

Appendix E

APPROVED SCOPE OF WORK

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA RECOVERY PLAN
FOR TWO SITES ON
HENDERSON ROAD/OLD COACH ROAD, NEW CASTLE COUNTY,
DELAWARE:
WARD/LITTLE FARMSTEAD SITE [7NC-D-203]
WOODWARD/TRUMP/BROADBENT/TAYLOR TEXTILE MILL AND
RACEWAY SITE [7NC-D-202]
AND EVALUATIONS OF THE PHILLIPS/MITCHELL BLACKSMITH
SHOP SITE, AND TERRACE 500 FEET WEST OF THE WARD/LITTLE
SITE

DELAWARE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

(Revised) April 27, 1998

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A. Background

This data recovery plan is designed to enable a Determination of No Adverse Effect to be made in respect of two archaeological sites on the south side of Henderson Road/Old Coach road in New Castle County Delaware. These two sites, the Ward/Little Farmstead Site [7NC-D-203] and the Woodward/Trump/Broadbent/Taylor Textile Mill and Raceway Site [7NC-D-202] were assessed as eligible for the National Register of Historic Places in a summary letter report prepared by Hunter Research in December 1996. A request for a research design for data recovery, determination of eligibility statements, and cost estimate was issued by the Delaware Department of Transportation on January 6th 1997.

Both sites will be partially affected by highway improvements which will probably destroy the archaeological evidence within the construction areas. Archaeological excavation will be restricted to the construction limits, although some survey work and recording of standing ruins may take place outside the area of effect at the Ward/Little Farmstead in order to address particular research issues.

Phase I and Phase II archaeological investigations and associated background research were undertaken on four sites in the project area in 1995-96. Of these, one (the Taylor Skelly House Site) was considered to be ineligible, and no determination was offered for the second, a Wheelwright shop site, since the archaeological evidence was inconclusive. There appeared however to be limited integrity in this part of the project area. The presence of other resources in the vicinity raised the possibility that the area might be considered as a historic district, but it was felt that the historical and spatial unity of the site was insufficient to sustain such a designation. These resources are outside the present project area.

The Ward/little Farmstead Site [7NC-D-203] was developed in the 1814-22 period and appears to have been a tenant farm until 1851, reducing in size from 85 acres to 25 acres in this time. A log house was present on the property by 1822, and a frame house is recorded in 1862. From 1868 until 1908 the farm was owned by William F Little. In 1888 the farm increased in size to 57 acres and a new house was built by Little on the new acreage to the south. The farm was evidently still viable into the 1920's, but between then and 1981 became abandoned.

The phase I and II testing concentrated on the outbuildings, the barn area to the west and the stone spring house to the east. The former area showed evidence for changes in the farm layout and for cut and fill episodes. A large quantity of historic artifacts were recovered.

The Woodward/Trump/Broadbent/Taylor Textile Mill and Raceway Site [7NC-D-202] appears to have been built in the 1815-1819 period as a cotton factory. After 1843 it is recorded as a carpet factory, and is shown on the 1868 Beers map as a woolen mill. It appears to have ceased to function by 1870. Phase I and II machine-assisted testing established the east-west dimension of the main mill building (65 feet), and located a complex series of raceway and probable water-power related features to the east. These suggested more than one phase of water-control arrangements at the site.

Proposals are also included for Phase I/II investigations of two other potential resources, a blacksmith shop site and a terrace landform.

B. Research Goals

The research objectives for the data recovery program are set within the general historic context structure for Delaware refined by De Cunzo and Catts (1990), expressed in Table 1.

Ward/Little Farmstead Site [7NC-D-203]

The Ward/Little Farmstead is seen to have the potential to contribute to the Domestic Economy, Manufacturing and Trade, and Landscape Research Domains in each of the chronological periods during which it was occupied. No contribution is seen in the Social Group Identity, Behavior and Interaction domain for either this or the mill site. Pertinent historic themes within the research domains are Agriculture and Settlement Patterns and Demographic Change.

The archaeological study of 19th-century agricultural sites is the subject of an ongoing methodological debate throughout the mid-Atlantic region and beyond. The literature on the topic is now prodigious (see Burrow 1996 for a partial review). In Delaware, a general framework was established by De Cunzo and Catts (1990), with detailed historic context development for Sussex (De Cunzo and Garcia 1993) and New Castle and Kent Counties (De Cunzo 1992). The objective of the research-driven data recovery at the Ward/Little Farm will be to contribute to the broader understanding of 19th century agriculture in New Castle County.

The site possesses characteristics which suggest that some approaches may be particularly productive of new, more widely applicable data and insights. Within the 1770-1830 time frame, the farm is a late arrival on the scene, being developed in the second decade of the 19th century as a small tenant farm at a time of some agricultural decline in the region. The farm size, commencing at 85 acres and declining to 25 by 1850, is small in this area, where farms average over 200 acres in size.

This immediately suggests that one emphasis of the research program should be to establish how atypical or typical the Ward/Little tenant farm is in the New Castle County Piedmont in terms of size, location, and soil type and productivity. If it is found to be atypical can this be explained in terms of the landownership patterns and strategies of Jeremiah Springer? Does the establishment of the mill complex to the east at approximately the same time provide a context for the development of the farm?

In the 1830-1880± (**Industrialization and Early Urbanization**) period the site becomes an owner-occupied farm (from 1851) and the log house was probably replaced by a frame building. In this period one may expect to see the influence of the reform farming movement on the farm complex, of which the rebuilding of the house may be a manifestation. Does the archaeologically-observed landscaping of the farmstead date to this period or later? Are there changes in foodways and material culture which reflect a change in social and economic status of the farm? Is there any evidence for an increased emphasis on dairying, as might be predicted in this period for the area?

The trends established in the previous period would be expected to continue into the 1880-1940+ period, with farms in this area surviving through capital-intensive dairying and feeder cattle production. These small Piedmont northern tier farms show a pattern of dairying specialization, small size, high density and high investment in machinery. Many of them, including Ward/Little, failed during the middle decades of the 20th century. The final date of abandonment of the Ward/Little Site is not known.

Overall, the Ward/Little Site can be viewed as a case study of a marginal northern tier Piedmont farm which survived for over 100 years. It can be compared with other archaeologically and historically researched farmstead sites in the area to produce a synthesis which will bring out contrasts and similarities among the sites. New Castle County sites which will be used in this comparison include the William Hawthorn Farm (Christiana), The Ferguson/Weber Homestead (Ogletown), Temple Farm Tenancy (Ogletown), Williams Site (Glasgow), and the Cazier Tenancy (Pencader).

Woodward/Trump/Broadbent/Taylor Textile Mill And Raceway Site [7NC-D-202]

On the basis of Phase I and II archaeological field investigations, the Woodward/Trump/Broadbent/Taylor Textile Mill and Raceway Site is significant on the state and local level under National Register Criterion D for its ability to yield important information concerning local industry and engineering technology from the second decade of the 19th century to about 1870. Specifically, it has the potential to contribute to a number of specific historic themes in the Domestic Economy, Manufacturing and Trade, and Landscape Research Domains as defined by the Management Plan for Delaware's Historical Archaeological Resources (De

Cunzo and Catts 1990).

This mill site should be seen in the context of the textile milling and waterpower history of the Delaware Piedmont and Upper Peninsula, and, more broadly, of the eastern seaboard of the U.S., from the early Federal period to the Civil War. In Delaware, textile milling was significantly localized in the Piedmont area in the period of significance defined here. The drainages which flow through the Piedmont and Upper Peninsula to converge on Wilmington were the focus of this development. Pike Creek, on which the site lies, is a tributary (together with Mill Creek to the east) of White Clay Creek, which in turn flows into the Christiana River. The Brandywine River, which also has a significant concentration of mill sites, flows down from the north. Two woolen manufactories were present in the Wilmington area in 1815, shortly before the establishment of the site. By 1849 there were 14 cotton or woolen mills on these drainages in New Castle County (De Cunzo and Catts 1990).

Study of mill sites has accelerated in the region in recent years. In 1990 only five mill sites (of all types) were recorded as historic archaeological resources in the whole of Delaware by the Bureau of Historic Preservation (De Cunzo and Catts 1990: Appendix I). A management study of the White Clay Creek Mills was completed in 1989 (Bruff 1989), viewing mills as a regional and interlinked phenomenon. A detailed engineering study of the Dayett Mill on the Christiana River (Demars and Richards 1980) is a valuable examination of technological aspects of mills in the region. Mills forming part of the DuPont properties on Wilson's Run have been examined by Heite (1992). Further south, an archaeological study of the Bennett-Thomas fulling and grist mill on Scott's Run immediately south of the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal was completed in 1995 (Doms et al. 1995). Other recent studies include Greenbank Mill and the Cabbage Pond Mill Site in Sussex County. Research materials at the Hagley Museum will provide other comparative material.

These studies set the Woodward/Trump/Broadbent/Taylor Textile Mill and Raceway Site in context as an example of a modest rural textile operation in operation for about 50 years, during which time it may have changed its product on more than one occasion (textiles, carpets and wool are mentioned in the documents). The Delaware historical archaeological management plan (De Cunzo and Catts 1990) identifies a number of issues which can be addressed through the archaeological study of mill sites. These include the effect of the mill technology on the immediate settlement pattern and landscape, the material circumstances of the workers at the mills, and the interaction between changing technology and economies of scale as larger more efficient mills were built.

The Woodward/Trump/Broadbent/Taylor Textile Mill and Raceway Site is significant in that it is an archaeologically well-preserved rural textile mill of the c.1815-1870 period in the Delaware Piedmont. A number of mills have been previously studied in this area, providing comparative data and research directions which can be expanded upon through the more detailed archaeological study of this site. The evidence recovered so far indicates that the main contribution of this site to the understanding of Piedmont textile mills will be through the examination of the waterpower system and its development through the period of significance,

and possible links to the products being made and to wider changes in technology (e.g. the introduction of turbines).

Data recovery at the site will fully elucidate the waterpower system and its relation to the mill building in order to test the hypothesis that observed changes in the waterpower system are related to the introduction of new technology to this rural mill environment.

C. Research Implementation

The research goals defined in the previous section will be implemented through a well-defined research program which combines synthetic historical background research and problem-oriented archaeological investigation at both sites.

Ward/Little Farmstead Site [7NC-D-203]

1. Contextual Background Research.

A major emphasis of the contextual research will be a review of agricultural census data, making comparison between selected Piedmont farmsteads which have been the subject of previous cultural resource studies. Examples of these were cited above, and other examples will be selected by review of the holdings of the Delaware State Historic Preservation Office and DelDOT. The objective here will be to produce a synthesis of the statistical census data and the historical and archaeological information in the cultural resource survey reports. The analyses of these data sets will place the Ward/Little Site in an archaeological and historical context and may suggest additional archaeological research emphases. It is anticipated that the advice of Dr. De Cunzo of the University of Delaware will be sought during the research process.

The residential make-up of households themselves will also be examined through use of the full census records, which will provide a range of additional contextual information. Newspapers of the time of sales of the Ward/Little property will also be examined, since these may contain advertisements for the property providing detailed information.

Probate records will also be researched in the same manner in order to provide general impressions of the material circumstances of the occupants of this farmstead and others at different periods. Again, the emphasis will be on the comparison between this site and others which have been studied to a comparable level within the cultural resource management process.

2. Archaeological Field Investigations

The area of the site available for study is defined by the project limits, and comprises a zone about 30 feet wide along the south side of Henderson Road. Within this area lie the ramp and northwest portion of the barn, most of the other (possibly later) agricultural structure

to the west of the barn, and the area of deep fill flanked on its north side by the retaining wall. Although this area represents only a portion of the farmstead complex, it contains archaeological data which will address the research themes identified above. The Phase II studies strongly suggested that there were major changes of layout in this part of the farmstead in the 19th century, consisting at least of extensive cut and fill episodes and the construction of walls over earlier features. The historical record so far examined suggests that both economic and social factors could explain changes in farm layout: a shift in the farm economy and the conversion of the site from a tenancy to an owner-occupied operation.

The presence of structurally complex standing walls and associated stratigraphy provides a valuable opportunity to examine the sequence and chronology of the farm buildings, information which can be directly keyed in to the historic context and research goals. The initial task will be the preparation of a one-foot interval topographic map of the site, to which will be added the 19th century property boundaries as established by deed research and site inspection.

Two areas are proposed for below-ground archaeological investigation. The first will comprise a continuous area excavation of about 1000 square feet/90 sq m (equivalent of 40 5ft x 5ft units/40 1.5 x1.5 m units) extending from the bank barn to the eastern end of the agricultural building ruins to the east. Complete excavation of this area will fully elucidate the relationship between the bank barn, the other building, and the landscaping episode. It will also be extensive enough to establish the function of the ruins east of the barn and elucidate the form of the barn itself.

Excavation will be accompanied by detailed recording of the standing walls on the Site (including those outside the immediate APE). This is defined as accurate mapping in plan and elevation (one or both faces, depending on the informational potential of the wall), and systematic photography. The walls will be examined to record changes of build, material and mortar types, the character of openings, and the location and nature of metal and other attachments. Their relationship to site topography will also be recorded. The above and below ground information from the site will be integrated as far as possible.

The second excavation area will comprise a five-foot/1.5 meter wide trench extending 25 feet/8 meters southwards from the south face of the retaining wall adjacent to Henderson Road. This area is believed to contain deep fill deposits derived from the barn area, and possibly from the house to the north. It therefore provides the best source for recovering substantial quantities of farm-related artifacts, and although there is likely to be considerable mixing of materials of different dates it may be possible to define separate fill or occupation episodes, which would considerably enhance the value of the assemblages. Even if this does not prove to be the case, information on building techniques and materials and processes and equipment employed on the farm is likely to be recovered. A particular emphasis will be placed on the analysis of food remains, particularly animal bone, which

can provide information on diet and butchery practices, and particularly on the extent to which the occupants of the farm were self sufficient as far as meat was concerned. Examination of this issue will contribute to the ongoing debate on the changing influence of the market on farms in the region (e.g. Bedell, J., M. Petraglia, and T. Plummer 1994). Other material, particularly ceramics, will also be examined in relation to, for example the Social Group Identity, Behavior and Interaction Theme in the 1770-1940 periods.

Woodward/Trump/Broadbent/Taylor Textile Mill and Raceway Site [7NC-D-202]

1. Contextual Background Research

Employing approaches developed by Richard Hunter during ongoing Ph.D. research on mill locations in New Jersey, background research will emphasize an understanding of the location and changing distribution through time of textile mills in the Piedmont in relation to waterpower, communications, and other types of mill (especially grist and sawmilling operations). This synthesis will be largely map-based (using Rea and Price 1849 and Beers 1868 as bases), but with additional information from industrial census data, secondary sources and from personal informants (e.g. Ned Heite). This analysis will set the site more firmly into a geographic and temporal framework and should point to explanations for the creation and demise of the operation shortly after 1815 and shortly before 1870 respectively.

A second approach will entail additional background research on the property interests of owners of the mill, particularly Jesse Trump (owner 1819-1824), Stephen Broadbent (owner 1843-1853) and James Taylor (owner 1853-1869), each of whom was involved in the operation of more than one textile operation. Taylor is believed to have undertaken government contracts during the Civil War for which Federal documents may survive. Wider patterns of ownership and property interests may throw further light on the economic importance of the mill.

The third contextual research area will be that of the mill technology itself. This topic will be examined through the extensive secondary literature on waterpower and milling, and through a review of the existing regional cultural resource management studies referenced earlier. This research will be intended to focus the field investigations on particular technological issues and problems not yet precisely defined. The recent work at Cabbage Mill, with the evidence for successive waterpower technologies will be of particular specific relevance.

2. Archaeological Investigations

Experience by this consultant has conclusively shown that meaningful information about these large-scale and often deeply buried sites can most effectively be obtained through the controlled use of earthmoving machinery. This point can be demonstrated through reference to the artifact-driven testing of the Bennett-Thomas mill site in St Georges

Hundred (Doms et al. 1995), where very limited specific information on the form of the mill and its waterpower system was obtained after 226 shovel tests were completed. The study produced valuable locational and artifact information, but did not contribute to the study of milling technology, which is considered to be the chief research direction here. A similar approach at the Woodward/Trump/Broadbent/Taylor Textile Mill and Raceway Site would have produced very little information on the site. It is important to emphasize this point, since the methodology proposed for this site consciously favors the exposure of large-scale stratigraphy and features at the cost of comprehensive artifact recovery.

The site will be procedurally approached in two stages, partly to explore the mill building and the waterpower sequentially, partly because the restricted nature of the site would make it difficult to examine both at once.

The first phase of the work will be directed towards the western building, assumed to be the main mill structure. Using a backhoe, a series of three or four trenches will be placed perpendicular and across the north wall of the building. These will be a minimum of six feet (2 m) wide and up to 12 feet (4m) long and will expose the walls and the exterior and, if possible, the interior stratigraphy of the building, producing stratigraphic profiles across its northern part. This will provide information on construction techniques, interior and exterior surfaces, the history of demolition and abandonment, and, with luck, evidence for the placement and form of machinery inside the building. Soil from these operations will be placed adjacent to the trenches as far as possible, but may need to be stockpiled to the west or the east.

Following completion of these excavations and a review of the information derived from them, attention will be focussed on the waterpower features to the east. Surface soils will be machine-stripped from an area of about 15 by 4 meters (50 by 13 feet) between the east end of the mill building and the point at which the raceway channel is assumed to emerge from underneath the road. Commencing with the phase II excavation trenches, deeper stratigraphy will be removed from within this area, also by machine, to progressively empty and define waterpower and related features. Since more than one phase of construction is anticipated, later features will be removed as necessary once they are fully recorded in order to expose and understand earlier ones. Mapping will be carried out as an ongoing process using a total station theodolite. Soil from these excavations, which could amount to as much as 100 cubic meters/3500 cubic feet, will be placed in the area of the main mill building and in the area to the east of the excavations.

Since the work will be close to the edge of the existing highway and the machine will require space to operate, it will be necessary to coordinate closely with DeIDOT to determine what measures will be necessary to protect the public using the road and the archaeological team and machine operators. It will be necessary to close the eastbound lane of Henderson Road when the machine is operating close to the road (A Case 3 closure). Pedestrian access to the site along the grass verge from east or west will be prevented by fencing, and the whole site will be coned off when work is not in progress.

Headrace Investigation Beneath Road

After removal of the asphalt and closure of the Road during the road improvements, rapid investigation will be undertaken of the known headrace structure beneath the road, and possibly of other waterpower features at other locations between the culvert and the bridge. A backhoe will be used to expose the headrace, which will be selectively dismantled and recorded. This work will require close coordination with the construction contractor. Costs presented do not include reinstatement to highway construction standards.

Terrace north of Ward/Little Farmstead Site

This area, the historic and prehistoric potential of which is unknown at this point, forms a distinct topographic feature which appears to be anthropogenic. It will be researched and tested through Phase 2 level if appropriate.

Blacksmith Shop Site

A blacksmith, Joseph Phillips, bought land on the east side of Pike Creek in 1773, and may have established a blacksmith shop in the area. A blacksmith shop is shown on the 1893 Baist Map about 1000 feet east of Pike Creek. The archaeological potential of this area will be evaluated through shovel testing and excavation units.

D. Dissemination of Information

1. Report

The primary documentation for this work will be a detailed technical report produced to the format of the Delaware Department of Transportation Archaeology Series. This will be a scholarly production which will contribute to research on the 19th century agricultural and industrial archaeology of northern Delaware and the region. It will be comprehensively illustrated with CADD graphics, photographs and tabulations of historic and artifactual data. Appendices will include artifact and stratigraphic inventories. An extensive list of citations and bibliography is anticipated. A provisional suggested title is Small Farm, Small Mill: Agriculture and Industry on Pike Creek in the Delaware Piedmont.

2. Public Outreach Program

It is felt that the public will be readily engaged by both the process of carrying out this data recovery program and by the results obtained. Consequently this project is seen as a public outreach opportunity for the DelDOT cultural resource management program, and several initiatives are suggested here.

The public outreach program focusses on two time-frames: the actual field investigations, and the subsequent analysis and dissemination of the results. Several "audiences" can be defined for the work:

- A. The local community which will be most affected by the road improvements.
- B. Local schools, who may be able to integrate aspects of the work into their own programs.

- C. Local historical and archaeological advocates who have an interest in the relevance of the work to the history of the county and the state.
- D. The wider archaeological community.
- E. The taxpayers of Delaware.

Public outreach approaches are tailored to some degree to reach each of these audiences.

Public Outreach during the Field Investigations

The limited size of the excavation area, combined with the difficult traffic situation on this part of Henderson Road, indicate that public open days will not be appropriate for this site. To overcome this problem the following measures are proposed:

1. Effective media coverage (coordinated with DeIDOT). Radio and TV coverage towards the end of the field project will be particularly desirable, together with local newspaper items
Primary target audiences: A and E.

2. Public information handouts. Produced in an attractive format these would be updated during the project and be available to casual visitors, as well as being made available to the media and to local libraries and schools.

Primary target audiences: A, B, and E.

3. Use of Hunter Research's web site (<http://hunter.com/hunter.html>) to post information on the project. Links could be established with DeIDOT and other local sites. The public information handouts, together with more technical information, would be posted on an updated page.

Primary target audiences: A - E.

4. School contacts. Experience has shown that the most effective way to maximize the educational opportunities presented by archaeological projects is to make early contact with the appropriate teachers. A listing of local schools has already been obtained by Hunter Research, and contact with these institutions will be an early priority after notice to proceed. The type of program which is provided will depend on the response from the schools. Fifth and sixth grade and senior high school level are frequently the most receptive to these approaches, and in these cases an informal presentation involving the use of artifacts and discussing some archaeological techniques is envisaged.

Primary target audience: B

Public Outreach after Fieldwork

1. Information package for local libraries. A small eye-catching display involving graphics, photographs and text is proposed. Local libraries will be contacted to establish their requirements. Informal videotaping of the project may also be undertaken, and copies of the tapes made available.

Primary target audiences: A and E

2. Follow-up presentations at schools.

Primary target audience: B

3. Presentation to the local Chapter of the Archaeological Society of Delaware.

Primary target audience: C

4. Presentation of Paper at the Mid-Atlantic Archaeological Conference or Conference for Northeastern Historical Archaeology

Primary target audiences: C and D

5. Publication in peer-reviewed journal. The value of this will have to be assessed once the analysis is completed. Possible publications would be the Bulletin of the Archaeological Society of Delaware, Industrial Archaeology, Conference for Northeastern Historical Archaeology, or Historical Archaeology. Two papers are currently envisaged: one on the agricultural aspects of the site, the second on aspects of the mill.

Primary target audiences: C and D.

3. Disposition of Artifacts and Records

It is proposed to deposit the artifacts and records from the project with the Delaware State Museum.

E. Evaluations of the the Phillips/Mitchell Blacksmith Shop Site, and terrace 500 feet west of the Ward/Little Site

Phase II evaluations will also be undertaken on two potentially significant resources as part of this study at the request of the Delaware State Historic Preservation Office and th Delaware Department of Transportation.

A blacksmith shop is known to have existed in the area by 1800, and one is spspecificallymentioned in late-19th century deeds after the division of the mill property in 1873 (Hunter Research 1996:9). The shop is shown on the Baist map of 1893 as lying about 1100 feet east of the Pike Creek/Henderson Road intersection and beyond the present project limits. The associated wheelwright shop, which was partially investigated during earlier phase II studies, lay about 750 feet east of the intersection, also beyond the present project limits.

Attempts will be made to locate and evaluate the integrity of the blacksmith shop site through a combination of shovel testing and hand-dug excavation units over a four-day period. The main objective of the archaeological work will be to establish the date, ground plan, and physical integrity of the shop. Additional historical research will also be undertaken to establish a context for the site. Establishing significance criteria for blacksmith shops surviving as archaeological resources is a challenge.

A distinctive leveled terrace feature lies on the south side of Henderson Road some 500 feet west of the Ward/Little Farmstead. There are no known resources associated with this terrace, but it will be subjected to Phase II shovel testing and, if justified, to Phase II evaluation in a four day work program.

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Table 1. DELAWARE HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY: HISTORIC CONTEXT FRAMEWORK SHOWING POTENTIAL CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE WARD/LITTLE FARMSTEAD SITE [7NC-D-203] WOODWARD/TRUMP/BROADBENT/TAYLOR TEXTILE MILL AND RACEWAY SITE [7NC-D-202]																
	<p style="text-align: center;">CHRONOLOGICAL PERIOD AND THEME</p>															
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DOMESTIC ECONOMY	<p> Agriculture Forestry Trapping and hunting Mining & Quarrying Fishing & Oystering Manufacturing Retailing & Wholesaling Professional Services Transportation Settlement Patterns & Demographic Change Architecture & Decorative Arts Religion Education </p>															
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CHRONOLOGICAL PERIOD AND THEME	
RESEARCH DOMAIN	HISTORIC THEME
MANUFACTURING AND TRADE	1630-1730± Exploration and frontier settlement
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SOCIAL GROUP IDENTITY, BEHAVIOR AND INTERACTION	Religion Education Community Organizations Occupational Organizations Government Transportation and Communication Settlement Patterns & Demographic Change					

See De Cunzo and Catts 1990 Chapter V for explanation

NOTES:

Hourly rates quoted are effective May 11, 2000 and will apply through June 30 1998.

The printing and binding costs assume production of four draft copies [3 for the client (2 of which will contain original photographs) and one for the contractor] of the project report.

The client will be invoiced on an agreed schedule.

This proposal and cost estimate is valid for 60 days.

Details of Insurance coverage (professional liability, general liability, automobile, workmens compensation) are obtainable on request.

Unless otherwise indicated, this estimate does not include provision for the following items: geophysical surveying; use of rented mechanical equipment other than backhoe and portajohn); radiometric dating (e.g., carbon-14); conservation of cultural materials.

Project personnel: Principal (Richard Hunter); Principal/Principal Investigator (Ian Burrow); Historian (Damon Tvaryanas); Senior Archaeologists (Susan Ferenbach, Vincent Maresca), Laboratory Supervisor (Christy Roper Morganstein).