November 30, 2007

David S. Clarke
Delaware Department of Transportation
P.O. Box 778-800 Bay Road
Dover, Delaware 19903

Re: Management Summary
Boyd's Corner Intersection Improvements Project
Phase II Archaeological Evaluation Study
Boyd's Store and House [7NC-G-169; CRS N-12742]
Odessa, New Castle County, Delaware
Agreement 1275, Contract 25-041-04

Dear Mr. Clarke:

Please accept this summary letter as a report on the Phase II archaeological investigations conducted by Hunter Research, Inc. at the site of Boyd's store and house [7NC-G-169; CRS N-12742] for the proposed improvements at the intersection of intersection of U.S. 13 (the DuPont Highway), and SR 896 (Boyd's Corner Road), Odessa, New Castle County, Delaware (Figure 1). The purpose of the study was to evaluate the vertical and horizontal extent, integrity and National Register eligibility of the Boyd's Store and House site [7NC-G-169].

A. SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS WORK

A 2006 phase I study had examined a project area along the west side of U.S. Route 13, (Environment and Archaeology, LLC 2006: *Revised Management Summary for Segments 2-6 of the Eastern Shore Natural Gas 2006-2008 Expansion Project in New Castle, Kent and Sussex Counties, Delaware*: Table 6). This investigation included subsurface testing carried out at 7-meter intervals, although the given scale for Figure 22 in the Phase I Management Summary suggests that the interval was closer to four meters. It is only possible to reconcile this Figure very roughly with the surveyed utility topographic map; both the scale and the detail appear to be incorrect. Two loci yielding historic archaeological materials were identified. The northern locus (Shovel Tests AA-11 through AA-16) lay east of the Parkway Motel. The southern locus (Shovel Tests AA-5 through AA-8 and BB-3 through BB-8) lay to the south, but is separated from the northern locus only by the hotel driveway. The two areas combined cover about 300 feet by 30 feet (9000 square feet). A brick feature of uncertain function was located in Shovel Test BB-3 at the southern end of the southern locus. The area closest to the intersection was reportedly disturbed by utilities.

B. METHODOLOGY

An excavation strategy was proposed that deployed the equivalent of seven, five-by-five-foot units and eight, three-by-three-foot units. The placement of individual excavation units was based on the location of former structures shown on the 1932 and 1923/5 as-built maps as plotted onto the current intersection improvement plan. The as-built maps indicated that at least six structures, a stable, a trough, a barn, a windmill, a pump house and a two-story frame house, potentially lay within the proposed limits of construction.

The store shown to the south of the house on the 1849 map was suspected as being the two-story frame house shown on the 1932 as-built map. Locating the house/store was the primary objective of the initial excavation units. The thought being that if the house could be located securely, units positioned to investigate the remaining buildings could be adjusted north or south according to their relationship to the house shown on the as-built map. The objective in locating the excavation units was to encounter and evaluate interior and exterior stratigraphy and structural elements, to assess the integrity and to provide sufficient data to enable a provisional determination of National Register eligibility to be made. Placement of the eight, three-by-three-foot units judgmentally in the areas between the buildings was proposed to evaluate the significance and extent of midden deposits and historic surfaces.

C. SUMMARY OF HISTORICAL RESEARCH

A thorough program of primary background research was carried out prior to the field investigations. The main objective of this research was to establish the configuration of the property and the roads through time. U.S. Route 13 currently follows the alignment of the DuPont Highway of 1917-1923, which in turn occupied the site of the "State Road" established in 1796 (see John Milner Associates, Inc. 2005: *Historic Context for the DuPont Highway, U.S. Route 113, Kent and Sussex Counties, Delaware*:5, 14, 16). The history of widening and dualization of the road is important in establishing the degree of past encroachment of the highway onto or the effect of construction on the Boyd Property. Sources of this information included road returns, the Delaware Department of Transportation Annual Reports, and as-built drawings of this section of the road. Review of the as-builts provided to the consultant by DelDOT show a house, barns, a windmill and other structures still standing in the1920s and 1930s. The current southbound lane of U.S. 13 is on the line of the original DuPont Highway. The road was dualized in or shortly after 1932 by adding the northbound lanes to the east.

The history and configuration of the Boyd property was researched through deed and census research, and through review of secondary historical sources and aerial photographs. This research revealed John Boyd emigrated from Coleraine, County Londonderry, Ireland, to New Castle, Delaware, in 1791. In years to come he would marry Mary S. Read, the daughter of Thomas Read, a Presbyterian minister and himself the son of Irish immigrants. In 1812 Thomas Read sold a large parcel of land to John

Boyd, land that Read had purchased piecemeal beginning in 1790. Boyd's Corner is on this land, which remained in the family for three generations until 1877.

The 1849 Rea and Price *Map of New Castle County, Delaware* (Figure 2) shows the intersection with John Boyd's house and a store located to the northwest of the intersection. The 1868 Beers *Atlas of the State of Delaware* (Figure 3) shows the Boyds still in possession of the intersection. By 1881 the location had been named Boyd's Corner and is shown as such on the Hopkins' *Map of New Castle County, Delaware* of that year (Figure 4). In 1923/5 (the final digit is illegible) and 1932, when the DuPont Highway was dualized, the Boyd compound was drawn in detail, containing a house and six outbuildings: a chicken house, garage, barn, pump shed, windmill and a frame barn, arrayed from south to north on the west side of the highway (Figure 5). Mrs. Thelma Sartin, the wife of G.W. Sartin remembered her husband's childhood home (the former store) being moved east of U.S. Route 13, behind the Wawa convenience store. She also remembered the house later being demolished as a result of the construction of State Route 1.

Repositories consulted included the State Historic Preservation Office, the Delaware State Archives, the Delaware Historical Society, DelDOT, the University of Delaware and the Odessa Library. Records of the store's ownership were discovered and touched upon but not fully explored at this stage. A large number of store license documents were located in the Delaware State Archives. Numerous individuals stopped by to relate their memories of the store, house and farm complex. Members of the Sartin family were sought out and interviewed to gather their memories of the complex. This resource has not been fully exploited and may produce photographic documentation of the building within the complex and provide valuable information as to the individuals who lived there prior to its demise.

D. ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS

Phase II archaeological fieldwork (Figure 6) took place from October 16 through November 6, 2007, and involved the excavation of 18 excavation units (increased by three from the original 15 proposed) excavated down to sterile soils or, in one case, a physical impasse (road debris/rubble). Three informal shovel tests were conducted to supplement unit excavations in the northern portion of the property area to ensure complete coverage. This work was completed by William B. Liebeknecht, Principal Investigator and Sue Ferenbach, Senior Archaeologist with the assistance of George Cress (mapping with the total station), Tim Hitchens, Seth Gartland, and Andy Martin. Soil profiles were recorded using standard parameters such as horizon thickness, soil color according to the Munsell system, field determination of soil texture, soil structure, and content, and notes. All excavated soils were screened through ¼-inch-hardware cloth in order to isolate and retrieve cultural artifacts. All cultural materials recovered from the excavations were labeled and bagged according to standard archaeological field procedures. The artifacts were counted and assessed for future cataloging (Table 1). The locations of the archaeological investigations were mapped using project plans provided

by the client as a base. The archaeological fieldwork was documented in a field notebook and through digital photography.

1. Area South of the Semi-Circular Motel Driveway (Plates 1-11)

South of the semi-circular motel driveway a total of 13 excavation units were positioned to locate Boyd's house/store, and to investigate the integrity of the surrounding stratigraphy and locate probable sheet middens (Plate 1). Seven units measured three-feet square (EUs 6-8 and 15-18), four units measured two-and-a-half-by-ten-feet (EUs 1-4) with one unit measuring three-by-four-feet (EU 5) and one unit measuring three-by-six feet (EU 14).

a. House/Store foundation (EUs 2 and 14) (Figure 8)

The location of the 1932 two-story frame structure, posited as Boyd's house/store, was plotted in the field from as-built maps so that units could be best positioned to locate the north and south walls. The first unit (EU 1) failed to locate any foundation walls but did recover over 300 artifacts, several dating to the early 19th century, but most dating to the mid- and late 19th century. Excavation Unit 2 encountered the foundation of Boyd's house/store immediately below the sod (Plate 2). From the historic map data this unit was expected to encounter the south wall of the foundation. The wall turned out to be the front or eastern foundation wall of the house/store. The wall is of stone construction with three courses of brick on the top. The west side of the wall exhibits a thick layer of whitewash down to at least four and a half feet below the top of the wall. The foundation wall was disturbed by a tapering circular hole, interpreted as a shovel test pit excavated during the phase I survey of the property. The exact bottom of the wall was not obtained due to massive amounts of debris in the form of concrete slabs that appear to be former bits of U.S. Route 13 pavement. The exposed depth, coupled with the presence of whitewash, suggest the structure had a full basement rather than a crawlspace.

By following the foundation with a steel probe the eastern/front wall was found to be 37 feet in length. The northeastern corner was easily located by removing the sod (Plate 3). No formal excavation unit was deployed for further examination here. The southeastern corner proved more difficult to locate. A three-foot-square unit (EU 14) was initiated and was expanded south, following the wall an additional three feet until it became clear when the wall turned (Plate 4). This complex unit also successfully located the cut and foundation for the front porch.

The true location of the structure can now be seen to lie some 25 feet south of its apparent position deducted from the 1932 as-built plan (Figure 6). The latter depicts the house as lying parallel to the DuPont Highway as configured at that time. The pre-1932 road alignment and right-of-way were actually angled very slightly to the west of the current U.S. Route 13 centerline. It can now be seen that the actual alignment of the house is at an angle not only to the present alignment of U.S. Route 13, but also to the road as it was in 1932. The configuration of the farmstead complex as shown on Figure 6 is therefore

based on the archaeologically demonstrated location of the frame house, assuming that the other buildings are laid out on the same axis.

b. Brick Drain (EUs 3, 5, 15 and 16)

A brick drain was first located south of the house/store foundation in Excavation Unit 3 (Plate 5). The drain was constructed from brickbats, most half with some three quarters length. Several of the bricks exhibited "glazed" headers. None of the bricks exhibited any signs of mortar, implying they were left over or broken bricks not employed in the construction of the house/store and used specifically for the construction of the drain. The brick forming the sidewalls exhibit a slight angle inward with the bottom or floor of the drain formed by the shiner or bull stretcher surface of the brick. The top of the drain was not present and thus open to speculation (wood planks, brick, stone, or none). The drain was disturbed by a circular hole, interpreted as a shovel test pit excavated during the phase I survey of the property.

The drain feature was pursued in an adjacent unit (EU 5), placed immediately to the west to ensure it was indeed a drain as interpreted. A shallow square feature located just south of the drain is provisionally interpreted as a truncated posthole. The relationship of the drain to the house/store was still unclear so its limits were pursued using a steel probe. Where the locations of the drain became unclear, units were deployed to the east and west of EUs 3 and 5. Excavation Unit 15, located 15 feet east of EU 3, uncovered a fully intact section of the drain complete with a brick core consisting of three-quarter brickbats (Plates 7 and 8). The drain was examined, recorded and left *in situ*. Another excavation unit (EU 16), located four feet west of EU 5, found the drain to be heavily disturbed.

Of particular interest were two coins recovered from the level of the drain (Contexts 2 and 3) (Plate 9). The first was a Spanish silver half-real dated 1806. The front side exhibits a bust of King Carlos the IV and the reverse side exhibits the arms of Castile and León, between the Pillars of Hercules (the Straights of Gibraltar). The text on the coin, which was minted in Mexico City, Mexico, reads "DEI GRATIA. 1806. CAROLUS. IIII HISPAN. ET IND. R. M. T.H" which translates to By the Grace of God 1806 Charles IV King of the Spains and of the Indies, Mexico City Mint. This coin was considered legal tender in the United States until 1857. The second coin was a U.S. large cent, dated 1816 depicting a bust of Lady Liberty surround by 13 stars on the front. This type is known as the matron head variety of the coronet type first minted in 1816. Although not of course unknown on domestic sites, items of commerce are likely to be more common at stores or taverns where money would be changing hands on a more frequent basis.

c. Pit/cut

A possible pit or cut was observed near the drain (Plate 6). This circular feature was situated in the southeastern corner of the unit and contained two large pieces of lime. The majority of the feature extends south and east of the limits of the excavation unit. The function of this pit is indeterminate at this time, but the presence of lime may

indicate the feature could be a privy as lime was typically used to help break down organic matter in privies.

d. Historic Yard Surface (EUs 1, 3-8, 16-18)

A historic yard surface/sheet midden was observed in all of the excavation units south of the motel driveway not disrupted by the house/store foundations. Identification and separation of this context was difficult in the parched soils during the initial excavations. It was however noticeable that the deeper Context 2 was excavated the older the artifacts dated. Artifacts from the bottom of what was then identified as Context 2 exhibited a date range of *circa* 1790 to about 1840. With aid of water sprayers and passing showers a slight discernable difference was observed and identified as Context 3.

This context is rich in material culture and produced one of the most intriguing artifacts recovered from the excavations, a porcelain marble (EU 4, Context 2). Normally a porcelain marble would not be out of the ordinary, but in this case the hand painted marble was in pristine condition, suggesting it had never been played with by a child. When attempting to separate what artifacts may have originated from a store and what may have come from a house dating to the same period, the data can easily be entangled. The condition of the marble suggests it likely originated from the store and was a lost piece of merchandise. One can imagine a lot of marbles being unloaded from a supply wagon and a crate containing some marbles falling or being dropped with a few marbles rolling in every direction.

e. Unidentified Historic Features (EUs 17 and 18)

Two features were encountered in the field but were not positively identified as to their function. The first feature was observed in EU 17, this was a deep irregular cut with soils similar to the C horizon clays but slightly mottled. Initially it was thought to be an extremely old groundhog den but upon excavation appears to be a possible erosional gully naturally cut down into the subsoil (Plate 10). The feature extended beyond the limits of the unit to the north and east. The few artifacts recovered from the fill date to the 19th century. The second feature, located in EU 18, also exhibits soils similar to the C horizon but in this case the feature was circular similar to a tree planting (Plate 11). Once again only a few artifacts were recovered from this feature dating to the early 19th century. A small portion of this feature extends beyond the limits of the unit to the north.

f. Evidence of Prehistoric Occupation

No prehistoric features were observed in the project area. A few prehistoric artifacts were however recovered from across the southern portion of the project area from Contexts 2 and 3. Initially only a couple of jasper pebble cores were observed but as the excavations continued scattered isolated pieces of debitage and thermally fractured rocks were recovered. The only tool recovered was a small stemmed projectile point recovered from EU 17, Context 3. Unfortunately this projectile point exhibits a wide date range

between the Woodland I and Woodland II periods. Typically these small-stemmed projectile points are dated to the later period.

2. Area Within the Semi-Circular Motel Driveway (Plates 12-14).

Within the semi-circular motel driveway a total of five excavation units were positioned to locate a barn, pump house, windmill and a stable shown on the as-built plan and to investigate the integrity of the surrounding stratigraphy and to locate probable sheet middens (Plate 12). Two units measured three-feet square (EUs 11 and 12), three units measured two-and-a-half-by-ten-feet (EUs 9, 10 and 13). Three informal shovel tests were also quickly excavated to confirm the stratigraphy of the soils within the right-of-way.

Units excavated within the semi-circular driveway east of the right-of-way line failed to locate any structural evidence of the farm complex shown on the as-built plans. Excavation Units 12 and 13 each exhibited postholes likely associated with a former fence line or an extension of the former stable. In both cases the upper stratigraphy of the postholes was truncated. In general the entire area within the semi-circular motel driveway appears to have had the A and B horizons stripped and then capped by a layer of topsoil (Plate 13). It is not certain when this occurred but it seems likely it may have happened when the motel was built or perhaps during one of the road widening events for U.S. Route 13. A metal anchor for a former utility pole encountered in EU 10 suggests utility poles may have been moved as a result road widening and possibly stripped to create a level grade (Plate 14). Three shovel tests placed along the western edge of the right-of-way exhibited a similar profile as the excavation units.

Out of 2,724 artifacts recovered from the project area only 165 artifacts, or 6.1 percent were recovered from this area. Most of these artifacts (133) derived from soils suspected as being fill material brought onto the site from an unknown source. Most of the artifacts represent mid-20th-century bottle glass or building debris.

After the fieldwork was completed, the possibility was entertained that the low, small cinderblock foundation capped with a tin roof located near the older motel sign might be the “pump shed” depicted on the 1932 as-built plan. Given the adjustments to the location of the farm buildings resulting from the accurate location of the house/store, most of these can now be seen to lie to the west of the new proposed right-of-way line. Even with this adjustment, however, the mapped locations of the 1932 pump shed and adjacent windmill remain within the right of way. Unless the 1932 and 1923/5 as-builts are greatly in error, the existing concrete pump house does not appear to be the same as the one mapped on the as-built plans.

E. PRELIMINARY EVALUATION OF SIGNIFICANCE AND ASSESSMENT OF EFFECT

1. Integrity

The archaeological investigations have demonstrated the presence of intact features and stratigraphy in the area south of the semi-circular motel driveway. Features comprise the basemented foundation of a house (possibly the store in the 19th century), a drain and a possible privy. These are associated with horizontal stratigraphy containing late 18th- through the 20th-century artifacts and reflecting utilized surfaces or sheet middens. A substantial artifact collection has been recovered, including items that may point to a commercial function for the site.

Within the motel driveway area integrity appears to have been lost through grading and drainage work. Truncated posthole features were found, and it is possible that lower portions of the pump house and windmill may remain here, but overall integrity in this area is considered to be low overall.

2. Preliminary Evaluation of Significance

The historical and archaeological research so far undertaken indicates that the site can be considered under the following contextual themes from the Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan:

1770-1830+/- Early Industrialization
1830-1880+/- Industrialization and Early Urbanization
1880-1940+/- Early Urbanization and Industrialization

In these chronological periods these three themes are relevant:

- Retailing/wholesaling
- Transportation and communication
- Settlement Pattern and Demographic Changes

Contextual studies more specific to the site include De Cunzo et al. 1992: The *Archaeology of Agricultural and Rural Life, New Castle and Kent Counties, Delaware 1830-1940,* and Siders et al. 1991 *Agricultural Tenancy in Central Delaware 1770-1940+*.

Of particular relevance is De Cunzo, Lu Ann, Angela Hoseth, Jay Hodny, JoAnn E. Jamison, Wade P. Catts, and David C. Bachmar 1992: *Final Archaeological Investigations at the John Darrach Store Site, Delaware Route 6-Woodland Beach Road, Smyrna Section, Delaware Route 1 Corridor, Kent County, Delaware. Delaware Department of Transportation Archaeology, Series No. 93. Dover, Delaware.* In addition to undertaking a detailed analysis of the site itself, this study included comparative architectural and archaeological data from store sites in Delaware and Maryland.

The Darrach Store operated as such from 1778 to 1805, and from the latter date until its demolition in the late 1860s was a tenant house. The store functions of this and the Boyd's store are therefore not contemporaneous, but this study provides a solid starting point for the development of any research program at the Boyd's site if this is considered appropriate treatment under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.

Given the demonstrated archaeological integrity of the site, its relevance to several historic contexts, and the existence of a body of regional research on store sites, it is considered that the portion of the Boyd's Store and House site [7NC-G-169; CRS N-12742] lying south of the semi-circular motel driveway is eligible for the National Register under Criterion D. Eligibility under Criterion C is also possible if the architectural remains of the house/store are sufficient to demonstrate that the building was a distinctive type.

3. Preliminary Assessment of Effect

The archaeological work has shown that the house/store site lies almost entirely within the proposed right-of-way for U.S. Route 13 and Route 896. Structural features probably associated with the house/store lie to its south, and midden or surface deposits are present as far north as the south driveway entrance to the motel. It appears from the available construction plans that the southwestern portion of the house/store, and the areas to the east and south will be adversely affected by the construction of a turning lane and associated grading and landscaping. The site is quite shallow, and even limited negative grade changes will result in the loss of significant archaeological resources.

It is concluded that there will be an adverse effect on 7NC-G-169 from the proposed intersection improvements. This adverse effect will result in a loss of integrity that render the site ineligible for the National Register.

4. Recommendations

a. A detailed review of the grading proposals for the intersection should be undertaken to refine the extent of the adverse effect.

b. The possibility of the adjusting the design to reduce impact should be considered by DelDOT

c. If an adverse effect remains unavoidable due to design/code restraints, a combined program of historical and archeological research should be designed within the framework of the statewide historic contexts for Delaware. Historically, this program will include comparative analysis of contemporary store licenses in the Delaware State Archives, and oral history interviews with the Sartin family. Archaeologically, consideration should be given to the complete excavation of the house/store, and of any

shaft or structural features, together with a sample of the yard/midden deposits. Artifact analysis will include exploration of methodologies for establishing the archaeological "signature" of stores of the period.

Please feel free to contact either of us with any comments or questions.

Sincerely,

William B. Liebeknecht, M.A.
Principal Investigator

Ian Burrow, Ph.D., RPA
Principal

Appendices
A. Figures
B. Plates
C. Table

Appendix A

FIGURES

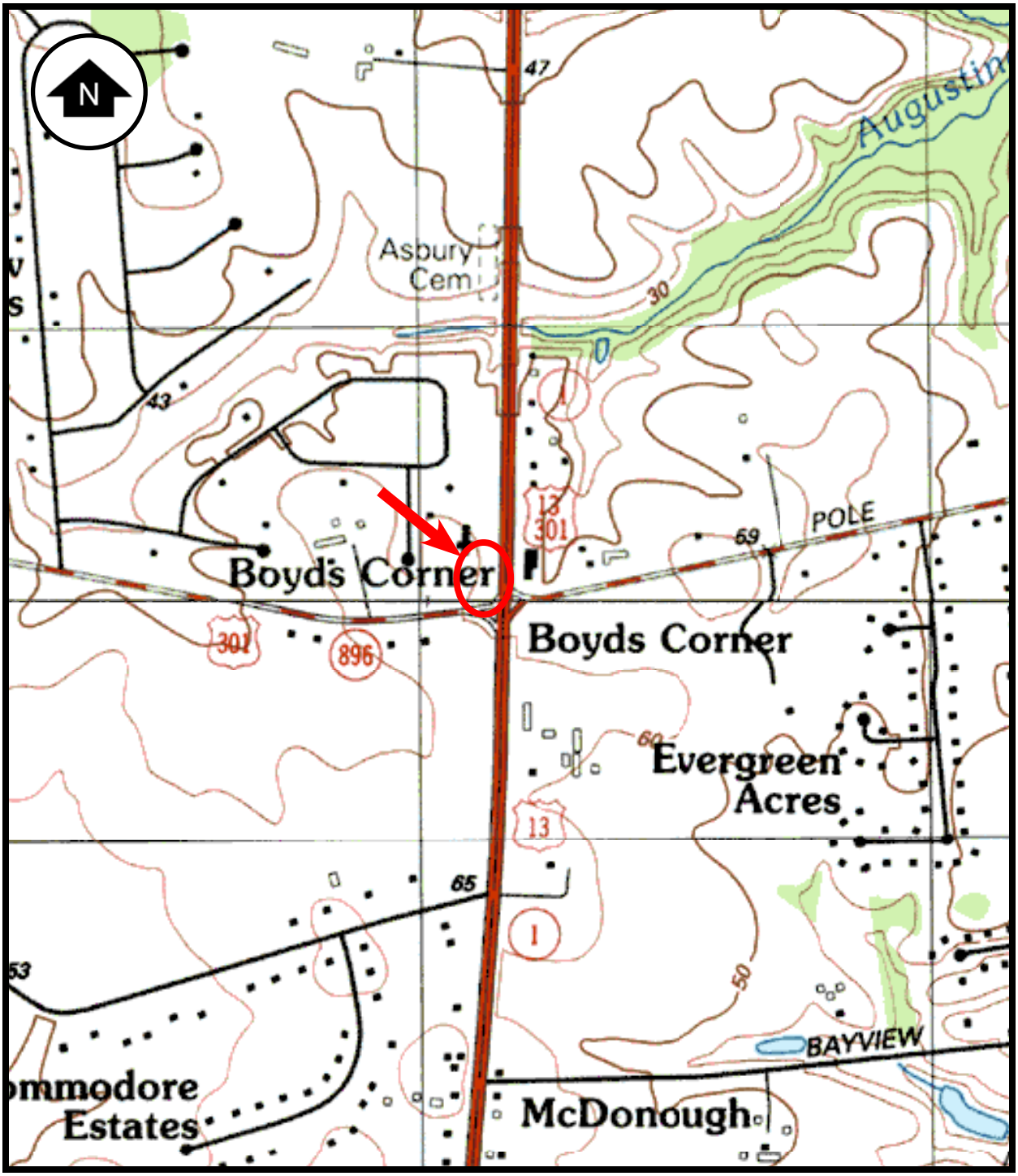

Figure 1. Detailed Location of Project Site. Scale: 1 inch= 1,000 feet. Source: USGS 7.5' Quadrangles, Middletown and St. Georges, DEL. (1986/1993). Project area circled.

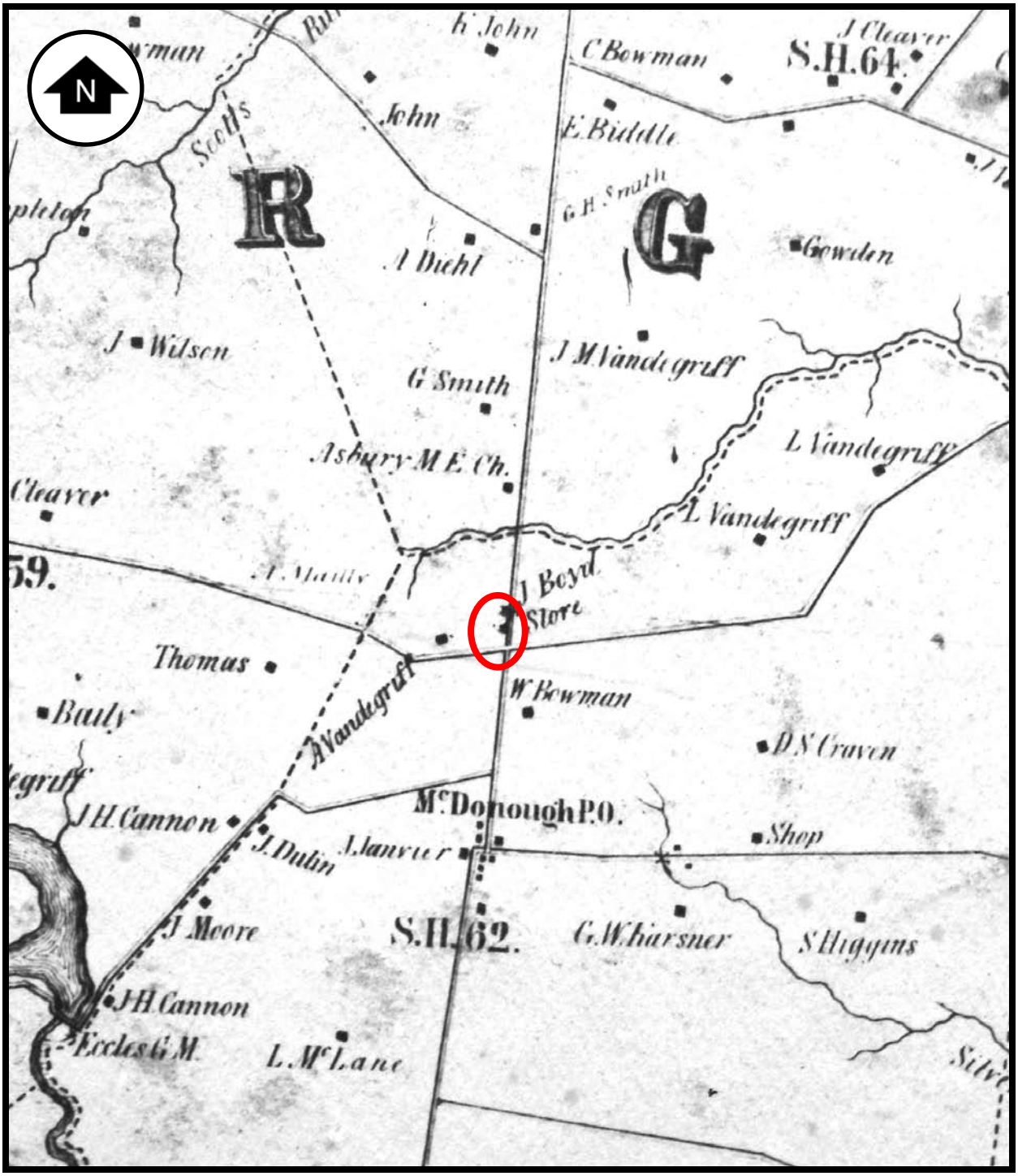

Figure 2. Rea, S.M. and J. Price. Map of New Castle County, Delaware. 1849. Scale: 1 inch= 2,300 feet (approximately). Project area circled.

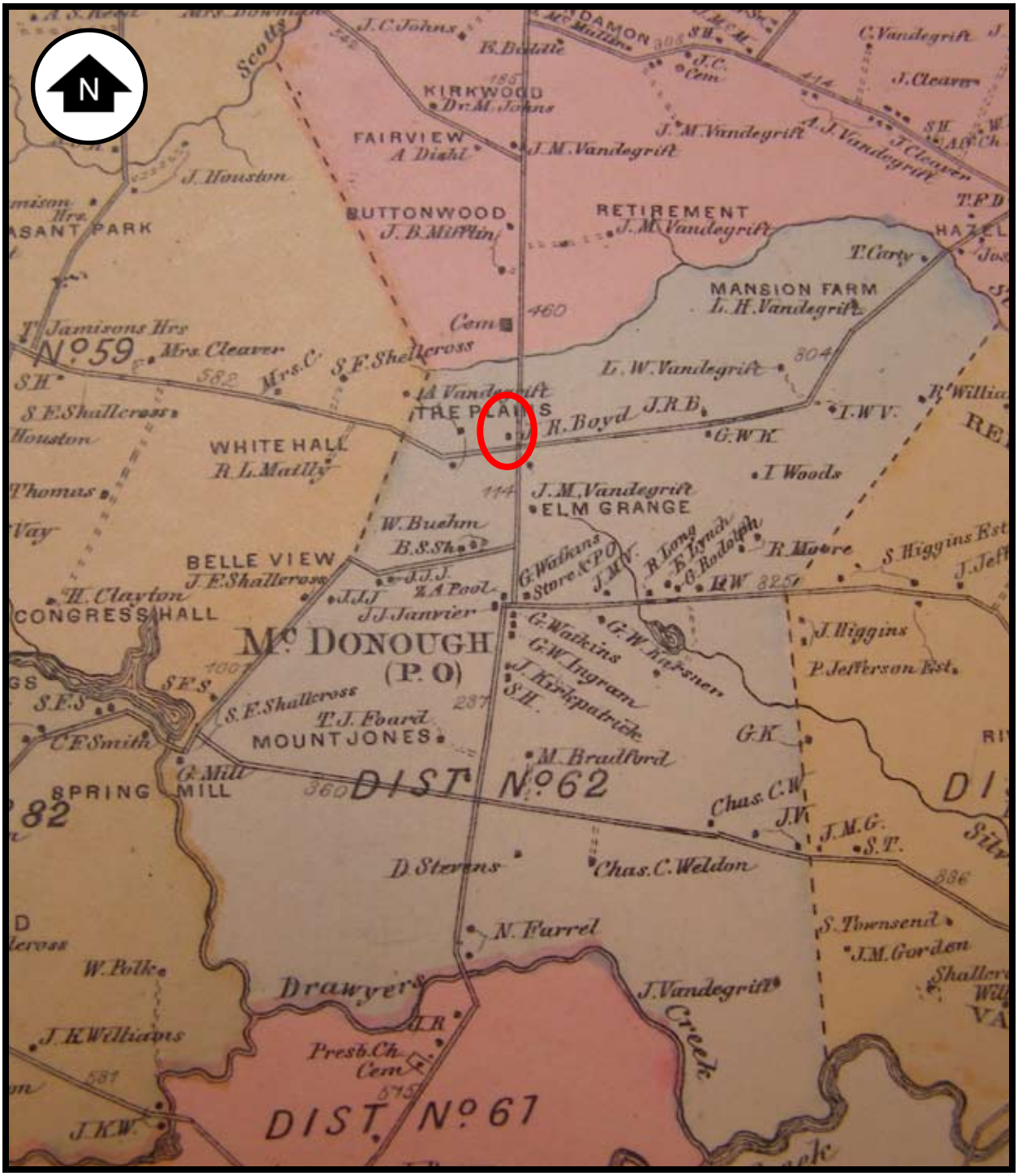

Figure 3. Beers, D.G. Atlas of the State of Delaware. 1868. Scale: 1 inch= 3,000 feet (approximately). Project area circled.

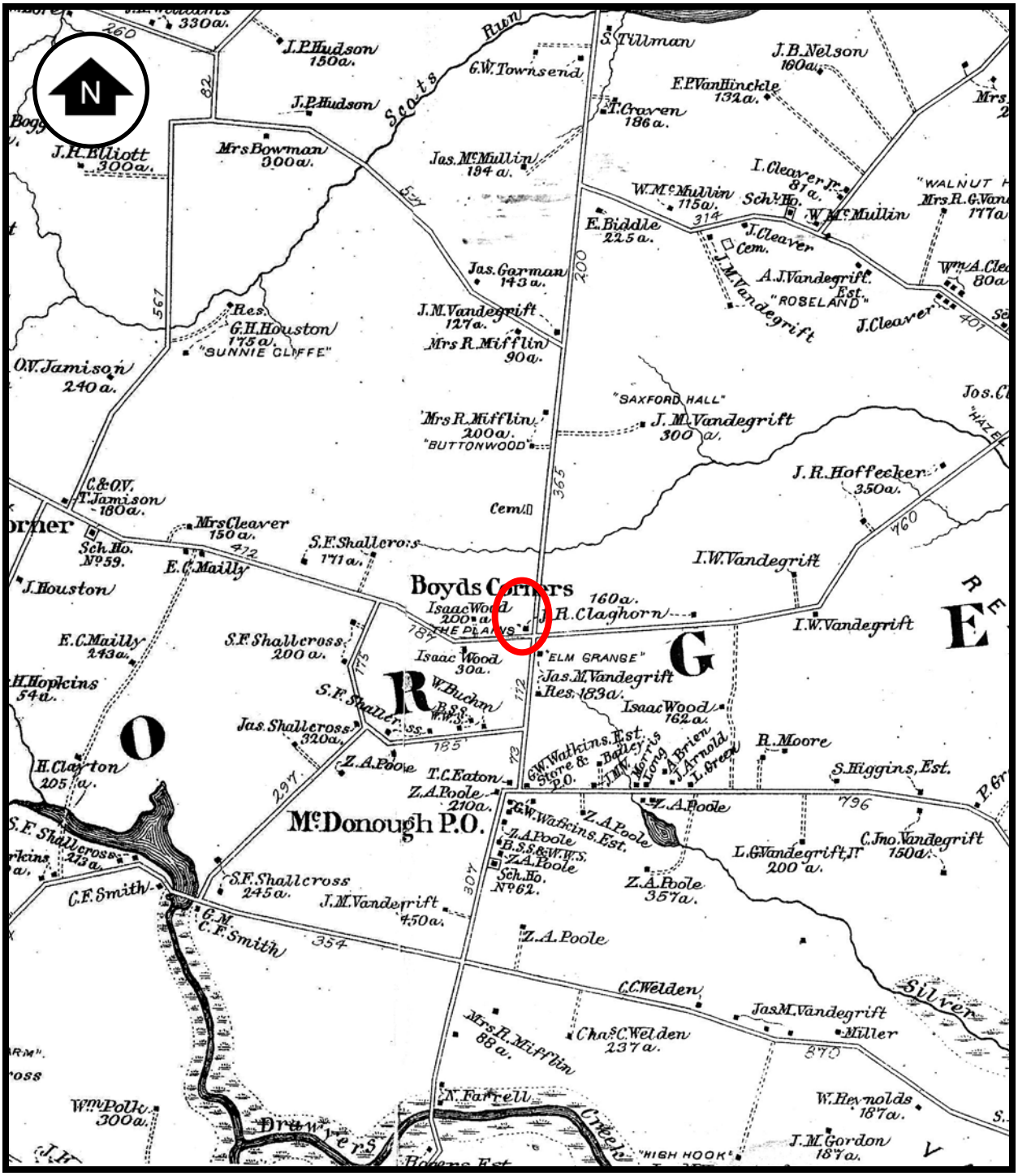

Figure 4. Hopkins, G.M. Map of New Castle County, Delaware. 1881. Scale: 1 inch= 3,200 feet (approximately). Project area circled.

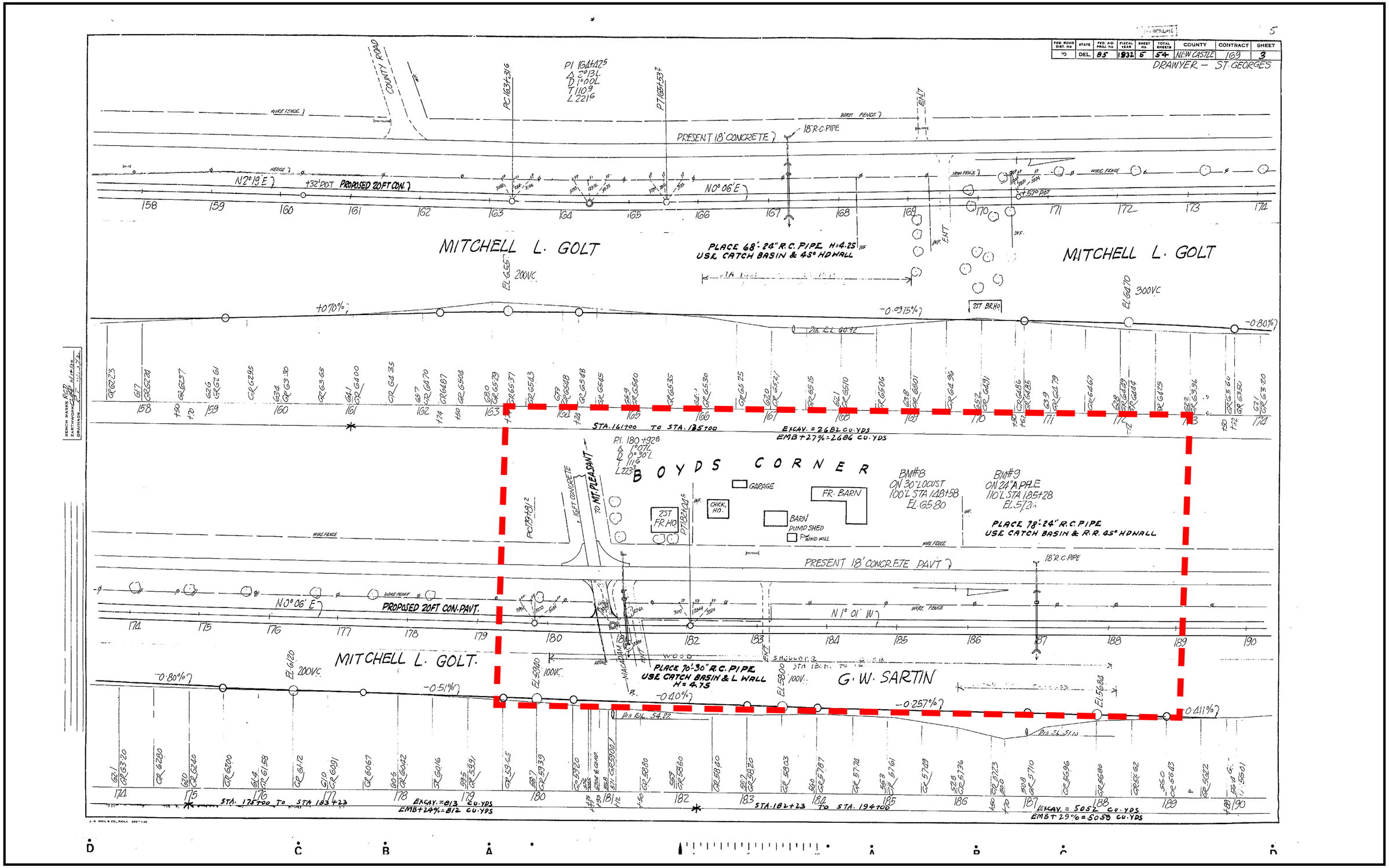

Figure 5. As-Built Map Drawer to St. Georges, New Castle County, Sheet 5 of 54. 1932. Scale: 1 inch= 125 feet. Project site outlined.

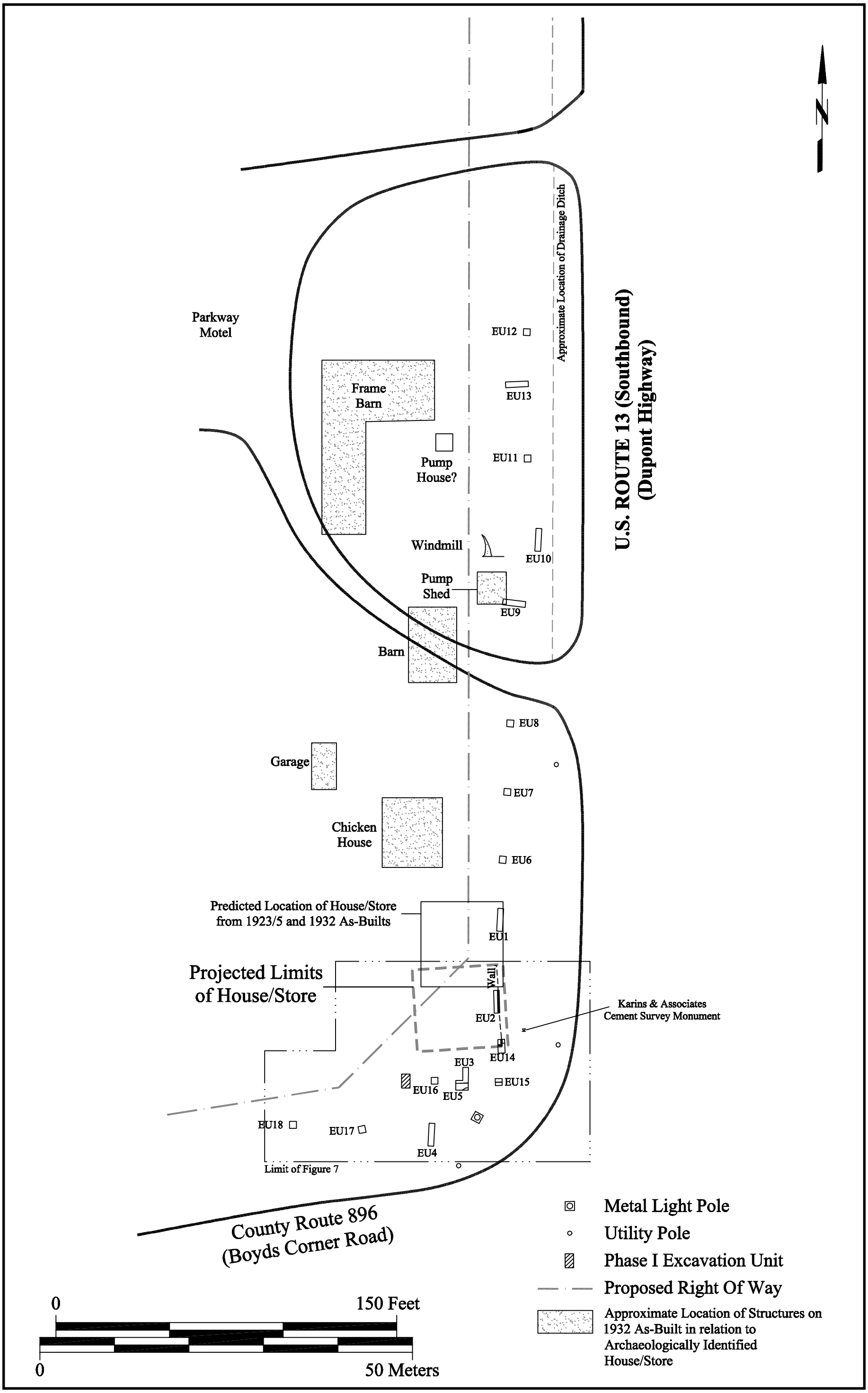

Figure 6. Overall plan showing archaeological testing locations. Phase II Archaeological Study, Boyd's Corner, Odessa, New Castle County, Delaware.

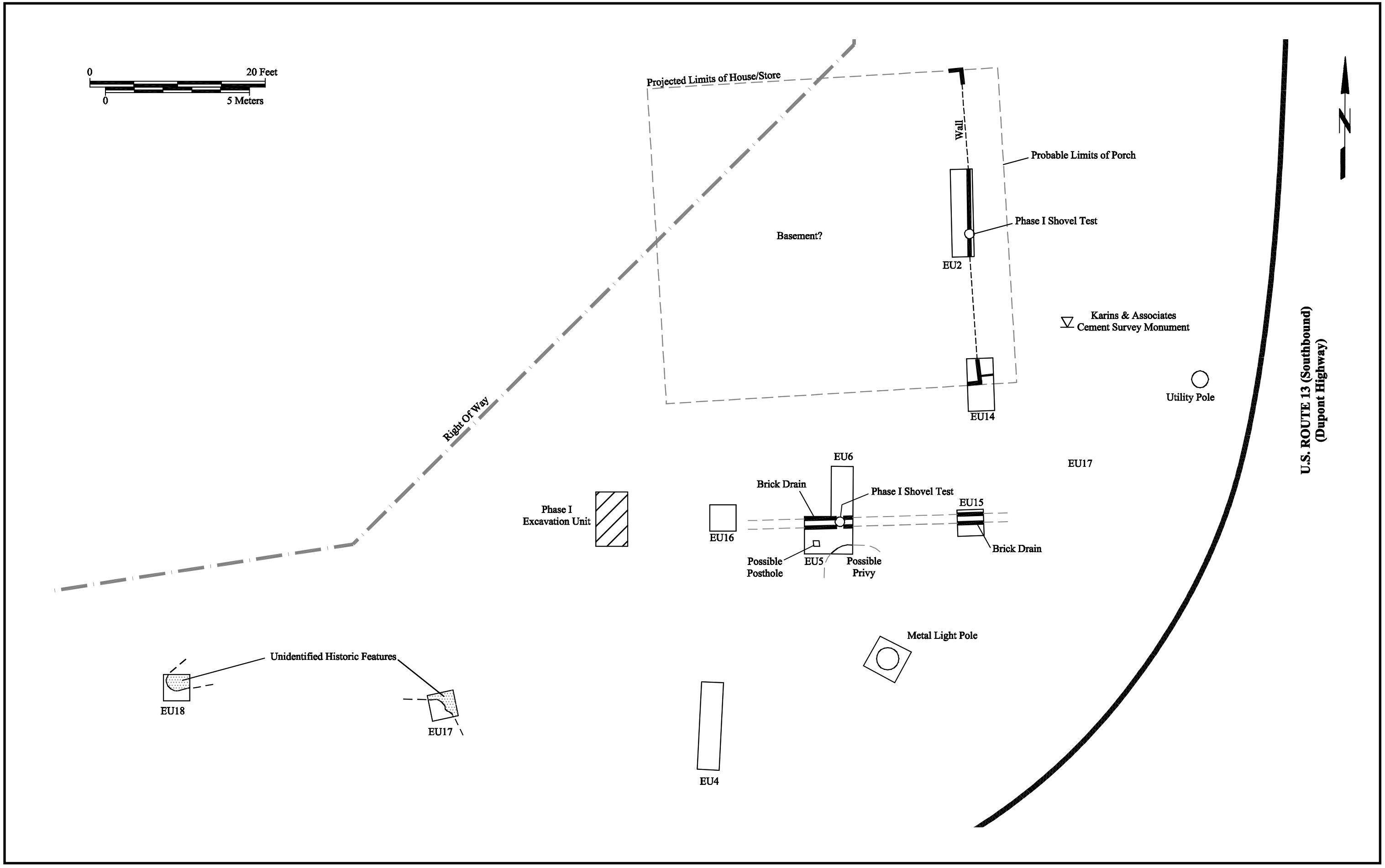

Figure 7. Close up plan of House/store area showing archaeological testing locations and features. Phase II Archaeological Study, Boyd's Corner, Odessa, New Castle County, Delaware.

Appendix B

PLATES

Plate 1. Boyd's Store and House site [7NC-G-169; CRS N-12742]: General view looking south of the southern portion of the project area south of the semi-circular motel driveway showing surface conditions prior to excavations (Photographer: William B. Liebeknecht, October 2007) [HRI Neg.# 07051/D2:43].

Plate 2. Boyd's Store and House site [7NC-G-169; CRS N-12742]: View of Excavation Unit 2 looking north showing the front/eastern foundation wall of the house/store (Photographer: Sue Ferenbach, October 2007) [HRI Neg.# 07051/D2:26].

Plate 3. Boyd's Store and House site [7NC-G-169; CRS N-12742]: View looking west of front/ northeastern corner of foundation wall of the house/store (Photographer: Sue Ferenbach, October 2007) [HRI Neg.# 07051/D2:35].

Plate 4. Boyd's Store and House site [7NC-G-169; CRS N-12742]: View of Excavation Unit 14 looking north showing the front/southeastern corner of foundation wall and porch of the house/store (Photographer: Sue Ferenbach, November 2007) [HRI Neg.# 07051/D4:9].

Plate 5. Boyd's Store and House site [7NC-G-169; CRS N-12742]: View of Excavation Units 3 and 5 looking west showing a brick drainage system located south of the house/store (Photographer: Sue Ferenbach, November 2007) [HRI Neg.# 07051/D4:13].

Plate 6. Boyd's Store and House site [7NC-G-169; CRS N-12742]: View of Excavation Units 3 looking south showing a cut of a possible privy pit (upper left) with a large chunk of lime in the side wall and a possible truncated posthole on the right with the brick drain in the foreground (Photographer: Sue Ferenbach, November 2007) [HRI Neg.# 07051/D4:59].

Plate 7. Boyd's Store and House site [7NC-G-169; CRS N-12742]: View of Excavation Unit 15 looking west showing intact, covered brick drainage system located south of the house/store (Photographer: Sue Ferenbach, November 2007) [HRI Neg.# 07051/D4:17].

Plate 8. Boyd's Store and House site [7NC-G-169; CRS N-12742]: View of Excavation Unit 15 looking west showing intact, covered brick drainage system located south of the house/store with one brick removed from cover (Photographer: Sue Ferenbach, November 2007) [HRI Neg.# 07051/ D4:19].

Plate 9. Boyd's Store and House site [7NC-G-169; CRS N-12742]: Selected artifacts recovered from the southern portion of the project area, Top Row (left to right): small jasper stemmed projectile point [EU 17, context 3]; alloy buckle [EU 4, context 2], brass button stamped "GILT" [EU 16, context 2]. Middle Row: three views of a hand-painted porcelain marble [EU 4, context 2]. Bottom Row (Left to right): Spanish silver half real dated 1806 minted in Mexico City, Mexico. The front side exhibits a bust of King Carlos the IV and the reverse side exhibits the arms of Castile and León, between the Pillars of Hercules [EU 16, context 2], U.S. large cent, dated 1816 depicting a bust of Lady Liberty surround by 13 stars [EU 16, context 3] (Photographer: Marjan Osman, November 2007) [HRI Neg.# 07051/D5:01].

Plate 10. Boyd's Store and House site [7NC-G-169; CRS N-12742]: View of Excavation Unit 17 looking east showing and an unidentified historic feature, possibly a gulley (Photographer: Sue Ferenbach, November 2007) [HRI Neg.# 07051/D4:05].

Plate 11. Boyd's Store and House site [7NC-G-169; CRS N-12742]: View of Excavation Unit 18 looking north showing and an unidentified feature, possibly a historic tree planting (Photographer: Sue Ferenbach, November 2007) [HRI Neg.# 07051/D3:06].

Plate 12. Boyd's Store and House site [7NC-G-169; CRS N-12742]: General view of the northern portion of the project area within the semi-circular motel driveway looking north showing surface conditions prior to excavations. Note the low cinderblock pump house immediately to the left (west) of the old motel sign (Photographer: William B. Liebeknecht, October 2007) [HRI Neg.# 07051/D2:45].

Plate 13. Boyd's Store and House site [7NC-G-169; CRS N-12742]: View of Excavation Unit 12 looking north showing the truncated northern soil profile (Photographer: Sue Ferenbach, October 2007) [HRI Neg.# 07051/D2:51].

Plate 14. Boyd's Store and House site [7NC-G-169; CRS N-12742]: View of Excavation Unit 10 looking south showing a metal anchor surrounded by cobble and cement for a former utility pole (Photographer: Sue Ferenbach, October 2007) [HRI Neg.# 07051/D4:48].

Appendix C

TABLE

Table 1. Boyd's Store and House site [7NC-G-169; CRS N-12742]: Approximate Artifact Counts.

Provenience	Agric./Eques.	Building*	Ceramic	Clothing	Commerce	Cutlery	Energy	Fauna	Furnish.	Glass*	Manufact.	Recr. Act.	Tools/Hrdw.	Unident.	Modern	Prehis. Tools	Prehis. Lithics	Total
EU 1, Cx 1		58	88	1				2		68			4	4			1	226
EU 2, Cx 2		14	7			1				53			2	2				79
EU 3, Cx 1			4							1								5
EU 3, Cx 2,3		124	215			1		3	1	107		5	3	38				497
EU 3, Cx 5		11	2					1		1		1						16
EU 3, Cx 9		2	23					1										26
EU 4, Cx 1		3	2	1				1		1				1	1		9	19
EU 4, Cx 2		50	79	3				13		143	1	5		26			12	332
EU 5, Cx 2		82	107	1			3	3		305	2	1		19				523
EU 5, Cx 3		4	12							10								26
EU 5, Cx 5		1	5							1								7
EU 6, Cx 2	1	32	71							18			3				18	143
EU 6, Cx 3		7	13					1		6				1			4	32
EU 7, Cx 1										3				1				4
EU 7, Cx 2	1	13	2					1		10			1	4				32
EU 7, Cx 3			8							32							1	41
EU 8, Cx 3		8	6															14
EU 9, Cx 1		2	1							5					1		1	10
EU 9, Cx 2		15	6					1		18				1				41
EU 10, Cx 1		7	1							20			3	2				33
EU 10, Cx 2		5								3								8
EU 10, Cx 5		2																2
EU 10, Cx 7		23								5								28
EU 11, Cx 2		1	1															2
EU 12, Cx 2		11								11								22
EU 13, Cx 2		17	1															18
EU 13, Cx 4			1															1
EU 14, Cx 1		4						3		35								42
EU 14, Cx 2		21	2							54				3				80
EU 14, Cx 5		5	5					8		3								21
EU 15 , Cx 2		3											2					5
EU 15, Cx 3		16	6							28		3						53
EU 16, Cx 1		1	1							8								10
EU 16, Cx 2		14	37	1	1					40								93
EU 16, Cx 3		2	12		1			8		1								24
EU 17, Cx 3		3	14							15		3				1	2	38
EU 17, Cx 4		1	4							1								6
EU 18, Cx 1		4	33							70		1						108
EU 18, Cx 2, 3		17	16							7				2			1	43
EU 18, Cx 4		9	4							1								14
Total	**2**	**592**	**789**	**7**	**2**	**2**	**3**	**46**	**1**	**1084**	**3**	**19**	**18**	**104**	**2**	**1**	**49**	**2724**

**note: the building material category does not include window glass, the glass category contains all glass including window glass.*