deposits. The level of effort of excavation of any portion, or all of, Area II would be less than Area I.

MANNEE-CAHOON HOUSE SITE

The Mannee-Cahoon House Site (K-6446, 7K-A-117) is located in a cultivated field one quarter mile south of Smyrna, Delaware near the intersection of White Hall Landing Road (Kent 12) and present Route 13 (Figure 17). The site is located east of Route 13 and is approximately 600 feet southeast of Belmont Hall (K-103), a National Register property. Archival research has identified the site as a tenant- and possibly owner-operated farm occupied during the third quarter of the eighteenth century.

The limits of the Mannee-Cahoon House Site (K-6446, 7K-A-117) are shown in Figure 18. The site limits identified by Phase II subsurface tests corresponded to the limits indicated by Phase I testing and archival research. The limits of the site were determined by shovel tests along a ten foot grid. The eastern limit of the site was also defined by pedestrians survey. Overall, the limits of the site correspond closely to the area of the site indicated by archival and deed research. Almost the entire site is within the proposed right-of-way and all of it will be adversely affected by proposed construction (Figure 18). Phase II testing determined the site to be potentially eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D--that the site has yielded, and is likely to yield, further information important in history. The history of the site and a discussion of the Phase I and Phase II surveys follows.

FIGURE 17

Location of the Mannee-Cahoon Site

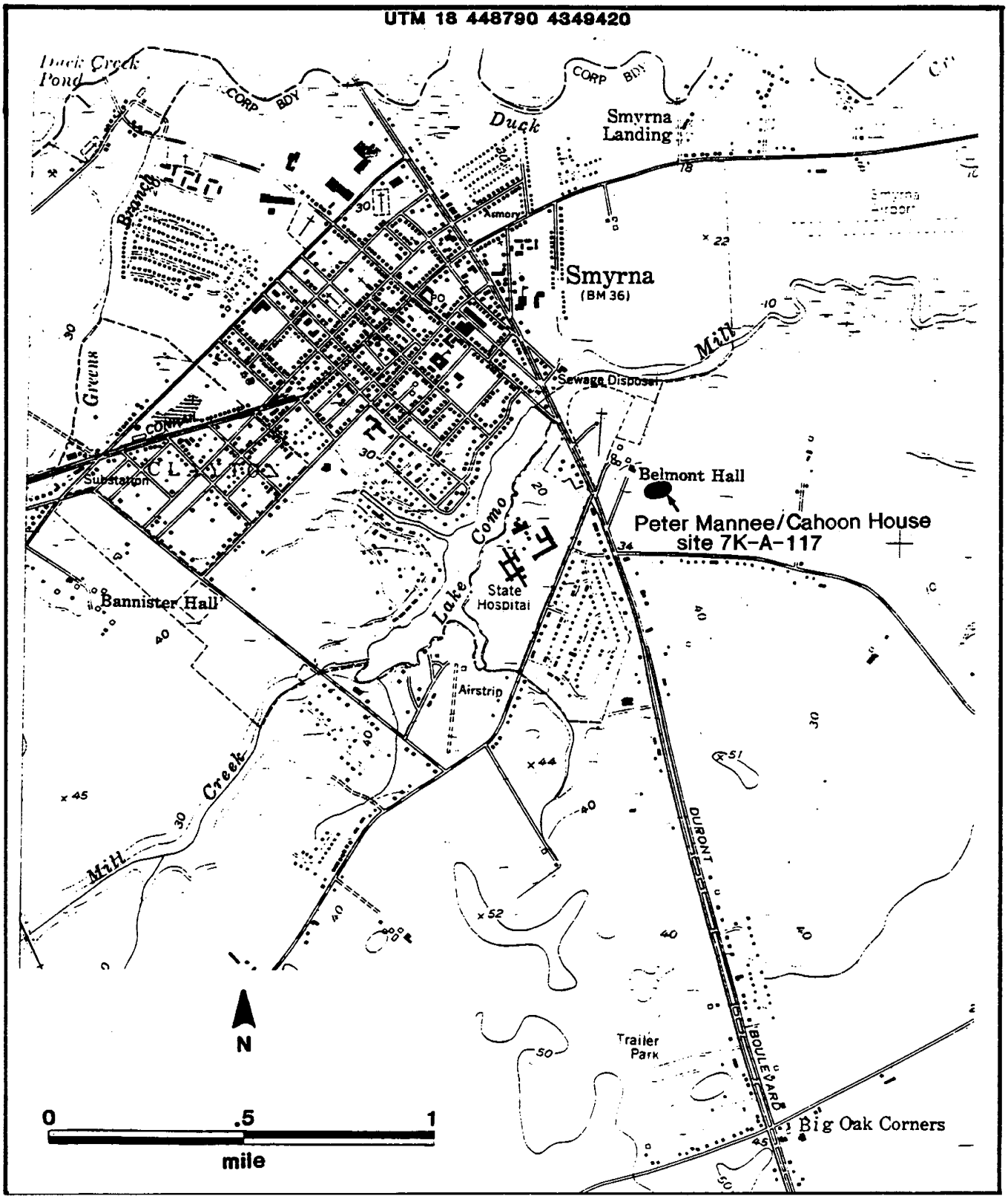
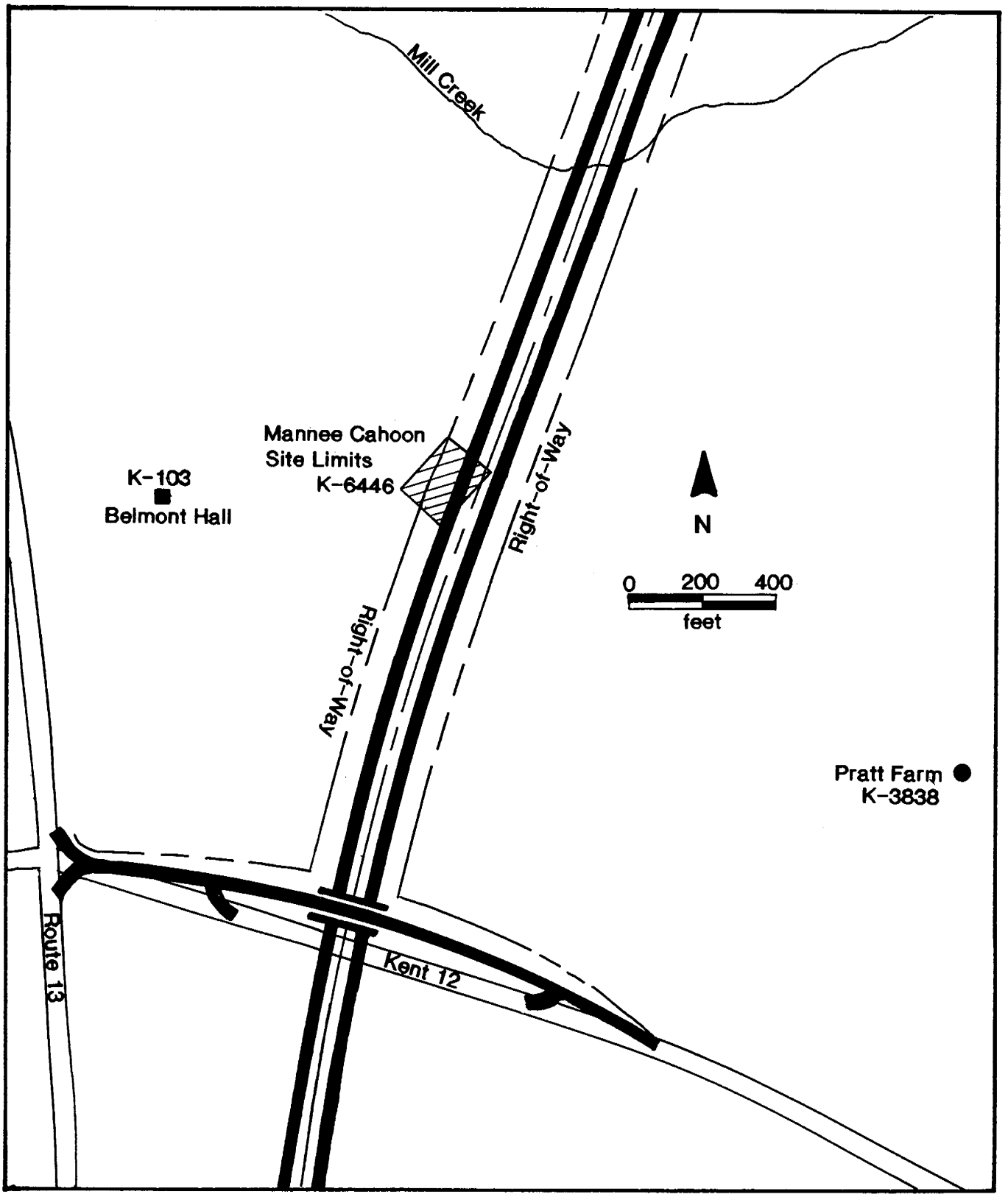


FIGURE 18

Mannee-Cahoon House Site, Site Limits



Site History

Archival research indicates that the Mannee-Cahoon site is the remains of a tenant- and probably owner- occupied farm occupied during the second quarter of the eighteenth century. The site appears on two historic maps: a 1770 road plat of the Smyrna to Whitehall Landing Road to the south and a 1823 Orphan's Court plat of the Belmont Hall property. The site does not appear as a structure on the 1823 map nor does it appear on any subsequent nineteenth century map such as Byles' (1859) or Beers' (1868) historic atlases.

The Mannee-Cahoon Site is presently located on a 30 1/2 acre parcel that includes Belmont Hall (K-103). Prior to 1801 when a seven acre parcel including the site was obtained by Thomas Collins, the one-time governor of Delaware who built nearby Belmont Hall, however, the site was part of 49 1/2 acre parcel owned by William Strickland Corbitt. A chain of title for the Mannee-Cahoon Site is given in Table 3.

William Strickland, William Strickland Corbitt's grandfather, patented the Mannee-Cahoon Site parcel from the proprietors of Pennsylvania in 1743. Strickland then received a warrant for the land and in 1745 had the parcel surveyed and a plat of the 223 acre parcel drawn (Figure 19). Strickland's grant was originally part of a larger 600 acre parcel granted to Henry Pearman in 1684 by William Penn. Pearman sold the 200 acre parcel to John Holland in 1686. Holland in turn sold the parcel to Andrew Love in 1691. Love, however, later died intestate and without heirs, and the land reverted back to the provincial government.

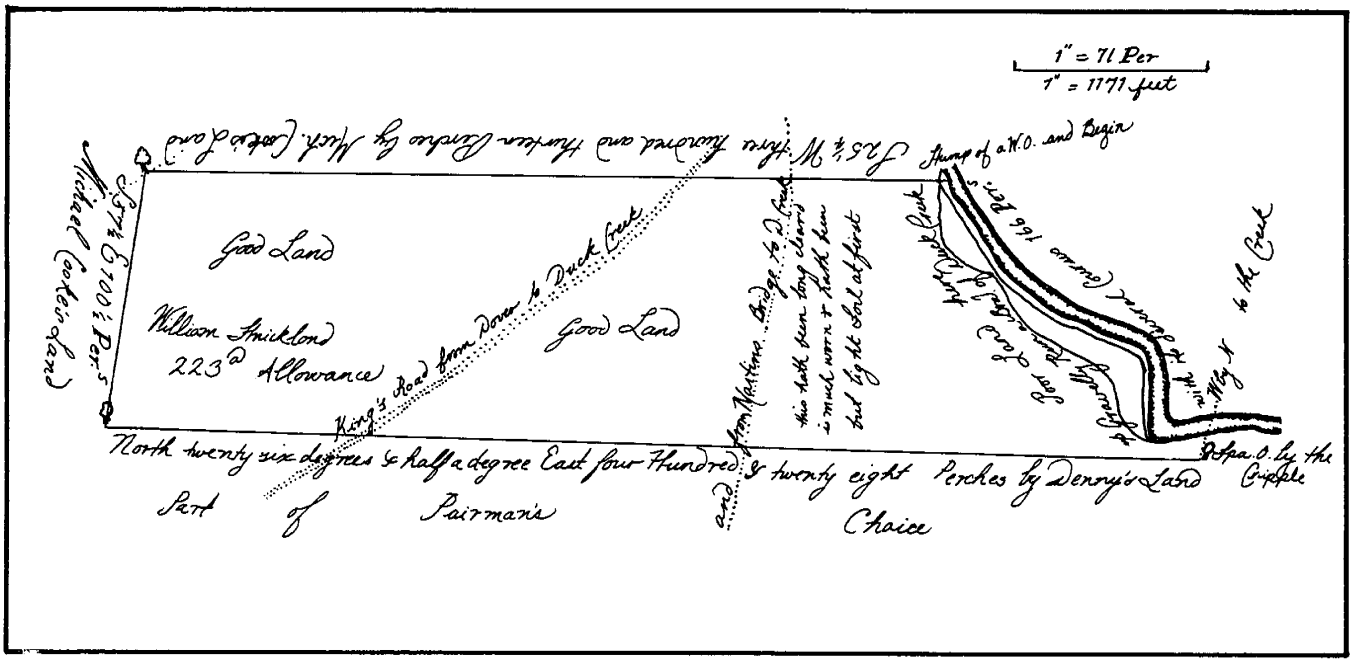
TABLE 3

TITLE CHAIN FOR THE MANNEE-CAHOON SITE (K-6446, 7K-A-117)

Transaction	Acres	Date	Reference
From Walter and Virginia Speakman to the State of Delaware	30 1/2	4/16/1987	K-43-62
From Caroline Speakman to Cummins E. S. Speakman	152	10/31/1916	Y-10-366
From Dr. William Collins to John Cloak	98 1/2	1/3/1827	Z-2-212
From William Collins to his son Dr. William Collins	98 1/2	3/29/1823	KC OCt. H-154
Robert and Sarah Beswick, et al., heirs of Mark Cahoon, decd. to William Collins		8/14/1801	G-2-95
Mark Cahoon to Elizabeth Elliot, Rachel Crozier, and Jane Cahoon	49 1/2	8/28/1776	KC Will L-194
Thomas Cahoon to Mark Cahoon at the death of mother Rachel and stepsister Rachel	49 1/2		KC Will L-72
Thomas Cahoon to wife Rachel [Strickland] Cahoon and stepdaughter Rachel Strickland	49 1/2	9/12/1768	KC Will L-72
William Strickland Corbitt to Thomas Cahoon	49 1/2	2/15/1764	Q-1-222
William Strickland to William Strickland Corbitt	49 1/2	11/19/1753	KC Will K-86
Province of Pennsylvania to William Strickland	223	11/16/1743	KC Warrant S-2-86
John Holland to Andrew Love	200	1691	
Henry Pearman to John Holland	200	1686	
William Penn to Henry Pearman	200	1684	

FIGURE 19

1745 Survey of the Land of William Strickland



When Strickland had the parcel surveyed in 1745, the land in the vicinity of the Mannee-Cahoon House Site was described as "hath been long clear'd [and] is much worn and hath been but light soil at first" (Figure 19). No structure is shown on the 1745 plat, but the description of the land as "long clear'd" and "much worn" indicates that the property was cultivated if not actually settled. That the 1745 survey does not show a structure on the property should not be interpreted as concrete evidence that no structures were on the property as land warrant surveys of the period typically do not show structures.

William Strickland occupied the 223 acre parcel until his death in 1753. It is likely that he was living at the Mannee-Cahoon Site by at least 1745, after Strickland successfully warranted the land and had it surveyed. Strickland, through his

1753 will, left his "Dwelling Plantation" to his wife, Rachel Strickland, during her lifetime or until she remarried. Upon her remarriage, the property was to be split between his Daughter Rachel Strickland and his two grandsons, William Strickland Corbitt and Isaac Corbitt. In addition to the land, Strickland left his wife two slaves, Andrew and Nan. These two slaves appear to have been married as Strickland made specific provision for Rachel to receive any children. These two slaves became part of Rachel's dower, but were to go to their daughter Mary Corbitt upon Rachel's death. A third slave, a man named Boston, is listed in an inventory of Strickland's goods taken in December, 1753.

William Strickland specifically excluded all of the "Hoggs in the Pens" from assessment as part of Rachel's dower. This rather unusual request suggests that Strickland owned a considerable number of swine. An inventory taken shortly after his death lists 15 hogs. These hogs, along with a small parcel of corn fodder, were valued at £20. These hogs were worth more than Strickland's seven cattle. Indeed, next to his slave Boston, Strickland's swine were the single most valuable item in his inventory.

William Strickland's land was divided among his heirs after his widow Rachel married a neighbor, Thomas Cahoon. William Strickland Corbitt, Strickland's grandson by his daughter Mary, inherited the Mannee-Cahoon Site as part of a 49 1/2 acre parcel. Rachel [Strickland] Cahoon retained guardianship of part of the property (91 1/2 acres) even after her remarriage because Rachel,

her daughter by Strickland, was still a minor. Isaac Corbitt, the third heir, received the remaining 82 acres of land.

William Strickland Corbitt sold the 49 1/2 acre parcel to Thomas Cahoon in February 1764. It is this Thomas Cahoon, who also married Strickland's widow, who owned the site in 1770 when the road plat of the Smyrna (then Duck Creek Town or Duck Creek Crossroads) and Whitehall Landing was made. If Cahoon was living south of the site across the road from Smyrna to Dover as shown in the 1770 road plat, as is probable, then the Mannee-Cahoon site may have been tenant-occupied as early as 1764.

By 1770, when the road plat is made, the site is clearly tenant-occupied. The tenant in that year was Peter Mannee. Little is known about Mannee as he does not appear in any known marriage, birth, or death records. Mannee, however, does appear as a relatively poor man in the Duck Creek Hundred tax assessments of 1773 and 1778. Mannee was assessed for property valued at £3, the lowest assessments recorded in both years. Moreover, Mannee never owned land in Delaware as he does not appear in any deed records.

Mannee appears to have been a tenant at the site as early as 1768 when he witnessed Thomas Cahoon's will. Cahoon left all of his land and personal possessions, including his "Houses and Tenements" to his wife Rachel [Strickland] Cahoon. Among his personal property were four slaves: a man, woman, and their two children. At the death of his wife and his stepdaughter Rachel, the land passed to Cahoon's nephew Mark Cahoon, the son of his brother William Cahoon. Shortly after Thomas Cahoon died in

1770, his stepdaughter Rachel married John Moore, Jr. and died shortly thereafter.

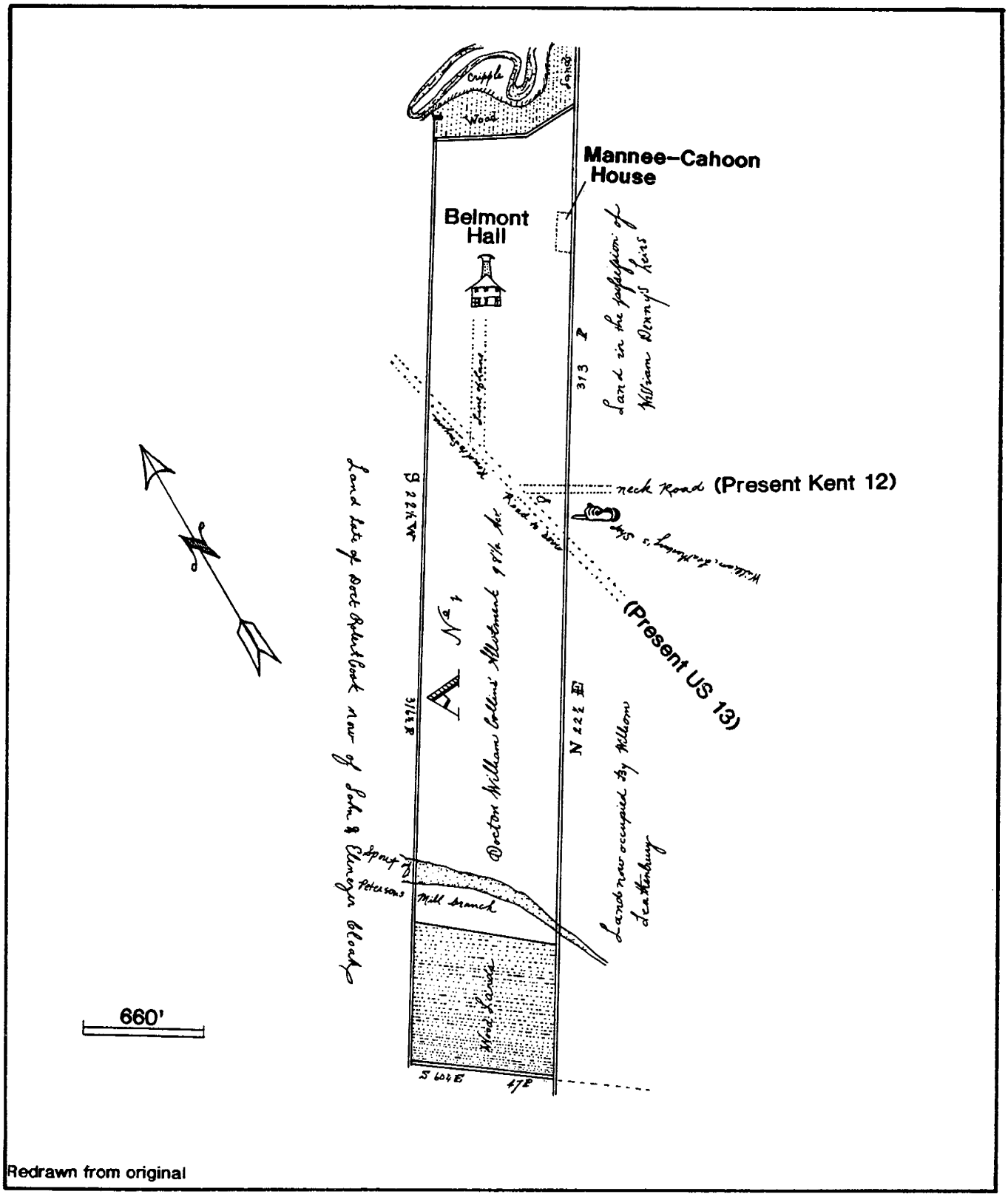
Tax records indicate that Mannee was living in Duck Creek Hundred as late as 1778. Whether or not he remained as a tenant at the Mannee-Cahoon site is unknown. Mark Cahoon, Thomas Cahoon's nephew, joined the Delaware Battalion in 1776 where he first served as an ensign. Before he left for the Battalion's Flying Camp near Perth Amboy, New Jersey, Mark willed all of his property to his sisters Elizabeth Elliot, Rachel Crozier, and Jane Cahoon. If Jane outlived Elizabeth, and Jane's young bastard daughter Sarah survived, then the land was to be split between Sarah and Rachel, Mark Cahoon's two youngest heirs.

Mark Cahoon died while serving in the Continental Army and his will was probated in August 1777. Between 1777 and 1801, when William Collins received a portion of Mark Cahoon's land containing the Mannee-Cahoon parcel, most of Mark Cahoon's original heirs had died. William Collins does not appear to have been related to the Cahoon's (KC Chancery Dockets A:171-188). By 1823, while the remaining portions of Mark Cahoon's land are being disputed in Chancery Court, a Orphan's Court plat of the land of William Collins made in late March clearly shows that Collins owned the land (Figure 20). It was this Orphan's Court plat that was used to locate the site, although no structure existed on the parcel by that time.

The Mannee-Cahoon Site remained part of the Belmont Hall parcel until today. No structure is shown on the site in the 1823 Orphan's Court plat of the Belmont property and it is likely that the Mannee-Cahoon house was destroyed during the last

FIGURE 20

1823 Orphan's Court Plat of the Lands of Thomas Collins, decd., Showing the Location of the Mannee-Cahoon House Site



Redrawn from original

quarter of the eighteenth century when Thomas Collins built Belmont Hall (Siders, et al. 1989: 3, 5). The tenant occupation of the Mannee-Cahoon Site appears to be related to its existence as a separate parcel from 1764 when Thomas Cahoon purchased the land from one of the heirs of William Strickland until the mid-1770s when the heirs of Mark Cahoon divided the property and ownership of the parcel remained disputed until 1823.

A possible earlier owner occupation by William Strickland is suggested by archival evidence, specifically a 1745 survey which describes the area of the site as "long clear'd" and "much worn" indicating that the parcel had been extensively cultivated, if not settled, by that date. This owner-occupation may have been as early as 1743, the year in which Strickland warranted the land. An even earlier occupation by Henry Pearman who originally warranted the land in 1684 is possible, as he owned the land as part of a larger 600 tract and is known to have resided in the area.

Phase I Survey Results

The Mannee-Cahoon Site was first located by archival research. A 1823 Orphan's court plat of the land of Thomas Collins, the owner of the nearby Belmont Hall, showed a 148' by 215' rectangular area (9 by 13 perches) along the east property line (Figure 20). This small area was interpreted as a possible family cemetery and Phase I testing began in December 1989. The 1823 property line on the Orphan's Court plat was reconstructed on the modern landscape and a pedestrian survey of the area of the possible cemetery was completed. The pedestrian survey found few historic artifacts and did not identify any areas of

concentrated historic artifacts. Ground surface visibility was very poor and additional testing was indicated.

Additional archival research identified the site on a 1770 road plat for the road from Smyrna to White Hall Landing. The site appears as "Peter Mannee's House on Cahoon's land." The site thus appears to be the remains of a tenant house occupied by Peter Mannee on the land of Thomas Cahoon, a wealthy local landowner living southwest of the site along the west side of the road from Smyrna to Dover. Thomas Cahoon's house is also shown on the 1770 road plat (Figure 21).

A backhoe was used to excavate six trenches through the plowzone to locate subsurface features. The trenches were 27" wide and placed on 6 foot centers (Figure 22). The trenches were dug along north-south axes so as to intersect any historic graves typically oriented east-west. Only the plowzone was removed; no subsoil was disturbed.

Backhoe testing did not locate any graves and no evidence of a historic cemetery was found. Approximately 50% of the 100' x 200' plot was sampled and only about 2,160 of 20,000 square feet of subsoil (10.8%) was actually viewed. This was evident by the two middens and six or eight postholes (mostly square) which were found by the backhoe stripping. Backhoe testing, however, did locate the remains of a mid-eighteenth century archaeological site.

Six intact historic features were identified. Each of the features identified--two middens and four postholes--were located in undisturbed subsoil. Moreover, each feature was associated

FIGURE 21

Detail of a 1770 Return of "Road to Whitehall Landing in Duck Creek Hundred" Showing the Mannee-Cahoon House and the John Denny House

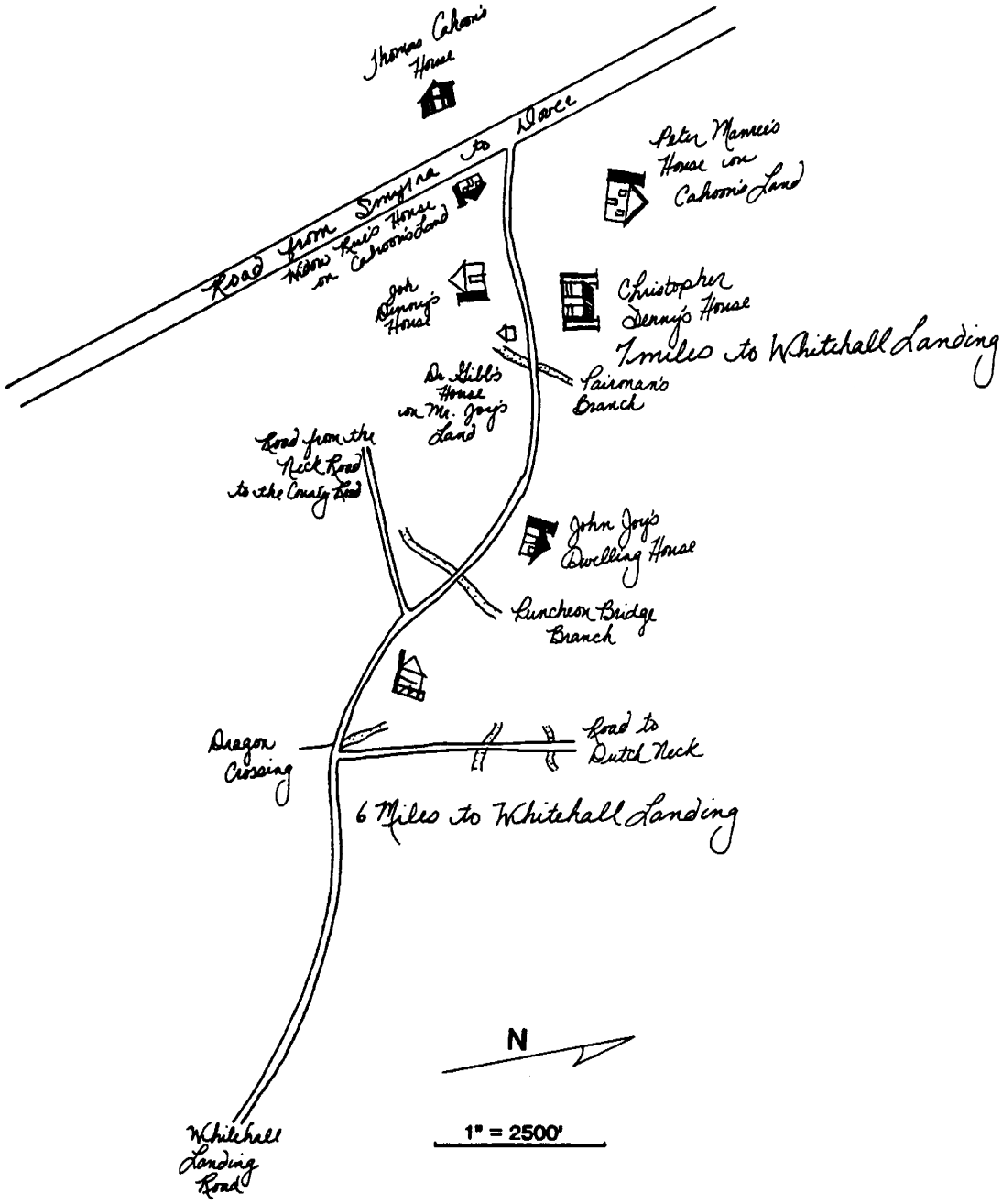


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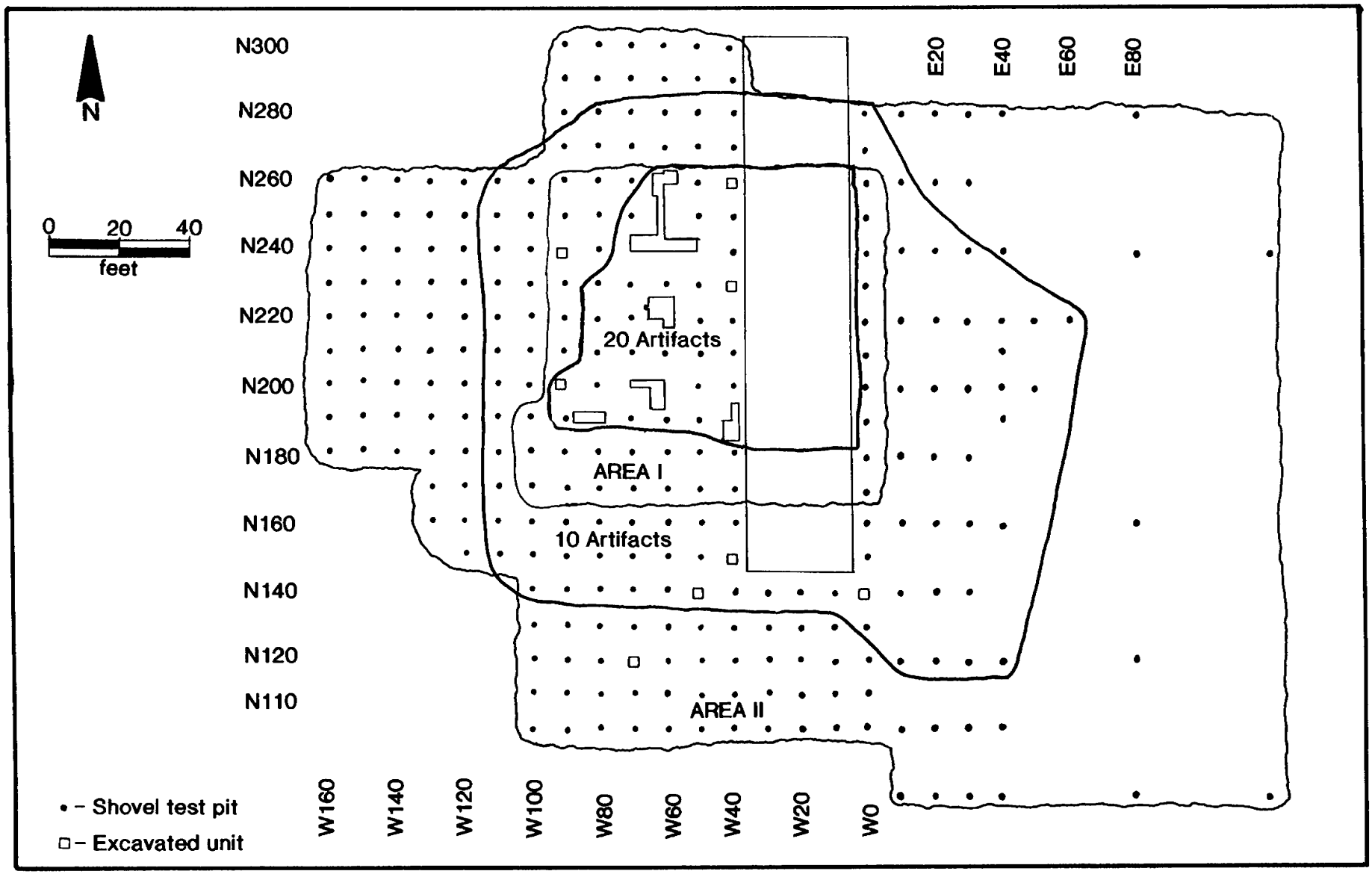
FIGURE 22

Mannee-Cahoon House Site, Location of Areas I and II; All Phase I and II Tests, and Total Artifact Density



with numerous historic artifacts recovered from both plowzone and feature contexts. The middens contained black, "greasy" soil and trailed slip redware, pipestem fragments, and a dog canine tooth. The surrounding subsoil was a bright yellow-brown gravelly loam and stood in sharp contrast to the highly organic cultural features.

Other historic artifacts recovered from the plowzone and the surface of the middens included shell, pipe stem fragments, and fragments of locally-produced, utilitarian redwares. Diagnostic eighteenth century artifacts including fragments of scratch-blue stonewares, creamwares, and olive bottle glass were recovered. No prehistoric artifacts were found. Architecturally-related artifacts recovered included wrought nails and a few small sherds of clear window glass. Based on these results, a Phase II survey was undertaken.

Phase II Survey Results

Phase II testing was undertaken between January and February 1990. The goal of Phase II testing was to locate any additional intact historic features including architectural remains and artifact concentrations. Another goal of Phase II testing was to determine the eligibility of the site for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

Phase II testing identified two distinct areas of the site on the basis of artifact concentrations (Figure 22). Historic features were identified in both areas, but were significantly more numerous in Area I, which represents the core of the site and the primary locus of domestic activity. Area I was defined by a concentration of historic features and high artifact

density. Artifact density in Area I ranged from 20 to 80 artifacts per shovel test pit.

Area II was defined by an artifact density of less than 20 artifacts per shovel test pit. Artifact density in Area II ranged from less than two artifacts per shovel test to 17 artifacts. Artifact densities declined sharply away from Area I. Shovel test pits were excavated in all directions away from Area I (except east) in Area II until artifact density dropped to less than two artifacts per shovel test. Thus the limit of Phase II shovel testing corresponds to the limits of the site (Figure 18).

Phase II testing consisted of a total of 352 shovel test pits and 63 3' x 3' test units excavated along a grid established during the Phase I survey (Figure 22). The grid was established over the area of the site as indicated by Phase I testing and the 1823 Orphan's Court map. The shovel test pits were placed at 10 foot intervals. A total of 16 undisturbed historic features were identified and historic artifacts including salt glazed stoneware, brick, olive bottle glass, clear glass, and an abundance of animal bone were recovered. Based on feature locations or artifact concentrations, test units (3' x 3') were then excavated to locate any additional intact subsurface features or architectural remains.

Intact historic features were identified in most of the 63 test units excavated. A total of 61 additional historic features were identified. Contiguous units that did not establish feature edges were sometimes trenched with the trenches laid out utilizing the existing grid (Figure 22). Only the plowzone was

removed in these trenches and all excavated soils were screened. Site dimensions were established using data derived from the shovel test pit and test unit plowzone sampling scheme, which in turn allowed the creation of artifact density distribution maps of the site. The site is roughly rectangular and follows the boundaries indicated by the 1823 Orphan's Court plat (Figure 20).

A total of 77 late eighteenth century historic features were identified by Phase I and II operations at the site. The location of these features in relation to Areas I and II is shown in Figure 23. A description of each feature and its possible cultural association is given in Table 4. The features identified included trash middens, storage pits, and fence post holes. No clear evidence of a large domestic structure was identified although a concentration of brick fragments and historic ceramics was noted near N240W70 in Area I. One feature, however, Feature 9, was tentatively identified as the shallow cellar pit of a small (roughly eight foot square) outbuilding. Feature 9 is located in Area I in Test Unit N200W90 (Figure 23).

Numerous large organic stains with abundant redware, animal bone, shell, glass, brick, and nails were tentatively identified as trash middens. The floor plan of one such trash midden or storage pits, Feature 1, is shown in Figure 24. Feature 1 is located in Test Units N220W60-N226W66. Associated with Feature 1 was Feature 6, a smaller trash feature containing a large posthole and mold.

Similar features were distributed throughout Area I and many were partially exposed by backhoe testing. Features related to yard activity areas along the periphery of Area I and within Area

FIGURE 23

Mannee-Cahoon House Site, Location of Features 1-77

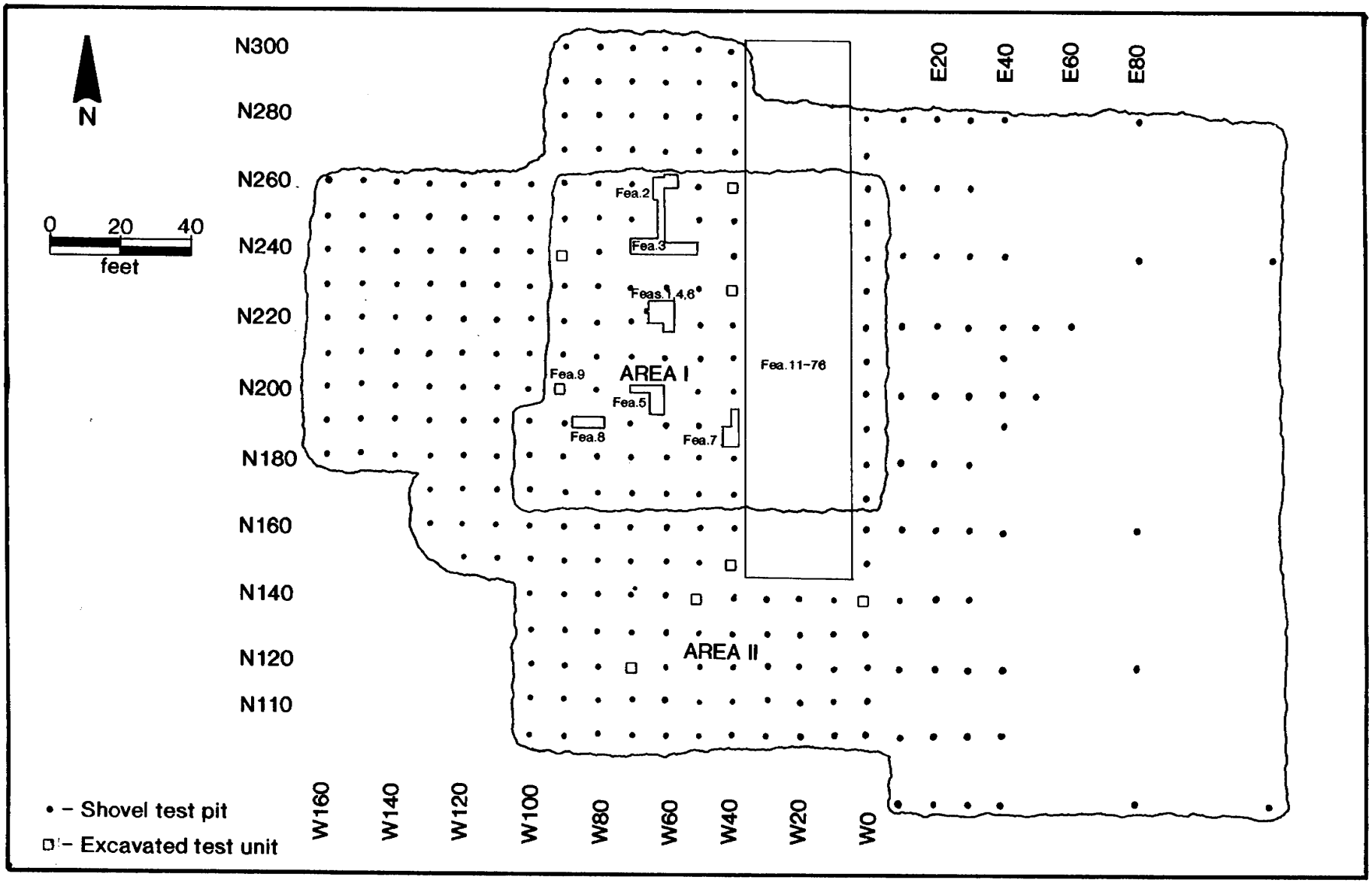


TABLE 4

DESCRIPTION OF FEATURES 1-77 IDENTIFIED BY PHASE I AND II TESTING, MANNEE-CAHOON HOUSE SITE (K-6446, 7K-A-117)

Fea.	T. U.	Description	Excavation	Possible Cultural Association
1	N220W60	dark brown (10-YR 3/3) organic stain with charcoal flecks	partial	trash midden
2	N260W60	dark brown organic stain with charcoal	partial	trash midden
3	N240W60	dark brown organic stain with charcoal flecks	partial	trash midden
4	N217W60	round dark yellow brown (10 YR 4/4) clayey sand stain with numerous brick fragments charcoal flecks	partial	trash midden
5	N200W60	yellow brown (10 YR 4/2) clayey sand stain with charcoal and brick smears and occasional oyster shell fragments	partial	unknown
6	N224W63	brown posthole and darker brown postmold stain	partial	postmold and hole intruding into Fea. 1
7	N190W40	dark grey-brown clayey sand stain with numerous large charcoal and brick fragments	partial	trash midden?
8	N190W90	dark grey-brown (10 YR 3/2) sandy clay stain with occasional brick and charcoal fragments	partial	unknown
9	N200W90	dark brown (10 YR 4/3) sandy clay stain with numerous shell, brick, and charcoal fragments	partial	cellar hole?

TABLE 4 (cont.)

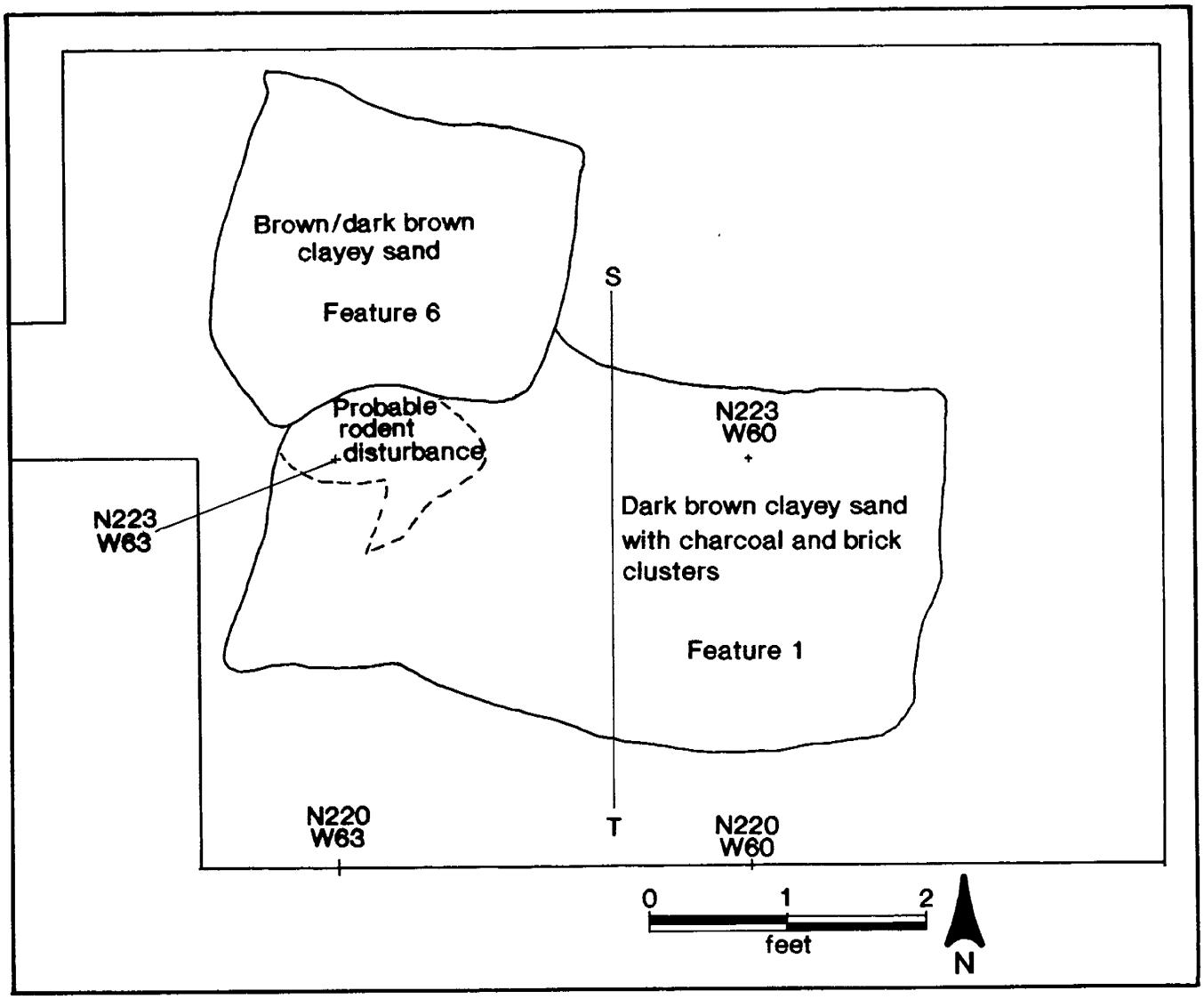
Fea.	T. U.	Description	Excavation	Possible Cultural Association
10	N140W0	dark brown (10 YR 4/3) sandy clay stain with numerous large charcoal fragments	partial	tree?
11-68	Backhoe trenches	dark brown (10 YR 4/3) to dark grey-brown (10 YR 3/2) sandy clay organic stain	unexcav.	unknown
69	N230W40	circular dark brown postmold and hole stain	unexcav.	postmold and hole
70	N230W40	circular dark brown postmold and hole stain	unexcav.	postmold and hole
71	N150W40	circular dark brown postmold and hole stain	unexcav.	postmold and hole
72	N150W40	dark brown, irregular organic stain	unexcav.	root disturbance
73	N200W63	circular dark brown postmold and hole stain	unexcav.	postmold and hole
74	N190W36	dark brown (10 YR 4/3) organic stain	unexcav.	unknown
75	N190W28	dark brown (10 YR 4/3) organic stain	unexcav.	unknown
76	Backhoe trenches	dark brown (10 YR 4/3)	unexcav.	unknown

Key:

unexcav. = unexcavated

FIGURE 24

Mannee-Cahoon House Site, Floor Plan of Features 1 and 6 in Test Unit N220W60 - N226W66



II were also identified. Intact subsurface food storage features containing diagnostic mid-eighteenth century scratch blue stoneware, polychrome delft, and hand-painted English porcelain were located. Faunal remains including sheep, swine, muskrat, and fish bones were recovered. A minimum of 35 fence posts and structural posts were located. One fence line of 11 postholes was identified along the southernmost property line and

correspond to the boundary of the site shown on the 1823 Orphan's Court plat (Figure 20).

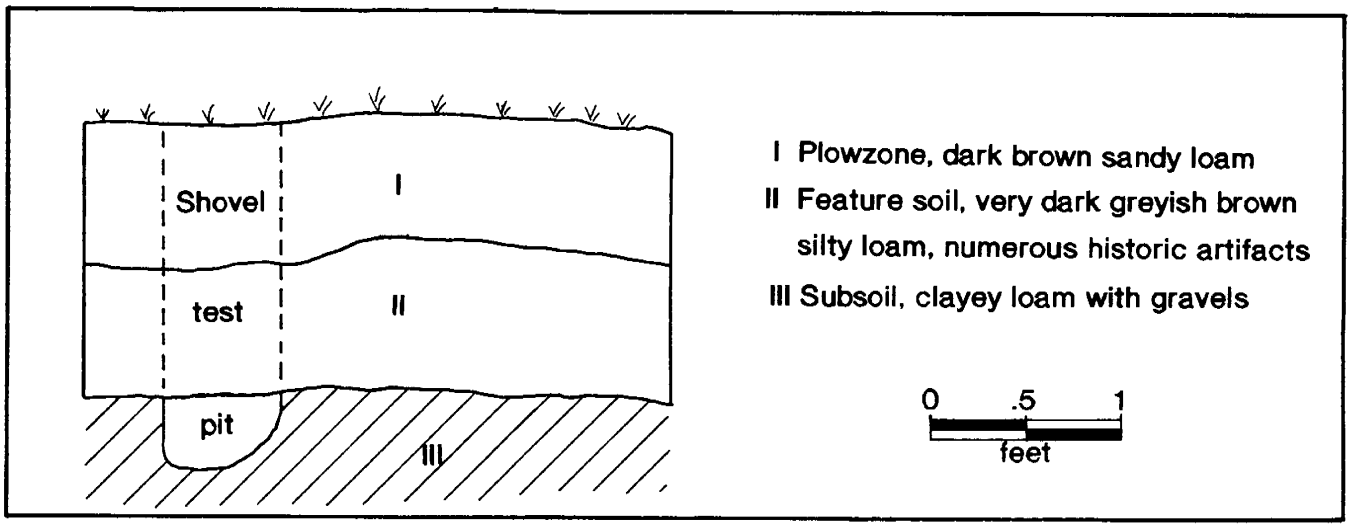
Features 1-10, all of which were located in Area I, were partially excavated to determine if intact artifact deposits extended into the intact subsoil contexts. At least two arbitrary 0.4' levels were removed. All of the features were defined by large, dark brown (10YR 4/3) organic stains surrounded by light to medium yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) to reddish brown (5YR 4/6) gravelly clay subsoil. The amount of deflation evident in the extremely gravelly subsoil at the site is probably related to the erosional processes noted as early as the 1740s in the 1745 description of the land as "much worn...and of but light soil" (KC Warrants and Surveys S-8, 51a).

Upon excavation, the feature soils encountered in Features 1-10 were found to be remarkably similar. Each feature contained a clearly discernible feature fill of highly organic, dark brown silty loam. Numerous charcoal flecks were typical of the feature fill. The profile of Feature 9 in Test Unit N200W90 shown in Figure 25 is typical of the features excavated during Phase II testing.

Only one historic feature, a fence postmold, was identified in Area II. Area II contained no significant concentrations of historic artifacts. No artifacts were recovered from the postmold, Feature 77 (Table 4). Feature 77 was located in Test Unit N225E70. Ten additional 3' X 3' test units were excavated in the vicinity of Test Unit N225E70, but no other post-related or any other historic features were located. As no diagnostic

FIGURE 25

Mannee-Cahoon House Site, Profile of Feature 9 in Test Unit N200W90



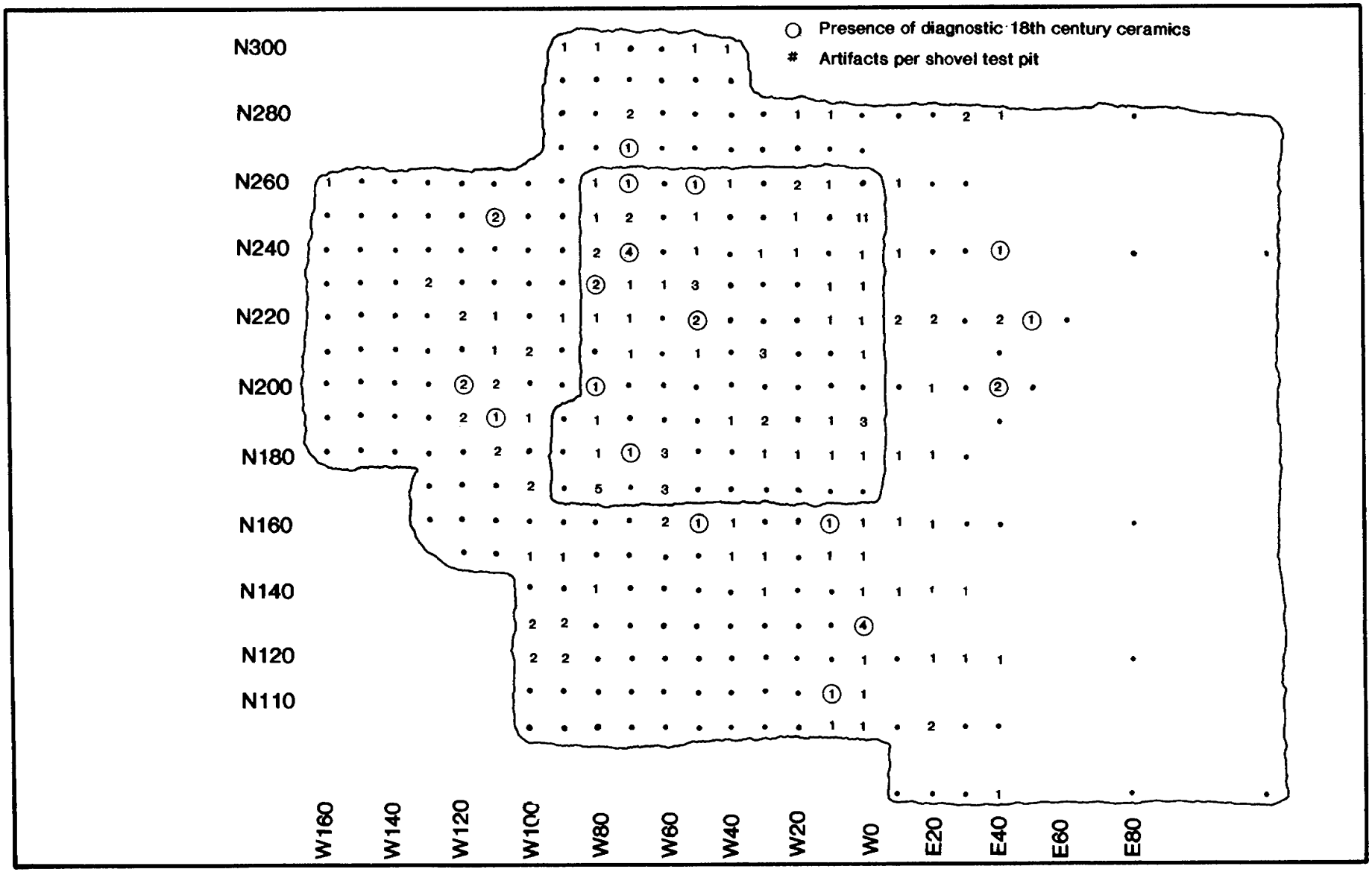
artifacts were recovered from Feature 77, it is not known whether that postmold relates to a fenceline from the eighteenth century occupation of the Mannee-Cahoon or to a later nineteenth or even twentieth century occupation of one of the large farms in the area.

A total of 2,959 historic artifacts were recovered from Phase I and II excavations at the Mannee-Cahoon Site (Appendix II). The majority of artifacts (90%) recovered were domestically-related ceramics, faunal remains, and bottle glass. Ceramics accounted for 39% (N=1,100) of all artifacts recovered. Faunal remains comprised and additional 39% (N= 1,086) of all artifacts. In total, domestically-related artifacts (ceramics, faunal remains, bottle glass, and pipe fragments) comprised 90% of all artifacts recovered.

The most common domestic artifacts (N=2,497) were ceramics (44%) and faunal remains (41%). The distribution of historic ceramics in all Phase II shovel tests is shown in Figure 26.

FIGURE 26

Mannee-Cahoon House Site, Distribution of Historic Ceramics



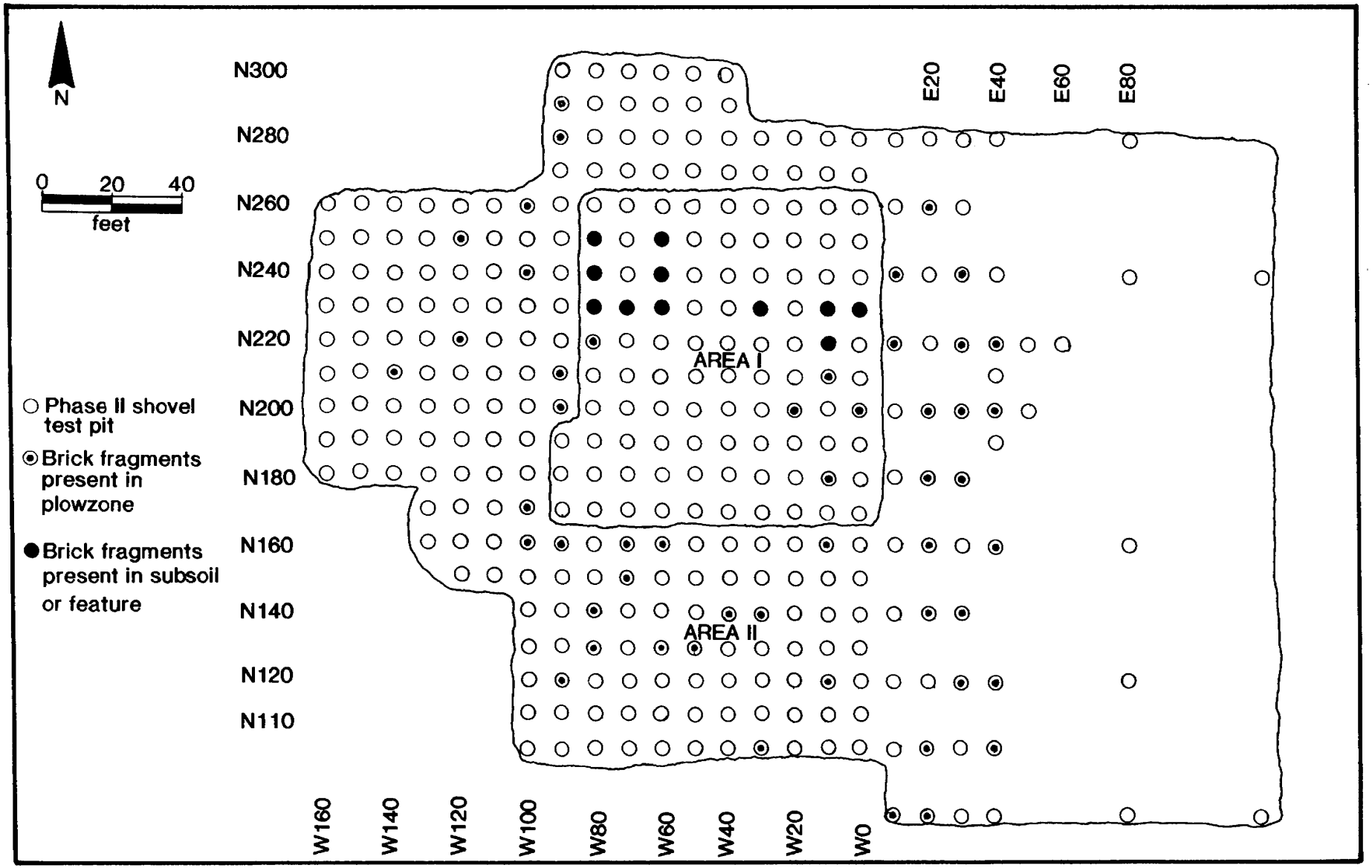
Area I, as the core of the site and the area of greatest domestic activity, contained the greatest densities of historic ceramics. Diagnostic eighteenth century ceramics, including white salt-glazed stonewares, Buckley ware, Whieldon and Staffordshire wares, and tin-glazed earthenwares were distributed throughout the site although one concentration near N240W70 in Area I was identified. This concentration of historic ceramics, all of which came from the plowzone, corresponds to a high density of brick fragments recovered from subsoil and feature (rather than plowzone) contexts (Figure 27). The convergence of these two concentrations is significant and indicates the location of a domestic structure.

A total of 378 diagnostic faunal remains were recovered during Phase I and II testing. Of this total, 47 faunal artifacts (12%) were bird bones which could not be identified as either wild or domestic bird remains. The relative percentages of wild versus domestic animal remains, however, can be identified for the remaining 331 diagnostic faunal remains. Domestic animals, primarily pigs and cows, comprised 63% of the diagnostic faunal sample. Wild animals, primarily fish and turtle, comprised 37% of all diagnostic remains. Muskrats, opossums, and squirrels were also represented in the faunal sample. These relative percentages were computed by the number of faunal remains; minimum individual by species was not computed. Few faunal remains were found outside of the core of the site in Area I.

Architecturally-related artifacts comprised only 10% of the entire assemblage, although nearly 17 kilograms of brick

FIGURE 27

Mannee-Cahoon House Site, Distribution of Brick Fragments



fragments were found in both plowzone and subsoil contexts. Of the relatively few nails recovered (N=125), most (87%) were cut nails. The remaining 13% of all diagnostic nails and nail fragments were wrought nails.

The mean ceramic date of all non-redware ceramics (N=432) at the Mannee-Cahoon Site is 1773.2. Most of the ceramics were recovered from plowzone contexts. This date is consistent with the mid-eighteenth century occupation of the site indicated by archival research. The small size of the sample, especially considering the predominance of redwares (N=655), however, should temper any interpretation of the mean ceramic date. English white salt-glazed stonewares (1774-1775; MCD 1759.5) and scratch-blue stonewares (1740-1775; MCD 1757.5) were the two most common diagnostic mid-eighteenth century ceramics recovered. Creamwares and pearlwares, typical late eighteenth and early nineteenth century ceramics, constituted less than 9% of all non-redware ceramics at the site. These later artifacts are probably related with field and yard scatter associated with the later occupation of nearby Belmont Hall.

The mean occupation date indicated by the 85 kaolin pipe fragments is, according to the Harrington-Binford scale is 1752.0. This date is consistent with the known occupation of the site, although the small size of the sample precludes a more meaningful date.

Conclusions and Recommendations

Archival research has identified the Mannee-Cahoon House Site as a owner- and tenant-occupied site occupied during the second quarter of the eighteenth century. Phase I and II testing

of the site indicated that although the site had been repeatedly plowed, artifact deposits and subsurface features in good context were still present. Diagnostic artifacts dating from the second and third quarters of the eighteenth century including Staffordshire earthenwares and scratch-blue stonewares were recovered. Very few creamwares and pearlwares indicating a later eighteenth century or early nineteenth century occupation were recovered. Phase II testing indicates that other subsurface features remain intact within the boundaries of the site. Diagnostic artifacts, including ceramics and large amounts of animal bones, indicate a domestic occupation consistent with documentary evidence.

Two distinct areas of the site were identified by Phase II testing. Area I consists of the core of the site and is the primary locus of domestic activity. Almost all (90%) of the 76 historic features identified at the site were located in Area I. Features identified at the site include fence post holes and moles, trash middens, and small, outbuilding cellar holes. No large postholes, portions of intact foundation, or other obviously structural features were identified although a concentration of brick and historic ceramics suggestive of a domestic structure was identified in Area I near N240W70.

Area II consists of a large area of medium to low artifact density. A total of eight historic features were identified in this area by Phase II testing. This area, however, has the potential for intact artifact-bearing deposits, particularly refuse pits, yard scatter deposits, and the remains of ancillary outbuildings.