

IV. RESULTS

South of the Main House

TU (TU) 1 and four STPs on the south side of the house were placed to test for any remains of a building shown on the Beers 1868 Atlas. STP N103/E199 next to the high curb near the corner of the sidewalk revealed the side of the construction trench of the storm drain under the 1946 sidewalk and almost 25 cm of fill above the subsoil, with no developed A horizon. TU 1 contained a large pit (Feature 1) filled with a mix of modern trash and some historical material, presumably the pit dug for a Tidewater Utilities sign that was removed a few years ago, according to Tidewater Utilities employees. TU 1 also yielded a small amount of creamware and pearlware. Feature 3 was concluded to be a continuation of Feature 1, containing pearlware, plastic and a 1926 copper penny.

The STPs north, east and west of TU 1 revealed 30 to 40 cm of bulldozer disturbance from the razing of the house. The disturbance overlaid 10 - 15 cm of undisturbed general yard accumulation south of the house in the STPN103/E193 and 33 - 69 cm of the same strata in STPs N105/E196 and N103/E199. STP N103/E187 to the west of the south entrance to the house revealed little bulldozer activity and 40 cm of the undisturbed stratum

Following on-site consultation with the Delaware SHPO and DelDOT in the spring of 2001, Parsons excavated two 3.3 x .3 m trenches (TUs 9 and 10) in the southwest portion of the project area. The trenches were placed to further investigate the undisturbed stratum to determine whether any evidence of the earlier structure identified on the 1868, 1881, and 1893 atlas maps remained. The undisturbed stratum was identified in both TUs 9 and 10. TU 10 produced a limited quantity of spalled creamware, pearlware and whiteware dating possibly to the earlier portion of the 19th century. TU 9 also produced a limited quantity of the same ceramics, but evidenced disturbance and contained machine-made glass from the later 19th and early 20th centuries. While the undisturbed stratum is likely a cultural level associated with the earlier 19th century occupation of Odessa prior to the construction of the Kielkopf house, no evidence of an earlier structure was found.

House

Two STPs ((N110/E188 and N110/E193) in the west half of the Kielkopf house in the kitchen area revealed extreme disturbance resulting from bulldozer activity during the razing of the structure. TUs 2, 6 and 8 were placed to examine the house and cellar areas. Feature 5, in TU 2, was the stone and concrete foundation/cellar wall for the house. Due to in-filling of the cellar as a result of house demolition as well as safety factors, excavation of the unit was terminated at 66 centimeters below datum. TU 8 revealed a machined-brick footer for the porch (Feature 12) on the south side of the house, a lightening rod extending into subsoil, and Feature 13, a shallow posthole containing nail fragments and one brick fragment. No builder's trench was found in TU 8 for the cellar walls, likely destroyed by the bulldozing of the walls into the cellar area. As in TU 2, excavation ceased before reaching the base of the cellar because of disturbance and safety factors. TU 6 contained a continuation of Feature 5 (cellar wall); most of

the stones appeared displaced and were found mixed with fragments of concrete. Excavation of the cellar fill in that unit ended at 142 centimeters below datum.

Kielkopf Well

TU 4 and STP N116/E188.5 were excavated north of the house to find the water well, but failed in that objective. Mr. Fred Kielkopf later identified the location of the well, where TU 7 was excavated. The unit uncovered the edge of the well (Feature 11), which was a hand dug, machined brick-lined well dating probably to the construction of the house in the late 1880s. The well was apparently filled-in during the 1940s or early 1950s, and the upper layers of brick either collapsed or were robbed for other purposes (Fred Kielkopf, personal communication September 7, 2000). A concrete slab next to the well was a platform for a catch basin. A modern metal drainpipe took the overflow water to the storm drain south of the house, out by the curb. A reddish-orange subsoil fill comprised approximately 25% of the soil matrix within the well in TU 7. Four machined bricks were in alignment just below the ground surface and could represent part of a platform around the well.

Privy

Three possible privies were located immediately west of the former location of the Blacksmith Shop. Features 8 and 9, in TU 3, were possibly two adjacent privy shafts. Feature 8 produced 476 artifacts, and Feature 9 produced 158 artifacts – both assemblages consisted mostly bottle and window glass, and wire and cut nails. The refined ceramics from both features were mainly ironstone and undecorated whiteware. A cypress post in Feature 9 is thought to be associated with Feature 10, a 1930s WPA privy slab support located adjacent to the south side of the unit.

Feature 13 was a small, square posthole, probably from the southern exposure porch of the Kielkopf house. The feature was near Feature 12, the south porch brick footers.



**Figure 28: Larkin Soap Co. Smelling Salts Bottle
Made in Buffalo, New York (TU 3)**

Artifact Assemblage

Over 4,500 historical artifacts were recovered during these investigations (Table A). Over half of the artifacts recovered (51.1 percent) are architectural materials consisting of brick, glass, hardware (i.e., nails and screws), asphalt roofing shingles, mortar, and drainpipe fragments. Thirty-two percent of the assemblage is domestic debris including glass and ceramic food containers, food storage or food serving items. The rest of the assemblage represents artifacts associated with specific activities such as gardening, livestock maintenance or equipment maintenance; arms and ammunition (shotgun and rimfire shells); clothing (such as buttons, a buckle, a snap, and a zipper); floral (wood fragments) and faunal remains (mammal and tooth fragments and oyster shell fragments); fuel (coal and clinker pieces); personal items such as a 1926 penny, a mirror sherd, domestic bottle fragments, a fishing lure, children's toys, a pencil fragment; a tobacco pipe fragment; unidentified objects of aluminum, cupreous and ferrous alloy; porcelain; rubber and synthetics; and two prehistoric flakes of jasper and quartz .

Table A: Artifact Assemblage from the Kielkopf House Site

Artifact Group	Count	Percentage of Group	Percentage Overall
Activity	187		4.1
Architectural	2312	100.0	51.1
Brick	201	8.7	
Glass	695	30.1	
Mortar	9	0.4	
Hardware	1357	58.7	
Other	50	2.1	
Arms and Ammunition	6		0.1
Clothing	24		0.5
Domestic	1481	100.0	32.7
Bottle	595	40.2	
Food Container/Storage	592	40.0	
Food Preparation	97	6.5	
Food Storage	39	2.6	
Lighting/Heating	100	6.8	
Vessel	56	3.8	
Other	2	>0.1	
Faunal	163	100.0	3.6
Mammal	152	93.3	
Oyster	11	6.7	
Floral	8		0.2
Fuel	73		1.6
Personal	31		0.7
Miscellaneous	238		5.3
Prehistoric	2		<0.1
TOTAL	4,525		100.0

Datable artifacts identified from the Kielkopf Site include nails, vessel glass with and without maker's marks, ceramics with and without maker's marks, ammunition, and a 1926 penny (Table B). Of the 1,166 nails that are identifiable as to method of production, 27 (2 percent) are hand wrought (pre-1840), 827 (71 percent) are machine-cut (1795-1880) and 312 (27 percent) are wire (1880-present) (Edwards and Wells 1993). Different types of temporally distinct glass production methods or styles in the glass assemblage include blown-in-mold with applied lip (ca. 1840-1920), automatic machined bottle glass (1904-present), solarized (amethyst-colored) glass (ca. 1880-1914), and crown cap lips (1892-present). Two glass fragments contain maker's marks dating from 1910-1935 (Lysol, Fike 1971:100) and 1930-present (Rockware Glass Ltd., Toulouse 1971:434).

Pre-1830s ceramics include Jackfield, plain and annular creamware, and pearlware including shell-edged, hand painted, transfer printed, and annular (Figure 29; Table C). One of the pearlware sherds is stamped Adams Staffordshire, dating to ca. 1810-1825 (Godden 1991). Other sherds that date to the early- to mid-nineteenth century include annular yellowware, American gray salt-glazed stoneware, and American Albany Slip stoneware. One ironstone sherd is stamped John Wedgewood, dating from 1841-1860 (Godden 1991:687). The majority of the ceramic sherds (Table C) are whiteware (post-1820) (Noel Hume 1969; Majewski and O'Brien 1987). Ammunition in the form of shotgun shell casings and rifle shell casings date from 1867-1934.

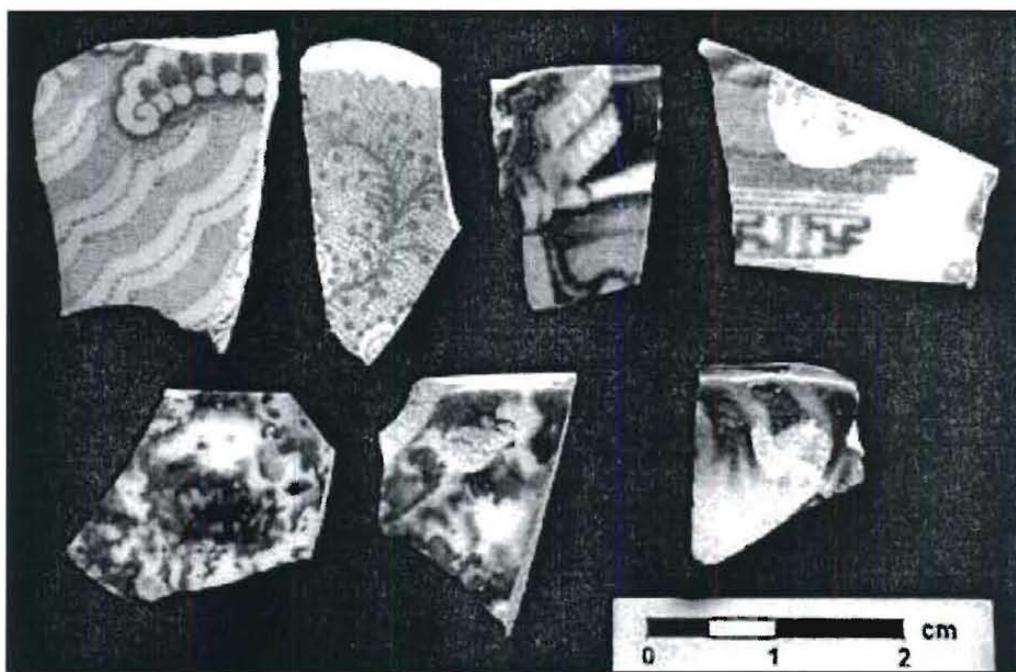


Figure 29: Selected Ceramics from the Kielkopf House Site

Table B: Temporally Diagnostic Artifacts by Type for the Kielkopf House Site

Artifact	Type	Manufacturer/Place	Manufacturing Dates	Terminus Post Quem	Reference
Nail	Wrought	England, Netherlands, France, North America (United States, Canada, French Louisiana, Spanish Florida)	Pre-ca.1790-1840	1790	Noel Hume 1969:253; Edwards and Wells 1993:6-16
Nail	Cut	England, France, United States	ca. 1795-present	1795	Edwards and Wells 1993
Nail	Wire		ca. 1880-present	1880	Edwards and Wells 1993:16
Glass	Blown in Mold, Applied Lip		ca. 1840-1920	1840	IMACS June 1992
Glass	Automatic bottle machine (Owens or later)		1904-present	1904	IMACS June 1992; Stelle 2001
Glass	Solarized glass (amethyst)		1880-1914	1880	Kendrick 1971:55
Glass	Crown Cap		1892-present	1892	IMACS 1984
Glass	Pharmacy bottle panel	S.B. Catarrah Cure; Smith Brothers, Fresno, California	??-1920 (end of blown-in-mold)		Fike 1987:105
Glass	Pharmacy bottle panel, blown-in-mold	J. W. Bull's Cough Syrup, Baltimore, Maryland	1852-1920	1852	Fike 1987:224;
Glass	Green, Blown-in-post-bottom mold	Larkin Soap Co., Buffalo, New York	1878 (incorp. date) – ca. 1920 (end of blown-in-mold)	1878	Fike 1987: 67; LaChiusa 2001
Glass	Aqua glass fruit jar fragment		1885-1920		Toulouse 1969
Bottle mark	Amber glass bottle	Lysol	1910-1935	1910	Fike 1971:100
Bottle mark	Green automatic bottle machine soda bottle	Rockware Glass, Ltd., Greenford, Middlesex, England	1930-present	1930	Toulouse 1971: 434
Ceramic	Whiteware, plain	England	1820-present	1820	Noel Hume 1969
Ceramic	Whiteware, blue shell-edged	England	1820-1900+	1820	South 1977; Noel Hume 1969
Ceramic	Whiteware, annular	England	1830-1900	1830	Price 1979:18; Noel Hume 1969:131

Table B: Temporally Diagnostic Artifacts by Type for the Kielkopf House Site

Artifact	Type	Manufacturer/Place	Manufacturing Dates	Terminus Post Quem	Reference
Ceramic	Whiteware, transfer printed	England	1830-1900	1830	Price 1979:19; Noel Hume 1969
Ceramic	Whiteware, hand painted	England	1820-1900	1820	Noel Hume 1969
Ceramic	Whiteware, decalomania	England, United States (Ohio)	1890-1930s	1890	Stelle 2001
Ceramic	Pearlware, plain	England	1770s-1830s	1770s	Price 1979:10; Noel Hume 1969: 128-129; Seidel 1990:93
Ceramic	Pearlware, hand painted	England, United States, and Europe	1795-1815	1795	South 1977
Ceramic	Pearlware, blue shell-edged	England	1780-1830	1780	Price 1979:10-11; Noel Hume 1969: 126-131
Ceramic	Pearlware, transfer printed	England	1795-1830	1795	South 1977
Ceramic	Pearlware, annular	England	1795-1830	1795	Noel Hume 1969
Ceramic mark	Pearlware, hand painted	William Adams & Sons, Staffordshire Potteries, England	1810-1825	1810	Godden 1991: 21
Ceramic	Creamware, plain	England	1762-1820	1762	Noel Hume 1969
Ceramic	Creamware, annular	England	1780-1815	1780	South 1977
Ceramic	Yellowware, annular	England, United States	1827-1922	1827	Ketchum 1971
Ceramic	Jackfield	England	1745-1790	1745	Noel Hume 1969:123
Ceramic	Stoneware, American Gray	United States	1730-1900s	1730	Noel Hume 1969:101; Turnbaugh 1985: 22; Ketchum 1987
Ceramic	Stoneware, American-Albany Slip	United States	1850-1900	1850	Noel Hume 1969:101
Ceramic mark	Ironstone	John Wedgewood	1841-1860	1841	Godden 1991:687
Ceramic mark	Ironstone	Liverpool Pottery Co., Waco China	1896-1901	1896	Gates and Ormerod 1982:43 http://pages.tias.com/947/PictPage/1418384.html (picture of mark)

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Artifact	Type	Manufacturer/Place	Manufacturing Dates	Terminus Post Quem	Reference
Ceramic	Bisque Doll	Armand Marseille	1885-1925+	1885	http://www.antiquedoll.com/am_dolls.htm
Ammunition	Rimfire cartridge	Union Metallic Cartridge Company/ Remington Arms-Union Metallic Cartridge Co./ Remington Arms Company, Bridgeport, Connecticut	1867-present	1867	White and Munhall 1977:31 Steinhauer 2002
Ammunition	Shotgun shell	Union Metallic Cartridge Co. Bridgeport, Connecticut	1867-1911	1867	White and Munhall 1977: 148, Steinhauer 2002
Ammunition		Winchester Repeating Arms Co., New Haven, Connecticut	1866-1932	1866	White and Munhall 1977:23 Steinhauer 2002
Coin	Cent	Lincoln penny	1926 (Philadelphia)	1926	

Food and liquid containers included glass bottle fragments, canning jar fragments and lid liners (fruit jars), beer, wine and soft drink bottle fragments, and embossed and paneled pharmacy bottle fragments (Table B). Other food and drink containers or storage items included glass drinking tumbler fragments, porcelain, ironstone, creamware, pearlware, whiteware, stoneware holloware and flatware, and a tin can key.

Table C. Ceramic Artifacts from the Kielkopf House Site.

Ceramic Type	Count	Percentage
Creamware	35	5.1
Plain	34	
Annular	1	
Ironstone	97	14.1
Pearlware	111	16.1
Plain	55	
Hand painted	12	
Blue shell-edged	8	
Green shell-edged	1	
Transfer printed	8	
Annular	27	
Porcelain	21	3.0
Hard paste	21	
Redware	101	14.7
Ceramic Type	Count	Percentage
Imitation Jackfield	2	
Other	99	
Rockingham/Bennington	7	1.0
Stoneware	8	
American, gray salt-glazed	6	
American, Albany slip	1	
Other	1	
Whiteware	306	44.4
Plain	194	
Hand painted	51	
Blue shell-edged	6	
Red shell-edged	1	
Transfer printed	19	
Annular	10	
Blue Willow	1	
Chelsea	1	
Decalomania	6	
Lined	6	
Other	11	
Yellowware	5	0.7
Plain	4	
Annular	1	
Unidentified	6	0.9
Total	697	100.0