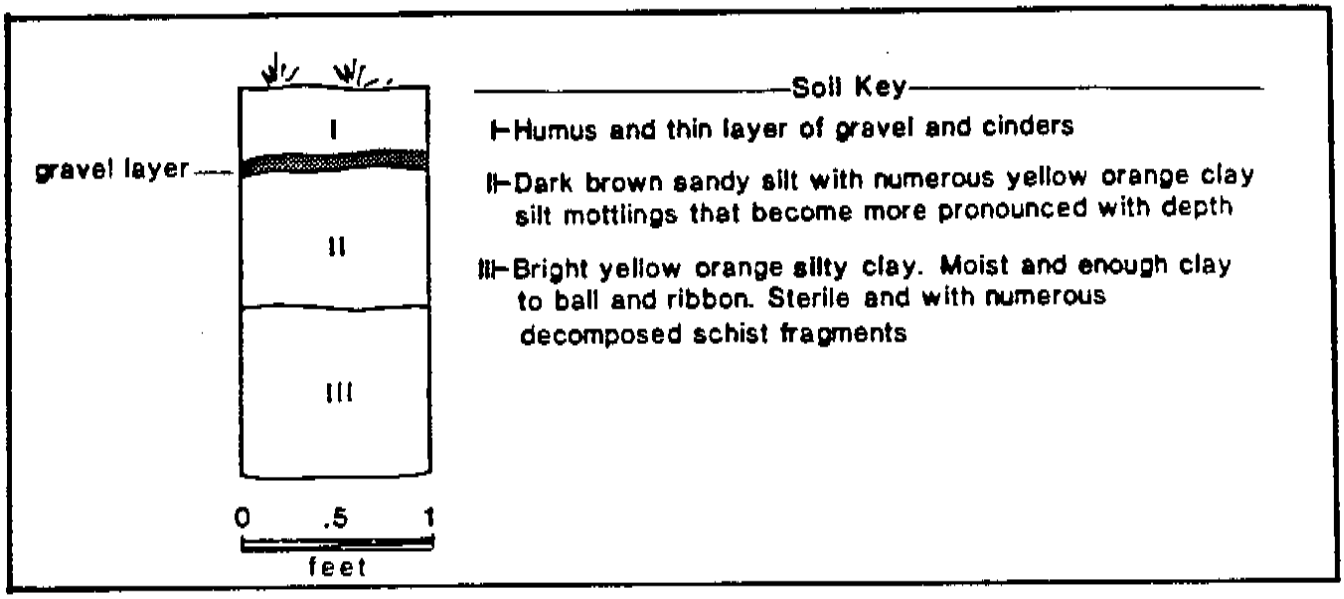
The distribution of whiteware and ironstone (Figure 66), and redware (Figure 67) in all of the Phase II shovel tests at the site show similar concentrations between the northeast corner of the pad and the micaceous cap. No pearlwares, creamwares, or other earlier ceramics were found in any of the Phase II shovel tests. Indeed no diagnostic artifacts from earlier than the mid-to-late nineteenth century were found over the entire site.

As can be seen in Figure 64, the number of artifacts decreases sharply north and west of the concrete pad. All of the artifacts recovered from the W39, W29, and W19 transects were small, heavily eroded, and probably deposited as slope wash from the yard areas of N-569 to the northwest. The stratigraphy of the area north and west of the concrete pad also indicated

significant colluvial deposit. A typical stratigraphic sequence in the area can be seen in the profile of Shovel Test N96W29 shown in Figure 68.

FIGURE 68

Profile of Shovel Test N96 W29, J. Chandler/Highfield Blacksmith Shop



Sterile soils were consistently encountered in the northernmost part of the J. Chandler/Highfield site at approximately 1.2 feet below surface until the limit of excavation at approximately 2.2 feet below surface. This sterile level was composed of a bright yellow-orange silt clay with abundant decomposed schist fragments and appears in Figure 68 as Level III. Overlying this sterile layer was a thick layer of dark brown sandy silt with numerous yellow-orange clay mottlings that tended to increase with depth from 0.45-1.2 feet below surface (Level II, Figure 68). A few historic artifacts, all of which were small and badly eroded, were generally found in the upper portions of this strata and the thick humus above it.

The excavation of these 36 Phase II shovel tests completed the Phase II survey of the J. Chandler/Highfield site. Both of the major components of the site were determined not to be eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under any criteria. Evidence of stratigraphic disturbance caused by the destruction of the blacksmith shop and the construction of a multi-car garage and driveway on the site was seen in the deepest cultural levels. Only one partially intact structural feature, a single post mold (Feature C-5) was located and completely excavated. In addition, it is likely that this feature was associated with the attached stables and not with the blacksmith shop itself. No activity related features or other non-structural deposits of artifacts were located in either component. No builder's trench or other sealed deposits, even under the micaceous cap, were located. No evidence of a privy was located by testing or background research, including informants. In addition, the site was small in size and the majority of it excavated during the Phase II Survey. Given these factors, no further work is recommended.