

## IV. Survey Results

A total of 72 STPs were excavated within the APE during the course of the Archaeological Identification survey. Tests were placed at a 15 meter interval in areas that appeared relatively intact and exhibited slopes with less than a 15% grade.

### A. Archaeological Field Testing

#### 1. Northwestern Quadrant of the I-95/SR 202 Interchange

The APE in the northwestern quadrant of the I-95/SR 202 interchange consisted of a sliver ground along the on ramp to I-95 and the swaths of ground around the perimeter of the three existing ramp in fields. The sliver takes along the I-95 and its ramps and the portions of the APE in the northeastern and southwestern in fields was found to be disturbed and/or steep, therefore archaeological testing was not performed in these areas (*Figure 14A, 14B, 14E, 14G, and 14H; Photographs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8*). Shovel test pits 1-26 were excavated in the center in field which was heavily overgrown with vegetation at the time of the survey (*Figure 14E*). Shovel test pits 1-10 and 19-26 were placed in a relatively flat area on the top of the cut slope, while STPs 11-18 were placed on a narrow bench at the top of the cut slope above the I-95 off ramp. The soil type in this portion of the APE is Neshaminy-Talleyville-Urban land complex, 0-8% slopes (NtB); a disturbed soil type. As a result, the STP profiles were variable, and many exhibited evidence of grading and filling. Five general profile types were encountered. The first, revealed in STPs 3, 9, 11, 13, 14, 18, 19, 20, and 26 consisted of a silt loam plowzone ranging in color from dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) to brown (10YR 4/3) to dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) over a dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) to yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silt loam plowzone (*Figure 15*). The Ap horizon in the majority of these tests appeared truncated, as only STPs 3 and 9 revealed a plowzone greater than 0.13 meter (feet) in depth. The second profile type, found in STPs 1, 17, 22, and 23, contained an initial dark yellowish brown silt loam A/O horizon overtop the plowzone and subsoil, respectively (*Figure 15*). In STPs 2 and 25, a layer of heavily mottled fill (Stratum II) was found between the O (Stratum I) and Ap horizons (Stratum III). No intact soils were encountered in the remaining STPs. Shovel test pits 4, 12, 16, and 24 exhibited an initial O/A horizon that overlaid a mottled fill horizon and the subsoil, respectively (*Figure 15*), while STPs 5-8, 10, 15, and 21 revealed a similar profile but the rock-laden fill horizon prohibited the penetration of the subsoil.

Artifacts recovered from this group of STPs included two pieces of vessel glass, one piece of window glass, and one piece of brick from STP 1 Stratum II; one piece of pearlware, one piece of vessel glass, and one piece of redware from STP 2 Stratum III; one piece of redware and one piece of whiteware from STP 4 Stratum I; one piece of yellowware and three pieces of charcoal from STP 5 Stratum I; one piece of whiteware, one piece of charcoal, one piece of coal, and one piece of bottle glass from STP 5 Stratum II; one piece of brick, three pieces of vessel glass, one piece of redware, one piece of whiteware, and 13 pieces of charcoal from STP 6 Strata I and II; four pieces of vessel glass, one piece of window glass, one piece of mirror glass, one piece of terra cotta flower pot, one piece of charcoal, and two pieces of charcoal from STP 7 Stratum II; one wire nail, three pieces of vessel glass, eight pieces of charcoal, and one piece of unidentifiable iron from STP 8 Stratum II; eight pieces of brick, three pieces of window glass, 4



Photograph 1: Disturbed shoulder along northern edge of I-95 in northwest quadrant of the APE, facing south.



Photograph 2: Disturbed shoulder along northern edge of I-95 in northwest quadrant of the APE, facing north.



Photograph 3: Disturbed shoulder along northern edge of I-95 on ramp in northwest quadrant of APE, facing southwest.



Photograph 4: Disturbed shoulder along northern edge of I-95 on ramp in northwest quadrant of APE, facing northeast.



Photograph 5: Disturbed and sloping landform along perimeter of western edge of APE, facing west.



Photograph 6: Disturbed and sloping landform along perimeter of western edge of APE, facing northwest.

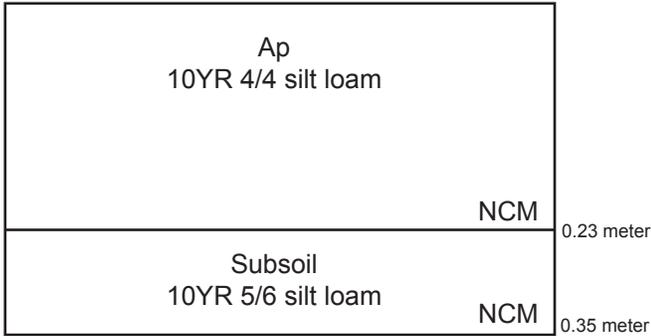


Photograph 7: Disturbed and sloping landform along perimeter of northeast in field in northwest quadrant of the APE, facing south.



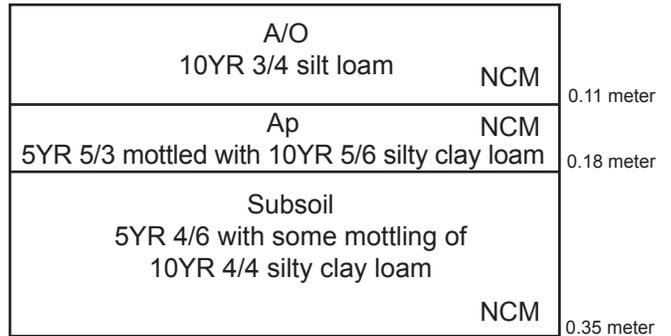
Photograph 8: Disturbed and sloping landform along perimeter of northeast in field in northwest quadrant of the APE, facing southwest.

**STP 3**



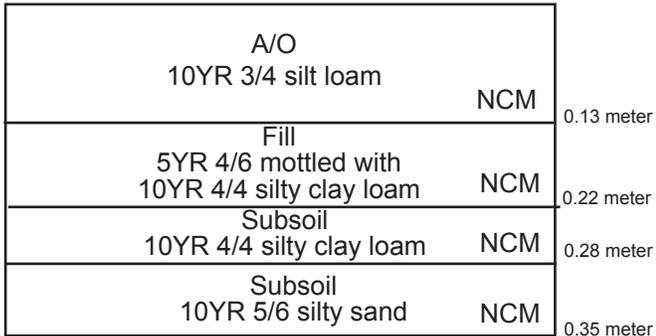
EOE

**STP 23**



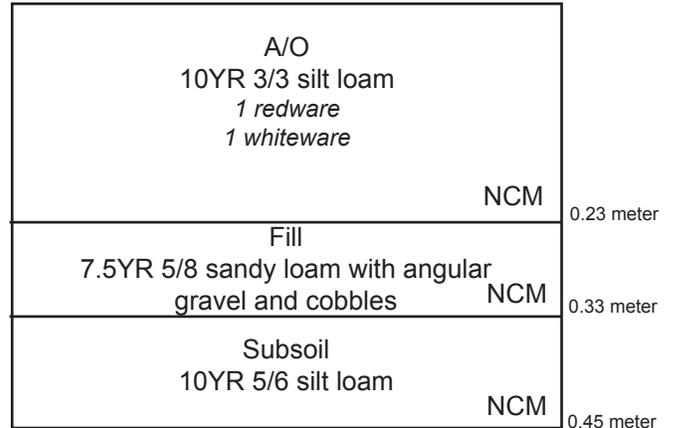
Bedrock  
EOE

**STP 25**



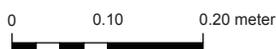
EOE

**STP 4**



EOE

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**Figure 15**  
**Profiles for STPs 3, 23, 25 and 41**  
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pieces of mortar, two pieces of vessel glass, two pieces of coal, and one piece of shell from STP 10 Stratum II; one piece of vessel glass and one piece of terra cotta flower pot from STP 15 Stratum I; three pieces of vessel glass, one piece of charcoal, and one piece of coal from STP 15 Stratum II; two pieces of vessel glass and one piece of whiteware from STP 16 Stratum I; five pieces of vessel glass, one piece of flower pot, one piece of whiteware, and one piece of charcoal in STP 16 Stratum II; two pieces of whiteware from STP Stratum I; four pieces of stoneware from STP 17 Stratum II; four pieces of bottle glass from STP 19 Stratum I; one piece of window glass from STP 21 Stratum I; one piece of whiteware from STP 22 Stratum II; two pieces of vessel glass from STP 24 Stratum II; three pieces of brick, four pieces of vessel glass, and one piece of stoneware from STP 26 Stratum I.

Although the STP profiles exhibited a relatively high level of disturbance, the deposits encountered in the northwest quadrant of the APE were interpreted as being associated with the nineteenth century Elliott property and were considered to constitute an historic archaeological site, 7NC-B-67, the Elliott Site. The site consists of STPs 1, 2, 4-8, 10, 15-17, and 19-26. Of the 16 STPs from which artifacts were recovered from this site, 11 of the soil profiles (STPs 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 15, 16, 21, and 24) exhibited evidence of severe disturbance, indicating that the artifacts had likely been redeposited during ground moving activities. The size of the site within the archaeological APE for this project is ~2.20 acres (~0.89 hectare).

## **2. Northeastern Quadrant of the I-95/SR 202 Interchange**

The APE in the northeast quadrant of the APE consists of slivers of disturbed ground along the eastern edge of the I-95 off-ramp to SR 202, along the northern edge of I-95, and along the southern edge of the on-ramp accessing I-95, in addition to the in field areas lying between the existing ramps (*Figure 14F, 14G, 14H, and 14I*). The sliver takes and the majority of the in fields were obviously disturbed and were not tested (*Photographs 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14*). One area of particular interest was the location of the stone dwelling depicted on the historic maps, aerial photographs, and the 1965 I-95 engineering plan. The APE in this location is narrow, and is contained within the graded shoulder and slope along the eastern edge of the I-95 on ramp, therefore it was not tested (*Photograph 15*). A pedestrian reconnaissance was performed outside the APE in the wooded area inside the cloverleaf to investigate the presence of this potential resource. No evidence of the stone dwelling or its associated features, such as the driveway, were noted on the ground surface of this landform, indicating the high level of disturbance inside the cloverleaf at the time the ramp was constructed.

Archaeological testing was performed within the triangular in field between I-95 and the I-95 off-ramps with STPs 37-53 (*Figure 14F*). The eastern edge of this landform is lightly wooded and variably disturbed. A low order drainage and several associated rivulets were found in the western and more heavily wooded section of the in field. The STP profiles were variable. Shovel test pit 37, excavated in the tall grass outside the woods, appeared disturbed. It exhibited a thin (0.13 meter) dark brown (10YR 3/3) silt loam A horizon overtop the strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) clayey silt subsoil (*Figure 16*). Shovel test pit 39 also was disturbed. It contained a thin (.06 meter) A horizon that overlaid a heavily mottled brown (10YR 5/3) pale brown (10YR 6/3) and strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) silty clay loam horizon that, in turn, overlaid the strong brown



Photograph 9: Disturbed shoulder along the northern edge of the I-95 off ramp in the northeast quadrant of the APE, facing east.



Photograph 10: Disturbed shoulder along the northern edge of the I-95 off ramp in the northeast quadrant of the APE, facing west.



Photograph 11: Disturbed shoulder along the northern edge of the I-95 off ramp in the Northeast quadrant of the APE, facing northwest.



Photograph 12: Graded and disturbed portion of infield in northeast quadrant of the APE, facing north.



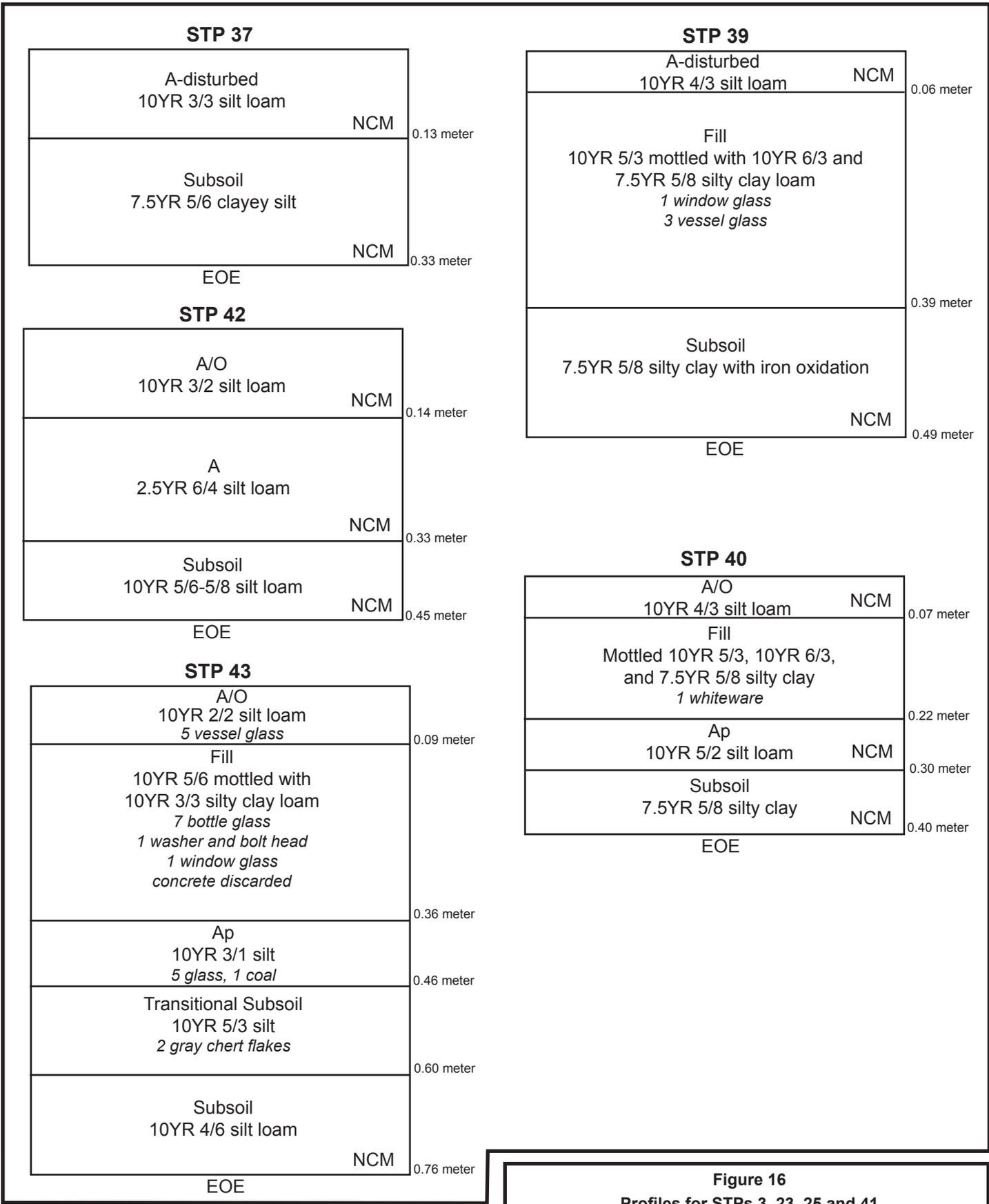
Photograph 13: Steep and disturbed landform east of I-95 off ramp in northeast quadrant of the APE, facing north.



Photograph 14: Disturbed and sloping infield area in the northeast quadrant of the APE, facing south.



Photograph 15: Graded shoulder and slope along eastern edge of I-95 on ramp in northeast quadrant of the APE, facing northeast. Area once contained the stone dwelling and tower associated with the Smyth Property.



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EOE - End of Excavation

0 0.10 0.20 meter

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**Figure 16**  
**Profiles for STPs 3, 23, 25 and 41**  
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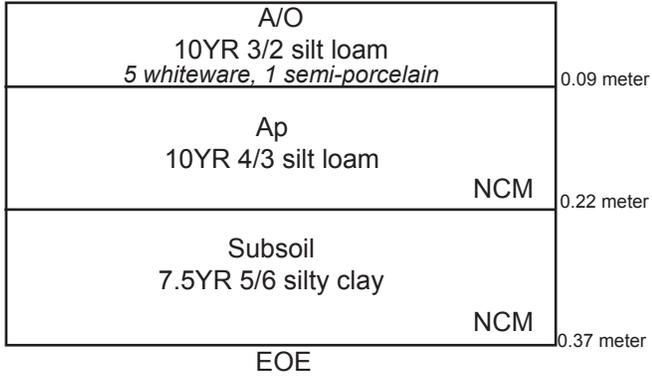
(7.5YR 5/8) silty clay subsoil (*Figure 16*). Shovel test pits 42, 44-48, and 50 revealed similar profiles. They consisted of an initial very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) silt loam A/O horizon overtop a light yellowish brown (2.5Y 6/4) or brown (10YR 4/3) A horizon and the yellowish brown (10YR 5/6-10YR 5/8) silt loam subsoil, respectively (*Figure 16*). Shovel tests 44-46 encountered bedrock at the bottom of the excavation. In STPs 40-41, and 49, a thin modern O horizon (Stratum I) and a layer of fill (Stratum II) were found to overlie the original A horizon (Stratum III) and the subsoil (Stratum IV) (*Figure 16*) while a transitional subsoil horizon (designated Stratum IV) was noted beneath the original A horizon in STPs 38 and 43 (*Figure 16*).

Artifacts recovered from this group of STPs included one piece of whiteware from STP 38 Stratum I; five wire nails, three pieces of vessel glass, one piece of semi-porcelain, one piece of whiteware, and one piece of graphite from STP 38 Stratum II; one piece of window glass and one piece of bottle glass from STP 38 Stratum III; two pieces of vessel glass, one piece of window glass, and one piece of whiteware from STP 39 Stratum II; one piece of whiteware from STP 40 Stratum II; one piece of window glass and one piece of vessel glass from STP 41 Stratum II; five pieces of vessel glass from STP 43 Stratum I; several chunks of concrete (discarded in the field), seven pieces of bottle glass, a washer and bolt head, and one piece of window glass from STP 43 Stratum II; three pieces of window glass, one piece of milk glass, one piece of bottle glass, and one piece of coal from STP 43 Stratum III; and two gray chert flakes from STP 43 Stratum IV.

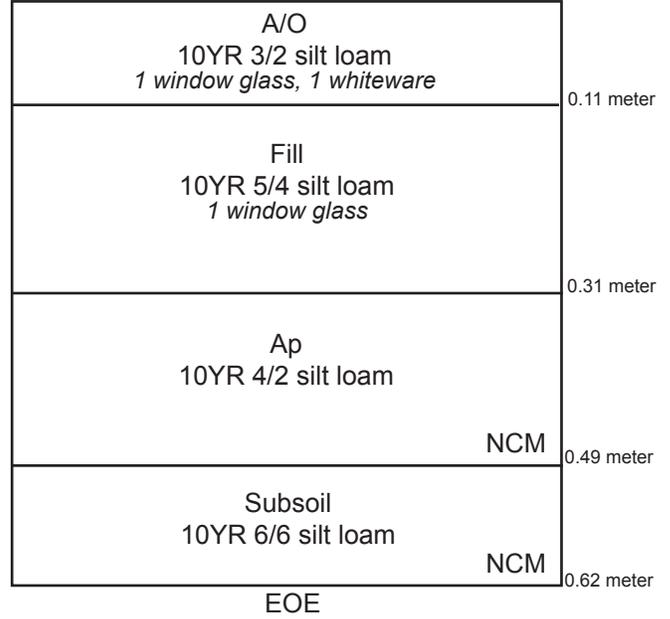
Due to the recovery of the two chert flakes in STP 43 (*Figures 14F and 16*), radial STPs 51-53 were excavated to the east, north, and west, respectively. (No STP was excavated to the south due to the limits of the APE). In STP 51, an additional 30 modern/historic artifacts (predominantly bottle glass) were recovered from fill contexts overlying the original A horizon while three pieces of vessel glass and one piece of window glass were recovered from the original A horizon (Stratum V). A total of 18 pieces of vessel glass and one piece of flat glass were recovered from STP 52 while STP 53 produced a total of 14 pieces of bottle glass. No additional pre-contact finds were recovered from the radial shovel tests, therefore the finds were not considered to represent a pre-contact archaeological site. Although a relatively high quantity of modern, and to a lesser degree historic, artifacts were recovered from the STPs excavated in this portion of the northeastern quadrant of the interchange, the majority of these were recovered from fill contexts and appear to represent secondary deposition. In addition, background research did not indicate an historic occupation was present in this area, therefore the deposits were not considered to represent an historic archaeological site.

Shovel test pits 54-63 were excavated to the west of SR 202, just north of the I-95 on ramp and just south of a recently constructed storm water retention basin (*Figure 14G*). Shovel test pits 54-55, 57-58, 62, and 63 exhibited a dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) O/A horizon that overlaid a brown (10YR 4/3) to dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silt loam plowzone and a strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) or brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) silt loam subsoil, respectively (*Figure 17*). In STPs 60 and 61 a layer of yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silt loam fill (Stratum II) was found between the A/O horizon (Stratum I) and the original plowzone (Stratum III) (*Figure 17*) and two layers of fill were found (Strata II and III) were found between the A/O horizon and the original plowzone (*Figure 17*) in STP 56. In STP 59 a single thick layer of yellowish brown

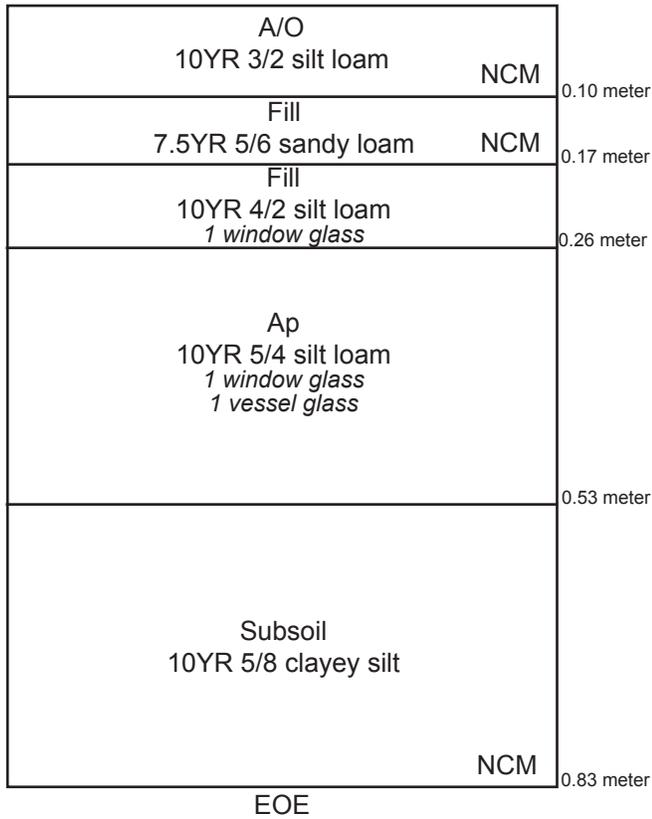
**STP 55**



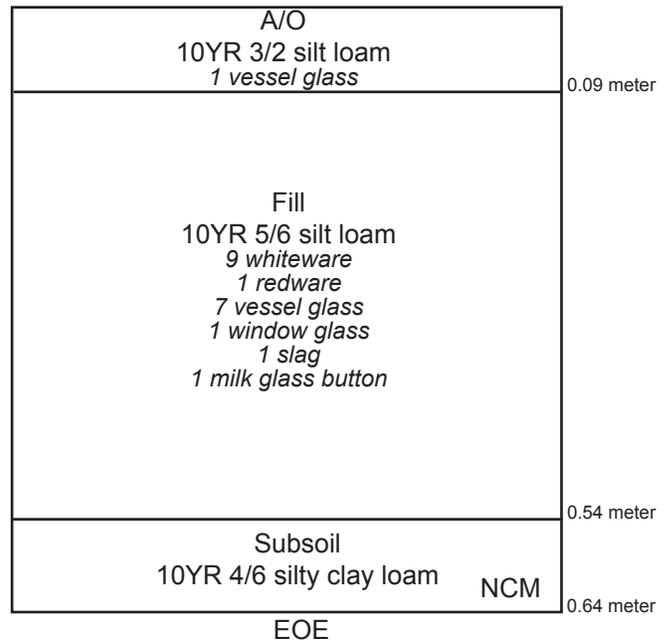
**STP 61**



**STP 56**



**STP 59**



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**Figure 17**  
**Profiles for STPs 3, 23, 25 and 41**  
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(10YR 5/6) silt loam fill (Stratum II) was found between the A/O horizon (Stratum I) and the subsoil (Stratum III) (*Figure 17*).

Artifacts recovered from this group of tests included one piece of mirror glass, one piece of plastic, and one pig rib bone from STP 54 Stratum I; one piece of amber bottle glass from STP 54 Stratum II; five pieces of whiteware and one piece of semi-porcelain from STP 55 Stratum I; one piece of window glass from STP 56 Stratum III; one piece of vessel glass and one piece of window glass from STP 56 Stratum IV; one piece of window glass, one piece of brick, and two pieces of vessel glass from STP 57 Stratum II; one piece of brick, one piece of mortar, four pieces of vessel glass, and two pieces of coal from STP 58 Stratum II; one piece of vessel glass from STP 59 Stratum I; nine pieces of whiteware, one piece of redware, seven pieces of vessel glass, one piece of window glass, one piece of slag, and one milk glass button from STP 59 Stratum II; two pieces of vessel glass and one piece of semi-porcelain from STP 60 Stratum I; three pieces of vessel glass and one piece of whiteware from STP 60 Stratum II; one piece of window glass and one piece of whiteware from STP 61 Stratum I; one piece of window glass from STP 61 Stratum II; one piece of window glass and two pieces of charcoal from STP 62 Stratum II; and one piece of window glass from STP 63 Stratum II. Although relatively low in density, the artifacts recovered from STPs 54-63 were interpreted as being associated with the stone dwelling (*Figure 13*) that was located approximately 150-200 feet to the south; therefore the deposits were considered to constitute an historic archaeological site, 7NC-B-68, 7NC-B-68, the Smyth Site. Of the 10 STPs from which artifacts were recovered, 4 of the soil profiles (STPs 56, 59, 60, and 61) exhibited severe disturbance, indicating that the artifacts had likely been redeposited during ground moving activities. The size of the site within the archaeological APE for this project is ~0.70 acre (~0.28 hectare).

### **3. Southwestern Quadrant of the I-95/SR 202 Interchange**

The APE in the southwest quadrant of the I-95/SR 202 interchange consists of a narrow sliver of disturbed ground that parallels the southern edge and further to the east, the southern edge of the I-95 off ramp. At the intersection of the I-95 off ramp and SR 202 the APE widens in the area of a proposed storm water management pond. To the north of the I-95 off ramp, the APE is contained within two obviously disturbed in field areas that were not subjected to archaeological testing (*Figures 14C, 14D, 14F, and 14I; Photographs 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, and 23*).

Archaeological testing was conducted in the area of the proposed storm water management pond with STPs 64-72 (*Figure 14C*). This set of STPs were excavated at on a relatively flat landform at the top of the existing cut slope south of the I-95 off ramp and north of an active rail line. This area was lightly wooded at the time of the survey, but the proximity to the rail line produced variable STP profiles. Shovel test pits 65, 67, and 72 revealed three strata. The first, an olive brown (2.5Y 4/3) clay loam A horizon overlaid an olive gray (5Y 5/2-5Y 4/2) clay loam Ap horizon, and the yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silty clay loam subsoil, respectively (*Figure 18*). In STP 66, a fill horizon laden with cinders (Stratum II) was found between the A horizon (Stratum I) and the Ap horizon (Stratum III) (*Figure 18*). In STPs 64, 68, and 69, two fill horizons (Strata II and III) were noted between the A (Stratum I) and Ap horizons (Stratum IV), while in STPs 70 and 71, three layers of fill (Strata II-IV) were noted between the A (Stratum I) and Ap horizons (Stratum V).



Photograph 16: Graded and steep areas along the southern edge of I-95 in the southwest quadrant of the APE, facing southwest.



Photograph 17: Graded and steep areas along the southern edge of I-95 in the southwest quadrant of the APE, facing northeast.



Photograph 18: Graded infield area in southwest quadrant of the APE, facing north.



Photograph 19: Disturbance associated with a drainage ditch in the southwest quadrant of the APE, facing northeast.



Photograph 20: Graded sloping landform along the northern edge of I-95 off ramp in the southwest quadrant of the APE, facing west.



Photograph 21: Graded sloping landform along the northern edge of I-95 off ramp in the southwest quadrant of the APE, facing east.

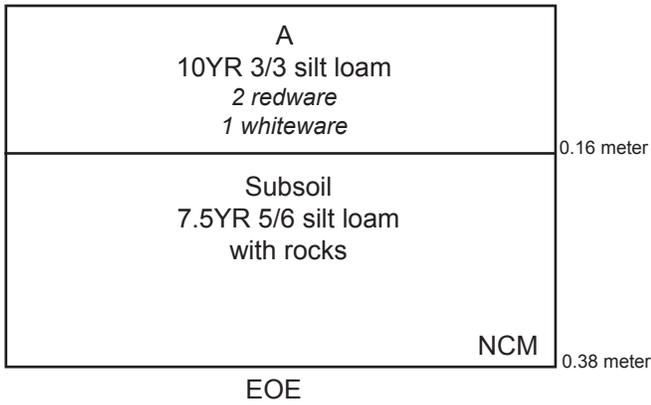


Photograph 22: Graded sloping landform along the southern edge of I-95 off ramp in the southwest quadrant of the APE, facing west.

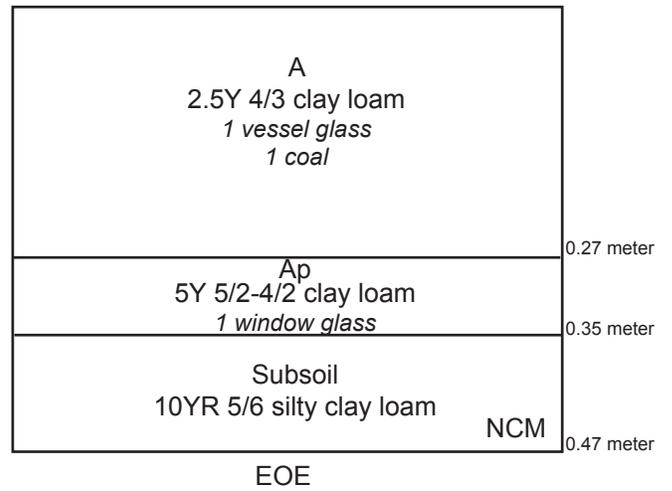


Photograph 23: Graded sloping landform along the southern edge of I-95 off ramp in the southwest quadrant of the APE, facing northwest.

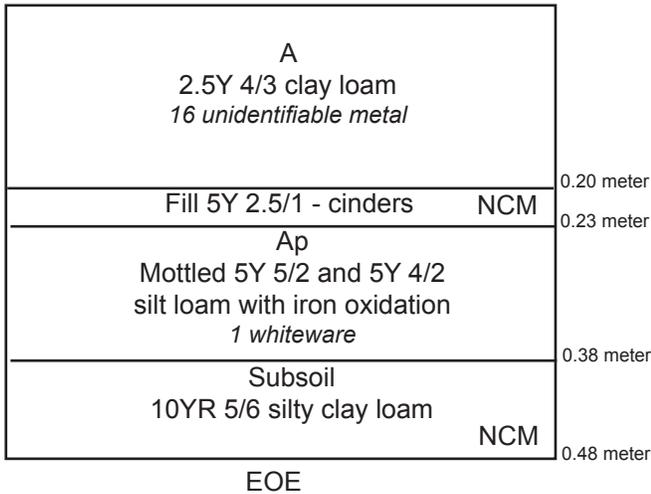
**STP 32**



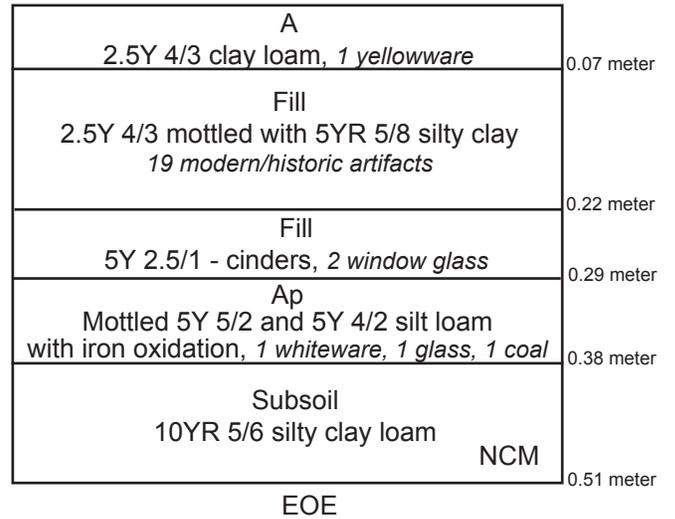
**STP 65**



**STP 66**



**STP 64**



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**Figure 18**  
**Profiles for STPs 3, 23, 25 and 41**  
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Artifacts recovered from this group of tests consisted of one piece of yellow ware from STP 64 Stratum I; 11 pieces of window glass, two pieces of window glass, one wire nail, two pieces of coal one piece of redware, and three piece of aluminum sheet metal from STP 64 Stratum II; two pieces of window glass from STP 64 Stratum III; two pieces of whiteware, one piece of glass, and one piece of coal from STP 64 Stratum IV; one piece of vessel glass and one piece of coal from STP 65 Stratum I; one piece of window glass from STP 65 Stratum II; 16 pieces of unidentifiable metal from STP 66 Stratum I; one piece of whiteware from STP 66 Stratum III; one piece of redware and one piece of whiteware from STP 67 Stratum II; one piece of vessel glass from STP 68 Stratum I; six pieces of vessel glass and one asphalt shingle fragment from STP 69 Stratum III; seven pieces of vessel glass from STP 69 Stratum IV; one piece of window glass and one piece of vessel glass from STP 70 Stratum III; two pieces of window glass from STP 70 Stratum V; one piece of unidentifiable metal from STP 71 Stratum I; one .45 caliber casing from STP 71 Stratum IV; one piece of bottle glass from STP 72 Stratum I; and one terra cotta pipe fragment, one piece of window glass, one piece of vessel glass, one possible nail, and steel wire from STP 72 Stratum II. The artifacts recovered from this group of STPs were interpreted as random discard and were not considered to represent an archaeological site.

#### **4. Southeastern quadrant of the I-95/SR 202 Interchange**

The APE in the southeast quadrant of the I-95/SR 202 interchange consists of a narrow sliver of disturbed ground that parallels the southern edge of the I-95 on-ramp and the eastern edge of SR 202, as well as two in field areas between the ramps and existing roadways, which were also mostly disturbed (*Figure 14A, 14B, 14C, 14D, and 14E; Photographs 24, 25, 26, and 27*).

Archaeological testing was conducted in the moderately sloping, lightly wooded, variably disturbed in field area between the I-95 on and off ramps. Shovel test pits 27-36 were excavated in this area (*Figure 14D*). This set of tests revealed similar profiles consisting of a thin dark brown (10YR 3/3) silt loam A horizon overtop either a yellowish brown (10YR 5/4), strong brown (7.5YR 5/6), or red (2.5YR 4/6) silty clay subsoil (*Figure 18*).

Just three of the shovel tests from this group contained artifacts. These included two pieces of vessel glass from STP 30, two pieces of redware and one piece of whiteware from STP 32; and one .22 caliber shell casing from STP 33. The artifacts were interpreted as random discard and were not considered to represent an archaeological site.

#### **B. Artifact Analysis**

A total of 398 artifacts was recovered during this survey. A total of 120 historic artifacts was recovered from an area identified as 7NC-B-67, the Elliott Site, 60 historic artifacts were recovered from the area identified as 7NC-B-68, the Smyth Site, while the majority of the historic artifacts (n=216) were recovered from non-site contexts, and two pre-contact artifacts that were found are considered to be isolated finds. Heavy soil disturbance was observed, however, in most of the contexts from which artifacts were recovered within areas defined as sites.



Photograph 24: Graded infield area in the southeast quadrant of the APE, facing west.



Photograph 25: Sloping landform along the southern edge of I-95 in the southeast quadrant of the APE, facing west.



Photograph 26: Graded landform along the northern edge of I-95 on ramp in southeast quadrant of the APE, facing west.



Photograph 27: Sloping landform in the southeast quadrant of the APE, facing southwest.

## 1. 7NC-B-67, the Elliott Site

A total of 120 historic artifacts was recovered from 16 STPs on 7NC-B-67, the Elliott Site (*Appendix B*). Approximately half of the assemblage was recovered from STPs 6, 7, 8 and 10 (n=63, 52%), but the portion of the assemblage from these STPs presented negligible information on past lifeways. Artifacts recovered from STPs 6 through 10, as well as from STPs 2, 4, 5, 15, 16, 21, and 24 were also likely redeposited during ground disturbance previously noted in the discussion of soil profiles. Additionally, similar artifact types were found scattered across the site and between soil horizons; brick, whiteware, vessel glass, and charcoal, for example, were found in O/A horizons, fill, and plowzone horizons across the site.

Artifact classes represented were architectural (n=21), hardware (n=1), domestic (n=48), personal (n=12), heating by-products (n=34), and indeterminate (i.e. unidentifiable to original form or function, n=4). Architectural remains were brick (n=13), mortar (n=4), and window glass (n=4). The single hardware item was a wire nail (1850-present). Domestic artifacts were ceramics (n=22) and fragments of vessel glass (n=25) and mirror (n=1). Ceramics consisted of one piece of undecorated creamware or pearlware that was unidentifiable to vessel form (1762-1840), whiteware fragments (n=9 [1805-present] that were unidentifiable to vessel form and predominantly undecorated, one piece of undecorated yellow ware (1830-1940) that was unidentifiable to vessel form, redware (n=3 [1627-1880]) of which one piece was a rim from a deep-sided vessel, salt-glazed stoneware deep-sided vessel fragments (n=1 [1735-1880]), Bristol slipped stoneware deep-sided vessel fragments (n=4 [1850-1950]), and terra cotta flowerpot fragments (n=3 [1880-present]). Vessel glass included curved glass fragments not identifiable to original form (e.g. bowls, tumblers, jars, bottles, etc.). Bottle glass, which is considered a personal class artifact because bottles are frequently transported items not strictly associated with domestic activities, was represented by 12 fragments, of which only five pieces were datable; three mold-formed amber bottle fragments (1810-present), one colorless mold-formed and paneled bottle fragment (1860-present), and one extract type finish bottle fragment (1850-1939). Heating by-products were charcoal (n=29) and coal (n=5). Indeterminate class artifacts were two flat glass fragments, one piece of iron unidentifiable to form, and one indeterminate mollusk shell fragment. TPQ dates for the entire site ranged from the mid-eighteenth century to the late nineteenth century, and were calculable for 17 proveniences (*Table 1*). Artifacts with pre-nineteenth century TPQ dates would likely have been deposited though after the house was built in the nineteenth century (ca. 1817). With the exception of the single piece of creamware or pearlware, and the three redware fragments, all TPQ dates were provided by artifacts with manufacturing periods extending to the twentieth century or twenty-first century.

Though a high concentration of artifacts was found in STPs 6, 7, 8 and 10, these artifacts provided little information about past lifeways at the site and were recovered from fill contexts. The majority of the artifacts from these STPs were architectural remains (n=15) and heating by-products (n=26). The small number of domestic (n=11) and personal artifacts (n=5) possessed extended manufacturing periods, lacked maker's marks and presented too limited a sample size to aid conclusions regarding behavior of the site's former residents.

**Table 2: 7NC-B-67,Elliott Site TPQ Dates**

<b>Provenience</b>	<b>Context</b>	<b>TPQ Date</b>	<b>TPQ Artifact</b>
STP 1 Stratum II	Intact Plowzone	1810	Glass Vessel-mold formed
STP 2 Stratum III	Intact Plowzone	1762	Creamware or Pearlware-undecorated
STP 4 Stratum I	Intact A Horizon	1805	Whiteware-undecorated
STP 5 Stratum I	Intact A Horizon	1830	Yellow ware-undecorated
STP 5 Stratum II	Disturbed- Fill	1810	Glass Bottle-mold formed
STP 6 Strata I and II	Disturbed- Fill	1805	Whiteware-undecorated
STP 7 Stratum II	Disturbed- Fill	1880	Terra Cotta Flowerpot
STP 8 Stratum II	Disturbed- Fill	1860	Glass Bottle-embossed base
STP 10 Stratum II	Disturbed- Fill	1850	Wire Nail
STP 15 Stratum I	Intact A Horizon	1880	Terra Cotta Flowerpot
STP 15 Stratum II	Disturbed- Fill	1810	Glass Bottle-mold formed
STP 16 Stratum I	Intact A Horizon	1805	Whiteware-undecorated
STP 16 Stratum II	Disturbed- Fill	1880	Terra Cotta Flowerpot
STP 17 Stratum I	Intact A Horizon	1805	Whiteware-undecorated
STP 17 Stratum II	Intact Plowzone	1850	Stoneware-Bristol slipped interior and exterior
STP 22 Stratum II	Intact Plowzone	1805	Whiteware-undecorated
STP 26 Stratum I	Truncated Plowzone	1860	Glass Bottle-mold formed and paneled

## 2. 7NC-B-68, the Smyth Site

The artifact assemblage recovered from 7NC-B-68, the Smyth Site, consisted of 60 historic artifacts recovered from 10 STPs (*Appendix B*). The most productive provenience was STP 59, which yielded 20 artifacts from Stratum II and one artifact from Stratum I. STP 59 Stratum II, however, was observable as a layer of fill which indicated the artifacts were redeposited during ground disturbance. The remaining STPs yielded less than 10 artifacts each. Artifact classes

represented were architectural (n=11), domestic (n=39), personal items (n=3), subsistence-related (n=1, and heating by-products (n=5). Architectural remains were two pieces of brick, one piece of mortar and eight pieces of window glass. Domestic artifacts were ceramics (n=19) and glass (n=20). Ceramics included fragments of porcellaneous ware (n=4 [1820-present]), transitional whiteware (n=8 [1805-1840]), whiteware (n=1 [1805-present]), ironstone (n=1 [1842-present]), semi-porcelain (n=1 [1842-present]), American or English porcelain (n=1 [1825-present]) and redware (n=1 [1627-1880]). Only six ceramic fragments were identifiable to vessel form; the four pieces of porcellaneous ware were identifiable as part of a deep-sided vessel with sprigged blue scrolled forms on the body, one piece of whiteware was identifiable as from a deep-sided vessel with a painted underglaze red line (1830-1900), and the single piece of redware was a jug finish. The remaining ceramic fragments were not identifiable to vessel form and were undecorated. Glass in the domestic class consisted of 19 pieces of indeterminate vessel glass and two pieces of mirror glass. Personal items were one piece of amber bottle glass unidentifiable to manufacturing method, one piece of mold-formed, embossed aqua bottle glass (1860-present), and one prosser china button (1840-1950). The single subsistence-related artifact was a medium-sized mammal rib bone. Heating by-products were two pieces of charcoal, two pieces of coal and one piece of slag. TPQ dates were calculable for six proveniences and ranged from the early nineteenth century to the mid-nineteenth century (*Table 2*). Artifact deposition could also have occurred in the twentieth century though, as many of the TPQ artifacts possessed manufacturing periods continuing to the present day, and many of the artifacts were found in Stratum I. Additionally, STP 60 Stratum II possessed a TPQ date of 1860, which indicated that Stratum I was formed later than its TPQ date of 1842.

**Table 3: 7NC-B-68, Smyth Site TPQ Dates**

<b>Provenience</b>	<b>Context</b>	<b>TPQ Date</b>	<b>TPQ Artifact</b>
STP 55 Stratum I	Intact A Horizon	1825	American/English Porcelain-undecorated
STP 58 Stratum II	Intact Plowzone	1810	Glass Vessel-mold formed
STP 59 Stratum II	Disturbed-Fill	1842	Ironstone-undecorated
STP 60 Stratum I	Intact A Horizon	1842	Semi-Porcelain-undecorated
STP 60 Stratum II	Disturbed-Fill	1860	Glass Bottle-embossed
STP 61 Stratum I	Intact A Horizon	1805	Whiteware-undecorated