Conclusions and Recommendations

In conclusion, archaeological testing and archival research have identified the Loockerman's Range Site as the remains of an agricultural tenancy occupied from ca. 1723-1765. The tenant farm at the site was located on land owned by Nicholas Loockerman, a wealthy and influential landowner and merchant in the Dover area. The Loockerman's Range Site constitutes one of the earliest known agricultural tenancies in central Delaware and Phase II testing determined the site to be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion "D"--that the site has and is likely to yield further data important in history.

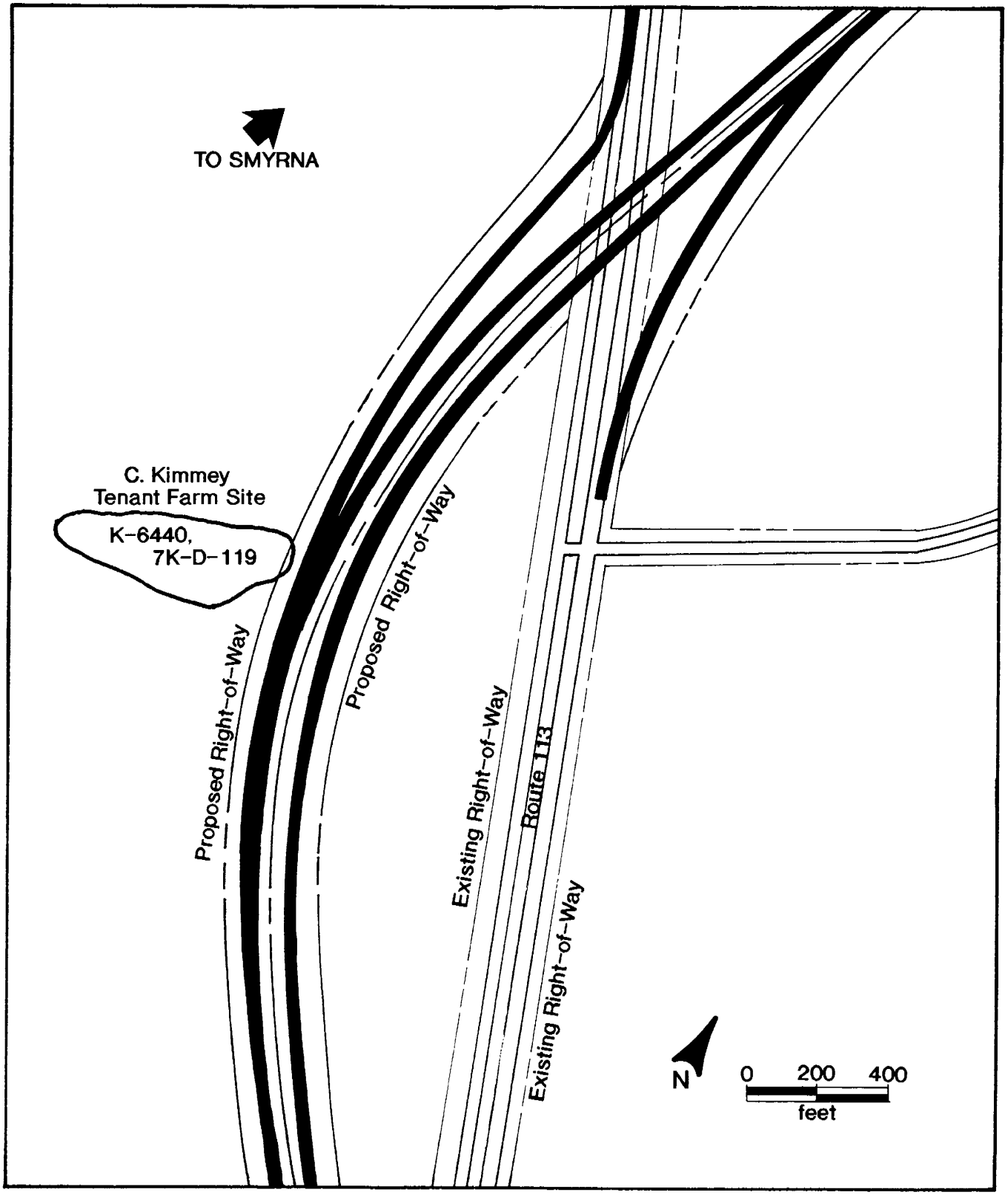
Intact subsurface features, including four unmarked human graves, and artifact deposits were located and excavated. Evidence of one domestic structure, and probably another, was identified. The site is threatened by construction of a parking lot by the present owners of the property, Dover Downs. Salvage operations were undertaken to recover as much significant archaeological data as possible. The entire site, however, is located outside of the proposed right-of-way and will not be impacted by construction. Thus, no further work is required to fulfill section 106 requirements.

C. KIMMEY TENANT FARM SITE

The C. Kimmey Tenant Farm Site (K-6440, 7K-D-119) is located approximately 2 miles south of Dover west of present Route 113 (Figure 87). The site is located approximately 2,000 feet north of the Izat-Dyer Site (K-493, 7K-D-3) in a plowed field that was

FIGURE 87

C. Kimmey Tenant Farm Site, Location of the Site and Proposed Right-of-Way



owned and cultivated by the Island Farm Corporation prior to its acquisition by DelDOT. The area of the site is heavily overgrown and the extant structures are in poor condition. The limits of the C. Kimmey Tenant Farm Site and its location in relation to the proposed right-of-way is shown in Figure 88.

Archival research identified the site as the remains of a predominantly tenant-occupied farm occupied from the second quarter of the nineteenth century until the 1970s. Through most of the nineteenth century the site was operated as a tenant farm by Charles Kinney, a noted Dover attorney who served as chief Prothonotary and Clerk of Courts for Kent County. Kinney appears as "Kimmey" on Byles' and Beers' historic atlases, tax records, and some deed references and will be used here. Archival research indicated that the property was occupied as early as the mid-eighteenth century, but archaeological testing did not identify any evidence of an eighteenth century occupation. Only a small portion of the eastern edge of the C. Kimmey Site is within the proposed right-of-way. However, all of the site will be adversely affected by the proposed construction if the entire Island Farm and adjacent Carey Farm properties are subjected to gravel-pitting operations as current construction plans specify.

The C. Kimmey Tenant Farm Site was located by a Phase I pedestrian survey and archival research as summarized in Bachman et al. (1988). Phase II 3' X 3' test units and shovel test pits were excavated in all directions around the extant brick and frame C. Kimmey house (Plates 8 and 9) located by Phase I testing until artifact densities fell below two artifacts per shovel test pit and five artifacts per 3' X 3' test unit. A controlled

FIGURE 88

C. Kimmey Tenant Farm Site, Site Limits and Location of All Standing Structure Features (Features 9–14), and Areas I and II

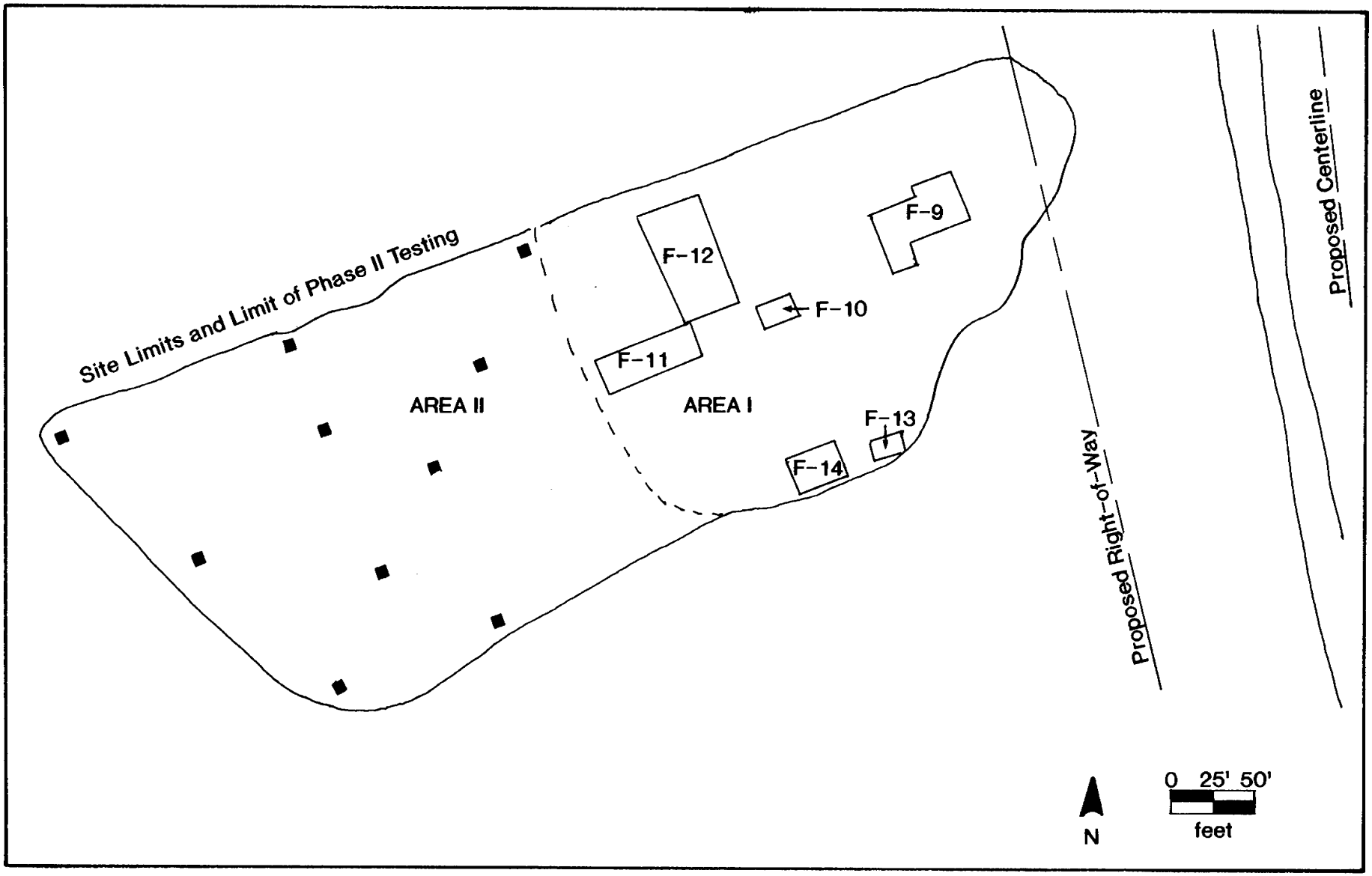


PLATE 8

C. Kimmmey Tenant Farm Site, Brick Section of the C. Kimmey House, Front Facade, Looking West

PLATE 9

C. Kimmey Tenant Farm Site, Frame Portion of the C. Kimmey House, Looking North

surface collection of the plowed field surrounding the wooded area that contains the extant structures under excellent visibility confirmed the limits of the site determined by subsurface testing. Thus, the area marked on Figure 88 as the limits of Phase II testing corresponds to the limits of the site.

Phase II testing located extant standing structures and historic artifacts and features in undisturbed stratigraphic contexts. The presence of structures, intact subsurface features and undisturbed artifact-bearing strata led to the determination that the nineteenth and any twentieth century component site is eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D--the site has yielded and is likely to yield further information important in history. Thus further work is warranted and data recovery excavations are recommended.

Site History

The C. Kimmey Tenant Farm Site is located on an approximately 150 acre parcel bounded by the Dover to Kitts Hummock Road (present Route 113) on the east and the St. Jones River on the west. The Kimmey parcel is bounded on the south by the Izat-Dyer House Site parcel. The common boundary between the two parcels is the ancient division of the Troy and Aberdeen tracts, two of the first tracts warranted in the area. The Kimmey property is located in the ancient Aberdeen tract, the northernmost of the two early grants Figure 89).

Island Farm company purchased the C. Kimmey Tenant Farm Site parcel in 1968 from Arthur and Margaret Baker. A complete chain of title for C. Kimmey Site is given in Table 12. The Bakers purchased the property from the Bituminous Construction

FIGURE 89

C. Kimmey Tenant Farm Site and Izat-Dyer House Site, 19th Century Land Divisions of the C. Kimmey and Izat-Dyer Properties

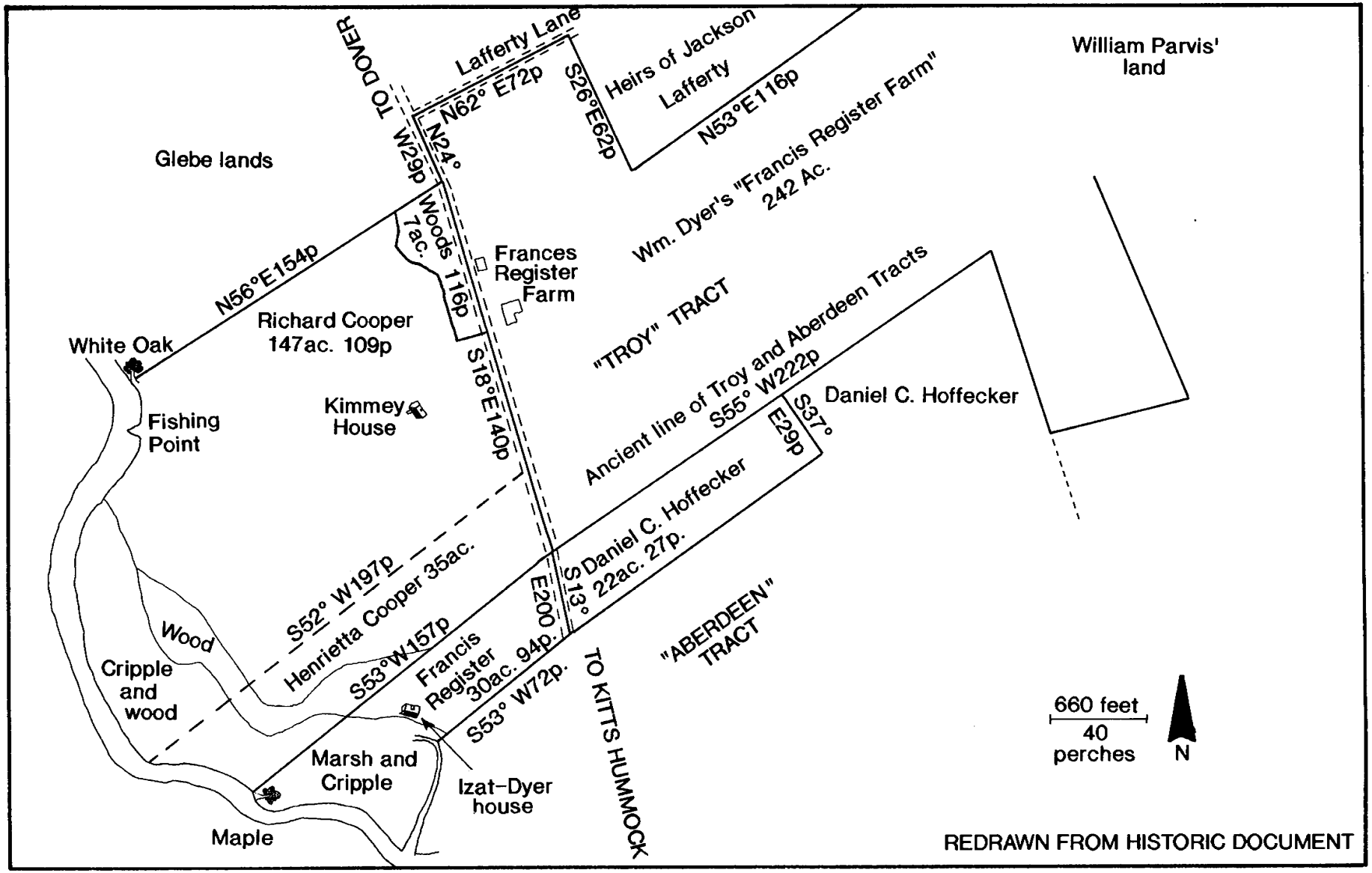


TABLE 12

CHAIN OF TITLE FOR THE C. KIMMEY TENANT FARM SITE (K-6440, 7D-119), 1680-1986

Transaction	Acres	Date	Deed Reference
From Arthur R. and Margaret T. Baker to Island Farm, Inc.	159	7/29/1968	H-25-28
From The Bituminous Construction Corp. to Arthur R. and Margaret T. Baker	159	6/2/1961	P-22-462
From Frank T. and Eliz. Zimmerman to Bituminous Const. Co.	159	8/25/1958	W-21-198
From Christian H. and Louise Zimmerman to Frank T. and Eliz. Zimmerman	159	11/20/1952	S-19-499
From Jennie P. and Jay H. Hipwell and Mary B. Perkins to Christian H. and Louise Zimmerman	164	11/22/1943	M-16-302
From James H. and Ann Perkins to Mary B. Perkins and Jennis Perkins	182	7/24/1907	I-9-413
From John J. and Augusta Murphy to Ann Perkins, wife of James	182	9/10/1895	T-7-69
From Joseph and Stayfana Mayer to Ann Perkins, wife of John	182	12/18/1894	Q-7-478
From Mary Kinney, widow of Chas. to Joseph Mayer	182	8/27/1891	G-7-458
From Richard A. Cooper to Charles Kinney, Jr.	182	3/26/1844	S-3-190
From Henrietta Cooper to brother Richard A. Cooper	35	8/30/1844	S-3-184
From Wm. Bonwill to Richard A. Cooper	147	4/19/1837	L-3-120
From Richard A. Cooper to Wm. Bonwill	147	4/19/1837	L-3-120
From Richard Cooper Esq. to heirs of his son Dr. Ezkiel Cooper	150	1842	KC Chancery Court B-216

TABLE 12 (cont.)

Transaction	Acres	Date	Deed Reference
From Thomas, Samuel, and Miers Fisher all of Phila. to Richard Cooper, Esq.	150	3/31/1801	G-2-45
From Andrew Barratt, sheriff (land of Thomas Rodney) to Thomas, Samuel and Myers Fisher	150	2/27/1796	F-2-161
Swap between Thomas Rodney and John Brown Exchange of Rodney's 240 acre Marshyhope tract in Mispillion H. for Brown's 150 acres in Jones Neck	150	2/11/1785	D-2-76
From Benjamin Brown to son John Brown	150	1769	Will L-50
From John Paradee to Benjamin Brown	150	2/14/1764	R-1-8
From Manlove Tarrant to John Paradee	150	8/14/1760	Q-1-2
From James and Susannah Piper to Manlove Tarrant	150	8/29/1759	P-1-148
From John and Margaret Pennington to James Piper	150	11/27/1750	O-1-62
From Thomas Clifford to Alexander Chance	100	12/13/1690	C-1-70
From Agents of William Penn to Thomas Clifford	400	11/12/1680	KC Warrants and Surveys A-47

Corporation in 1961. The Bituminous Construction Corporation owned the property from 1958-1961 and during that period operated a large gravel pit along the westernmost portion of the property site along the banks of the St. Jones River. Recent topographic maps indicate that approximately 22 acres of the property were disturbed by gravel pitting operations. The gravel pit is

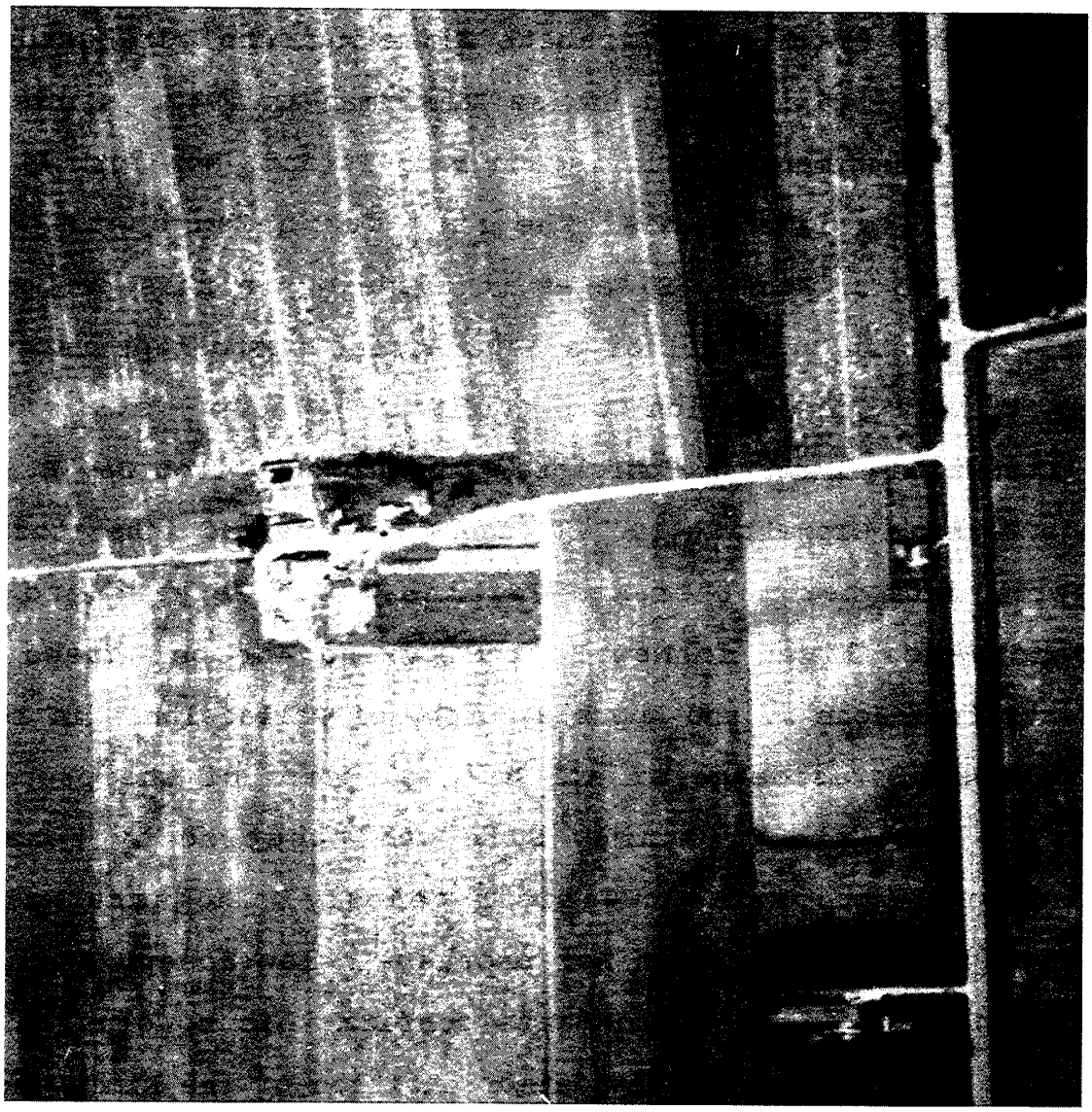
located approximately 2,000 feet west of the C. Kimmey Site and did not impact the house although it may have destroyed any early eighteenth or nineteenth century structures oriented closer to the St. Jones River. The eastern edge of the gravel pit today is defined by the present woodline along the western end of the property.

The Bituminous Construction Corporation purchased the property from Frank and Elizabeth Zimmerman who purchased the property from Christian and Louise Zimmerman in 1943. Christian and Louise Zimmerman were living on Long Island, New York at the time and it is likely that the farm was being operated by tenants. The C. Kimmey Site as it appeared in this period is clearly shown in a detail of a 1948 aerial photograph taken by the U. S. Soil Conservation Corp (Plate 10).

Christian Zimmerman purchased the property from Jay H. and Jennie Perkins Hipwell in 1907. Jennie Perkins had inherited the property from her mother Ann Perkins. Ann Perkins and her husband James lived in New York City and Ann purchased the property from John J. and Augusta Murphy of Philadelphia in 1895. The places of residence of all of the owners of the property suggests that the C. Kimmey Site was occupied by tenants throughout most of the twentieth century. Augusta Murphy received the property from her brother-in-law Joseph the year before in 1894. Local informants confirm this conclusion and attribute the extremely dilapidated condition of the Kimmey house and surrounding outbuildings to vagrants and vandals beginning in the 1960s.

PLATE 10

C. Kimmey Tenant Farm Site, Detail of 1948 U.S. Conservation Service Aerial Photograph



Joseph Mayer purchased the Kimmey property from Mary Kinney [Kimmey], the widow of Charles Kimmey [Kinney] in 1891. The Kimmey surname also appears as "Kinney" when Charles purchased the property in 1844.

The C. Kimmey Tenant Farm Site appears on both Byles' (1859) and Beers' (1868) atlases as a structure associated with "C. Kimmey." (Figures 90 and 91). The Kimmey family owned and occupied the site from 1844 until 1891. In 1862 Charles Kimmey took out an insurance policy on the property with the Kent Mutual Insurance Company. In an application for this policy made in January 1862, the Kimmey farm is described as:

> "No. 2 A 2 story Brick building on the farm in St. Jones Neck 20 [by] 27 feet Frame Back Building 1 1/2 storys [sic] 16 [by] 18 feet with Shead [sic] Back 12 [by] 18 feet. There is 2 chimneys 2 fireplaces and warmed with Stoves, the pipes well secured, Ashes kept away from any Buildings, a dump in the yard. Nearest building 6 feet [away] a small frame [structure] occupied as a smoakhouse. This property is about 2 miles [from] Dover on the road from Dover to the Beach in Dover hundred and is owned and occupied by the subscriber. Estimated value $1500; insured value $1000."
>
> "No. 3 A Frame building 20 X 30 feet occupied as a barn. Estimated value, $400. Insured value $266."
>
> "No. 4 A shed building 10 [by] 49 feet used for cows. Estimated value $50. Insured value $33."
>
> "[No. 5] A Carriage House and Stable. Estimated Value $150. Insured value $112."

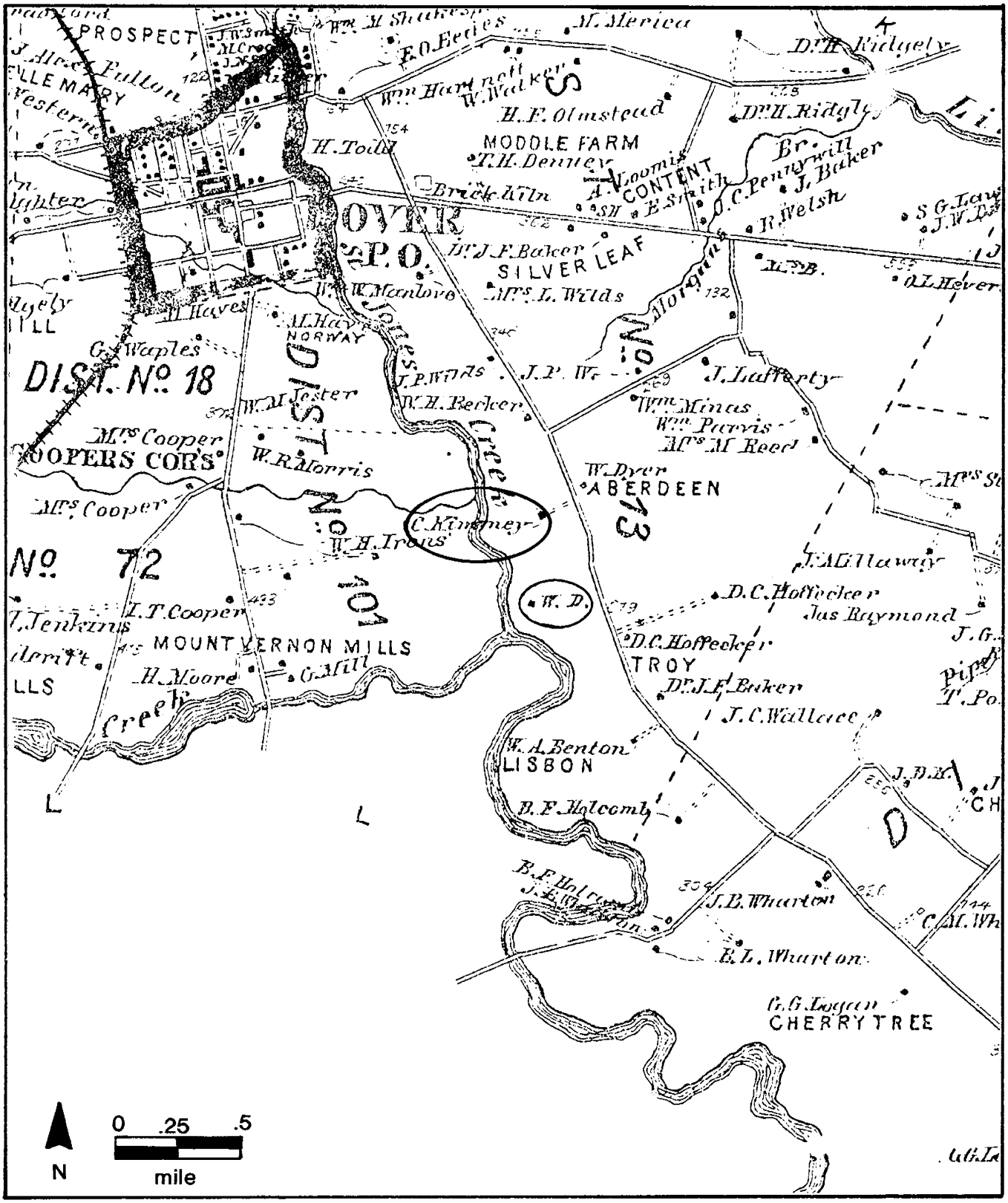
As indicated by this insurance policy, the C. Kimmey Site in 1862 consisted of an owner-occupied two story brick dwelling with a one and one-half story frame addition attached to the rear.

FIGURE 90

C. Kimmey Tenant Farm Site and Izat-Dyer House Site, Details of Byles' Atlas (1859)

FIGURE 91

C. Kimmey Tenant Farm Site and Izat-Dyer House Site, Detail of Beers' Atlas (1868)



The brick section was 20' X 27' in dimension and the frame "back building" was 16' X 18'. A 12' X 18' shed was attached to the frame back building probably along one of the 18' long sides. The three part dwelling described in these insurance records is consistent with the floor plan of the extant C. Kimmey tenant house (K-6440). Thus it appears that the present C. Kimmey house existed in its present configuration since at least 1862 (Plates 8 and 9).

Charles Kimmey [Kinney] and his wife Mary moved from their house in the town of Dover were he was a lawyer to their farm outside of Dover sometime between 1860 and 1862. According to a Dover Hundred tax list taken in 1860, the Kimmey House Site was then occupied by a tenant, Stephen Catts, who later became Coroner of Kent County. Kimmey's farm tenanted by Catts was described as a 150 acre farm with "Brick House, stable, crib, and c." The farm was valued at $1708. Kimmey himself and his wife were living in a house and lot in Dover valued at $1041. Kimmey's entire holdings were valued at $7832, a substantial sum that places him in the middle to upper socio-economic ranks.

Charles Kimmey [Kinney] purchased the Kimmey House parcel as part of a 182 acre property from Richard A. Cooper in 1844. The Cooper family had owned the property and operated it as a tenant farm since 1801 when Richard A. Cooper's grandfather Richard Cooper purchased the property.

Richard A. Cooper received the C. Kimmey Site parcel from his sister Henrietta Cooper upon the death of their father Dr. Ezekiel Cooper, a noted Dover physician. Dr. Ezekiel Cooper

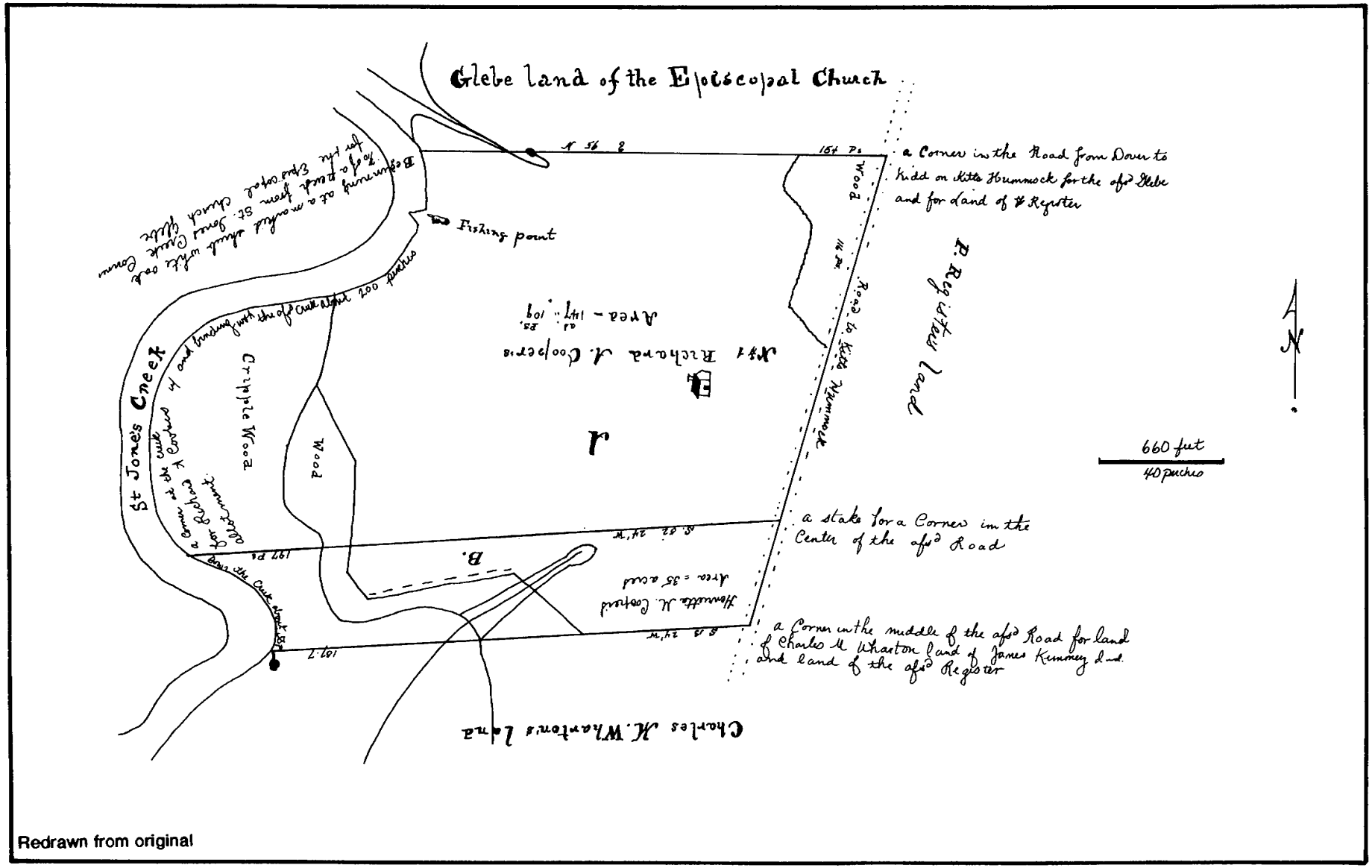
inherited the property from his father Richard Cooper, Esq., a noted Delaware jurist.

Dr. Ezekiel Cooper died in 1828 and the Delaware Chancery Court in 1842 awarded the property to his heirs as his father Richard's 1818 will provided for. A 1842 Chancery Court plat shows the division of part of Richard Cooper's property to Richard A. and Henrietta Cooper, the heirs of Dr. Ezekiel Cooper (Figure 92). The Kimmey house appears in this 1842 division of the property on the 147 acre portion assigned to Richard A. Cooper. Two other large farms totaling 271 acres owned by Richard Cooper on the west side of the Saint Jones River were also disposed of in 1842.

The C. Kimmey Tenant Farm Site was tenant-occupied while the Cooper family owned the property from 1801 until 1844. A 1841 tax assessment for the town of Dover indicates that the C. Kimmey Tenant Farm Site may have been tenanted by J. L. Harper who is listed as the tenant of a "dwelling house, carriage house, stables, and lot of ground" on the property of the heirs of Dr. Ezekiel Cooper. However, the C. Kimmey Site property in 1841 may have been assessed to the heirs of Clarissa Cooper, the widow of Richard Cooper, Esquire and the mother or stepmother of Ezekiel. If the Kimmey property is the "dwelling house, stable, and carriage house" assessed to the heirs of Clarissa Cooper, then the site was tenanted by W. H. Cooper. At the time of this city tax assessment, the estate of Richard Cooper was being contested by Ezekiel and Clarissa Cooper in Chancery Court and it is not known which of the two were assessed for the property.

FIGURE 92

C. Kimmey Tenant Farm Site, 1842 Orphan's Court Plat of the Lands of Richard Cooper, Deceased



Redrawn from original

In 1828, Dr. Ezekiel Cooper owned the Kimmey property and was assessed for a number of properties in downtown Dover and for a 155 acre farm in the tenure of Roger Molleston. Molleston was a free black and was living on the Kimmey property in a "wooden dwelling," which in the 1828 tax list probably meant frame construction. The location of this dwelling is not known although it may be the extant one and a half story frame portion of the Kimmey House which is attached to the rear of the brick section. The riven board siding on the frame section that abuts the brick section is visible and appears to be slightly weathered which suggests that the frame portion was at one time a free standing structure.

Molleston was still the tenant on the Kimmey property as early as 1822. In a tax list of that year, the Kimmey property was described as a 150 acre farm with a "one log tenement." The appearance of this log tenement in 1822 suggests that the frame portion of the Kimmey house was built after this date. The farm consisted of 100 acres cleared and 50 acres in woodland.

In 1816 Richard Cooper was assessed for a "wooden dwelling and other buildings in bad repair" on the Kimmey parcel. The tenant on the farm at the time was William Frazier. The "wooden dwellings in bad repair" probably refers to the log tenement described in 1822 and earlier tax assessments.

In 1810 the tenant on the 150 acre Cooper farm was E. Parris. According to a tax list taken in that year, Parris was living in "old buildings in Bad Repair." More of the farm was cleared--130 acres were described as cleared. Slightly fewer acres were cleared in 1810 than in 1803 when Cooper's tenant farm

was described containing 120 acres of cleared land. In 1803 no tenant is listed, but two structures, a log house and barn, are described.

Richard Cooper purchased the C. Kimmey Tenant Farm Site parcel from Thomas, Samuel, and Miers Fisher in 1801. The Fishers were all from Philadelphia indicating that the parcel was occupied by tenants. The Fishers purchased the property from Andrew Barratt, the sheriff, who was disposing of the lands of Thomas Rodney. Rodney had obtained the property in 1785 when he traded his 240 acre farm in the Marshyhope tract in Mispillion Hundred for John Brown's 150 acre farm in St. Jones Neck. The 1785 deed that details this exchange notes that the 150 acre tract traded by Brown was "where he lived at this time."

John Brown received the 150 acre Kimmey parcel from his father Benjamin Brown in 1769. Benjamin Brown had purchased the property from John Paradee in 1764. John Paradee purchased the property from Manlove Tarrant in 1760. In this transaction, the property is described as the "tract where John Spring now lives" which indicates that the property was occupied as early as 1760.

Manlove Tarrant purchased the Kimmey property from James and Susan Piper in 1760. Prior to the Pipers, the parcel was owned by John Pennington and Alexander Chant [Chance]. The Kimmey parcel was originally part of a tract called "Abidine" [Aberdeen] which was first warranted to Thomas Clifford in 1680.

In conclusion, archival and archaeological research indicates that the C. Kimmey Tenant Farm Site is the remains of a predominantly tenant-occupied farm complex that was occupied from

the early nineteenth century until the 1950s. The earliest reference to the brick portion of the Kimmey House is in 1860. A frame dwelling that is probably the frame portion of the extant Kimmey house was located on the property as early as 1828. Weathering on the exterior of the frame portion suggests that it predates the brick portion which indicates that the brick portion was constructed between 1828 and 1860 while Charles Kimmey [Kinney] owned the property. The site appears to have been owner-occupied for only short periods in the early 1860s when Charles Kimmey [Kinney] apparently retired to the farm and in the twentieth century by the Zimmermans. Deeds indicate that the property was settled as early as 1760 and that at least one log house was on the property prior to 1822. However, no evidence of an eighteenth century occupation was recovered by Phase II testing at the C. Kimmey Tenant Farm Site or by Phase I testing of the entire parcel. The possibility exists that the eighteenth century occupation was oriented closer to the St. Jones in an area that was destroyed by gravel pitting operations in the 1950s and 1960s.

Phase I Survey Results Summary

A Phase I pedestrian survey of the woodlot containing the C. Kimmey House Site and a controlled surface collection of the plowed field surrounding the site was conducted in June 1987. A more detailed discussion of the Phase I Survey of the site is given in Bachman et al. (1988). The remains of six standing structures, including the brick and frame C. Kimmey house (Plates 8 and 9), were identified in the heavily overgrown woodlot surrounding the site.

The presence of extant standing structures indicated a high potential for intact subsurface features. Documentary research identified the site as the C. Kimmey house that appears on Byles' and Beers' historic atlases. Phase I testing also indicated a high potential for intact artifact-bearing deposits. On the basis of these indications, a Phase II survey was recommended.

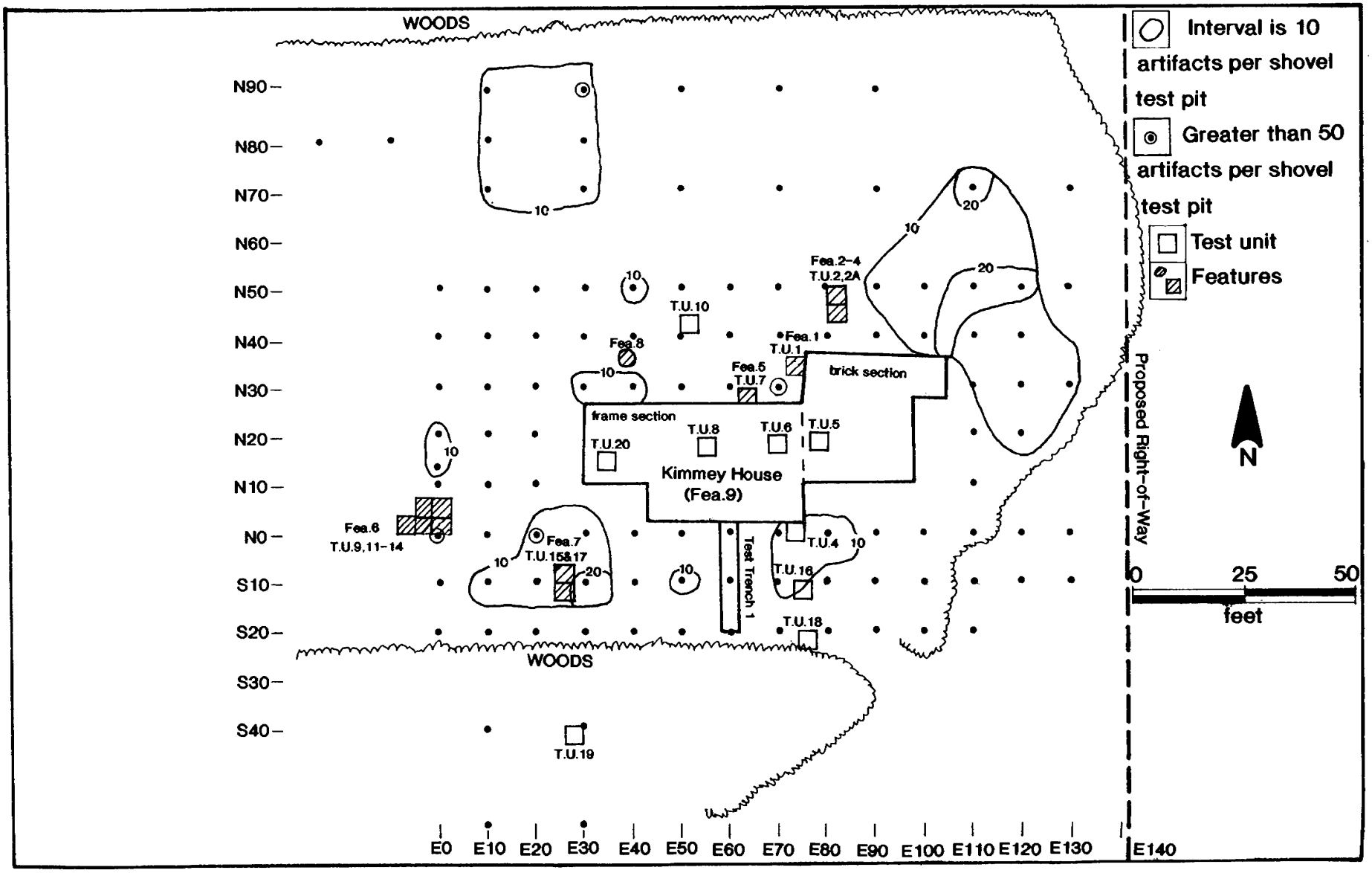
Phase II Survey Results

Phase II testing identified the limits of the site and located eight intact sub-surface historic features in addition to the six standing structure features identified by Phase I testing. Thus a total of 14 historic features were identified by archaeological testing. No prehistoric features were identified. Two distinct areas within the site were noted on the basis of artifact density and the presence of sub-surface features. The location of these two areas in relation to the proposed right-of-way and the location of all the standing structure features (Features 9-14) identified at the C. Kimmey Tenant Farm Site are shown in Figure 93.

Area I consists of the core of the site and contains all of the historic features identified at the site including the six standing structure remains. The location of these remains, specifically the C. Kimmey house (Feature 9) and the five related agricultural outbuildings (Features 10-14), are shown in Figure 93. The frame section of the C. Kimmey house as it appeared in June 1988 is shown in Plate 9. The front facade of the brick section as it appeared at that time is shown in Plate 8. Area I also represents the core of the domestic area of the site and the

FIGURE 93

C. Kimmey Tenant Farm Site, Location of All Phase II Excavations in Area I, Features 1–8, and Total Artifact Density



contains the area of highest artifact density at the site. Artifact density in Area I ranged from less than 10 to 476 artifacts per shovel test pit (Figure 93).

Area II consists of a large area of low artifact density southwest corner of the site (Figure 93). Artifact density in this area ranged from less than 5 to 48 artifacts per 3' X 3' test unit. No historic features were identified in this area.

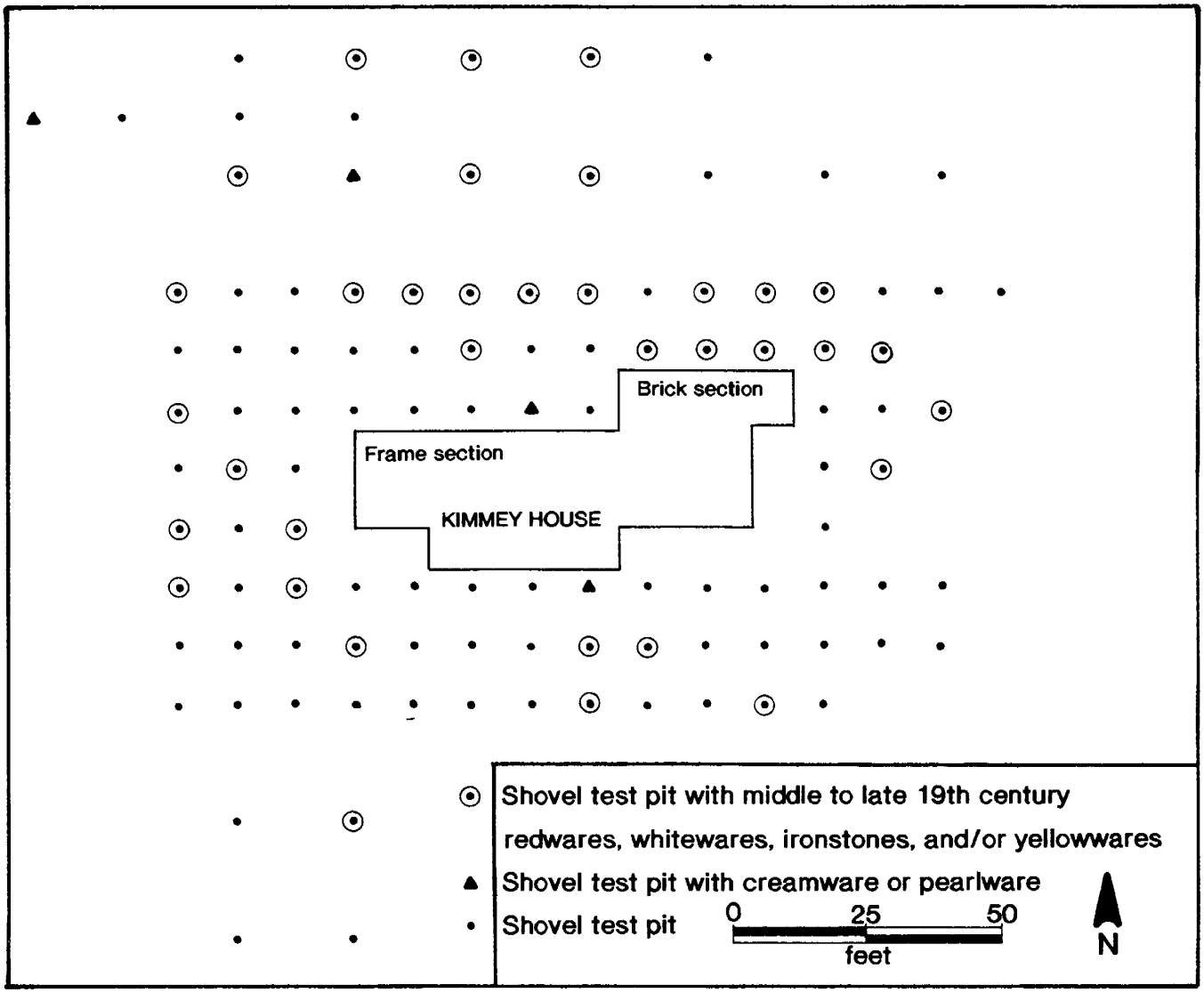
A total of 115 shovel tests and 30 3' X 3' test units were excavated during Phase II testing at the C. Kimmey Site. Testing was concentrated in Area I, particularly in the area of the greatest domestic activity around the Kimmey house (Feature 9). The shovel test pits were excavated in a 10' grid pattern in all directions around the Kimmey house and the 3' X 3' test units were excavated in and along the foundation of each section of the Kimmey house. Other test units were excavated around the house in areas of high artifact density identified by shovel testing.

All of the shovel tests and 20 of the 3' X 3' test units were excavated in Area I during Phase II testing. In addition, a 3' X 12' test trench was excavated perpendicular to the south side of the frame portion of the house. Artifact density in Area I ranged from less than 5 to 476 artifacts per shovel test and four areas of high artifact density (greater than 50 artifacts per shovel test) were identified. These four areas appear in Figure 93 which shows the location of all Phase II tests and the density of the total number of artifacts recovered in Area I.

The distribution of historic ceramics in Area I is shown in Figure 94. As can be seen in this figure, less than one-third of the shovel test pits excavated in Area I contained historic

FIGURE 94

C. Kimmey Tenant Farm Site, Distribution of Historic Ceramics



ceramics. In addition, of the 39 shovel test pits that contained historic ceramics, only three contained creamwares and pearlwares (Figure 94). The historic ceramics that were recovered by shovel testing were predominantly mid-to-late nineteenth century whitewares, redwares, and ironstones. Architecturally-related artifacts (primarily brick, cut and wire nails, and window glass

fragments) and coal and coal ash composed 93% of the total artifacts recovered by shovel testing.

Phase II testing identified all of the standing structure remains located by the Phase I pedestrian survey. All of the subsurface features identified by Phase II testing are associated with the house and are discussed following a summary of the five outbuilding remains identified at the site. All of the areas of high artifact density shown in Figure 93 were determined to be deposits of mid-to-late nineteenth century and more later architectural debris or trash/bottle dumps. All of the five agricultural outbuildings (Features 10-14) located during archaeological testing are visible in a 1948 aerial photograph of the C. Kimmey Tenant Farm Site (Plate 10). The location of these outbuildings is shown in Figure 88. All of these outbuildings are located west of the Kimmey house and are oriented to the frame portion of the house. Three features, Features 10-12 appear to date to the nineteenth century. Feature 11 is the remains of a large frame stable that appears to be the nineteenth century stable described in tax and insurance records. Feature 12 is the remains of a large frame barn. Features 13 and 14 are the frame and concrete block remains of a chicken coop and garage respectively and date to the twentieth century.

All of the subsurface features identified at the C. Kimmey Site were found near the extant house (Feature 9). The location of these eight features, Features 1-8, are shown in Figure 93. The one and a half story frame portion of the Kimmey House along the southern facade of the house is shown in Plate 9. The brick foundation of the frame section is clearly visible. The front

(eastern) facade of the house showing the classical revival pillars and the two story brick portion of the house is shown in Plate 8.

Four test units, Test Units N16E75, N15E67, N15E52.5, and N12.5E32.5, were excavated in the interior of the Kimmey house. One test unit was located in each of the four main rooms of the house (Figure 93). No historic features were identified in any of these units although artifacts were recovered from below the floor joists. Artifacts recovered from the yellow-brown silty loam soils below the floor consisted of redwares, small brick fragments, whitewares, chimney glass fragments, and non-diagnostic nail fragments. No diagnostic eighteenth or early nineteenth artifacts such as creamwares or pearlwares were recovered from below the house. Culturally sterile and undisturbed red brown sandy clay subsoils were encountered in every unit beginning at 2.3 feet below the floor joists.

The presence of mid-nineteenth century ceramics and the absence of eighteenth century artifacts below the floor joists of the frame section of the house suggests that the frame portion of the structure was moved to or constructed on its present location sometime in the mid-nineteenth century. As archival research clearly indicates that a frame structure was present somewhere on the property as early as 1828, it is likely that the frame section was moved to its present location or a new one constructed there between 1828 and 1842 when the Orphan's court plat of the lands of Richard Cooper clearly shows a structure in the present location of the Kimmey house (Figure 92).

Four of the six features found near the Kimmey house are located along the north side of the structure near the back portion of the brick section and along the frame section (Figure 93). Five of the features, Features 1-5, are located in Test Units N30E72.5, N46E80, and N26E65 and are associated with the construction of the brick and frame portions of the house. The other feature, Feature 8, is a twentieth century concrete block cistern.

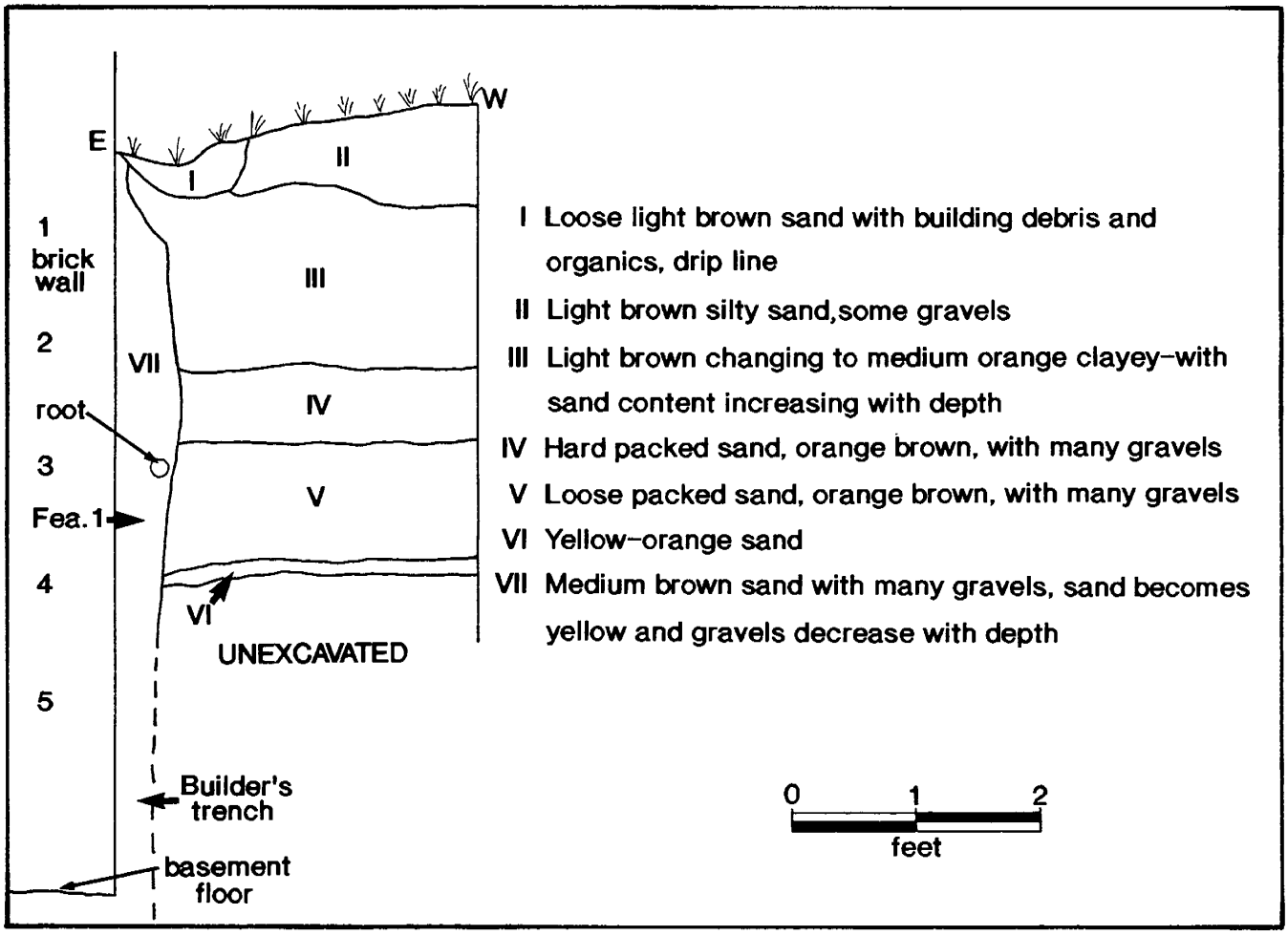
Feature 1 is a builder's trench associated with the construction of the brick section of the house. Feature 1 is located in Test Unit N30E72.5 which was excavated against the northeast corner of the brick section. As noted earlier, the riven board siding of the frame section were it abuts the brick section is weathered which indicates that the frame structure either predates the brick structure or was a free standing structure moved later to up against the brick section.

A profile of the south wall of the Test Unit N30E72.5 showing Feature 1 is shown in Figure 95. Feature 1 consisted of a 0.5' wide and 4.2' deep deposit of medium brown, gravel-laden sand that became more heavily mottled with yellow sand and gravel subsoil with depth. Feature 1 was excavated and screened separately but no diagnostic artifacts other than a few small mortar and brick fragments were found.

Surrounding Feature 1 was a complex natural stratigraphy of brown sandy loams with historic artifacts (soils A, B, and C in Figure 95) overlaying culturally sterile yellow and orange brown hard packed sands and gravels that extended to the limit of excavation 4.1 feet below surface. Artifacts recovered from Test

FIGURE 95

C. Kimmey Tenant Farm Site, Profile of Test Unit N30E72.5, South Wall, Showing Feature 1 (Builder's Trench)

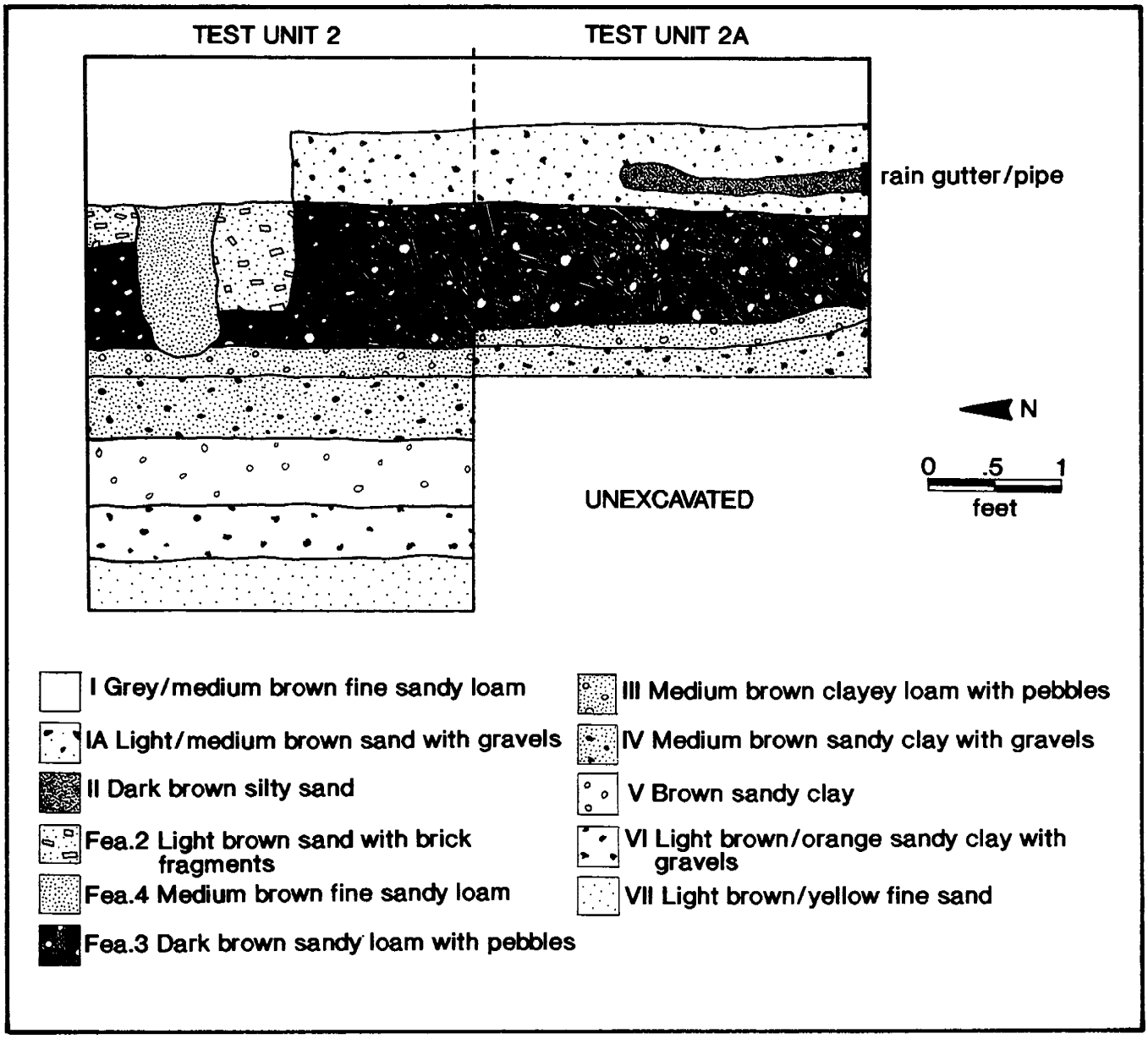


Unit N30E72.5 consisted of numerous window glass, clear and amber bottle glass fragments and cut and wire nails. No historic ceramics were found and no stratigraphic changes in artifact distribution indicative of buried land surfaces were found.

Features 2-4 are soils that were deposited along the side of the house during the excavation of the cellar of the brick section of the house. Light and medium sandy loam soils that were excavated from the cellar of the brick section during construction were deposited in the yard area along the north side

FIGURE 96

C. Kimmey Tenant Farm Site, Profile of Test Unit S13E16, North Wall, Showing Features 2-4



of the house. These re-deposited soils appear in a profile of the west wall of Test Units N46E80 and N43E80 as shown in Figure 96 and are identical to undisturbed soils found near the cellar under the frame section of the house in Test Units N15E67, N15E52.5, and N12.5E32.5. Features 2-4 were screened separately,

but no artifacts were recovered. However, the potential for artifacts in these deposits exists and one goal of further work would be to recover diagnostic artifacts from these features and thus date the brick section of the house.

Feature 5 is a twentieth century ceramic pipe uncovered in Test Unit N26E65. Feature 5 is related to Feature 8, a twentieth century concrete block cistern. Both Features 5 and 8 are located along the south side of the house (Figure 93). Recent architectural debris such as wire nails, window glass, and shingle fragments were recovered with Feature 5. This concentration of structurally-related artifacts appears in Figure 93 and is similar to the other four areas of high artifact density located along the south side of the house. No historic ceramics except some undecorated whiteware, ironstone, and stoneware fragments were recovered from Feature 5 or any of the areas of high artifact density along the east side of the house.

Feature 6 is a bottle and trash dump containing mid-to-late nineteenth century and twentieth century artifacts located approximately 30' from the west wall of the frame section (Figure 93). Feature 6 was identified by Shovel Test Pit N0E0 and was exposed in Test Units N0E0, N0W3, N3W3, N3E0, and N0W6. Numerous nineteenth and twentieth century clear and amber molded bottle glass and architecturally-related wire nails, bricks, brick fragments, and portions of rotted floor boards were recovered to a depth of 1.0 feet below ground surface. Numerous coal ash and coal fragments were also encountered. Below 1.0 feet below surface culturally sterile red-orange silty sand subsoil was encountered. No evidence of a structure was seen in the subsoil

and it is likely that the bricks and rotted floorboards found in the upper levels of all the test units are the remains of an outbuilding that were dumped in the area of Feature 6. No internal stratigraphy was seen in Feature 6. Only a few historic ceramic sherds were recovered from Feature 6. All of these sherds, however, were small fragments of nineteenth century whitewares and redwares.

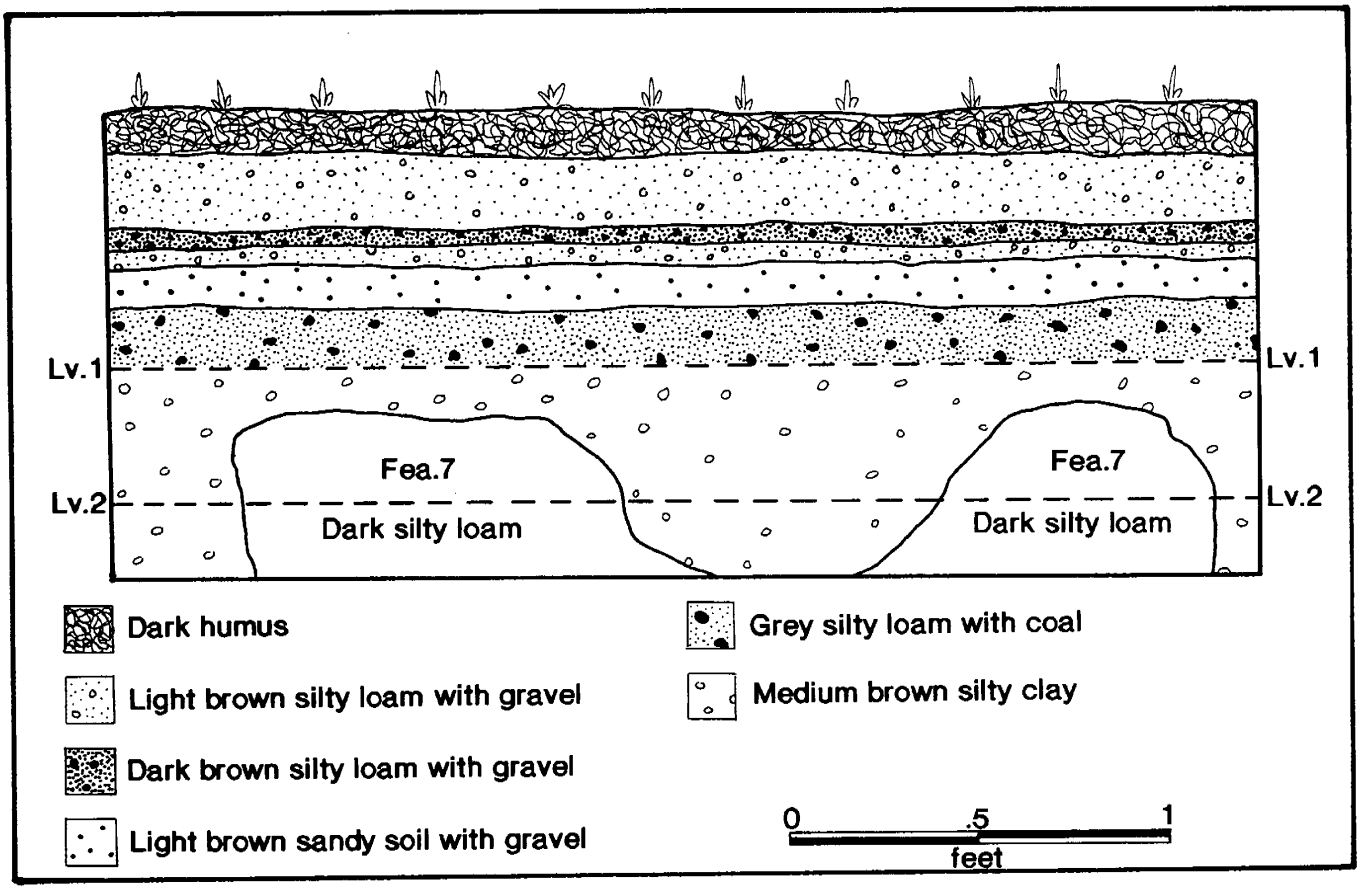
Feature 7 is a large trash deposit and associated yard scatter located approximately 20' off the southwest corner of the frame section (Figure 93). Feature 7 contained the greatest concentrations of domestically-related artifacts at the site although structurally-related artifacts were still more common and comprised the majority of artifacts recovered. Feature 7 was tested by Test Units S10E16 and S13E16 (Figure 93).

Feature 7 appears as an area of high artifact density in Figure 93. Unlike the other areas of medium to high artifact density identified at the site which were all found at ground surface, Feature 7 was overlain by 0.65' of brown silty loam and above that, gravel and coal ash road fill. The dark brown silty loam feature fill of Feature 7 was excavated to a depth of 1.2 feet below surface and artifacts were recovered from intact and undisturbed contexts. A profile of the north wall of Test Unit S13E16 showing Feature 7 and the overlying fill is shown in Figure 97.

Domestic artifacts recovered from Feature 7 consisted primarily of mid-to-late nineteenth century whiteware and redware fragments. No pearlwares or other earlier ceramics were

FIGURE 97

C. Kimmey Tenant Farm Site, Profile of Test Unit S13E16, North Wall, Showing Feature 7

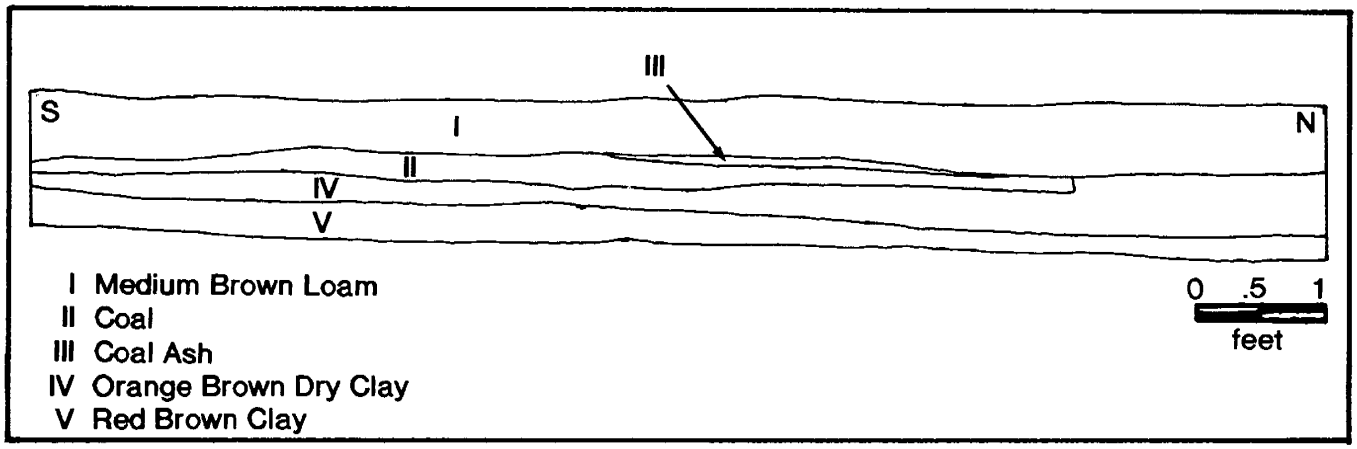


identified. Two otherwise non-diagnostic beef bones, one unidentified burnt bone fragment, a copper thimble and fragments of clear glass tablewares were also recovered from Feature 7. Numerous smaller fragments of bone and coal, coal ash, oyster shells, and unidentifed nail fragments were also recovered.

Test Trench N0E60-S12E60 was then excavated east of Feature 7 to identify additional intact buried artifact bearing strata. This test trench was located perpendicular to the frame section of the house in the middle of that section (Figure 93). The trench was excavated to a depth of 1.2 feet below ground surface. Nineteenth and twentieth century artifacts were recovered from

FIGURE 98

C. Kimmey Tenant Farm Site, Profile of Test Trench N0E60-S12E60, West Wall



all four strata. Evidence of a crushed coal and coal ash lane running parallel to the house was found at 0.5' feet below surface. The stratigraphy of Test Trench N0E60 - S12E60 showing the buried road bed (Level II) is shown in Figure 98. This road surface is part of the same lane located in Test Unit 15 and connected the house with the outbuildings located west of the house. This lane is partially visible in the 1948 aerial photograph of the Kimmey farm (Plate 10).

Area II consists of a large area of low artifact density in the plowed field west of the overgrown wooded area containing the Kimmey house and related outbuildings (Figure 88). This area is bisected by a farm lane in the 1948 aerial photograph and the low density of brick fragments and other historic artifacts found in the area appears to relate to simple yard scatter. A total of 10 3' X 3' test units were excavated in the area and no features were identified. Artifact density was consistently low; artifact density in Area II ranged from less than 2 to 48 artifacts per 3'

X 3' test unit. The test units with the highest number of artifacts were all located along the woodline that divides Area I and II.

Mid and late nineteenth century whitewares and redwares were the only ceramics types and the only diagnostic artifacts recovered from Area II. All of the artifacts recovered by archaeological testing were found in the plowzone. No evidence of any eighteenth or early nineteenth century occupation was identified in Area II.

A total of 5,673 historic artifacts were recovered during Phase II excavations at the C. Kimmey Tenant Farm Site. A summary of all the artifacts recovered from the site is given in Appendix II_. As has been noted, relatively few historic ceramics were found by Phase II testing--historic ceramics comprised only 8% of all artifacts recovered. Of the 451 total ceramic artifacts recovered, mid-to-late nineteenth century whitewares, ironstones, and yellowwares were the most common wares recovered and comprised 65% of all non-redwares. Whitewares and redwares constituted 46% and 32% respectively of all ceramics recovered. Diagnostic eighteenth and early nineteenth century ceramics such as creamwares, pearlwares, and tin-glazed wares constituted only 11% of all ceramics. The mean ceramic date of the C. Kimmey Site without redwares is 1852.5 although the small size of the ceramic assemblage makes any conclusions tentative.

Window glass, coal, nails, nail fragments and other structurally-related artifacts comprised 48% of all artifacts recovered. Cut and wire nails were the most common diagnostic

nails and nail fragments found. Wrought nails were uncommon and of all diagnostic nails, wrought nails comprised only 7%. Cut and wire nails comprised 42% and 51% respectively of all nails.

Clear, amber, and aqua bottle glass fragments and clear jar glass fragments comprised 12% of all artifacts found and 21% of all glass fragments including window glass. Bottle and jar glass fragments are concentrated in trash deposit and yard refuse areas located on the west side of the Kimmey house between the frame section and the extant outbuildings. A number of mid-nineteenth and twentieth century two and three piece molded beer and beverage bottles were recovered, particularly from Feature 6, the bottle dump and trash deposit identified in Test Units 9 and 11-14. Only four olive bottle glass fragments were found at the site. Other diagnostic artifacts recovered at the C. Kimmey Tenant Farm Site include two coins, pennies dated 1948 and 1950.

Conclusions and Recommendations

Archaeological testing identified two distinct areas. Area I consists of the core of the site and includes the extant Kimmey house, the primary locus of domestic activity at the site. Area I includes all of the extant standing structures at the site and all of the subsurface features identified by archaeological testing. All of the structures have been identified as nineteenth and twentieth century agricultural outbuildings.

A total of eight subsurface features were identified in Area I. Four of the features, Features 1-4 are related to the construction of the brick section of the house. Features 6 and 8 are nineteenth and twentieth century trash deposits and

associated yard scatters. Features 5 and 8 are the remains of a twentieth century cistern and ceramic pipe. Archaeological testing recovered historic artifacts from intact strata and identified a high potential for additional artifact-bearing deposits. No evidence of the eighteenth century occupation of the property indicated by archival research was identified by Phase II testing.

The nineteenth century component of the Kimmey Site is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion "D" -- that the site has yielded and is likely to yield data significant to history. The eighteenth century component of the site indicated by archival research was not located by Phase II testing. Recommended data recovery excavation for Area I would include complete excavation and screening of all areas accessible within and around the Kimmey house. Testing would also include hand excavation and screening of one 5' X 5' square for every 10' X 10' square away from the house and along all of the outbuildings and additional shovel tests and test units between the outbuildings to identify additional artifact concentrations and features. All features would be excavated. These recommended excavations would be directly comparable to the excavations carried out in the core of the Darrach Store Site (De Cunzo et al. n.d.), Temple Site (Hoseth et al. 1990), Williams Site (Catts and Custer 1990), and the Whitten Road Site (Shaffer et al. 1988).

Area II is a large surface scatter of brick fragments and a few nineteenth century historic artifacts. Phase II testing did not identify any features. Area II may contain features, but

the artifact yield is expected to be low. Recommended data recovery excavations in Area II would include mechanical stripping of the plowzone to expose any exposed features and excavation of all features. The level of effort of excavation of any portion, or all of, Area II is considerably less than Area I.

IZAT-DYER HOUSE SITE

The Izat-Dyer House Site (K-493, historic component of the Carey Farm Prehistoric Site, 7K-D-3) is located in a plowed field in the northwest corner of the Carey Farm. The prehistoric component of the Carey Farm Site will be discussed in a separate report. The Carey Farm is located approximately two miles south of Dover west of present Route 113 and north of present Route 10. The location of the site with respect to the proposed right-of-way is shown in Figure 99. The site is not within the limits of the proposed right-of-way, but all of the site will be affected by proposed construction if the Carey and adjacent Island Farms are taken as gravel pits as current construction plans specify.

Archival research has identified the site as the remains of a mid-nineteenth century owner- and tenant-occupied frame house. Phase II testing identified the limits of the site which appear in Figure 100. The limits of the Izat-Dyer Site were determined by shovel tests pits which were excavated at 20' intervals through the area of concentrated artifacts identified by the Phase I Survey and were continued in all directions around the site until artifact densities reached less than two artifacts per shovel test pit. Thus the limit of excavation corresponds to the limits of the site (Figure 100).