representative sample of the material contained in this portion of the site; additional testing within the right-of-way would provide redundant information. It is, therefore, recommended that no further work be performed at the Bethel Church site at this time.

CLAYTON FARM SITE

Introduction

The Clayton Farm site is located at the northeast end of the project area (Plate 3). This end of the project area had been highly disturbed by the activities of a sand and gravel mining company, which had entirely removed much of the original soil. Phase I testing suggested that archaeological remains associated with a formerly extant farm were located at this location.

Background

The history of the Clayton Farm site begins with the history of the town of New Castle. In the early history of the town of New Castle, land was put aside by the town fathers and designated as "Common Land" for the use of the inhabitants of the town. It was to be used as pasture land and for wood cutting (Trustees of New Castle Commons 1941:5).

The first written record to mention the New Castle Commons occurs in 1701 in the minutes of the Colonial Assembly of Philadelphia. It was recorded that the Commons comprised approximately 1,000 acres of land to the west of the town (Trustees of New Castle Commons 1941:5). The Trustees of New Castle Commons strongly believe that the Commons existed before the date of 1701. It may have been created at the same time that plans for the Town of New Castle, (New Amstel then) were created by the Dutch in 1655 (Trustees of New Castle Commons 1941:4).

With the permanent English dominance in the area, and with the subsequent arrival of William Penn in the early 1680s, old political land boundaries and sometimes even individual land patents were altered. William Penn required that his grant of land, which included the three lower counties along the Delaware be resurveyed (Kelley 1980:190). In 1701, Penn issued a Warrant to New Castle Commons. By 1704, a return of the survey conducted by George Dakeyne was given to the town of New Castle (Trustees of New Castle Commons 1944:6,9).

By now, the so called, three-lower-counties-along-the-Delaware had severed ties from the Pennsylvania Assembly. In 1701, the Delaware delegates had walked out of the Pennsylvania Assembly and were permitted an assembly of their own (Basalik et al. 1987:20).

On the "Original Return of Survey - 1704," no roads are depicted crossing the land of the Commons. Along the north boundary, a road is drawn going east from the Delaware River. This road is labeled, "The Road to Christiana Ferry." Along the southeastern boundary, a road begins at the Delaware River and runs south, forming an eastern boundary. This road splits, its eastern fork is called "The Road to Maryland" and the western fork is "The Road to Christiana Bridge" (Dakeyne 1704).

PLATE 3

SITE LOCATION: CLAYTON FARM SITE

A comparison of this old survey with a map of the modern road system suggests that the northern "Road to Christiana Ferry" may have been the New Castle/Christiana Road (Route 273). The southern roads appear to be parts of the Kings Highway (Route 13) coming out of New Castle. The western fork is perhaps an early alignment of the road today known as Route 40.

In 1760, a petition was presented to the General Assembly of the "Lower Three Counties," and 10 men were named as Trustees of the Commons by the inhabitants of New Castle (Trustees of New Castle Commons 1944:15). This committee was needed because, apparently, the land of the Commons was not being used as intended. People from other then New Castle were coming and grazing their livestock there, wood was being cut by strangers, and some of the farms bordering the Commons had actually fenced in parts of the land and put it under cultivation (Trustees of New Castle Commons 1944:10). In 1792, the Trustees of the Commons appealed to the General Assembly. The Assembly agreed to enlarge the corporate powers of the Trustees,

> provided always, that they reserve to themselves, and their successors, for the benefit and use of the inhabitants of the said town, an annual or other rent, as reasonably equivalent for the leasing or disposing of the before ... tract of land, or any part or parts thereof, and that neither the said trustees, nor their successors, shall have power to sell the tract of land, nor any part or parts thereof, absolutely, nor lease, or otherwise dispose thereof for a longer term than 30 years from the commencement of the lease contract... (Trustees of New Castle Commons 1944:33).

Shortly after this time, in about 1803-1804 the Commons were divided into a number of farms to be rented in tenancy. There were no buildings, and tenants could erect their own houses and outbuildings. Each farm was assigned a number and a name, usually after one of the Trustees. The Clayton Farm site was named after a trustee and was designated as farm #10, out of approximately 11 farms (Trustees of New Castle Commons 1944:33, 40-41).

When the records began to be kept in 1855, John C. Morrison is recorded as paying the rent in full on the Clayton Farm for the year 1855-56 (Trustees of New Castle Commons 1791-1988:1855). The names of the tenants were learned from the Records of the Minutes of the Trustees, 1791-1949. Information concerning the tenants was found in the U.S. Population Census 1840, 1850, 1860, 1870, 1880, 1900, and 1910.

The earliest information available on John C. Morrison is that in 1850 he was living in his father's home, as were his two brothers. It was reported that James Morrison (67), a native of Ireland who operated a hotel at Hares Corner, had recently remarried a woman named Maria (57). His three grown sons lived with him, although they may have been working on some of the tenant farms that surrounded Hares Corner; the three sons, John C. (24), George W. (21), and Robert (17), listed their occupations as "farmers." James Morrison's household also included Patrick Sayers (28) and Catherine McManns (19), both natives of Ireland, and Isaac Backus 35, a black man (U.S. Population Census 1850).

The census of 1860 indicated that both John C. (38) and George W. (34) had households of their own. John had the larger household. He had married Marietta (28), and they had two small children, Marie (4) and Frank (2). The patriarch of the family, James, must have passed away. His widow, Maria (66), was living with John and his family (U.S. Population Census 1860).

John Morrison's household also included a 67 year old school teacher named Lewis Johnson; John Stringer (25), born in Ireland and occupied as a gardener; and Henry Thopson [?] (25), a white farm laborer. Parker Bacon (25), Levi Jacobs (30), and William Harris (13) were all black farm laborers and Fempy [?] Miller (24) was a black servant (U.S. Population Census 1860).

Brother George W. Morrison (34) had married an older woman, Hannah (39). George declared that he was a farmer with a personal worth of $2,000. Also in George's household were John Hamilton (20), a white male farm laborer; Lewis Patterson (55), a black male farm laborer; James Williams (12) and Comfort Handy (7), both mulatto farm laborers; and Susan Hamilton (55), a black domestic (U.S. Population Census 1860).

Historic maps show no structures in the vicinity of the Clayton Farm site until 1868. On the Beers Atlas of 1868, two structures are shown with the word "Commons" beside them (Beers 1868, Figure 8). George W. Morrison paid the rent on the Clayton Farm land until 1869; thereafter, his wife, Hannah, paid the rent, until 1898. In all George and Hannah occupied the Clayton Farm for forty years, from 1858-1898 (Trustees of New Castle Commons 1791-1988:1869-1898). The size of the Clayton Farm in 1894 was 116 acres, 112 of these were fields and 3 were occupied by roads (Herb Tobin January, 1988).

In 1870 George W. Morrison was 40 years old. He had no personal wealth to declare but reported owning $12,000 worth of real estate. Perhaps the Morrisons had invested in land of their own, separate from the Clayton Farm where they lived. Hannah (51) was "keeping house." They had a school teacher, Elizabeth McKabe (26), boarding with them, as well as two students: Lillian Morrison (17) (relationship unknown) and Ida Maxton (14). Lucy Truit (8) boarded with them but did not attend school, nor could she read or write. There were three black male farm laborers: George Sadler (38), Ben Bartholemues [sic] (16), and William Boulden (14). Comfort Handy, now 16 years old, was still with the household, working as a domestic, and Clara Raison (12) was a black domestic (U.S. Population Census 1870).

The 1880 census found the household reduced in members and lacking any farm laborers at all. George (49) listed his occupation as farmer. Hannah (67) was still keeping house. Two nieces and a nephew made up the rest of the household: Fannie M. Keese (21), who "assists at home" and Lucy Truit (18). Only nephew George Morrison (15) attended school (U.S. Population Census 1880).

There is no 1890 U.S. Population Census; the next census examined was the 1900 Population Census. In 1900 Alvin Morrison (40), Robert Morrison's son and George's nephew, paid the rent on the farm. Alvin was not a farmer. In 1880 he worked as a time keeper in a rolling mill (U.S. Population Census 1880). This was the last time the Morrison family was found in conjunction with the Clayton Farm, for although Alvin paid this final rent, he apparently did not continue the family tradition of farming.

In 1900 George (75) had been married for 44 years to Hannah (87), and they had lived on the Clayton Farm for at least 43 years. They stated that they have no children; however, Ella S. Morrison (28) (born circa 1872) was named as their daughter (she may have been adopted). John Tull (58), a black servant, was the only other recorded member of the household (U.S. Population Census 1900).

Between 1900 and 1903, Joseph Qiugly (40) paid rent for the Clayton Farm and two others. He and his wife, Lydia B. (34), and their children, Joseph J. (15), James R. (14), Blanch B. (10), Irene M. (8), and Ethel (7), could all read and write. James Smith (38), a married black man who worked for the Quigleys as a farm worker, could not read or write.

Records concerning the lives of subsequent tenants of the farms on the Commons beyond the time of the Quigleys are either nonexistent or unavailable. No record of any wills or administered estates (for those who died intestate) were found for any of the tenants in the Estate and Probate Records for the area. This suggests that none of the tenants died in the State of Delaware, which, if true, would be singular.

In 1908 William Hobson paid the rent on the Clayton Farm. In 1909 the Trustees of the Commons became involved in a court case as to whether the land of the Commons should be subject to taxation. The case ended with a declaration of the Commons as a Charitable Trust, thus not subject to taxation (Trustees of New Castle Commons 1909:70-71).

That same year Tasker Clark and his family rented the Clayton Farm. The Clark family rented the Clayton Farm from 1909-1949, but they were to be the last tenants to occupy the Clayton Farm for an extended period of time. The only information available from the Trustees concerning the Clarks was that the whole family stuttered (Herb Tobin 1988).

The house on the Clayton site is shown on a set of Delaware Department of Transportation plans from 1928 (Figure 9a) with the legend "two story frame house." The cement steps are not shown on this map, but the barn which stood west of the house is shown.

On a set of highway plans from 1937 (DelDot 1937), neither the house or barn are shown. The cement steps are, however, depicted half-way between DelDOT stations 136 and 137. A chicken yard is shown east of the steps.

Despite the fact that the land on the west side of Route 13 (south of Route 141 and north of Route 273) was condemned for the airport in 1944, Tasker Clark and his family continued to pay rent to the Trustees until 1949. Not all the land condemned was needed by the airport, and some was given back. The Walker Farm, immediately west of the Bethel Church site, had their land returned in this manner (Irvine Walker June, 1987).

The last renter of the property was Alfred T. Smith. From 1950 to 1953, he paid rent on "part of" the Clayton Farm (Trustees 1791-1988). At some point in the mid-twentieth century the land was acquired by a sand and gravel company, Parkway Gravel, Inc., and mined.

Field Research

Phase I Testing. The Clayton Farm site is located at the northeast end of the project area. This end of the project area has been disturbed by the activities of a sand and gravel mining company, which removed much of the original soil. Initial testing on the south side of Route 273 in this area. had magnified this disturbance, as the original upper levels of soil had been completely removed down to sterile subsoil.

The land on the northeast side of Churchman's Road was as heavily impacted as that described above. This area was subjected only to pedestrian inspection and limited subsurface testing, due to its disturbed appearance.

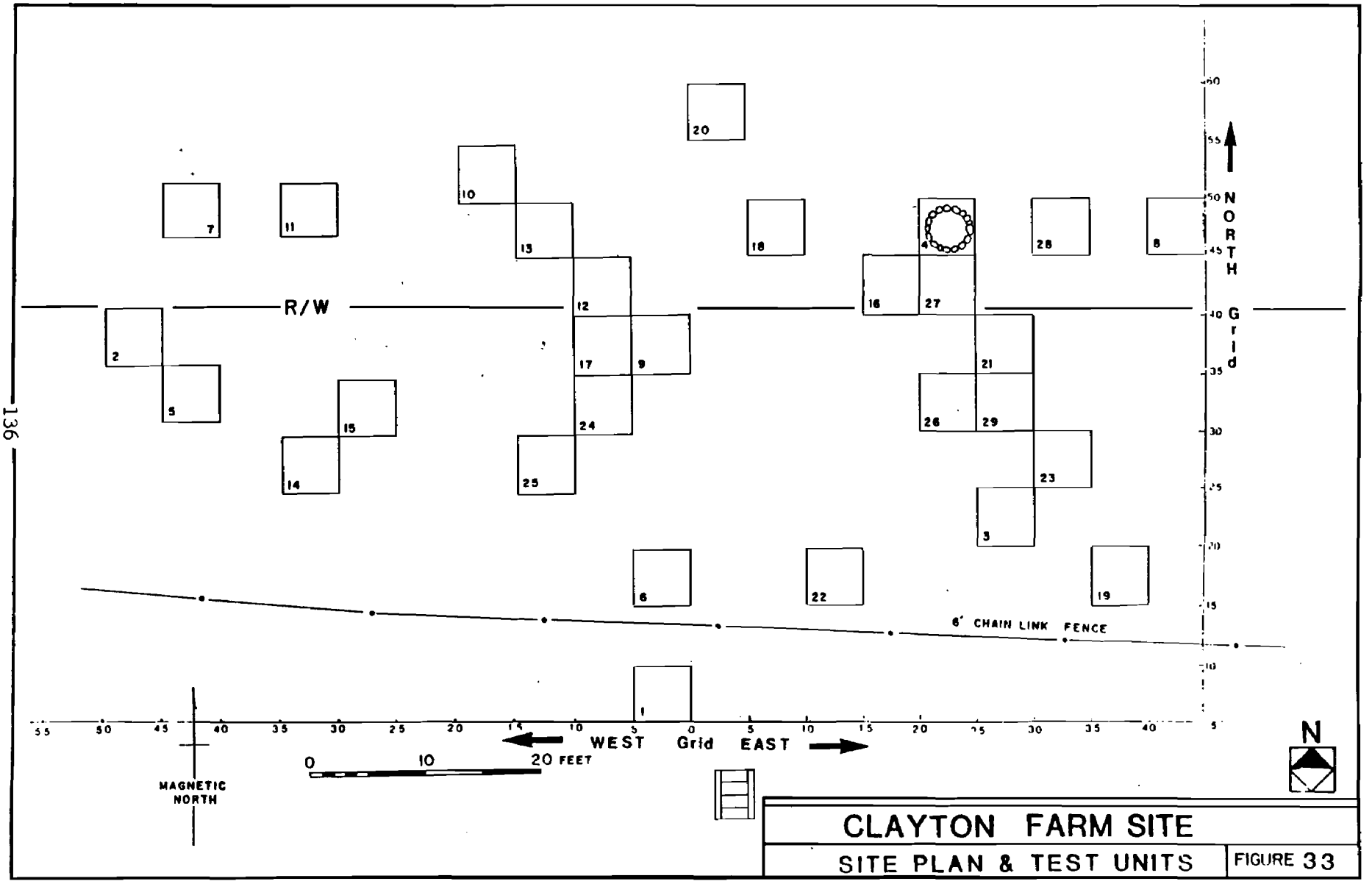
During the Phase I portion of the project, a short flight of cement steps was noticed leading from the edge of Route 273 to a narrow level space between the road and a chain link fence. Two shovel tests were performed in the vicinity of the steps. One contained nothing. The other contained recent material (styrofoam cup) and some older artifacts (2 whiteware fragments, 1 plain and one blue-edged).

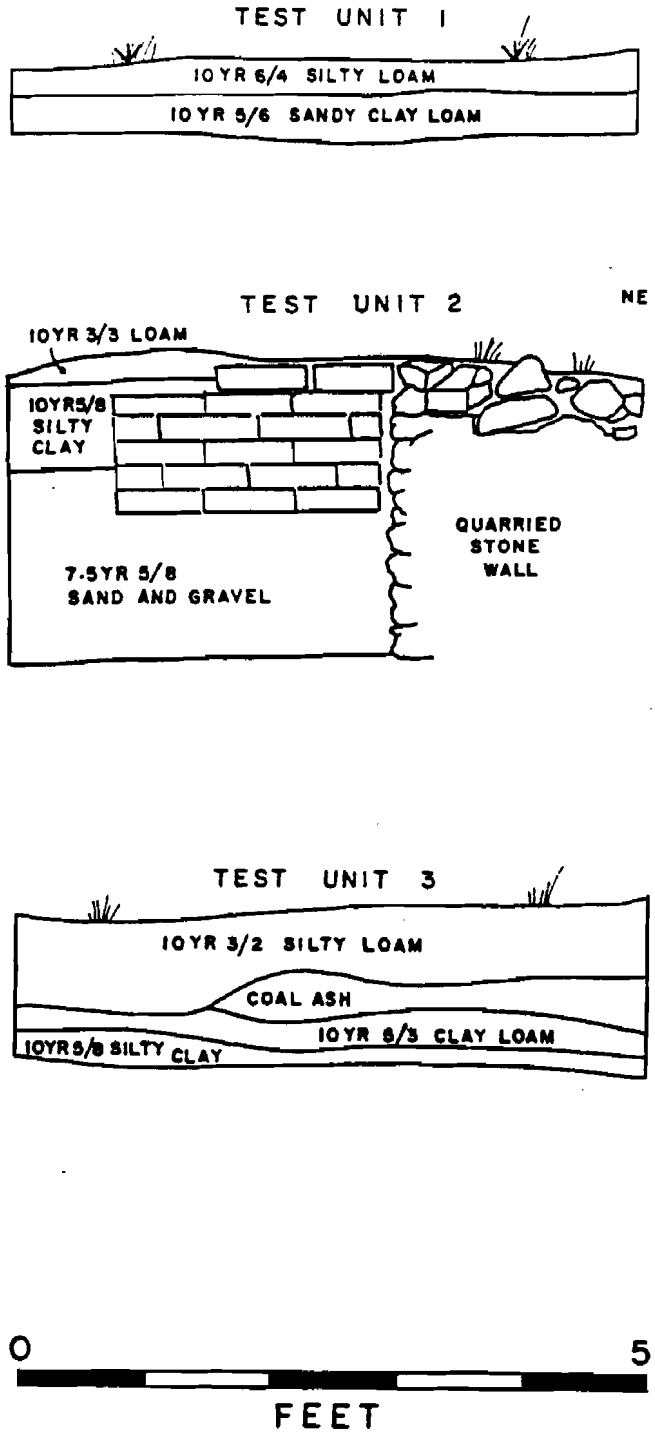
Historical research suggested that several buildings had stood in this area. A highway plan drawn in 1928 showed a two story frame house at this location with a barn to the northwest. By the 1930s both house and barn were apparently gone, for the only marking on the highway plans for that year is for a "chicken yard." Based on this information and on artifact indications, a 5-foot by 5-foot test unit was placed between the cement steps and the chain link fence surrounding the gravel pit.

Test Unit 1 was conducted at the top of the steps (Figure 33). Stratum A was a 10YR6/4 light yellowish brown silt loam, and Stratum B was described as 10YR5/6 yellowish brown sandy clay loam (Figure 34). The soil of the upper stratum was shallow, averaging 0.25 feet in depth, and sub-soil was soon reached, but not before brick, mortar, coal, and asbestos tile had been noted. Stratum A also contained leather shoe fragments, bone, shell, and a plastic button. The artifacts in lower Stratum B included oyster shell, scraps of metal, glass, redware, coal, and plaster.

On the other side of the fence was a strip of land about 80 feet wide. This was heavily over-grown with trees, briars, and poison ivy. The wildlife included ticks and snakes. A pedestrian reconnaissance of the area established the presence of building rubble scattered on the uneven ground surface and of an open, brick-lined well. It was determined that the land north of the chain link fence should be tested. The site was called the "Step site" until research provided the appropriate name, the Clayton Farm site.

Methodology. The overgrowth covering the Clayton Farm site was removed as much as possible without the use of heavy machinery, and transects running north and south were established. These transects were assigned letters, and testing proceeded from south to north at 20-foot intervals wherever field conditions permitted. The area of the average shovel test pit was 50 cm^2 (1.6 $ft.^2$). Excavation of these probes proceeded in the discrete removal of successive stratigraphic units (strata) until a natural substratum, devoid of cultural material, was encountered. All soil was passed through a quarter-inch


R/W
6' CHAIN LINK FENCE
NORTH Grid
WEST Grid EAST
0 10 20 FEET
MAGNETIC NORTH
N
CLAYTON FARM SITE
SITE PLAN & TEST UNITS
FIGURE 33



CLAYTON FARM SITE

PROFILES OF TEST UNITS 1, 2, & 3 | FIGURE 34

hardware cloth and the stratigraphy of each test was recorded. Artifacts were carefully collected and placed in marked bags. Later they were cleaned and identified, cataloged and accessioned in the laboratory.

As a result of the information gained during the shovel testing phase, positions were chosen for 5-foot by 5-foot test units. These were excavated using flat shovels and trowels whenever possible; however, the quantities of building rubble and root material often called for round shovels and picks. Excavation was conducted following natural strata or, in areas of rubble fill, in arbitrary levels 0.5 feet deep. As in the shovel tests, all soil from the test units was passed through quarter-inch hardware cloth, the stratigraphy of each test was recorded, and artifacts were carefully collected in marked bags to be cleaned, identified, cataloged, and accessioned in the laboratory. When sterile subsoil was reached, a profile and plan view of the unit were drawn. Important features and units were photographed.

Field Data. The soils for this area were designated as "Gp" for gravel pits and quarries (Mathews and Lavoie 1970:24 & Map 20). With the original soils defined as gravel pits and quarries, it was difficult to ascertain the original soil type. The only avenue left was to look at the soils in the surrounding areas, but soil in the surrounding areas was found to be "MsB" or Matapeake-Sassafras-Urban Land, that is, land that has also been severely impacted by urbanization (Mathews & Lavoie 1970:30).

The site, inside the fence, was divided into transects 20 feet apart and running north from the chain link fence to a ridge of earth. Twenty-three shovel tests were conducted, of these approximately one-third were auger-tested as well. The soil stratigraphy began with a brown, dark brown, or yellowish-brown silt loam 0.2-1.0 feet in depth, followed by a yellowish-brown or brownish-yellow clay loam or silty clay loam. The first transect, A, was placed 20 feet east of the southeast corner of Test Unit 1 (Figure 33). Transects were established west of Transect A and were lettered B, C, D, and E. Testing was later expanded, and Transects Z, Y, X, and W were added east of Transect A.

Of the 23 shovel tests, 16 yielded cultural material. Those shovel tests containing no artifacts were found, in most cases, on the extreme east and west sides of the site. The largest concentrations of artifacts were found in Shovel Tests C3, Z3, Z2, and Z1. The artifacts found in these four tests represent 91% of the total artifacts recovered. A pattern across the site was emerging. Separate concentrations of cultural material were found in the northeast and northwest corners of the site and south of the northeast corner.

The distribution of artifacts did not appear to vary across the site by function, although slightly more architectural debris was found in the northwest corner of the site. There did appear to be some differences in distribution in the periods represented by the artifacts recovered. The northwest corner of the site appeared to contain almost exclusively twentieth-century artifacts. In contrast the eastern half of the site contained a mixture of twentieth-century remains and a quantity of mid to late nineteenth-century artifacts.

The placement of the first Phase II test units was based on the knowledge gained during the shovel testing phase. Test Unit 2 (35N/50W) was placed in the northwest corner of the site, where many artifacts had been found in ST-C3

(Figure 33). Test Unit 2 was, in fact, placed over ST-C3 because it was believed that a subsurface feature had been found in ST-C3.

Stratum A was a thin layer of damp 10YR3/3 medium brown, sandy silt loam, which averaged 0.2-0.3 feet in depth. Stratum B was made up of a 10YR5/8 yellowish brown silty clay gravel. Stratum C consisted of a 10YR5/8 yellowish brown sand mixed with gravel (Figure 34). The artifacts in Stratum A consisted of building rubble (brick, mortar, and asbestos tile) and other twentieth-century materials. A stone wall was found in Stratum B. Perpendicular to this wall was a section of brick. The stone wall was mortared, and the six courses of brick were mortared; however, the bricks were not mortared to the stone wall. The brick feature seemed to be a chimney base or a pier for an addition. The artifacts found in Stratum B were almost all architectural, with the exception of a small amount of clear vessel glass. Although the last two courses of brick extended into Stratum C, and although the last course of the stone wall was found 1.2 feet below the last course of brick (Figure 34), Stratum C was devoid of artifacts.

Test Unit 3 (20N/25E) was located on the other side of the site, in the southeast corner of the project area in the vicinity of ST-Z1 (Figure 33). On this side of the site, less architectural material was found in the shovel tests, but diagnostic ceramics were present. Stratum A extended to 0.42-1.04 feet below datum. The soils in the northeast quarter of the unit were a mottled 10YR4/2 dark grayish brown silty loam mixed with 10YR5/8 clay loam with brick and coal fragments. An ash deposit covered the remaining three-quarters of the unit. The soil of Stratum B, which continued to a depth of 1.5-1.6 feet below datum, was a 10YR5/3 brown loam mixed with coal ash. Stratum C, which extended from 1.5-1.8 feet below the datum, consisted of 10YR5/3 light yellow brown clay loam. Stratum D, sterile subsoil, began at 1.8-1.9 feet below datum and was made up of 10YR5/6 light yellow brown silty clay loam. A pit feature, designated Feature 1, was found protruding into Stratum D in the northeast quadrant of TU-3. Feature 1 consisted of 10YR5/3, as in Stratum C, and continued to a depth of 3.5 feet (Figure 34).

The ash deposit, which was removed first, contained many ceramics, pearlware, redware, whiteware, 2 pipe stems, vessel glass, and a few architectural artifacts. Outside of the ash feature, Stratum A contained far less cultural material and more recent artifacts including oyster shell, brick, mortar fragments, and plastic. Stratum B, 1 foot below datum, presented a confusing array of brick fragments, granite boulders, some with mortar, and orange clay, which was part of the fill. In addition to the architectural elements, Stratum B contained redware, whiteware, Rockingham/Bennington ware, yellowware, and glass. Stratum C contained redware, pearlware, creamware, whiteware, kaolin pipe fragments, glass, and other artifacts similar to those found in Stratum B. Stratum D was devoid of cultural artifacts. Feature 1 was discovered during the cleaning of the floor of the unit. The soil of this round feature was like that of Stratum C, combined with brick, mortar, coal, redware, glass, and nails. It seemed likely that Feature 1 was a trash pit (Figure 34).

Test Unit 4 (45N/20E) was set up around the well (Figure 33). The well, itself, was called Feature 1. The upper construction of the well, which was 3 feet in diameter, consisted of 4 courses of cobble stones. Beneath the cobbles were unmortared bricks, laid with the short end facing in. The fill of the well began 3 feet below the surface. For control, levels were excavated in arbitrary, 1-foot levels (Figure 35).

Level 1 contained poorly sorted unburned coal, brick, asbestos tile, 1 fragment of ceramic sewer pipe, flat glass, and very little ceramic or metal. Level 2 yielded the same sort of artifacts as Level 1, but the quantity was about 75% less than in Level 1. The artifacts recovered from Level 3 included glass, coal, metal, nails, bone, brick, mortar, 1 piece of whiteware, earthenware, fragments of plastic bag, asbestos tile, and buttons.

Level 4 contained more artifacts than the upper levels, and the deposits were older. One piece of transfer printed whiteware had a maker's mark, "Buffalo Pottery 1910." Other artifacts included mochaware, whiteware, redware, earthenware, pipe fragments, window and vessel glass, nails, bone, shell, coal, brick, mortar, slag, asbestos siding, plastic bag, and ash.

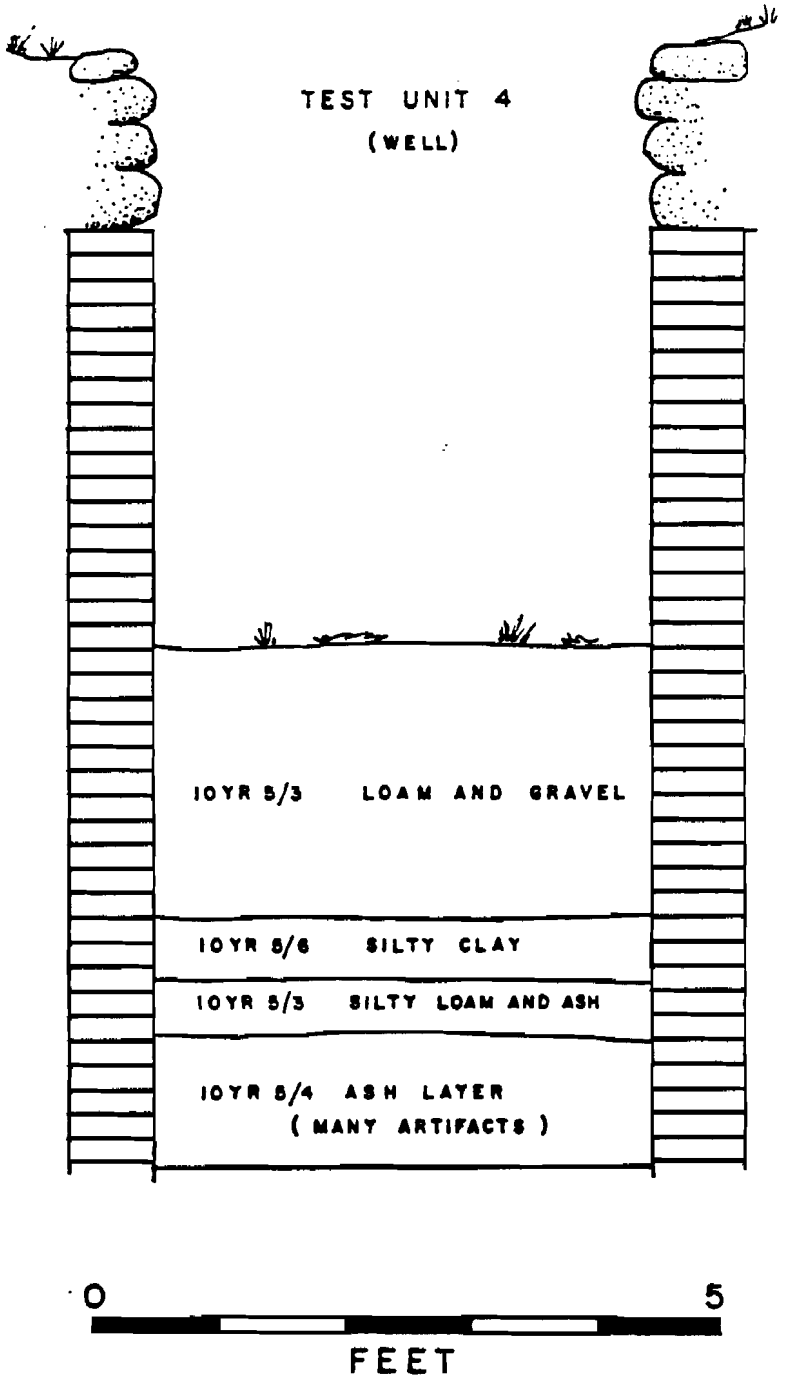
Level 5 yielded objects similar to those in Level 4, including a white metal cup with a blue decoration, a teaspoon, oyster shell, whiteware, redware, 2 bottles, window glass, bone, coal, slag, brick, mortar, nails, and plastic bag. Level 6 consisted of vessel and window glass, unidentified metal and nails, brick, cobbles, coal, and slag.

Level 7 contained more artifacts than any other level. The ashen matrix yielded whole milk bottles, mason jars, and medicine bottles. It also contained fragments of lamp chimney glass, nails and unidentified metal, porcelain, terracotta flower pot, brick, yellow mortar, coal, potash, bone and shell, and a button.

At this point excavation became more hazardous. The well had been excavated to 10 feet below datum. None of the material differed essentially from the cultural material being recovered in the test units. No further excavation was attempted in the well, and the well was backfilled with earth.

Test Unit 5 (30N/45W) was positioned near TU-2 where architectural features had been found (Figure 33). The northwest corner of TU-5 was the southeast corner of TU-2. Stratum A contained 10YR4/2 dark grayish brown silty loam. Approximately 0.5 feet below ground surface, Stratum B was located. The soil of Stratum B, Level 1 was a mixture of 10YR4/2 dark grayish brown silty loam mottled with 10YR5/6 yellowish brown sandy clay loam with a lot of gravel. Areas of 7.5YR4/6 strong brown sand were also present. Stratum B Level 2, which extended from 1.2-2.3 feet below datum, contained mixed soils, 10YR6/8 brownish yellow and 10YR5/6 yellowish brown loam with gravel, as well as 10YR4/4 dark yellowish brown mottled clayey loam.

Stratum A contained a great deal of architectural debris, including 292 pieces of window glass and 30 fragments of asbestos tile. Also recovered were redwares, whitewares, and vessel glass. Stratum B Level 1 contained three stones joined by mortar. This feature, which began in the center of unit's north wall, appeared to be associated with the stone wall in TU-2. Stratum B Level 2 contained more rock and brick with mortar. It was determined that TU-



CLAYTON FARM SITE

PROFILE OF TEST UNIT 4 | FIGURE 35

5 was inside the structure and that the artifacts represented demolition debris. The artifacts recovered in Stratum B Level 1, were similar to those in Stratum A; however, Stratum B Level 2 contained more redware, whiteware, pearlware, vessel glass, bone, and more architectural debris.

Test Unit 6 (15N/5W) was placed in the south-center of the site, northeast of TU-1, which had been excavated during Phase I testing, outside the chain link fence (Figure 33). Stratum A was 0.3 feet of 10YR6/4 light yellowish brown silty loam. Stratum B consisted of 10YR5/6 yellow silty clay and was 0.3-0.7 feet deep (Figure 36).

The artifacts recovered in Stratum A were redware, pearlware, yellowware, vessel glass, and some building debris. Stratum B Level 1 contained artifacts similar to those in Stratum A, but in much smaller quantities. Although Stratum B Level 2 contained a post hole feature with post, it yielded only 2 unidentifiable nails.

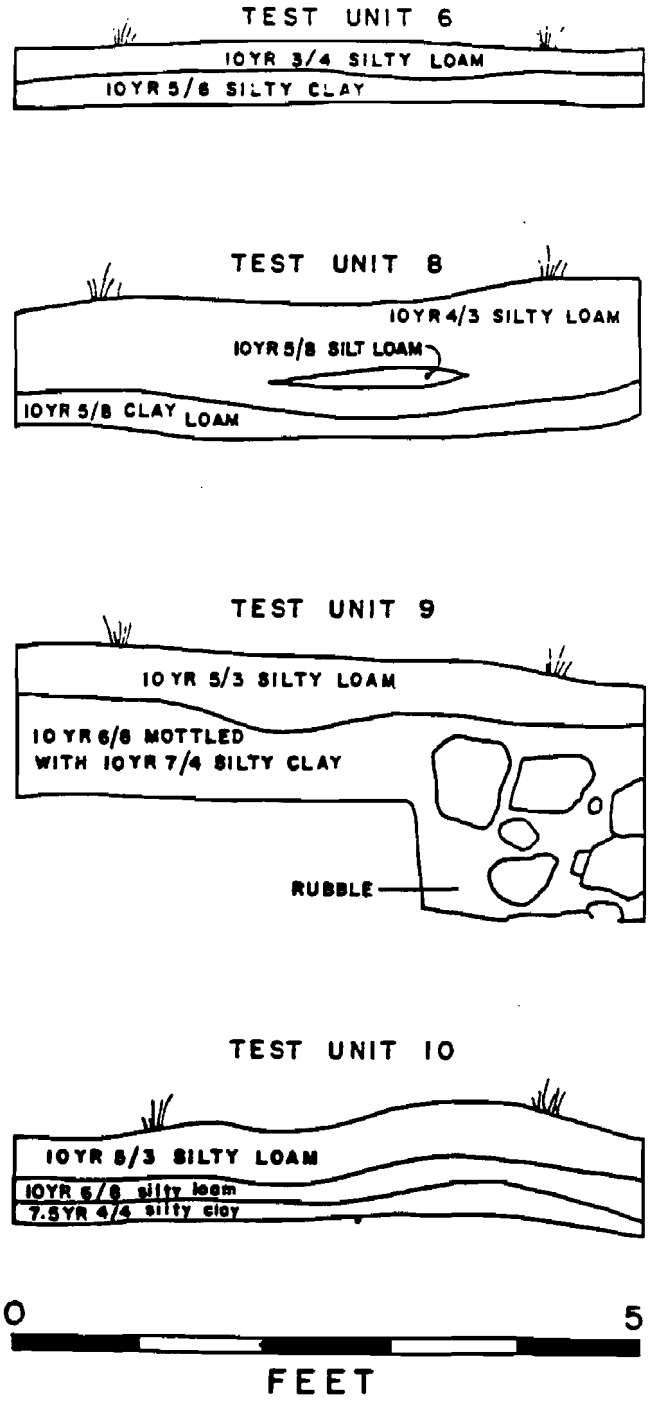
In an attempt to locate the northwest corner of the building wall found in TU-2, TU-7 (45N/45W) was opened (Figure 33). Almost immediately below the surface in Stratum A, the remains of a wall appeared. The mortared stones extended up the west side of the unit, formed a corner in the northwest corner of the unit, and headed in a southeasterly direction. Large pieces of sheet metal were found in this unit. Some of the articles recovered in Stratum A included redware, whiteware, "utility" porcelain, vessel glass, 157 fragments of window glass, plastic, and a great deal of demolition debris similar to that found in the other units (Figure 36).

The next test unit, TU-8 (45N/40E), was placed near the northeast corner of the site, in the vicinity of the well (Figure 33). This test unit, which was excavated outside of the building foundation, was expected to locate other areas of activity. Stratum A was a 10YR5/4 yellowish brown silt loam with gravel. Stratum A was 0.3-0.55 feet deep. Stratum B was a dense clay loam; 10YR5/8 yellowish brown (Figure 36).

Stratum A yielded redware, whiteware, pearlware, creamware, vessel glass, pipe stems, plastic, and a small amount of architectural material. Only the very top of Stratum B contained cultural material, at the interface with Stratum A. The artifacts in Stratum B were the same as those in Stratum A but were fewer in number. The inventory of the unit seemed to be evidence of late nineteenth-century trash dumping. Kitchen related artifacts were, again, more prevalent.

Test Unit 9 (35N/5W) was excavated toward the center of the site (Figure 33). It was estimated that the east wall of the building foundation would be here. The stratigraphy of TU-9 began with 0.3-0.7 feet of 10YR5/2 brown silt loam, followed by 0.1-0.45 feet of rock rubble, brick, and mortar in a very compact 10YR6/8 reddish yellow mottled with 10YR7/4 pink silty clay (Figure 36).

The artifacts in Stratum A were temporally mixed redwares, whitewares, vessel glass, and asbestos tile. Although mortar was present in Stratum B, the rocks in the unit were not mortared together. Loose rocks and bricks were removed. The artifacts in Stratum B were more architectural in nature than those in Stratum A. Although it seemed unlikely that these stones were part



CLAYTON FARM SITE

PROFILES OF UNITS 6, 8, 9, & 10 | FIGURE 36

of a wall, they were left in place across the northwest side of the unit where it had been calculated the east wall might be found. The southeast corner of the unit was very compact.

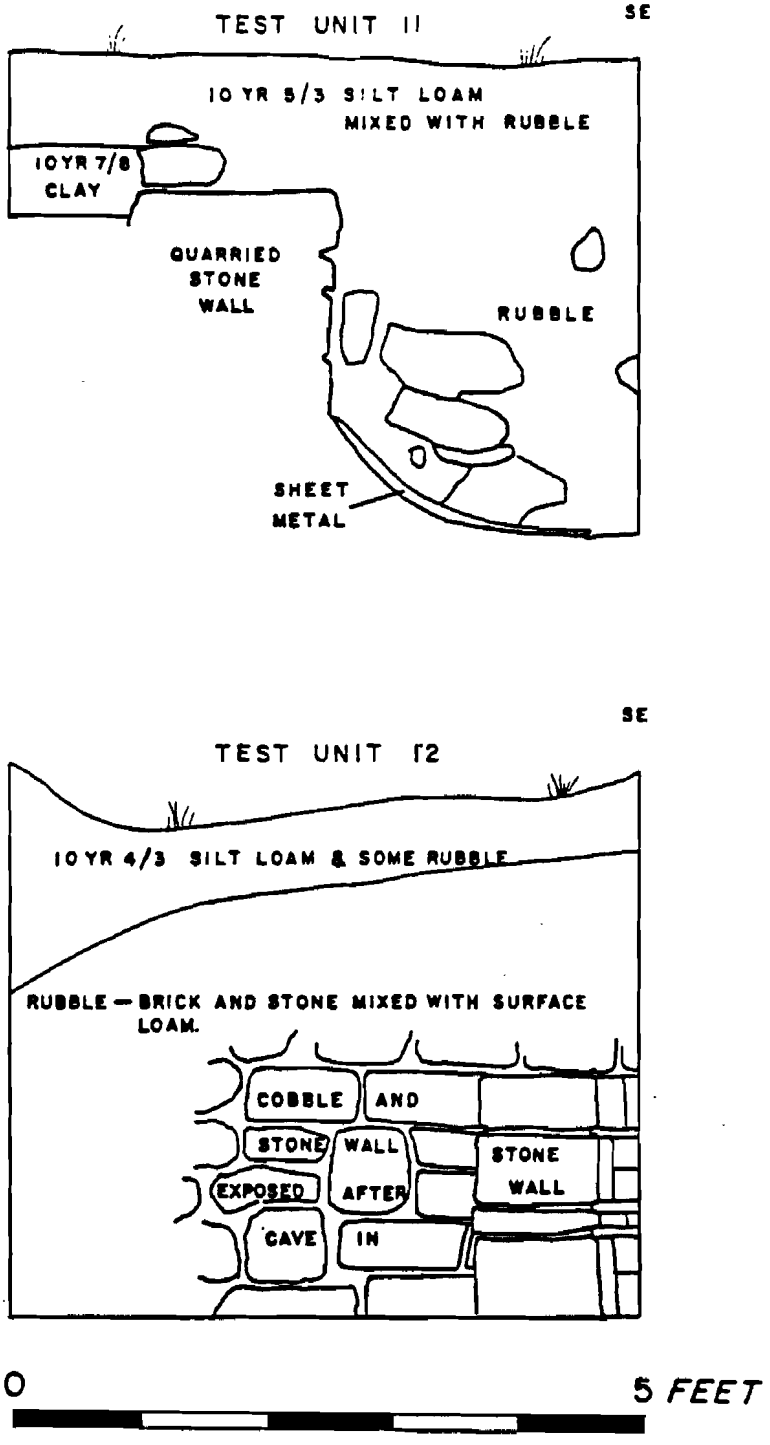
Test Unit 10 (50N/20W) was placed in a effort to locate the northern wall of the house foundation which the previous testing had encountered (Figure 33). Stratum A was 0.1-0.2 feet of silty brown 10YR5/3 loam. Stratum B, a 10YR6/8 brownish yellow silty loam with some gravel, was also very shallow, measuring about 0.2 feet. Stratum C appeared at 0.7-0.88 feet below datum; its very mottled clay and ash was only 0.2-0.3 feet deep. The clay was a combination of 10YR5/6 yellowish brown and 7.5YR 4/4 dark brown; while the soil with ash was 10YR5/3 brown and 10YR6/8 brownish yellow. Stratum D was a very silty clay loam, 7.5YR4/4, and very compact. The shovel test conducted in the center of the unit, reaching an additional 0.5 feet, did not encounter any soil changes, and it was concluded that Stratum D was the subsoil (Figure 36).

The relatively sparse artifacts in Stratum A included redware, whiteware, fragments of an amber glass bottle, window glass, and building material. Slag, asbestos tile, and concrete were also noted but not collected. Stratum B contained twice as many architectural artifacts (excluding the usual coal, brick, mortar, and asbestos tile) as kitchen associated objects. Stratum B also contained a horse shoe. The cultural material recovered from Stratum C included twice as many architectural as kitchen artifacts. Stratum D and the shovel test contained no cultural materials.

Test Unit 11 (45N/35W) was positioned to reveal more of the foundation wall found in Test Units 7 and 2 (Figure 33). The matrix of this unit was rubble. A portion of the foundation wall was found beginning in the northeast corner of the unit, and ending just north of the center of the east wall of the unit. The unit was excavated to a depth of 3.5 feet below surface (Figure 37). Besides the mortared wall, the unit contained a large piece of sheet metal, perhaps a section of the old roof, which filled a quarter of the unit and continued on under the east wall of TU-11. Fragments of a gas line, a water pipe, and a television antenna were also in the unit. The temporally mixed artifacts included an aluminum pie pan and the foot of a cast iron stove, plus the usual mixture of architectural and household material.

Test Unit 12 (40N/10W) was laid out so that the southeast corner of TU-12 was the northwest corner of TU-9 (Figure 33). This unit was expected to reveal not only more of the stone wall, but, perhaps, also the northeast corner of the structure as well. Test Unit 12 contained no natural soils. Stratum A was a mixture of 10YR4/3 brown loam with rubble and extended to 0.5 feet below surface (Figure 37). The artifacts contained in Stratum A dated to the twentieth century and included a 1943 liberty dime. During excavation the east and south walls collapsed to reveal the elusive east wall. The collapse of the south wall of the test unit exposed a stone wall, parallel to the north wall of the foundation as found in the other units. This was thought to represent one of a pair of chimney supports.

Test Unit 13 (45N/15W) was placed in what was thought to be the back yard of the structure (Figure 33). Its placement was intended to enhance knowledge of activities in this area. A stone wall bisected TU-13. The soils in Stratum A were 0.2-0.45 feet deep; north of the wall there was 10YR4/4 dark yellowish brown organic loam, and south of the wall there was a mottled 10YR6/3-6/8 dark



CLAYTON FARM SITE

PROFILES OF TEST UNITS 11 & 12

FIGURE 37

yellowish brown mottled silt and clay. It was later established that the soils south of the wall were cellar fill. Stratum B, outside of the structure (i.e., north of the wall), was a very compact 10YR6/8 brownish yellow clay loam. Feature 1 was a dark organic stain with concrete in the center. South of the wall Stratum B consisted of rubble with almost no soil (Figure 38).

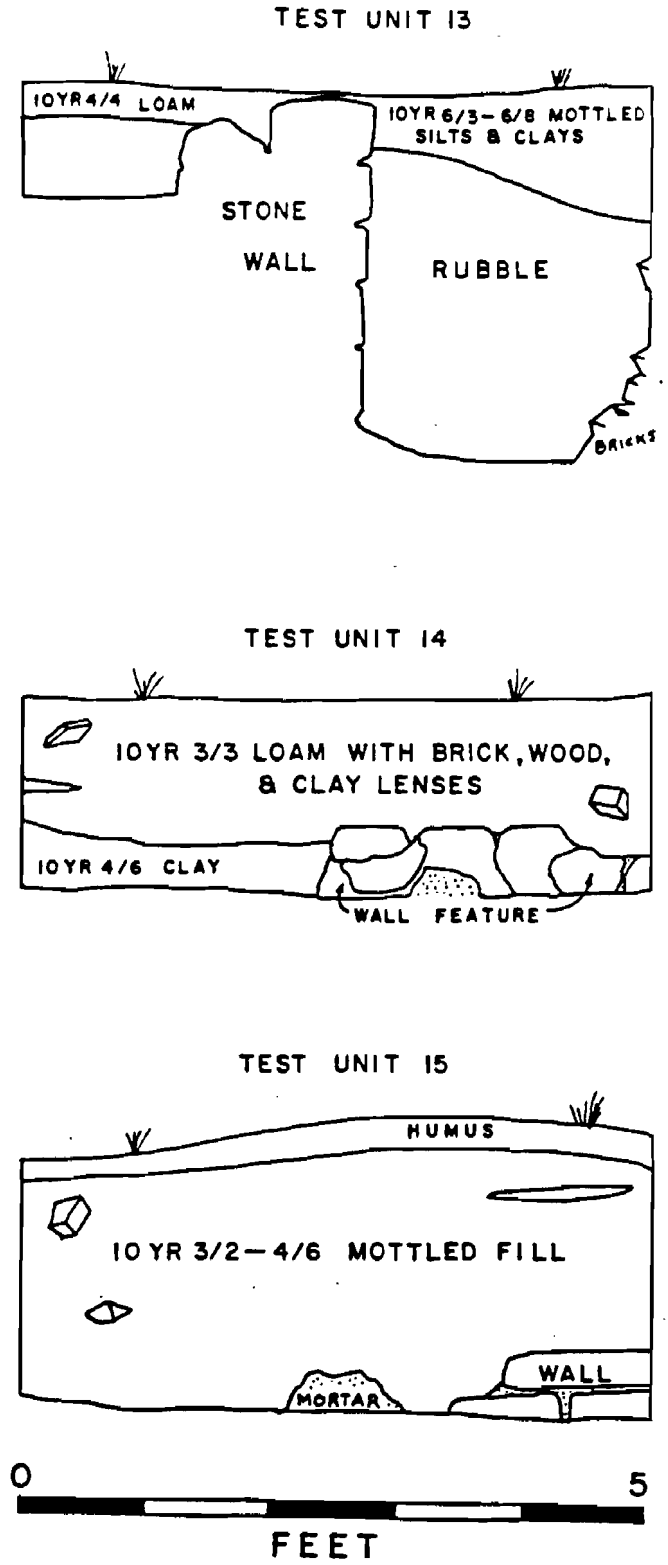
The artifacts in Stratum A were numerous but were no different from those found on the rest of the site. The artifacts associated with Feature 1 were window glass, asbestos siding, coal, a metal tab with 2 holes, and a cut nail. The wall in Stratum B appeared to have been pushed inward during the demolition of the structure. South of the wall 2 feet of rubble were excavated to the floor of the cellar. Most of the artifacts in Stratum B came from the cellar fill and included redwares, whitewares, pearlwares, vessel glass, window glass, nails, wire, plaster with blue paint, wood with brown paint, styrofoam, plastic, and so forth.

Test Unit 14 (25N/35W) was placed in the southeast area of the site (Figure 33). The excavation of this unit was expected to locate the front wall of the structure. Stratum A, a 10YR3/2 very dark grayish brown silty loam, sloped down and towards the north. At the bottom of Stratum A, the remains of a mortared stone foundation wall were found. In the north half of the unit Stratum B began 1.6 feet below datum, but on the south it began 0.8 feet below datum. The heavy clay loam of Stratum B, a 10YR4/6 dark yellowish brown, was more even than Stratum A. At a depth of 1.5 feet below surface, Stratum B was arbitrarily separated into two levels, and digging continued to a depth of 1.5-1.6 feet below datum (Figure 38). Stratum A had many twentieth-century artifacts, most of them architectural. Stratum B Level 1 contained a few artifacts, but Level 2 contained no artifacts.

Test Unit 15 (30N/30W) was placed in the expectation of exploring the interior of the building whose wall was found in TU-14 (Figure 33). Stratum A was a shallow layer (0.11-0.3 feet) of 10YR3/2 silty loam. Stratum B was a mottled 10YR4/6 dark yellowish brown and 10YR3/2 very dark grayish brown silty clay loam 1.8-2.05 feet in depth. The inside half of the wall found in TU-14 was located in the southwest corner of the unit. The top of the wall was 2.5 feet below datum (Figure 38). Stratum A yielded relatively few artifacts, and more of these were architectural than household. Stratum B contained ceramics, glass, wood, brick, coal, and asbestos tile.

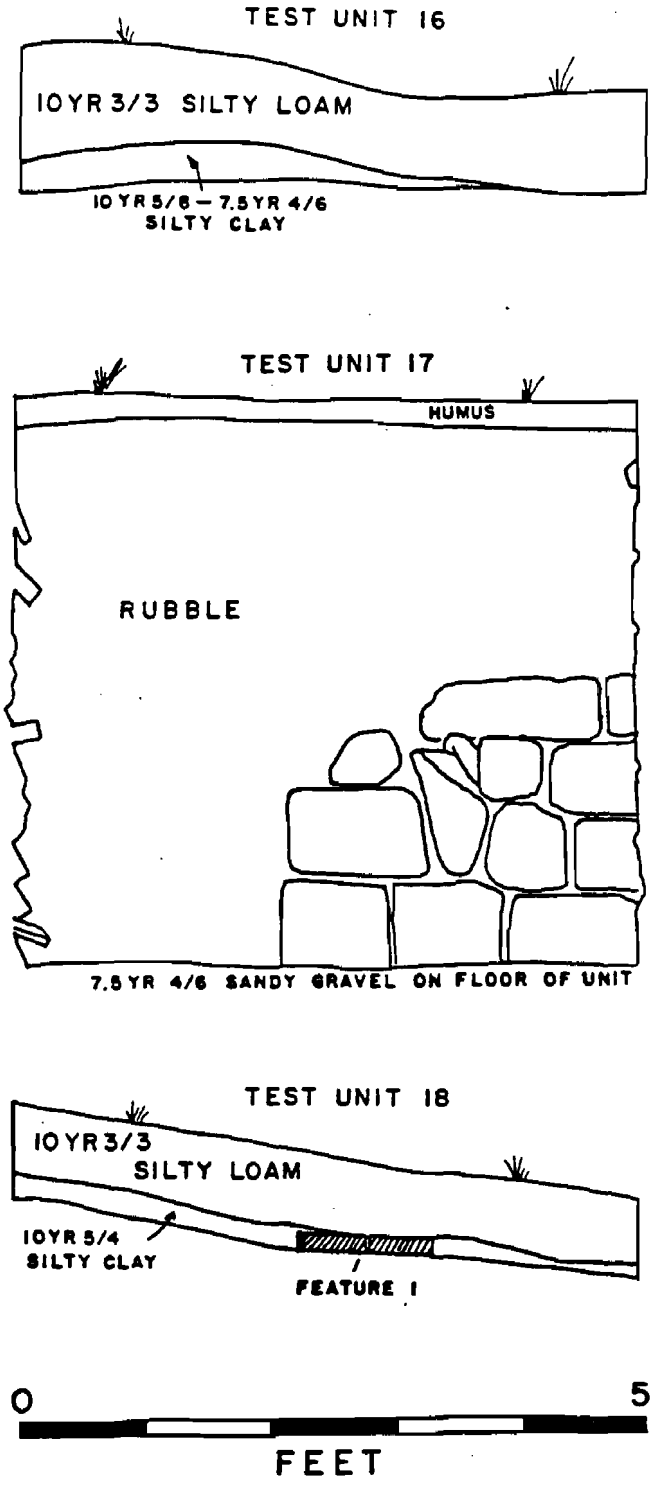
Test Unit 16 (40N/15E) was placed next to the well (Figure 33). Stratum A consisted of 0.54-1.08 feet of 10YR3/2 very dark grayish brown silty loam. Stratum B was a 10YR4/6 dark yellowish brown silty clay loam. Stratum B was only 0.17-0.27 feet thick and was not present in the northeast third of the unit. Stratum C was a 7.5YR4/6 dark yellowish brown silty clay loam subsoil (Figure 39). All of the artifacts recovered, were in Stratum A. The artifacts were predominantly kitchen related and included redware and whiteware. Also found were a horseshoe, architectural items, and twentieth-century foam rubber.

Test Unit 17 (35N/10W) was positioned immediately south of TU-12 (Figure 33). The soils of Stratum A of TU-17 were 10YR3/4 dark yellowish brown silty loam. This stratum was only 0.05-0.25 feet in depth. Stratum B, a level of mottled fill and building material, continued to the floor of the unit, 5.25-5.4 feet below datum. Excavation of TU-17 continued into Stratum C to determine where the bottom of the walls were located. The last course of stone



CLAYTON FARM SITE

PROFILES OF TEST UNITS 13, 14, & 15 | FIGURE 38



CLAYTON FARM SITE

PROFILES OF TEST UNITS 16, 17, & 18 | FIGURE 39

ended 0.2 feet beneath the end of Stratum B (Figure 39). Stratum A contained few artifacts, only 11 in number, while the fill in Stratum B was full of artifacts, both building material and household goods. The artifacts were almost entirely modern in date.

Test Unit 17 encountered cobble stone walls north, east, and south sides. These walls were keyed together and corresponded with the walls found in TU-12. Although the south wall of TU-17 cornered and, like the wall in TU-12, ran perpendicular to the east cobble wall, it was determined that this south wall was not the south wall of the building; instead, it was thought to be the corresponding wing wall of the chimney support found in TU-12. All of the interior wall surface had been white-washed.

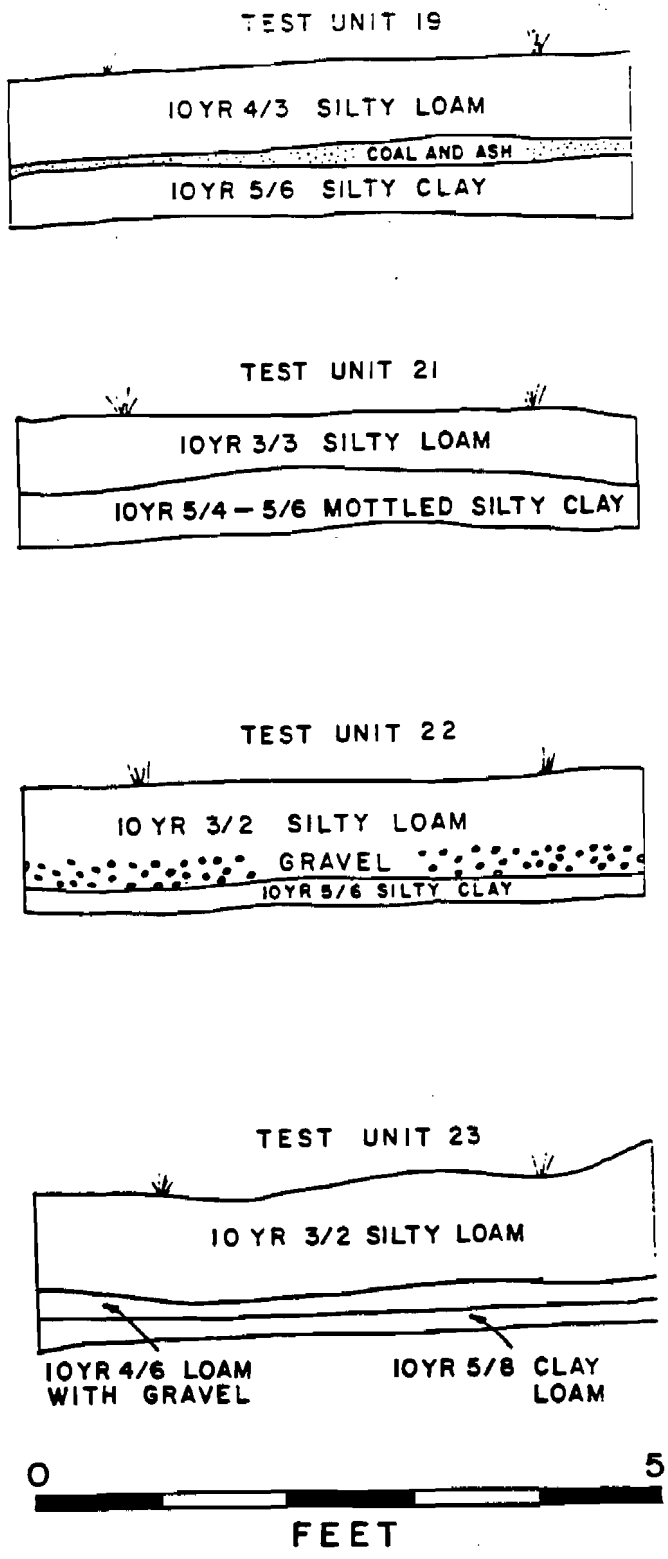
The search for definable activity areas led to the placement of TU-18 (45N/15E) just east of the center of the site (Figure 33). Stratum A consisted of 0.43-1.15 feet of 10YR3/3 dark brown silt loam. A brick feature was encountered in Stratum A. This feature was two bricks wide and one course thick; it extended from the center of the west wall of the unit, southwest across the unit and ended abruptly in the center of the unit. Stratum B consisted of 0.1.5-2.7 feet of 10YR5/4 yellowish brown clay loam. Just south of the end of the brick feature, what appeared to be a small circular feature, Feature 2, was found. This shallow feature contained only bits of ash and brick and appears to have simply been an ash lens (Figure 39). The artifacts present in TU-18 were recovered from Stratum A. All the artifacts in TU-18 were somewhat older than those on the west side of the site. Pearlware, as well as whiteware and redware, was recovered with modern objects, such as a lens from a pair of sunglasses.

Test Unit 19 (15N/35E) was put near TU-3 which appeared to contain a small trash pit feature (Figure 33). Stratum A Level 1 was comprised of a 10YR4/3 brown silt loam 0.15-0.4 feet deep. In Stratum A, a 10YR5/4 yellowish brown coal ash deposit, 0.40-0.55 feet in depth, was designated as Level 2. Stratum B, a 10YR5/6 yellowish brown loam was removed to a depth of 1.5 feet below surface (Figure 40).

Artifacts found in Stratum A Level 1 were typical of the pattern of artifacts found on this half of site, in that there were more kitchen related artifacts than architectural material. The diagnostic fragments were mostly whitewares. In Stratum A Level 2 the artifacts were no different than those found above, but there were a great deal more of them. This, coupled with the coal ash, added to the evidence that the east side of the site had been used as a trash dumping area. No artifacts were recovered from Stratum B.

Test Unit 20 (55N/0W) was positioned further north than any other unit (Figure 33). Stratum A, which abutted the talus slope of the adjacent gravel pit, was 0.15-0.25 feet of 10YR4/3 brown loam. Stratum B, a layer of 10YR5/6 yellowish brown clay loam 0.2 feet thick, contained no cultural material (Figure 40). Stratum A contained 1 piece of coal.

Test Unit 21 (35N/25E) was opened in the vicinity of the well (Figure 33). Stratum A was a 10YR3/3 dark brown silty loam 0.65-0.95 feet deep. Stratum B was a mottled 10YR5/4 yellowish brown and 10YR5/6 dark yellowish brown (Figure 40). Stratum A contained a mixture of material, from old to



CLAYTON FARM SITE

PROFILES OF TEST UNITS 19, 21, 22, & 23 | FIGURE 40

recent, plus a mixture of kitchen and architectural material. Twelve fragments of fire-cracked-rock were also collected. Seven more fire-cracked-rock were found in Stratum B, which also contained charcoal specks, gravel and rock, along with the usual mix of ceramics, glass, nails, and window glass.

Test Unit 22 (15N/10E) was positioned to examine the nature of the site between the disturbed soils along Route 273 and the more intact area on the eastern edge of the site (Figure 33). Stratum A consisted of 10YR3/2 very dark grayish brown silt loam with considerable amounts of gravel. Stratum A extended 0.8-0.95 feet. The soil in Stratum B, a 10YR5/4 yellowish brown, was 0.05-0.1 feet deep (Figure 40). Stratum A contained, predominantly redware, pearlware, and whiteware. Stratum B was culturally sterile.

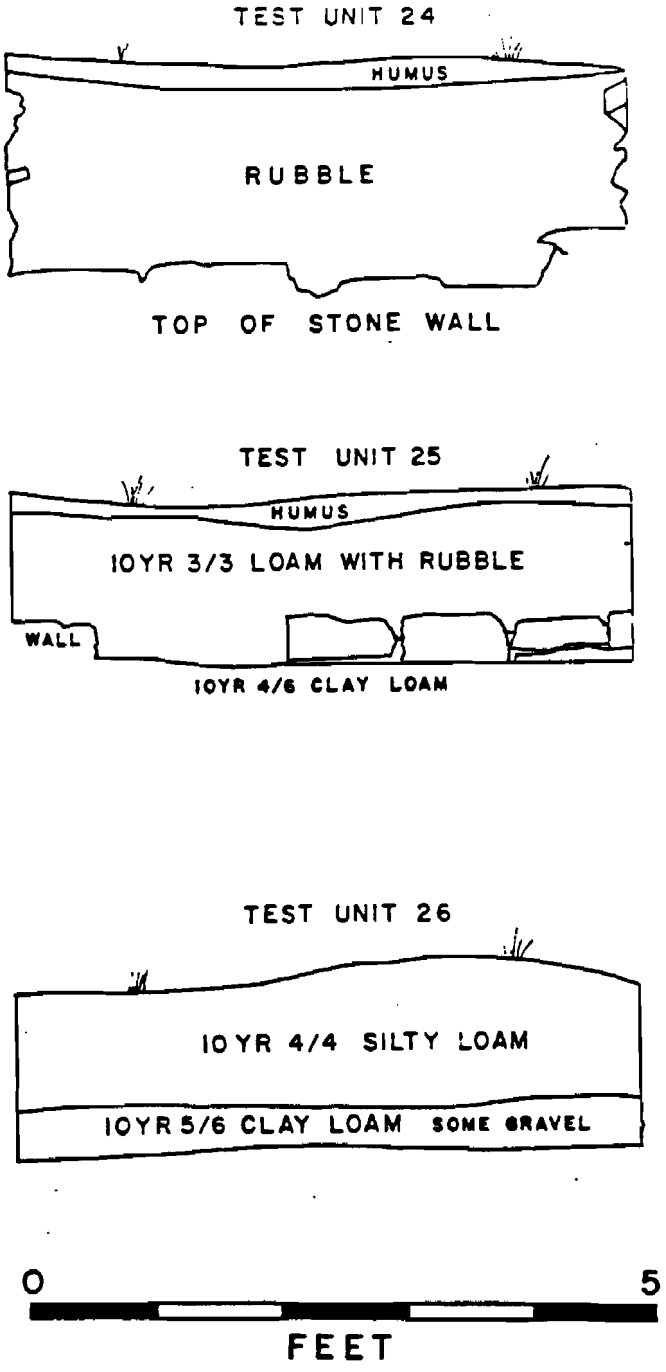
Test Unit 23 (25N/30E) was also laid off TU-3, so that the southwest corner of TU-23 was also the northeast corner of TU-3 (Figure 33). Because TU-3 contained a trash feature, more of the same was expected in TU-23. Stratum A of TU-23 was a 10YR3/2 very dark grayish brown frozen loam. This stratum was 0.8-0.95 feet in depth. Stratum B was a thin level of 10YR4/6 dark yellowish brown loam with gravel. Stratum B only extended 0.2-0.3 feet before Stratum C, a 10YR5/8 clay loam, was encountered. This was the first unit which displayed any integrity within its stratigraphy (Figure 40).

Stratum A contained, among other things, redware, whiteware, pearlware, creamware, vessel glass, asbestos tile, and a jasper point. This prehistoric artifact is a Late Woodland bifacial jasper point with the top broken off. It was at the interface of Strata A and B that most of the artifacts were found. Those in Stratum B consisted primarily of pearlware, with some creamware and redware. The presence of the jasper point, along with the fire-cracked rock recovered in TU-21, suggested the possibility of a prehistoric component to the Clayton site.

At this juncture, it was decided that enough information had been collected concerning the artifacts within, and immediately next to, the foundation of the structure. All the artifacts had been of similar function and period. Specific information concerning the structure's foundation (i.e., it's dimensions, configuration, building materials) was needed. This information might be revealed after the demolition fill was removed. All future efforts were to be concentrated on removing the fill from the cellar.

Test Unit 24 (30N/10W) was positioned directly south of TU-17 where the east wall of the structure had been found, as well as the two chimney supports (Figure 33). Excavation of TU-24 involved work with a pick because of the amount of rock and rubble covering the unit. Excavation of the unit ceased when the entire floor of the unit became mortared cobble rock and removal of this rubble became problematic (Figure 41).

Test Unit 25 (25N/15W) was placed in an effort to explain the nature of the cobble rock rubble found in TU-24 (Figure 33). It was calculated that the southeast corner of the building foundation might be in this area. Test Unit 25 uncovered the south wall as expected (Figure 41). The wall lined up with the east wall and with the south wall of the foundation, as found in other units. Another wall extended outside of and perpendicular to the south wall. Both walls were of mortared cobble stone construction. The material removed from this test unit was architectural debris relating to the demolition of the structure which once rested on the foundation wall.



CLAYTON FARM SITE

PROFILES OF TEST UNITS 24, 25, & 26 | FIGURE 41

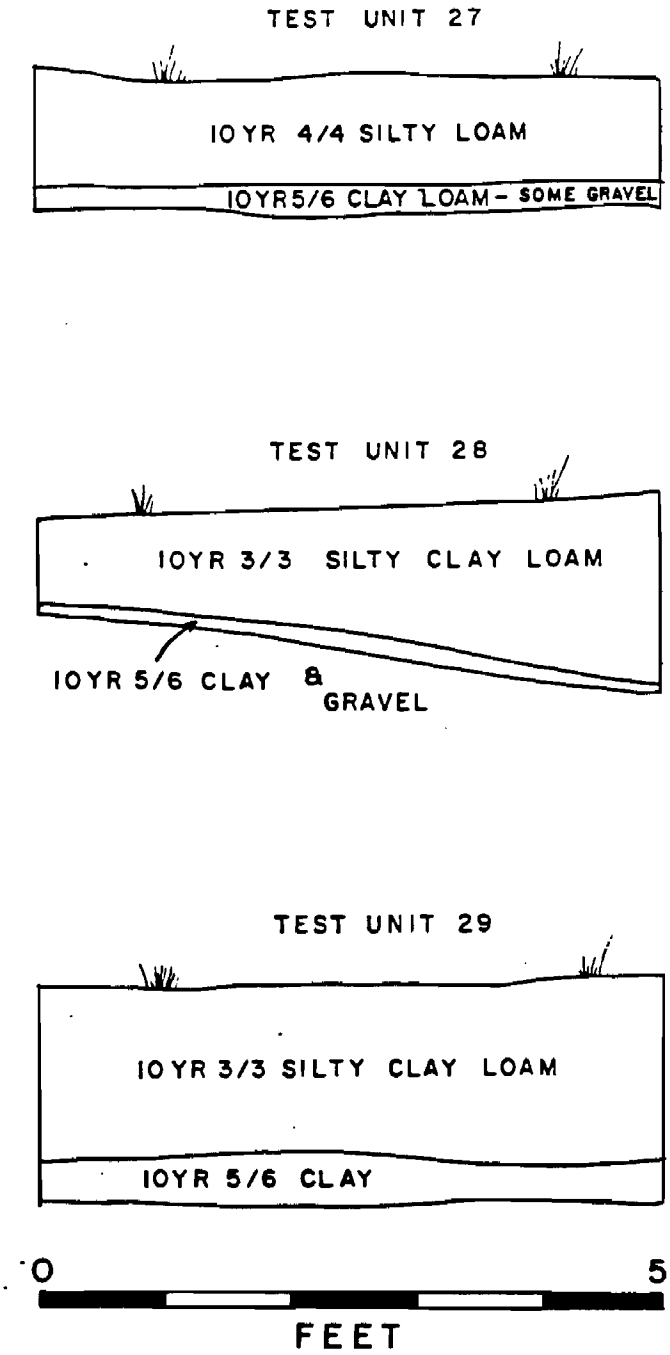
The Clayton site contained two components, perhaps three: (1) the dwelling and the material immediately adjacent to it; (2) the area east of the house, identified as an area where refuse was disposed of, and; (3) the possible prehistoric site. East of the well the land was low and flooded most of the time. It is unknown whether this condition existed during the occupancy of the Clayton Farm or is a recent condition, a product of road obstruction or of natural drainage. On the premise that additional prehistoric material and undisturbed historic material might be present, four more test units were excavated on the eastern side of the site, where the broken jasper point and firecracked rock were discovered: TU-26 (30N/20E), TU-27 (40N/20E), TU-28 (45N/30E) and TU-29 (30N/25E) (Figure 33).

The stratigraphy of TU-26 (30N/20E) consisted of 1 foot of 10YR4/4 brown silty loam over a 10YR5/6 strong brown clay loam (Figure 41). Two fire-cracked rocks were recovered from Stratum A, in addition to redware, pearlware, whiteware, recent beer bottle fragments, asbestos tile, and a Liberty cent dated 1808. The artifacts found in Stratum B were not mixed with recently manufactured material. Redware, stoneware, pearlware, and whiteware were all present, along with window glass and nails.

Test Unit 27 (40N/20E) revealed the same soils as TU-26: Stratum A, which consisted of 1 foot of 10YR4/4 brown silty loam, contained all the artifacts. Stratum B was excavated for 0.4 feet and contained no artifacts (Figure 42). The artifacts recovered in this unit were a mix of old and new objects. Seven more fire-cracked rocks were recovered from Stratum A.

Test Unit 28 (45N/30E) contained a small, round post hole feature in the northwest quadrant of the unit. The post feature was 0.3 feet in diameter and did not extend into the subsoil. No artifacts were found in conjunction with this feature. Stratum A, a 10YR3/3 dark brown silty clay loam, sloped downward toward the east end of the unit suggesting the unit was on the edge of a small ridge. This stratum was 0.9-1.5 feet deep. Stratum B was a layer of 10YR5/6 yellowish brown clay, with gravel loam. Three features were found extending into Stratum B. The two which were located adjacent to the west wall of the unit were 0.6 feet in diameter and appeared to be flat-bottomed post features. The third was a small (0.2 feet across), square feature which extended less than 0.1 feet into Stratum B (Figure 42). None of these features contained cultural material. Artifacts recovered in Stratum A included pearlware, whiteware, redware, and vessel and window glass. Four large, semi-rounded iron plates were found, along with an aluminum screw-top bottle cap that read, "100% Pure Grapefruit." Stratum B contained artifacts, similar in type to those in Stratum A, and mixed in context.

Test Unit 29 (30N/25E) was placed adjacent to TU-21, which had yielded much fire-cracked rock, in order to assess the possibility of a prehistoric component to the Clayton Farm site (Figure 33). Stratum A was a 10YR3/3 dark brown silty clay loam. Stratum B, subsoil in TU-29, consisted of 10YR5/6 clay (Figure 42). Stratum A yielded fragments of redware, whiteware, pearlware, vessel and window glass, an "Amway" spray freshener, and a potato-sized cobble, worn flat by use on one surface. The artifacts present in Stratum B were the same type of material as found in Stratum A. The unit did not, however, contain any prehistoric artifacts. Two fragments of broken quartz were collected, but they showed no alteration by human hands.



CLAYTON FARM SITE

PROFILES OF TEST UNITS 27, 28, & 29 | FIGURE 42

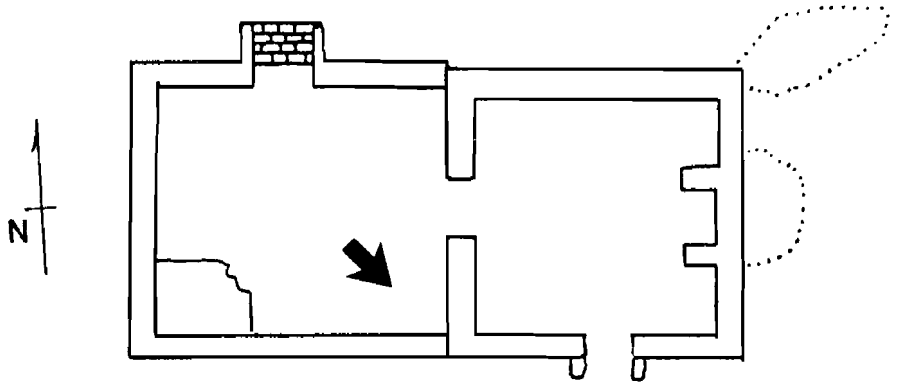
Very few features other than the building foundation, whose configuration was uncertain, and the well, which contained relatively modern material, were located at the Clayton Farm site. Much of the stratigraphy appeared to be mixed, presumably the result of the demolition of the building and the excavation of the gravel pit. A decision was made that additional surface exposure was needed to understand the nature of the mixed deposits located. Heavy machinery was provided by DelDOT to strip the site. A back-hoe was brought into the Clayton site for this purpose. The first priority was to completely excavate the cellar of the former dwelling in order to discern whether earlier deposits or features might lie beneath the modern rubble fill.

The backhoe excavated the cellar fill, revealing a building foundation. The inside dimensions of the foundation were 41 feet by 18 feet (Plates 4 and 5). The composition and alignment of the walls varied slightly, although all walling was approximately 2 feet thick. The cellar was divided into two rooms. The eastern room was constructed of roughly coursed, mortared cobble stones and had been white washed (Plates 5, 6, 12, and 14). The northern, western, and southern walls of the western room were constructed of regularly coursed, cut granite and were stuccoed in cement in places (Plates 8 and 9). The northern wall of the western room was found to be out of alignment (1 foot north of) with the corresponding wall in the eastern room (see floor plan on photo sheets). Although the partition walls were both constructed of coursed cobblestone, only the northern wall was keyed into the walls of the eastern room. A butt joint was found in the southwest corner of the eastern room where the cobblestone foundation and southern partition wall met (Plate 5). The partition wall in the southeast corner of the western room was apparently constructed over the cut granite wall (Plate 4 and 5). In addition the southern partition wall appeared to have been constructed on a course of brick headers (Plate 6). No such feature was evident in any of the other wall segments. The nature of construction suggests that the cobblestone room was the earliest part of the structure and that the western room was added at a later date. What was to become the southern partition wall was either added after the western room or may be a reconstruction of the original wall at the time the western room was added.

Three 4-foot door openings were noted in the foundation walls. There was a central entrance between the two rooms of the cellar, and each cellar room had an entrance (Plates 6, 7, 10, and 11). The entry into the eastern cobblestone room faced toward Route 273 from the southern side of the building. The opening was constructed of roughly coursed, mortared cobblestone and had stone steps. The exterior entrance to the west section of the cellar was located in the center of the north wall and was constructed of dry-laid brick. The brick was laid on a slope to enclose a wooden stair. The remains of a wooden riser were found on a concrete slab which had been laid at the base of the brick stairwell.

Another feature exposed by the stripping was a chimney support built into the eastern cobblestone foundation wall (Plates 9 and 13). This chimney "base" was constructed of roughly coursed, mortared fieldstone. The width of walls of this feature matched those the foundation wall (i.e., 2 feet) and provided a 4-foot interior hearth area. Rubble found outside of the building, east of the foundation, appeared to line up with the chimney "base." Whether this rubble represented the remains of an exterior flue or of the chimney could not be determined. A LeCroy-like quartz projectile point was discovered in this rubble during the scrape down of this area.

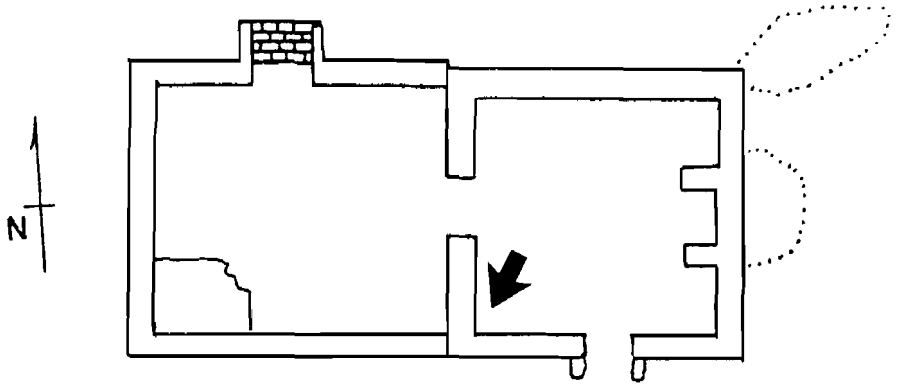
CLAYTON FARM FOUNDATIONS



ARROW INDICATES CAMERA ANGLE

PLATE 4

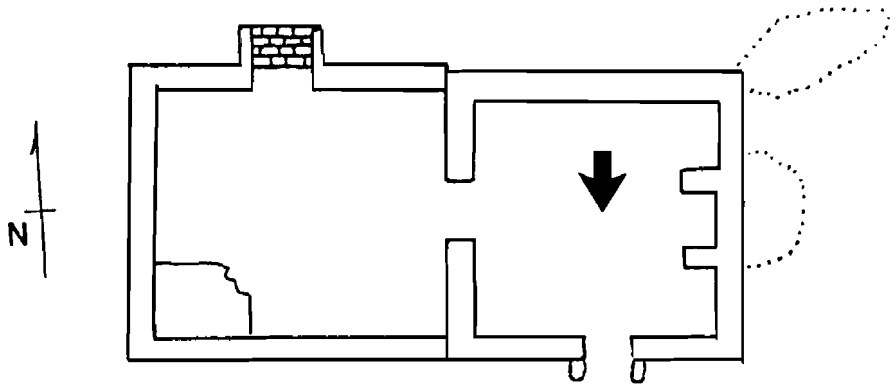
CLAYTON FARM FOUNDATIONS



ARROW INDICATES CAMERA ANGLE

PLATE 5

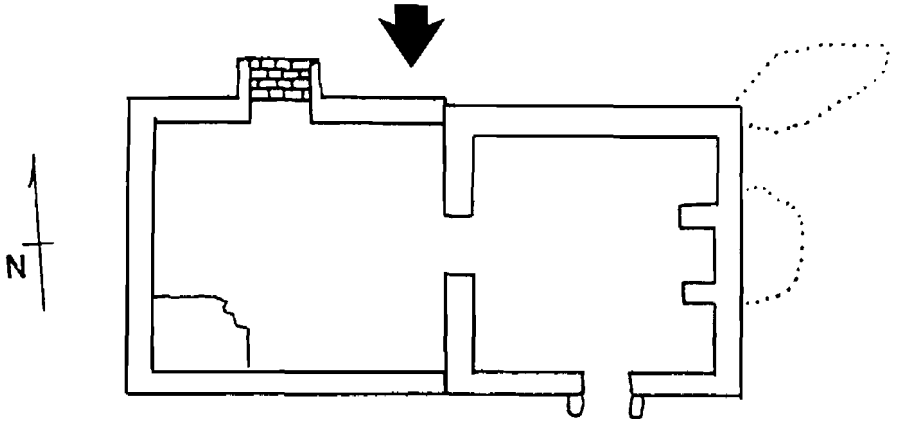
CLAYTON FARM FOUNDATIONS



ARROW INDICATES CAMERA ANGLE

PLATE 6

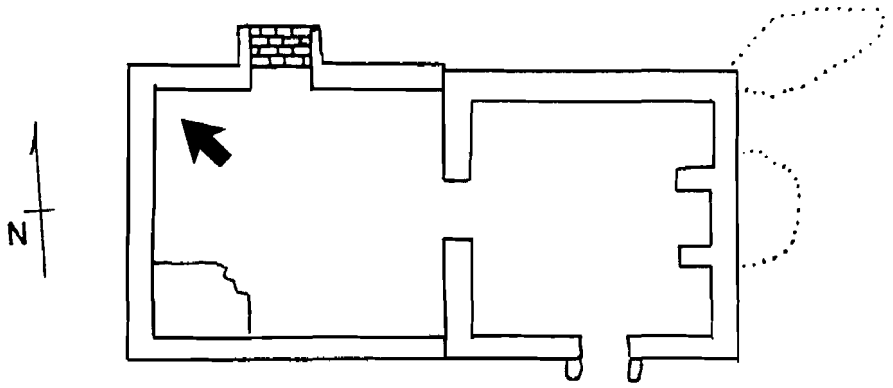
CLAYTON FARM FOUNDATIONS



ARROW INDICATES CAMERA ANGLE

PLATE 7

CLAYTON FARM FOUNDATIONS



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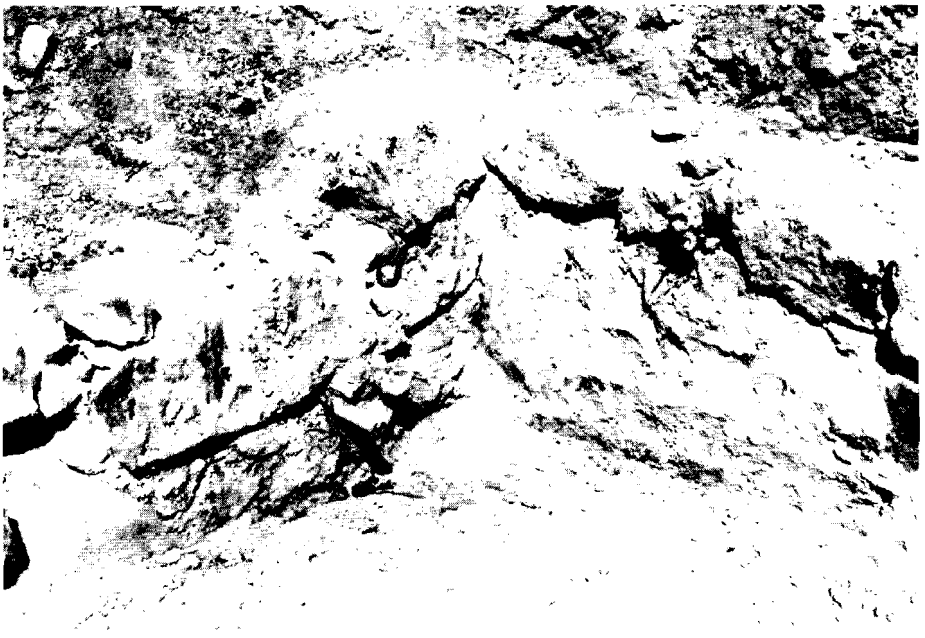
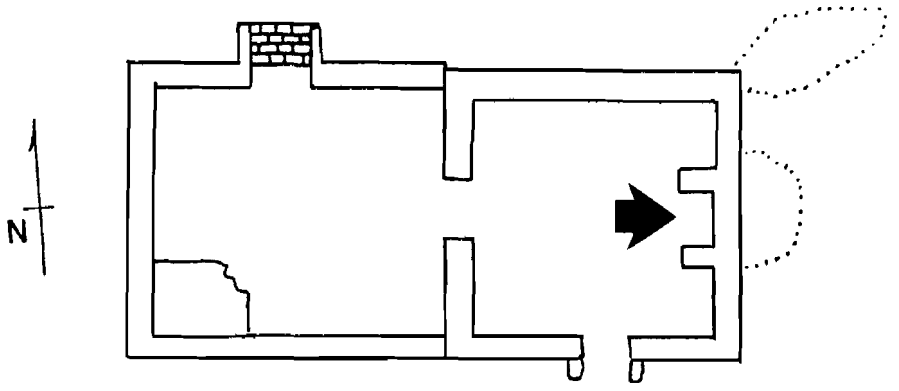


PLATE 8

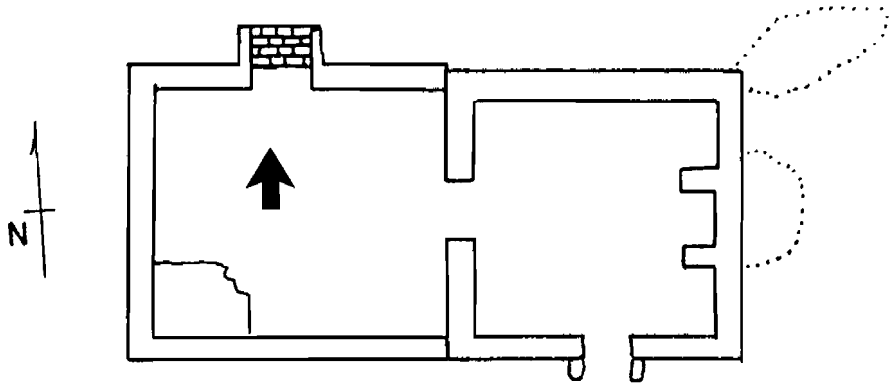
CLAYTON FARM FOUNDATIONS



ARROW INDICATES CAMERA ANGLE

PLATE 9

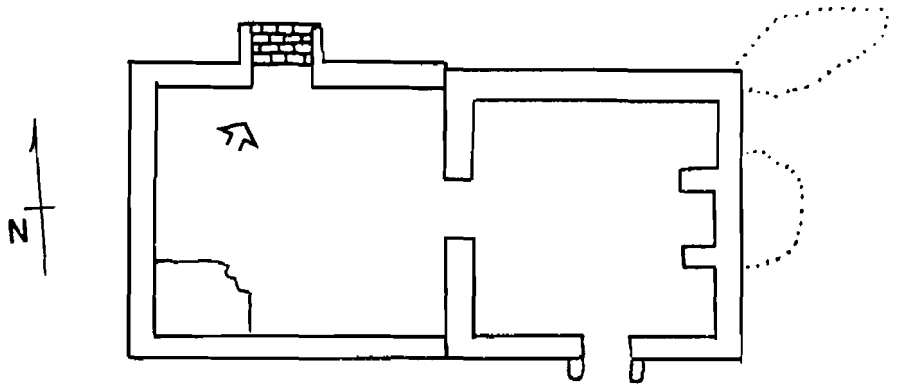
CLAYTON FARM FOUNDATIONS



ARROW INDICATES CAMERA ANGLE

PLATE 10

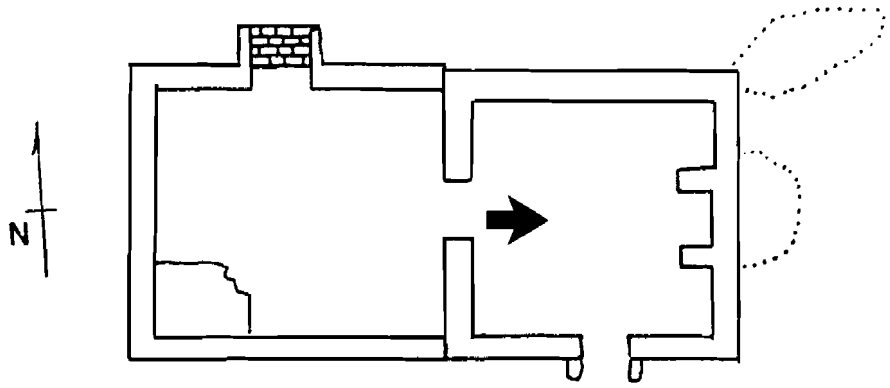
CLAYTON FARM FOUNDATIONS



ARROW INDICATES CAMERA ANGLE

PLATE II

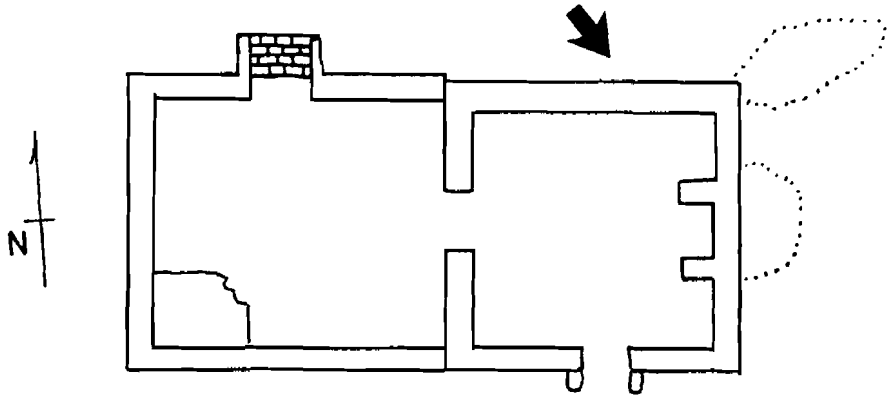
CLAYTON FARM FOUNDATIONS



ARROW INDICATES CAMERA ANGLE

PLATE 12

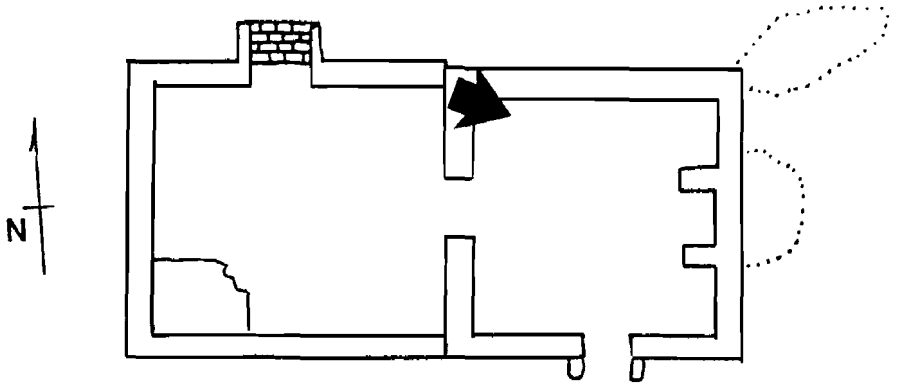
CLAYTON FARM FOUNDATIONS



ARROW INDICATES CAMERA ANGLE

PLATE 13

CLAYTON FARM FOUNDATIONS



ARROW INDICATES CAMERA ANGLE

PLATE 14

Another notable feature of the west cellar was a remnant of a cement slab in the southwest corner (Plate 7). Except for this, the floors in both cellars were comprised of an orange sandy loam, typical in the region. No other features were found in the floor of the cellar.

The backhoe also stripped the vegetation and the overburden facilitating the examination of the other components of the site. The only features found were adjacent to the east wall of the structure. Stones associated with the chimney supports also seemed to extend outside the house. Between these stones outside the dwelling, an oddly shaped feature was found (Plate 15). It was 0.4 feet deep and had very straight sides and a very flat floor. The feature was "boat shaped" and filled with sandy organic soil and burned brick and mortar. The artifacts collected included: 1 terracotta redware, 2 pearlware, 1 creamware, nails, brick, and mortar. No functional explanation for this pit feature was apparent.

Two post features, 0.2 feet in diameter, were found symmetrically placed on each side of the chimney supports outside of the dwelling. They extended less than 0.1 feet into the subsoil and contained no cultural material.

Another possible feature found may have been associated with the brick feature found in TU-18. This feature consisted of a dark stain and scattered bricks; their configuration was such as to suggest a walkway. They seemed to have a direction, from the house towards the well, and appeared to be in alignment with the brick courses found in TU-18 and with the northern foundation wall. Whether this feature represented the remains of a brick walkway between the house and the well, or was the remains of a brick foundation for a frame addition to the eastern side of the house could not be determined.

The final feature encountered was a linear feature which roughly paralleled the north wall of the building foundation. The feature was a shallow (0.2 feet deep), straight-sided, flat-bottomed trench. The trench was 1.5 feet wide and extended 45 feet, from a point approximately 10 feet north of the northeast corner of the foundation into the gravel pit talus approximately 10 feet north of the northwest corner of the building. The feature which appeared to be a pipe trench contained only coal ash.

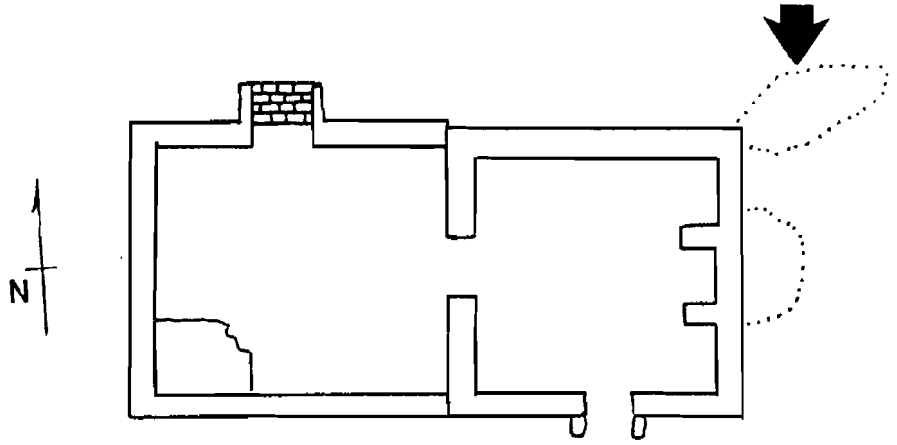
Analysis

The Clayton Farm site represented a distinct category of site. This was a tenant farm site and had been since the early eighteenth century. It continued to be a tenant farm into the mid-twentieth century, a period of about 250 years.

Three hundred and thirty eight artifacts were recovered during the shovel testing phase of the fieldwork. These were not distributed evenly across the site. Two concentrations soon became apparent, on the east side of the site, and on the west side of the site.

During the shovel test phase, it was found that most of the artifacts were along the north and east sides of the site. Kitchen related artifacts formed the same pattern. Architectural material was concentrated in the northwest corner. It was also noted that older artifacts were found on the east side of the site, while more recent artifacts grouped themselves in the

CLAYTON FARM FOUNDATIONS



ARROW INDICATES CAMERA ANGLE

PLATE 15

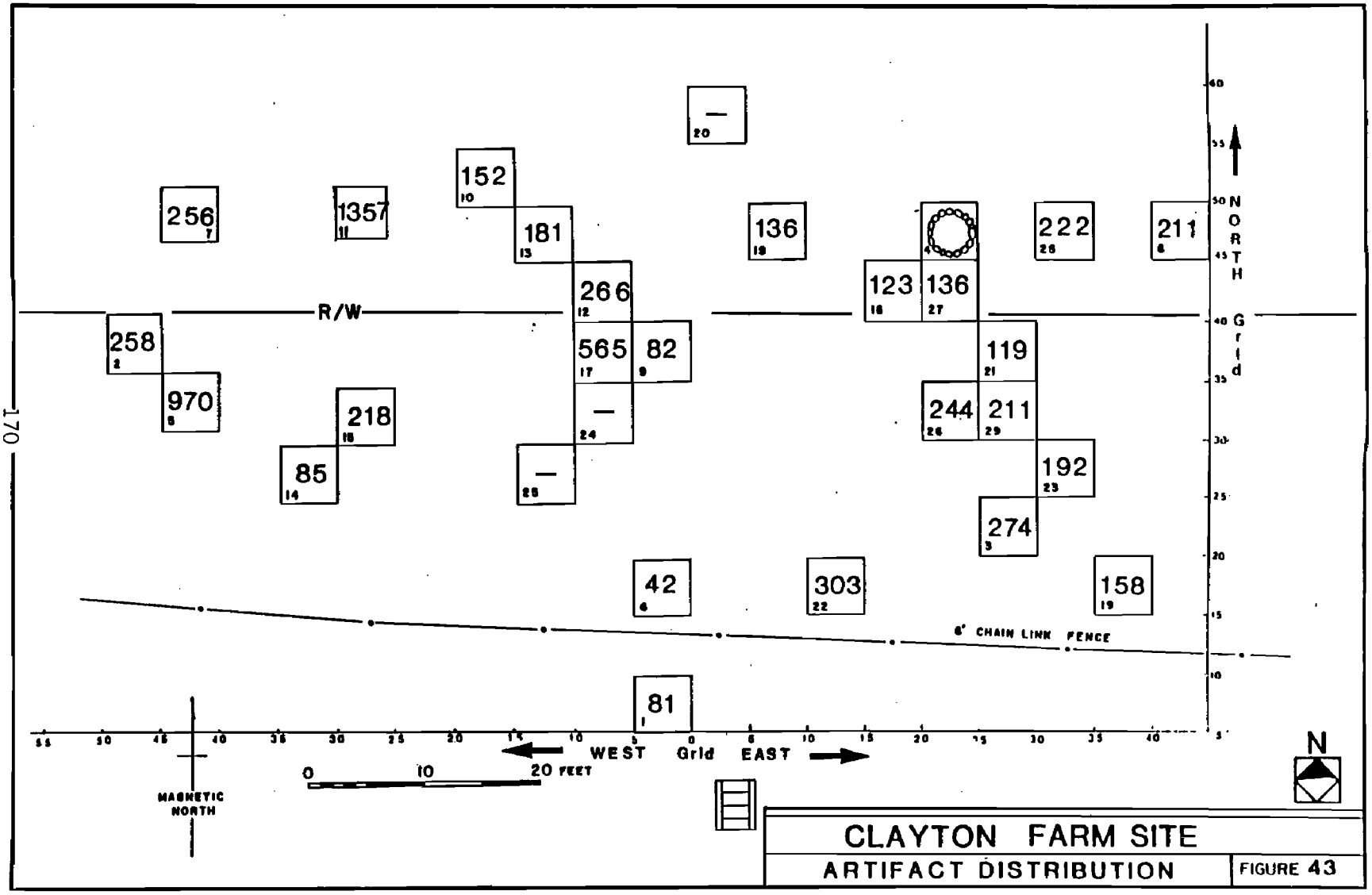
northwest corner. The overall distribution of artifacts by test unit showed no distinct pattern, although slightly higher numbers of artifacts can be seen to have been collected on the western end of the site within the building foundation (Figure 43).

Brick, mortar, coal, and asbestos tile were plentiful on the site, especially on the west side of the site where the building foundation was found. Samples of even these artifacts were kept from each unit or stratum, but they were not included in the analysis of the material found on the site. A comparison of material from the shovel tests and test units organized by functional groups after a scheme by Stanley South (1977) is shown in Table 7.

Table 7
Clayton Farm Site
Comparison of Percentages of Artifacts from Shovel Tests and Test Units

	Shovel Tests (338)			Test Units (7,673)		
	#	%		#	%	
Kitchen	209	61.8	>99.4%	3740	48.7	>99%
Architecture	127	37.6		3856	50.3	
Furniture	2	0.6	>0.6%	8	0.1	>0.1%
Arms	0	0.0		8	0.1	
Clothing	0	0.0		23	0.3	
Personal	0	0.0		15	0.2	
Tobacco	0	0.0		8	0.1	
Activities	0	0.0		15	0.2	

The Clayton Farm site follows the pattern of most historic sites, in that over 99% of the artifacts present relate to the kitchen and architecture classifications. On the west half of the site, where there was building debris, the numbers and ratios of kitchen and architectural artifacts varied widely from unit to unit. On the eastern half of the site, where the soils appeared reasonably intact, the ratio of kitchen to architectural artifacts did not vary widely. In fact, on the east side of the site, the number of kitchen related artifacts always outnumbered the architectural artifacts. The differences between the percentages for kitchen and architecture groups for the shovel tests and for the test units probably relates to the deeper penetration of the demolition debris on the site through the use of excavation squares. For the site as a whole, kitchen related and architectural artifacts are nearly equally divided: 49.8% for kitchen group items and 50.1% for architectural items.



CLAYTON FARM SITE

ARTIFACT DISTRIBUTION

FIGURE 43

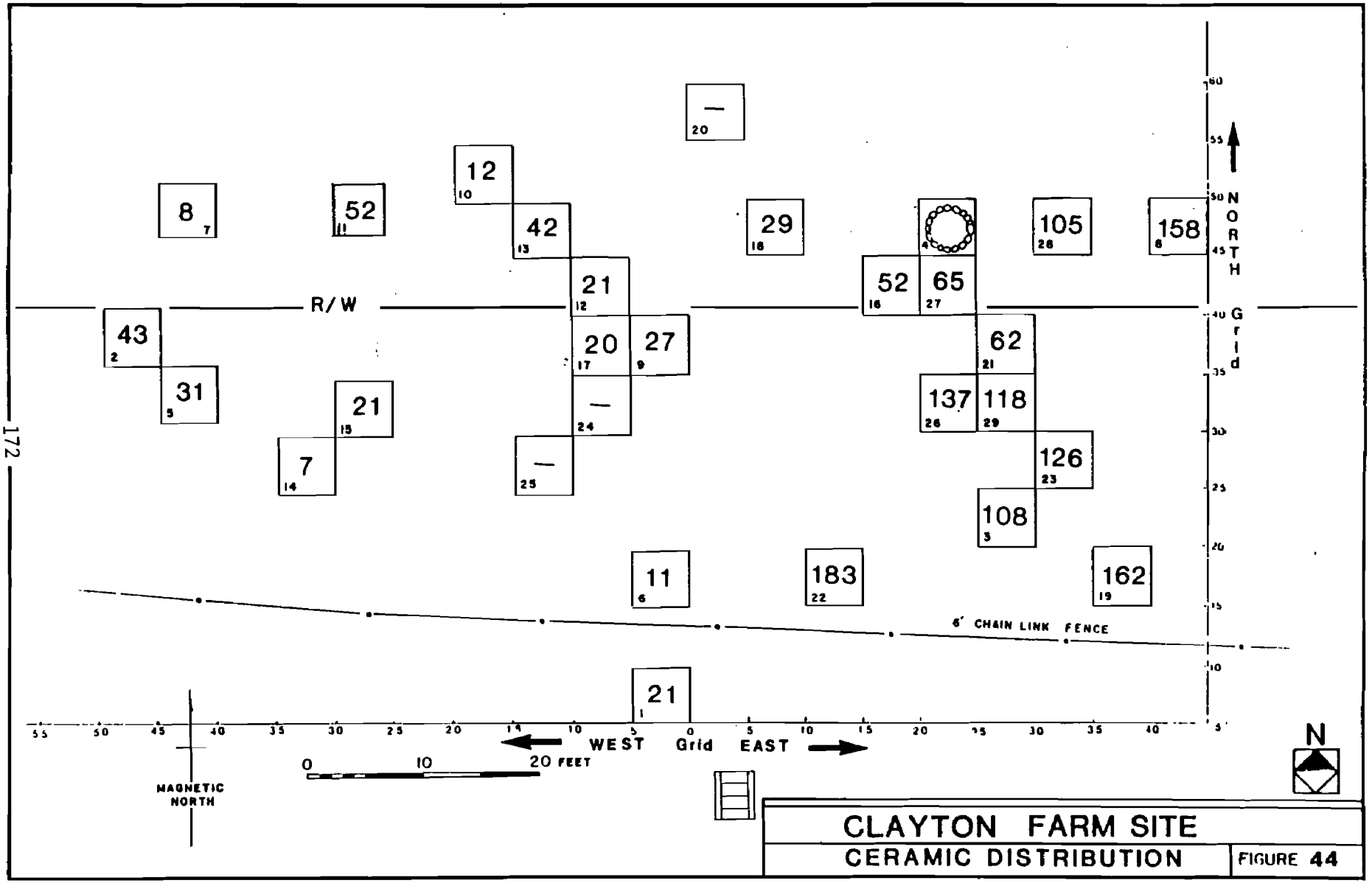
Within kitchen group items the distribution of ceramic and glass artifacts appears to be reversed. Larger numbers of ceramics were found on the eastern end of the site; larger numbers of bottle and vessel glass were found in association with the ruin on the western half of the site (Figures 44 and 45). Most of the bottle glass recovered appears to have been manufactured from the early to mid-twentieth century. The ceramics recovered included pearlware, whiteware, redware, stoneware (both gray salt glazed and buff slipped), some creamware, yellowware, and porcelain. The distributions of the three largest groups of ceramics found at the site (i.e., whiteware, redware, and pearlware) conform closely to the overall ceramic distribution. Thus while the distribution of bottle and vessel glass suggests some temporal and distributional differences across the site, the ceramic evidence seems to indicate that the materials are temporally mixed, with no discernible pattern in the distribution of ceramics from the mid-nineteenth century to the early twentieth century.

Within the architectural group, the predominant artifact class is window glass. The distribution of window glass can be seen as a regular progression moving west to east across the site (Figure 46). The highest concentration was in the western most portion of the site, in and adjacent to the later period, cut granite wall addition to the building foundation. The concentration of material lessens considerably east across the site, reaching zero or one fragment at the eastern and southern site boundaries. Nails were much less abundant than window glass and appeared almost uniformly across the site. In addition, no pattern was evident in the distribution of cut versus wire nails. The overall distribution of architectural items seems to correspond well with the building foundation. The denser concentration of window glass at the western end of the site would seem to indicate that windows were more prevalent in the western, more recent, section of the farmhouse at the time of its demolition.

Material recovered from the well appears to be a distinct deposition. Although the material was removed in arbitrary levels to test for stratigraphy within the assemblage, no differences in date of manufacture were evident within the cultural assemble. The entire assemblage appears to represent one filling episode.

Categorizing the assemblage from the well into functional groups (Table 8) produces a pattern similar to that found for the assemblage from the shovel tests. The furniture group appears anomalous for the site. This group of artifacts consists primarily of small broken fragments of glass lamp chimneys. Based on the pattern of functional groups, it would appear that the assemblage from the well is similar to that of the eastern portion of the site; however, this does not hold true for kitchen related artifacts.

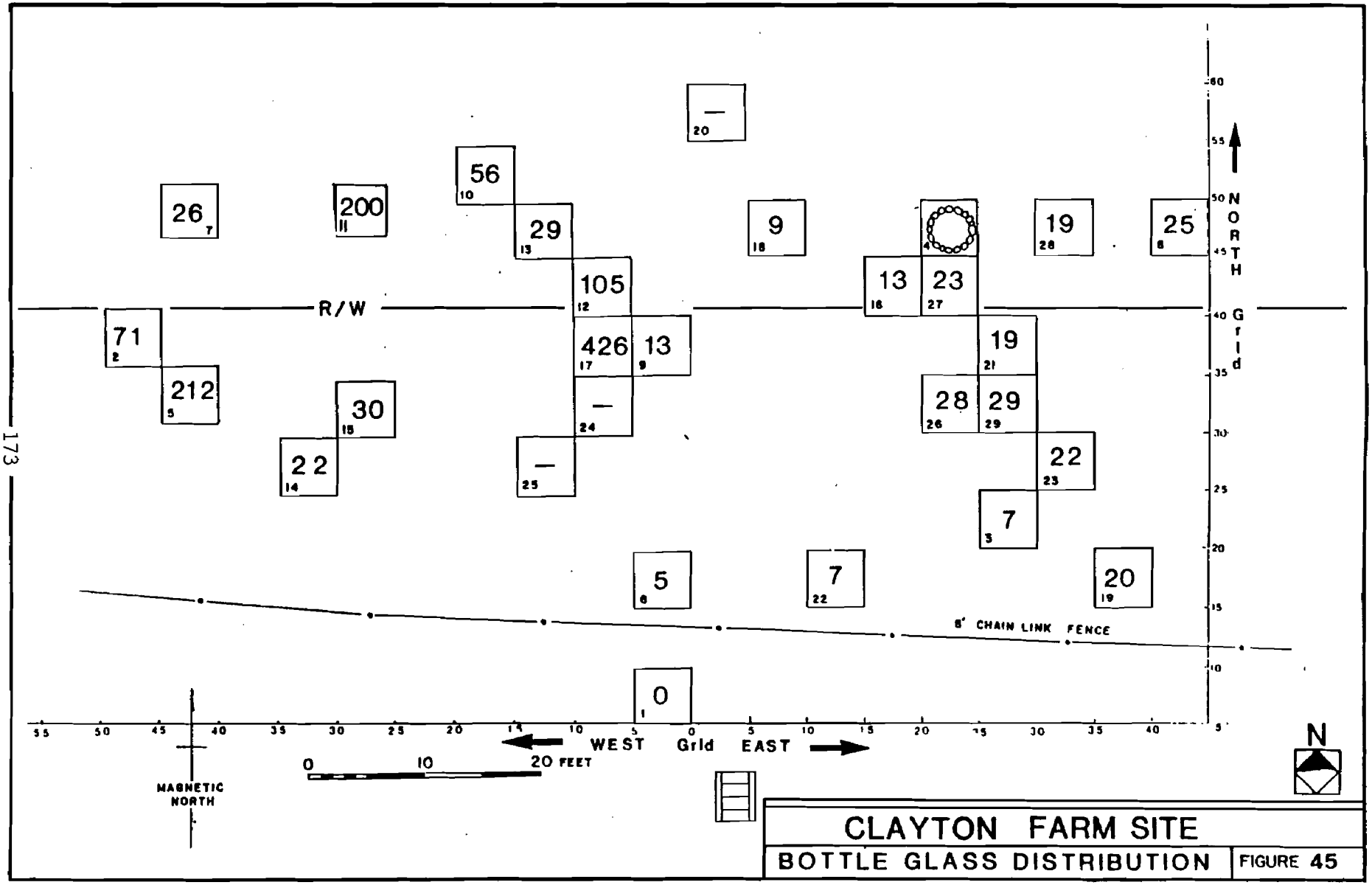
In contrast to the site as a whole, or to the eastern portion of the site, where ceramic items were found in close proportion to glass, nearly 48% of the entire artifact assemblage recovered from the well consisted of bottle and vessel glass, and more than 90% of the kitchen related items were made of glass. Blue, amber, aqua, green, milk, and clear glass fragments were found, but clear glass constituted over 75% of the assemblage. A number of whole bottles were recovered. These included beverage bottles, medicinal bottles, food bottles, and mason jars. Several sauce bottles, a pickle bottle, milk bottles, and other proprietary/medicinal bottle forms were found. Most bottles and jars appeared to date to the early twentieth century. Embossed items



CLAYTON FARM SITE

CERAMIC DISTRIBUTION

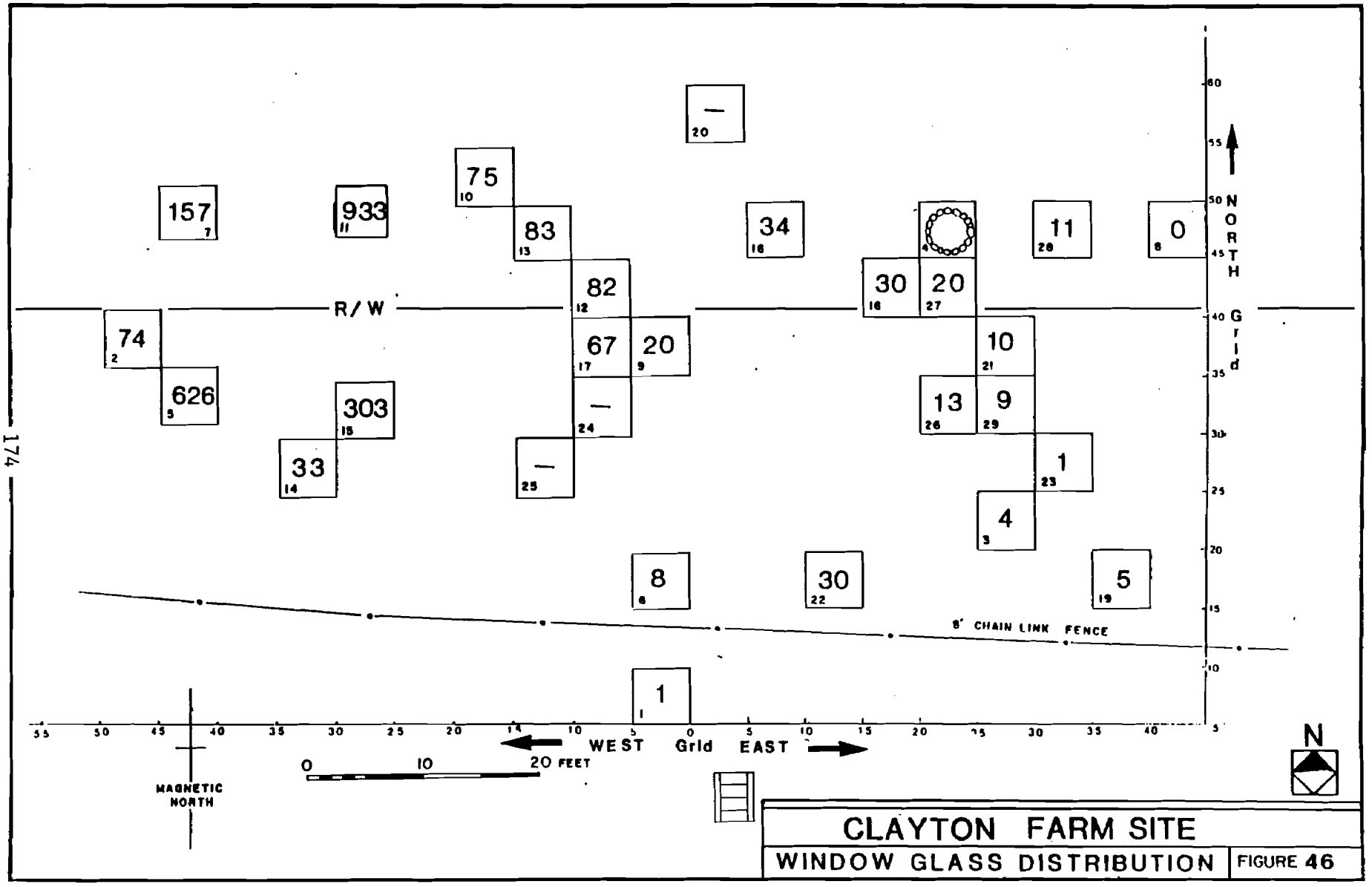
FIGURE 44



CLAYTON FARM SITE

BOTTLE GLASS DISTRIBUTION

FIGURE 45



CLAYTON FARM SITE

WINDOW GLASS DISTRIBUTION

FIGURE 46

reflect the nature of this assemblage. Bottles were found embossed: "mentholatum" made by the Yucca Co. of Wichita, Kansas (1889-1906 Fike 1987:83); "Dr. D. James Expectorant" from Pittsburgh (1906+,Fiske 1987:228); Anheiser-Busch (of St. Louis, Mo.) beer bottles made by the Thatcher Glass Manufacturing Company of Elmira, New York (1913+, Toulouse 1971:496); "Pure Rye Whiskey" (ca. 1900-1920); "Ford Bottling Works," Wilmington, Delaware; and "H.J. Heinz and Co." of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania (1888+). These bottles would seem to indicate that the deposit dated to 1913 or slightly more recently. The wide variety of places at which the goods were manufactured and filled indicated participation in a fairly wide commercial network. This would seem to reinforce the idea that this site was rural in nature into the twentieth century, despite its proximity to New Castle and Wilmington and a major transportation artery (see Adams 1976, Basalik et al. 1987).

Table 8
Clayton Farm Site
Well Assemblage

	#	%
Kitchen	1974	52.0
Architecture	1474	38.8
Furniture	306	8.1
Arms	7	0.2
Clothing	18	0.5
Personal	0	0.0
Tobacco	0	0.0
Activities	17	0.4
	3796	100.0

Across the site the architectural group contained more window glass than nails. Sixty-five percent of the architecture group for the site consisted of window glass, with most of the remaining items being nails. Within the well, in contrast to the kitchen group, the architectural group appears to be very similar in make-up to the site as a whole (i.e., 61% of the architectural assemblage consists of window glass, and most of the rest consists of nails). These similarities and differences within the kitchen related and architectural groups seem to parallel differences noted between the western and eastern halves of the site. The well assemblage appears to be similar to that of the western portion of the site and is likely to represent depositions relating to the period of the house demolition.