APPENDIX I

TOTAL ARTIFACT COUNTS

	PHASE I/II	PHASE III SURFACE/ BACKHOE	PLOWZONE	FEATURES
CERAMICS				
Redware	1,211	582	3510	380
Creamware	49	36	50	2
Pearlware	219	54	188	18
Whiteware	594	812	3751	336
Ironstone	61	308	998	140
Yellowware	9	7	46	6
Stoneware	33	58	158	10
Tin-glazed	1	--	--	--
Porcelain	53	76	228	20
Jackfield	--	12	46	2
Clouded Ware	--	2	3	--
Rockingham	--	--	50	--
Fiesta Ware	--	--	187	--
Bone China	--	--	11	--
Unidentified	16	72	49	14
Miscellaneous	--	--	427	--
GLASS				
Window	1,446	440	5,678	7,186
Bottle	1,019	259	3,104	3,531
Jar	124	90	1,222	1,421
Table	98	25	371	418
Lamp	8	15	326	36
Milkglass	46	30	127	9
Unidentified	105	35	379	51
ARCHITECTURAL				
Brick	829	73	1,423	864
Glazed Brick	7	1	45	4
Nail				
Wrought	5	--	1	1
Cut	588	38	2,558	228
Wire	152	21	2,100	311
Staple	18	1	3,062	21
Unidentified	546	112	49	770
Mortar/Cement	84	9	59	11
Plaster	1	--	1	6
Wood	16	--	5	--
Floor Tile	27	--	246	--
Concrete	2	--	--	--
Arms	--	3	42	3
Screws	--	1	30	2
Unidentified	15	54	19	7
PERSONAL				
Button	13	9	51	5
Coin	1	--	11	--
Ornament/Toy	3	2	11	--
Unidentified	15	--	--	318

	PHASE I/II	PHASE III SURFACE/ BACKHOE	PLOWZONE	FEATURES
MISCELLANEOUS				
Slag	42	--	26	3
Miscellaneous Metal	1,152	3	3	--
Bone	42	89	326	99
Shell	108	73	316	8
Plastic	30	7	58	2
Rubber	4	--	--	--
Coal	123	3	174	16
Pipe	--	11	41	11
Unidentified	20	--	701	--
Other	--	5	--	26
PREHISTORIC				
Flakes (Cortex)				
Quartzite	3(1)	6(1)	--	--
Quartz	12(1)	--	--	--
Chert	2	--	--	--
Jasper	12	4(2)	--	--
LSBR				
Quartz	1	--	--	--
Jasper	1	--	--	--
Fire-Cracked Rock	8	5	--	--
Ceramics	--	2	--	--

	FEATURES 1	2	3	4	5	6
CERAMICS						
Redware	80	NCM	87	22	--	--
Creamware	--		2	--	--	--
Pearlware	--		--	2	2	--
Whiteware	61		69	12	--	1
Ironstone	30		50	--	--	2
Yellowware	1		--	--	--	--
Stoneware	6		2	--	--	--
Flower pot	6		--	--	--	--
Jackfield	--		1	--	--	--
Porcelain	6		6	1	--	--
Bone China	2		--	--	--	--
Rockingham	14		--	--	--	1
Pipe	--		3	2	--	--
Unidentifiable	12		--	--	--	--
GLASS						
Window	484		14	--	--	2
Bottle	67		10	--	--	6
Jar	33		2	--	--	--
Table	10		--	--	--	--
Lamp	15		--	1	--	1
Milkglass	2		--	--	--	--
Unidentifiable	5		--	--	--	5
ARCHITECTURAL						
Brick/grams	1/100		13/79	6/152	1/1	20/650
Nails						
Wrought	1		--	--	--	--
Cut	166		8	--	--	3
Wire	225		3	--	--	4
Staple	14		--	--	--	1
Unidentifiable	422		3	2	--	13
Mortar	4		--	--	--	--
Plaster	4		--	--	--	--
Unidentifiable	3		--	--	--	1
PERSONAL						
Button	3		1	--	--	--
Ornament/Toy	8		--	--	--	--
MISCELLANEOUS						
Coal	8		--	--	--	--
Misc. Metal	198		3	1	--	18
Bone	36		1	3	--	--
Shell	1		--	--	--	--
Plastic	1		--	--	--	--
Other	2		--	--	--	--

	FEATURES 7	8	9	10	11	12
CERAMICS						
Redware	7	1	--	2	--	2
Creamware	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pearlware	1	--	--	--	--	1
Whiteware	6	9	--	9	--	1
Ironstone	3	--	--	--	--	--
Porcelain	1	--	--	--	--	--
Pipe	--	--	--	1	--	--
GLASS						
Window	3	2	--	--	--	--
Bottle	--	1	--	2	--	--
Lamp	2	1	--	--	--	1
ARCHITECTURAL						
Brick/grams	29/36	16	4	1.7/46	--	4/31
Glazed Brick/grams	1/1	--	1	--	--	--
Nails						
Unidentifiable	2	8	--	5	--	2
Unidentifiable	--	--	--	1	--	--
MISCELLANEOUS						
Coal	--	1	--	--	--	--
Misc. Metal	--	--	--	--	2	--

	FEATURES 13	14	15	16	17	18
CERAMICS						
Redware	NCM	4	3	--	1	1
Pearlware		3	--	--	2	--
Whiteware		9	1	--	1	9
Ironstone		--	5	--	--	1
GLASS						
Window		20	3	--	2	2
Bottle		--	2	--	--	--
Jar		2	--	--	--	--
Unidentifiable		2	--	--	--	--
ARCHITECTURAL						
Brick/grams		44/78	2	--	/2	/5
Nails						
Unidentifiable		31	3	--	--	2
Mortar		1	--	--	--	--
Unidentifiable		--	1	--	--	--
PERSONAL						
Button		--	1	--	--	--

	FEATURES 13	14	15	16	17	18
MISCELLANEOUS						
Misc. Metal		36	3	--	--	2
Bone		--	1	--	--	--
Shell		--	--	--	2	--

	FEATURES 19	20	21	22	23	24
CERAMICS						
Redware	20	2	7	--	2	--
Pearlware	--	--	1	--	--	--
Whiteware	24	--	4	1	2	2
Ironstone	18	--	--	--	--	--
Yellowware	1	--	--	--	--	--
Stoneware	1	--	--	--	--	--
Flower pot	2	--	--	--	--	--
Fiesta Ware	5	--	--	--	--	--
Porcelain	2	--	--	--	--	--
Rockingham	2	--	--	--	--	--
Redware sewer pipe	48	--	--	--	--	--
Pipe	1	--	--	--	--	--
Unidentifiable	2	--	--	--	--	--
GLASS						
Window	11	1	2	--	11	26
Bottle	45	--	--	--	--	1
Jar	67	--	--	1	--	--
Table	5	--	--	--	--	--
Lamp	1	--	--	--	2	--
Milkglass	4	--	--	--	--	--
Unidentifiable	1	--	--	--	1	1
ARCHITECTURAL						
Brick/grams	--	--	--	--	--	1/1
Nails						
Cut	12	1	--	--	5	2
Wire	15	1	6	--	1	6
Unidentifiable	46	--	--	--	5	2
Unidentifiable	2	--	1	--	--	--
MISCELLANEOUS						
Misc. Metal	10	--	5	--	1	--
Bone	18	--	--	--	--	--
Shell	1	--	--	--	--	--
Nut	2	--	--	--	--	--

	FEATURES 25	26	27	28	30	31
CERAMICS						
Redware	--	2	1	--	1	7
Pearlware	--	--	--	--	--	1
Whiteware	1	2	--	--	--	17
Ironstone	--	1	--	--	--	--
Yellowware	--	1	--	--	--	--
Flower Pot	--	--	--	--	--	1
Pipe	--	--	--	--	--	1
GLASS						
Window	--	8	1	3	--	3
Bottle	--	--	--	2	--	6
Jar	--	--	--	5	--	1
Table	--	1	2	6	--	--
Lamp	--	--	--	--	--	2
ARCHITECTURAL						
Brick/grams	1/4	4/14	1/64	--	4/21	3/15
Nails						
Cut	--	--	2	8	--	--
Wire	--	2	--	1	--	--
Staple	--	--	4	1	--	--
Unidentifiable	--	29	--	1	--	28
Mortar	--	--	--	1	--	--
Unidentifiable	3	--	4	5	--	--
MISCELLANEOUS						
Misc. Metal	--	5	--	--	--	3
Bone	--	--	--	5	--	--
Shell	--	2	--	--	--	--
Plastic	--	--	--	3	--	--
Gunflint	--	--	--	--	--	1
Unidentifiable	--	--	--	1	--	--

	FEATURES 32	33	34	35	36	37
CERAMICS						
Redware	3	--	--	NCM	1	--
Whiteware	2	--	--		1	--
Ironstone	6	--	--		2	--
Yellowware	1	--	--		--	--
GLASS						
Window	19	--	1		1	--
Bottle	5	--	1		--	--
Jar	1	--	--		--	--
Unidentified	4	--	--		1	--

	FEATURES 32	33	34	35	36	37
ARCHITECTURAL						
Brick/grams	--	4/5	--		12/9	1
Nails						
Cut	2	--	--		--	--
Wire	13	--	--		1	--
Unidentifiable	60	5	--		2	--
MISCELLANEOUS						
Misc. Metal	32	--	--		2	--
Bone	--	--	1		--	--

	FEATURES 38	39	40	41	42	43
CERAMICS						
Redware	6	--	1	--	17	13
Pearlware	--	--	1	--	--	--
Whiteware	2	1	1	--	3	5
Stoneware	--	--	--	1	--	--
Pipe	--	--	1	--	--	--
GLASS						
Window	--	--	--	1	2	6
Bottle	--	--	--	--	1	--
Table	--	--	--	--	--	1
Lamp	--	--	--	--	--	2
Unidentifiable	--	--	--	--	--	2
ARCHITECTURAL						
Brick/grams	--	--	7/8	17/120	--	8/50
Glazed Brick	--	--	--	1	--	--
Nails						
Wire	--	--	2	--	1	1
Unidentifiable	--	--	1	4	1	6
Unidentifiable	--	--	--	--	1	--
MISCELLANEOUS						
Misc. Metal	--	--	--	--	1	8
Bone	--	--	--	4	--	1
Shell	--	--	1	--	--	--
Coal	--	--	1	--	--	--
Gunflint	--	--	--	--	1	--

	FEATURES 44	45	46	47	48	49
CERAMICS						
Redware	1	--	4	1	--	29
Pearlware	--	--	--	--	--	1
Whiteware	--	2	5	1	--	8
Ironstone	--	1	--	--	--	7
Yellowware	--	--	--	--	--	1
Rockingham	--	--	--	--	--	1
Pipe	--	1	--	--	--	--
GLASS						
Window	--	--	2	1	--	5
Jar	--	--	1	--	--	--
Household	--	1	--	--	--	--
Unidentifiable	--	--	--	3	--	1
ARCHITECTURAL						
Brick/grams	--	17/370	5/14	7/6	12/130	26/4
Glazed Brick/grams	--	1/12	--	--	--	--
Nails						
Cut	--	3	1	--	--	--
Wire	--	--	1	--	--	--
Unidentifiable	--	14	--	1	--	--
Wood	--	--	--	--	2	--
MISCELLANEOUS						
Misc. Metal	--	8	--	--	--	--
Bone	--	--	--	2	--	3
Coal	--	--	1	--	--	--

	FEATURES 50	51	52	53	54	55
CERAMICS						
Redware	1	NCM	3	8	--	NCM
Pearlware	1		1	--	--	
Whiteware	5		2	9	--	
Rockingham	--		--	3	--	
Porcelain	1		--	--	--	
GLASS						
Window	5		--	26	--	
Jar	--		--	--	1	
Lamp	--		--	2	--	
ARCHITECTURAL						
Brick/grams	3/3		9/6	2/70	1/1	
Nails						
Cut	--		--	4	--	
Wire	7		--	2	--	
Unidentifiable	--		--	5	1	
Slag	--		1	--	--	

	FEATURES 50	51	52	53	54	55
MISCELLANEOUS						
Misc. Metal	8		--	--	--	
Bone	--		1	--	--	

	FEATURES 56	57	58	59	60	61
CERAMICS						
Redware	22	1	1	6	NCM	--
Whiteware	28	--	--	3		1
Ironstone	7	--	--	1		1
Yellowware	1	--	--	--		--
Porcelain	1	--	--	--		--
Rockingham	9	--	--	--		--
GLASS						
Window	210	1	12	2		3
Bottle	10	--	2	1		--
Table	1	--	1	--		--
Lamp	2					
Milkglass	2	--	--	--		--
Household	--	--	--	1		--
Unidentifiable	2	--	--	--		--
ARCHITECTURAL						
Brick/grams	--	--	3/25	--		--
Nails						
Cut	9	--	4	4		--
Wire	1	--	4	1		--
Staple	1	--	--	--		--
Unidentifiable	3	--	10	--		--
Unidentifiable	--	--	--	1		--
MISCELLANEOUS						
Misc. Metal	1	1	2	2		--
Bone	--	--	--	8		--

	FEATURES 62	63	64	65	66	67
CERAMICS						
Whiteware	1	--	--	1	--	2
Ironstone	3	--	--	1	1	--
Porcelain	2	--	--	--	--	--
GLASS						
Window	10	--	--	4	3	--
Bottle	3	--	--	1	--	--
Jar	--	--	--	--	5	--
Unidentifiable	--	1	--	--	--	--
ARCHITECTURAL						
Brick/grams	--	--	--	1/28	--	3/4
Nails						
Cut	8	--	1	--	--	--
Wire	1	--	3	1	--	--
Screw	--	--	--	--	--	1
Unidentifiable	15	--	--	4	5	2
Tools	--	--	--	--	--	1
Unidentifiable	4	--	--	--	--	1
MISCELLANEOUS						
Bone	12	--	--	--	--	--
Plastic	--	--	--	1	--	--

	FEATURES 68	69	70	71	72	73
CERAMICS						
Redware	2	--	NCM	--	3	--
Whiteware	--	--		--	1	1
GLASS						
Bottle	--	1	--	--	--	--
Jar	--	--	--	2	--	--
Household	--	--	--	1	--	--
ARCHITECTURAL						
Brick/grams	--	--	--	3/22	--	1/2
Nails						
Unidentifiable	--	1	--	--	--	3
Mortar	2	--	--	--	--	--
PERSONAL						
Button	--	--	--	1	--	--

	FEATURES 74	75	76	77	78	79
CERAMICS						
Redware	--	NCM	--	--	1	--
Whiteware	1		--	1	3	1
Jackfield	--		--	--	1	--
GLASS						
Window	5		3	1	5	--
Bottle	--		1	--	--	--
Lamp	--		--	--	--	3
Milkglass	--		--	--	--	1
ARCHITECTURAL						
Brick/grams	1/1		2/1	--	--	4
Nails						
Wire	--		--	--	1	--
Staple	--		1	--	--	--
Unidentifiable	--		2	1	4	3
MISCELLANEOUS						
Misc. Metal	--		--	--	2	--
Coal	--		--	--	1	3
Shell	--		--	--	--	1

	FEATURES 80	81	82	83	84	85	86
CERAMICS							
Redware	--	--	--	1		NCM	--
Pearlware	--	--	1	--			--
Whiteware	--	--	1	1			2
GLASS							
Window	3	--	3	57			1
Bottle	--	1	--	--			--
Table	--	--	--	--			1
ARCHITECTURAL							
Brick/grams	2/13	1	--	1/2			--
Nails							
Wire	2	--	--	--			--
Unidentifiable	1	2	--	--			1
MISCELLANEOUS							
Misc. Metal	--	--	4	2			--

KEY:

NCM = No Cultural Material
Misc. = Miscellaneous
LSBR = Late Stage Biface Reject

APPENDIX II

DETERMINATION-OF-ELIGIBILITY

FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

NPS Form 10-900
(3-82)

OMB No. 1024-0018
Exp. 10-31-84

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

For NPS use only

received

date entered

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic

and/or common A. Temple Site 7NC-D-68

2. Location

street & number 435 West Chestnut Hill Road ___ not for publication

city, town Newark X vicinity of

state Delaware code 10 county New Castle code 003

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
___ district	___ public	___ occupied	___ agriculture	___ museum
___ building(s)	X private	X unoccupied	___ commercial	___ park
___ structure	___ both	___ work in progress	___ educational	___ private residence
X site	**Public Acquisition**	**Accessible**	___ entertainment	___ religious
___ object	X in process	X yes: restricted	___ government	___ scientific
	___ being considered	___ yes: unrestricted	___ industrial	___ transportation
		___ no	___ military	X other: Fallow

4. Owner of Property

name Bruce Stanley (Stanley Builders)

street & number 435 West Chestnut Hill Road

city, town Newark X vicinity of state Delaware 19711

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. New Castle County Recorder of Deeds

street & number City - County Building, 800 French Street

city, town Wilmington state Delaware

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Routes 4, 7 & 273: A Cultural Resource Survey 1980 A Management Summary of the Phase I/II, Archaeological Surveys for the Planned Ogletown Interchange, Newark, DE 1986 has this property been determined eligible? ___ yes X no

date ___ federal X state ___ county ___ local

depository for survey records Delaware Bureau of Archaeology and Historic Preservation Delaware Department of Transportation

city, town Dover, Delaware CRS#N5308 state Dover, Delaware

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
___ excellent	___ deteriorated	X unaltered	X original site
___ good	X ruins	___ altered	___ moved date _____
___ fair	X unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The A. Temple site (7NC-D-68, N-5308) was identified as a significant cultural resource during Phase I/II testing of the site by the University of Delaware Center for Archaeological Research (UDCAR). Site survey and testing were carried out under contract to the Delaware Department of Transportation (DelDOT) to fulfill obligations under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act to evaluate the effects of the proposed Ogletown interchange improvements on significant, or potentially significant cultural resources as defined by the National Register of Historic Places (36CFR60). The site is located on the south side of Route 4, approximately one-quarter mile west of the intersection of Salem Church Road and Route 4 (Figure 1). To the north of the site, former agricultural land is now the site of the Chestnut Hill Estates subdivision. Surrounding the site to the west and south are former agricultural fields, now fallow. To the east of the site the former agricultural fields have been developed into small commercial establishments.

The site consists of a cellar hole (25' x 25') identified as a mid-19th century house foundation based on archival and archaeological research, a brick-lined well, an agricultural outbuilding complex no longer extant, and a variety of well-preserved mid-to-late 19th century archaeological deposits associated with midden areas within the back and side yard areas. A large area to the south and west of the main yard area, while found to have been plowed, contains well-preserved structural features (postholes, foundations) and a high density of mid-19th to early 20th century artifacts deposited in both sheet middens and trash pits. The destruction of the house by DelDOT in 1955 did not significantly alter the site's integrity. The site is currently unoccupied and covered by a mixture of grass and brush vegetation (Plates 1 and 2).

The Albert Temple site was located by a preliminary cultural resources survey by Thomas (1980). No subsurface testing was carried out by Thomas because of a denial of further access by the owner, Mr A. Temple and thus the section 106 compliance process was not completed. The 1986 survey by UDCAR was initiated to complete the section 106 requirements. Archival research and further extensive archaeological testing within the proposed right-of-way (ROW) revealed the site to be well-preserved archaeologically. The initial Phase I testing by UDCAR of the cellar hole and backyard areas through the excavation of five 5' x 5' units located approximately 8 intact subsurface features and determined that within an area measuring approximately 120' E-W x 50' N-S the existence of a significant number of features could be expected. Of the features located 4 were identified as posthole/postmold features, 3 as trash pits or middens, and 1

as a buried packed earth floor. A large number of kitchen and architecture group artifacts dating to the mid-to-late 19th century through the mid-20th century were recovered (Plates 3 and 4). An additional 27 2'x 2' or 5'x 5' units and 433 shovel tests were excavated to define the site limits and the presence/absence of intact features outside of the previously identified site area. At least three activity areas were identified by the shovel testing (Figures 3 and 4, Concentrations 1-3). The subsequent testing of these concentrations through measured unit excavation identified these concentrations as midden areas, each with a different stratigraphy, context, and formational history. Concentration 1, identified to the west of the main yard area was determined through testing to be an extensive, well-stratified trash midden, formed through the deposition of materials adjacent to a fence line, the structural remains of which were located by a unit excavated in the area. Concentrations 2 and 3 were determined through unit excavation to represent extensive sheet middens surrounding more deeply buried purposefully dug trash pits. Both middens contained a high percentage of mid- and late 19th century artifacts.

Outside the main yard area were located the foundations of five large outbuilding structures. The testing program also identified an extensive trash midden to the west of the main yard area. The site area south and west of the main yard area was found to have been plowed, but features were located intact beneath the plowzone horizon. The limits of the site were defined by the extent of significant subsurface artifact distributions and/or foundation remains. The A. Temple Site area was determined to be approximately 190' x 255' (Figure 2).

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
___ prehistoric	___ archeology-prehistoric	___ community planning	___ landscape architecture	___ religion
___ 1400–1499	X archeology-historic	___ conservation	___ law	___ science
___ 1500–1599	___ agriculture	___ economics	___ literature	___ sculpture
___ 1600–1699	___ architecture	___ education	___ military	___ social/
___ 1700–1799	___ art	___ engineering	___ music	___ humanitarian
X 1800–1899	___ commerce	___ exploration/settlement	___ philosophy	___ theater
X 1900–	___ communications	___ industry	___ politics government	___ transportation
		___ invention		___ other (specify)

Specific dates **Builder/Architect**

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The A. Temple site (7NC-D-68) is significant because it is likely to contribute data important to the understanding of the history of both the local area and the surrounding Mid-Atlantic region (Criterion D). The combination of the presence of relatively undisturbed, intact archaeological deposits, extant foundations from both an extensive agricultural outbuilding complex and the domestic house site, assisted by a complete historic photographic documentation of the site offer the possibility that valuable comparable data on mid-to-late 19th century tenant farmer lifeways can be obtained from the site. Archaeological excavations have the potential to provide significant research information on a little known class of sites in Delaware and the Middle Atlantic. Importantly, in Delaware during the 19th century at least one-half of the residential properties were occupied by tenants. The A. Temple site provides an ideal opportunity for research on this prevelent but little studied site type. Important information can also be obtained on agricultural practices, most importantly farm layout that will be comparable to data obtained from research in the surrounding region (Manning 1984; Glassie 1972).

The A. Temple site is the location of a tenant house constructed in the mid-19th century on a land parcel, historically called "The Red House Plantation", which was originally partitioned from Thomas Ogle's landholdings by the terms of his 1768 will. Thomas Ogle was one of the largest landowners in White Clay Creek Hundred (Scharf 1888). The property, on which an 18th century house was then present, was willed to his wife Catherine for her lifetime. Before her death in 1782, Catherine sold her right to the property to Peter LeMaigre. By 1787 LeMaigre had purchased the remaining shares from Thomas Ogle's surviving heirs to the property, his son Benjamin and daughter Anne (Table 1). Beginning with the sale of the property to the Philadelphia merchant Phillip LeMaigre, the property was owned and operated throughout the 19th century through the early 20th century as a tenant farm. The A. Temple site is included within a 200 acre parcel noted as owned by Foreman (Thomas and Martha) in 1849 (Rea and Price Map of New Castle County). Martha Ogle (Callinder)(Forman) had been willed the property in 1805 from her uncle, William McMeechen. Prior to the 1861 tax assessment, a frame house and barn were constructed on a two acre lot within the original 200 acre parcel. These

Table 1: SUMMARY OF DEED TRANSACTIONS FOR THE RED HOUSE PLANTATION SITE, 1768-1950

Transaction	Date	Deed Reference	Ac
Thomas Ogle to Catherine Ogle	1768(1771)	Will	200
Benjamin Ogle Anne Ogle to Peter LeMaigre Catherine Ogle	1787	G-2-105 G-2-123 unknown	200
Peter LeMaigre to Alexis Gardere	1792	M-2-254	200
Maxwell Bines,Shff. to William McMeechen	1800	W-2-62	200
William McMeechen to Martha Ogle	1805(1807)	Will Q-1-287	200
Martha (Ogle) Forman to C.H.and J.R.C. Oldham	1851	L-6-199	200
C.H.Oldham to J.R.C. Oldham	1858	F-7-247	200
Isaac Grubb, Shff.to Laura C. Day	1878	F-11-58	200
Ed.and Laura Day to John M. Carswell	1888	G-14-333	182
John M. Carswell to Elmer W. Clark	1888	K-14-471	182
Rachel Clark,Adm. to Godfrey Hanby	1892	X-15-198	182
Godfrey Hanby to Leroy Brian	1892	X-15-187	182
Leroy Brian to John N. Carswell	1901	K-18-497	182
Harry I. Gillis, Shff. to Equitable Guarantee & Trust Co.	1906	N-20-410	182
Equitable G.& T. Co. to Edward L. Richards	1910	Y-22-449	182

Table 1 (cont.)

Edward L. Richards to Trustees, Provident Trust Co.	1944	Will B-7-66 P-46-561	182
Prov. Tr. Co. and Mary Richards to Frank Truhler	1947	P-47-104	182
Frank Truhler to Albert Temple	1950	K-50-42	13

mid-19th century frame structures, in addition to numerous early 20th century outbuildings are contained within the A. Temple Site.

The Phase I/II testing at the site revealed that intact, undisturbed mid- and late 19th century features and artifact distributions are present at the site (Figures 3 and 4). Also present is the partially filled cellar hole of the main house structure, constructed in the mid-19th century as a tenant dwelling. The builder of this non-extant structure is unknown. Because the site under examination was occupied by tenants for approximately 75 years, it will yield data comparable to other archaeological data gathered from other tenant occupied sites in the Middle Atlantic. In northern Delaware the artifact assemblage and site structure can be compared to the Robert Ferguson/Weber site (Coleman et al. 1983), the Grant Tenancy site (Thompson et al. 1987), and the Block 1191 excavations in Wilmington (Beidleman et al. 1985). In the Middle Atlantic region the site can be compared to the Howard-McHenry site (Hurry and Kavanaugh 1983). The site can also be compared to non-tenant occupations in the area such as the Wilson-Slack site (Coleman et al. 1985), the William M. Hawthorn site (Coleman et al. 1984), and the Fork Branch site in Kent County (Heite and Heite 1985). Such comparisons will provide insights into the spatial, socio-economic, and cultural aspects of tenant life in northern and central Delaware in the 19th century. Research topics that can be specifically addressed at the A. Temple site include the analysis and comparison of faunal remains and other ecofacts indicative of diet, food processing and consumption habits, and the use of space at the site (Custer and Cunningham 1986). These topics have been found to yield significant results based on the analyses carried out at other sites in northern Delaware.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 1.112

Quadrangle name Newark East

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UTM References

	Zone	Easting	Northing
A	18	439810	4391750
B			
C			
D			
E			
F			
G			
H			

Verbal boundary description and justification

See continuation sheet.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
None			

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Ellis C. Coleman - Research Associate

organization University of Delaware date October 3, 1986

street & number Department of Anthropology, 101 Ewing telephone (302) 451-6590

city or town Newark state Delaware

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

___ national ___ state ___ local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title date

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest: date

Chief of Registration

GPO 894-788

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1986 **Final Archaeological Excavations at Block 1191, Wilmington, New Castle County, Delaware.** Delaware Department of Transportation Archaeological Series No. 39. Dover.

Coleman, Ellis C., Kevin W. Cunningham, David C. Bachman, Wade P. Catts, and Jay F. Custer
1983 **Final Archaeological Investigations at the Robert Ferguson/Weber Homestead, Ogletown, New Castle County, Delaware.** Delaware Department of Transportation Archaeology Series No. 16. Dover.

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Thompson. Timothy A., Randy Taylor, Kimberly Synder, and William M. Gardner
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Maps Consulted:

Map of New Castle County, Rea and Price, 1849

Atlas of the State of Delaware, D. Beers, 1868

Map of New Castle County, G. M. Hopkins, 1881

Atlas of New Castle County, G. Baist, 1893

Manuscript Sources Consulted:

White Clay Creek Hundred Tax Assessments, 1803-04,1816,1852-3, 1861

New Castle County Deed Records

The A. Temple Site is located on the southern side of Route 4, and its boundaries are shown in Figure 2 and Plate 1. The site's boundaries were determined by the density distribution of 19th century historic artifacts and man-made features. The northern boundary of the site is limited by Route 4. The eastern boundary is defined by an asphalt driveway, as the site area east of this showed extensive 20th century disturbance. The western boundary is defined by a dramatic decrease in artifact frequencies. The southern boundary is defined by the limit of agriculturally-related structures known from historic photographs. The site is approximately rectangular in dimension and measures 190' east west by 255' north-south.

Name: A. Temple Site 7NC-D-68

Location: Newark, Delaware

Photographer: Tim O'Brian

Date: July 15, 1978

Location of Negative: Delaware Dept. of Transportation
P.O. Box 778,
Dover, DE 19903

Description: Areal view of site looking South.

Photograph Number: 1 of 4

Name: A. Temple Site 7NC-D-68

Location: Newark, Delaware

Photographer: Angela Hoseth

Date: August 1, 1986

Location of Negative: Delaware Dept. of Transportation
P.O. Box 778,
Dover, DE 19903

Description: View of site's current physical environment looking North (note cellar hole in center).

Photograph Number: 2 of 4

Name: A. Temple Site 7NC-D-68

Location: Newark, Delaware

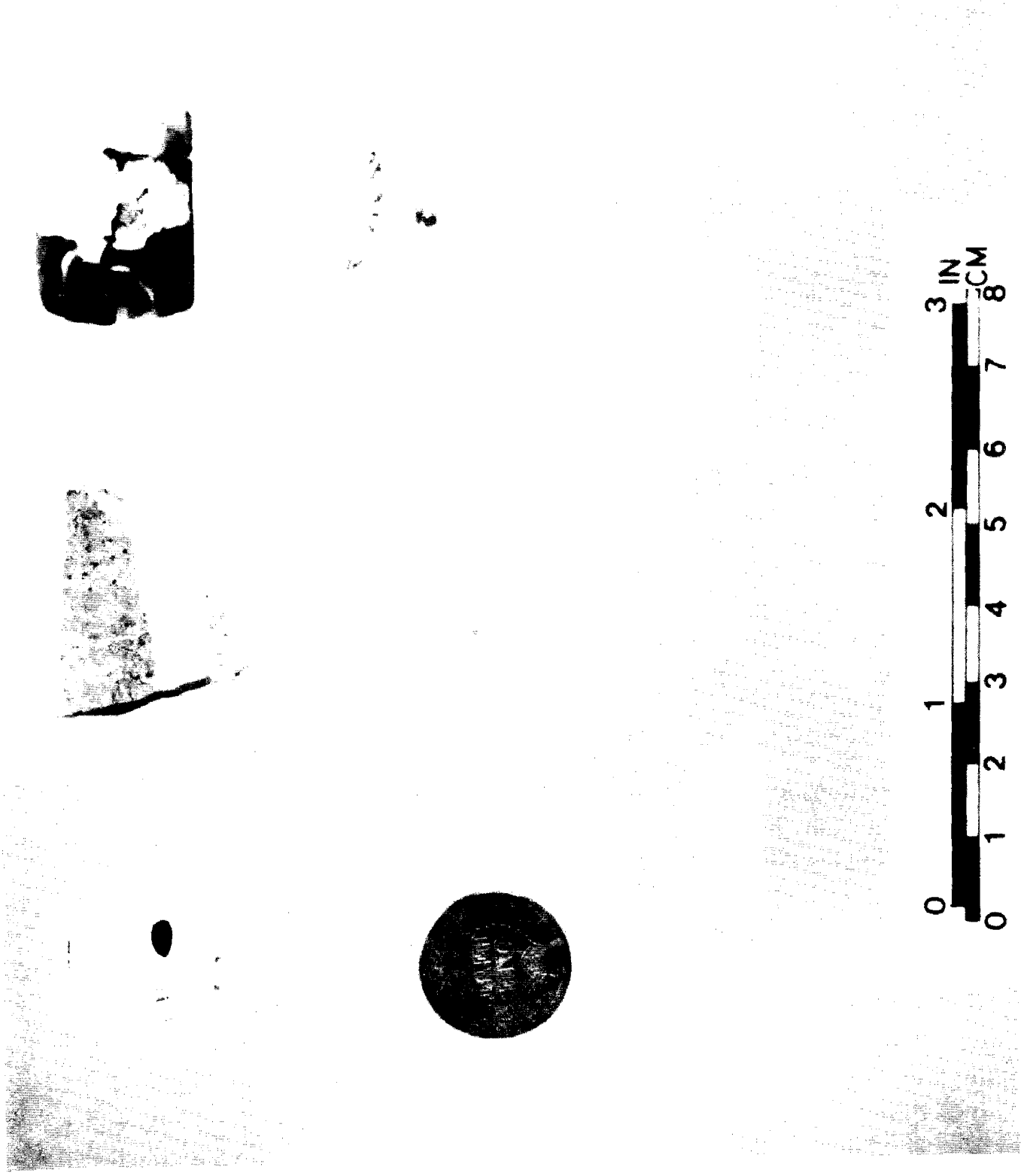
Photographer: Cheryl Trevelli

Date: September 12, 1986

Location of Negative: Delaware Dept. of Transportation
P.O. Box 778,
Dover, DE 19903

Description: TOP ROW: (left to right) china doll head, slip-decorated redware, and rockinghamware teapot handle fragment. MIDDLE ROW: (left to right) obverse side to a 1878 Indian head penny, porcelain button, and late 19th century bottle neck fragment. BOTTOM ROW: (left to right) mid-19th century pipe stem fragment, and milk glass fragment.

Photograph Number: 3 of 4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Name: A. Temple Site 7NC-D-68

Location: Newark, Delaware

Photographer: Cheryl Trevelli

Date: September 16, 1986

Location of Negative: Delaware Dept. of Transportation
P.O. Box 778,
Dover, DE 19903

Description: mid-to-late 19th century ceramics: annular whitewares.

Photograph Number: 4 of 4

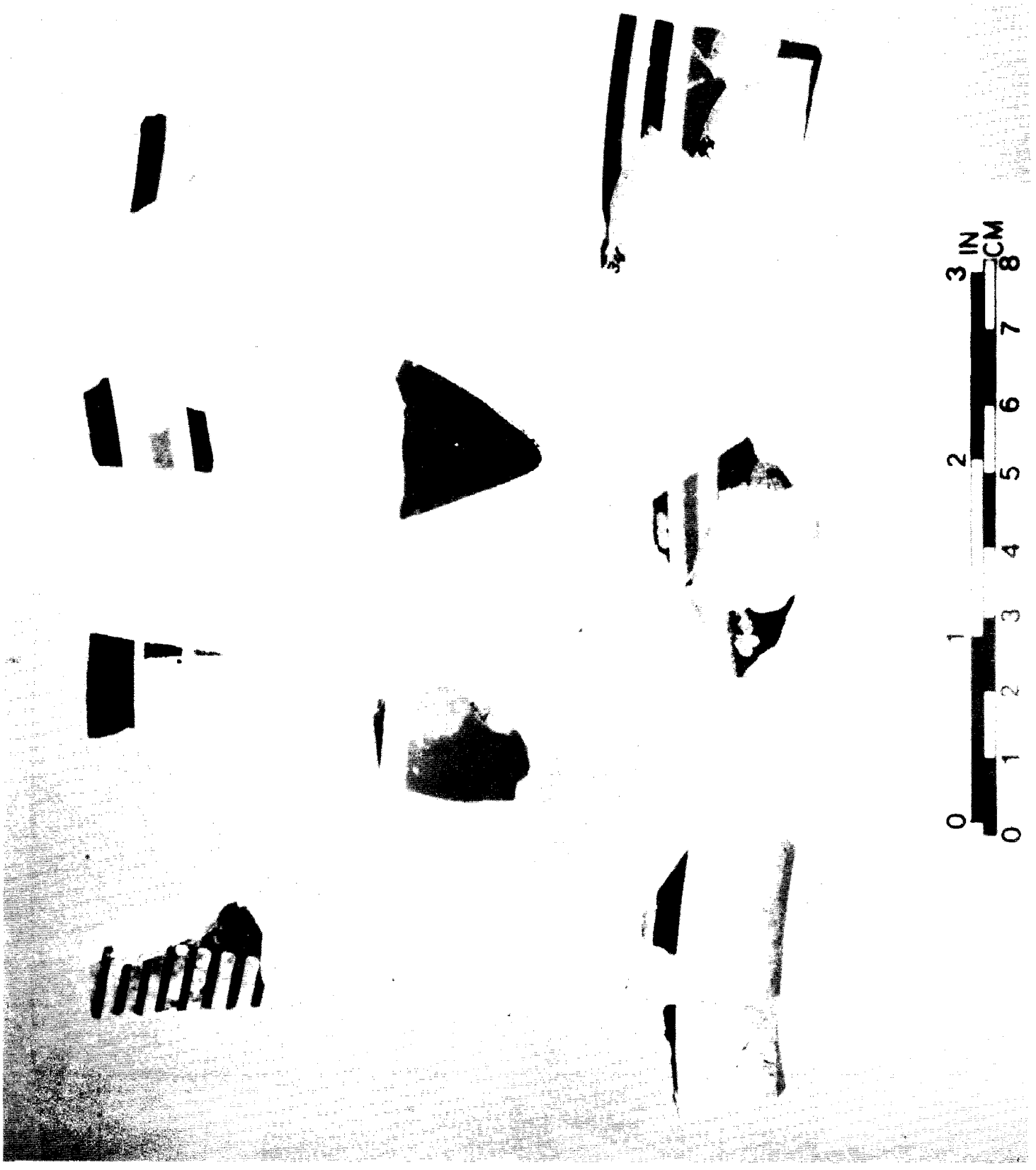
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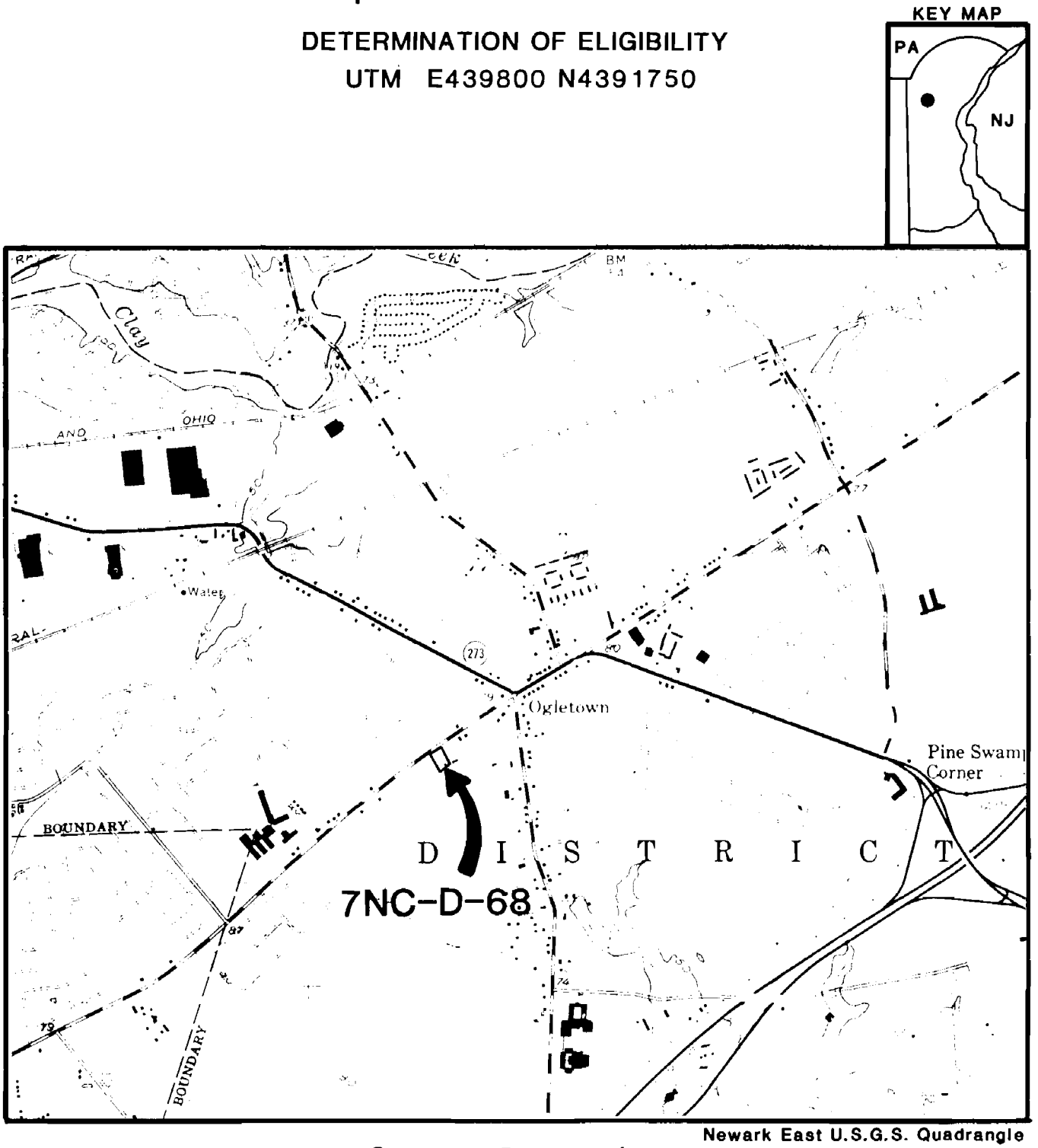
FIGURE 1

Albert Temple Site Location 7NC-D-68

DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY

UTM E439800 N4391750



Newark East U.S.G.S. Quadrangle

0 .5 1
km

0 .5 1
mi

FIGURE 2

Albert Temple Site Boundary 7NC-D-68

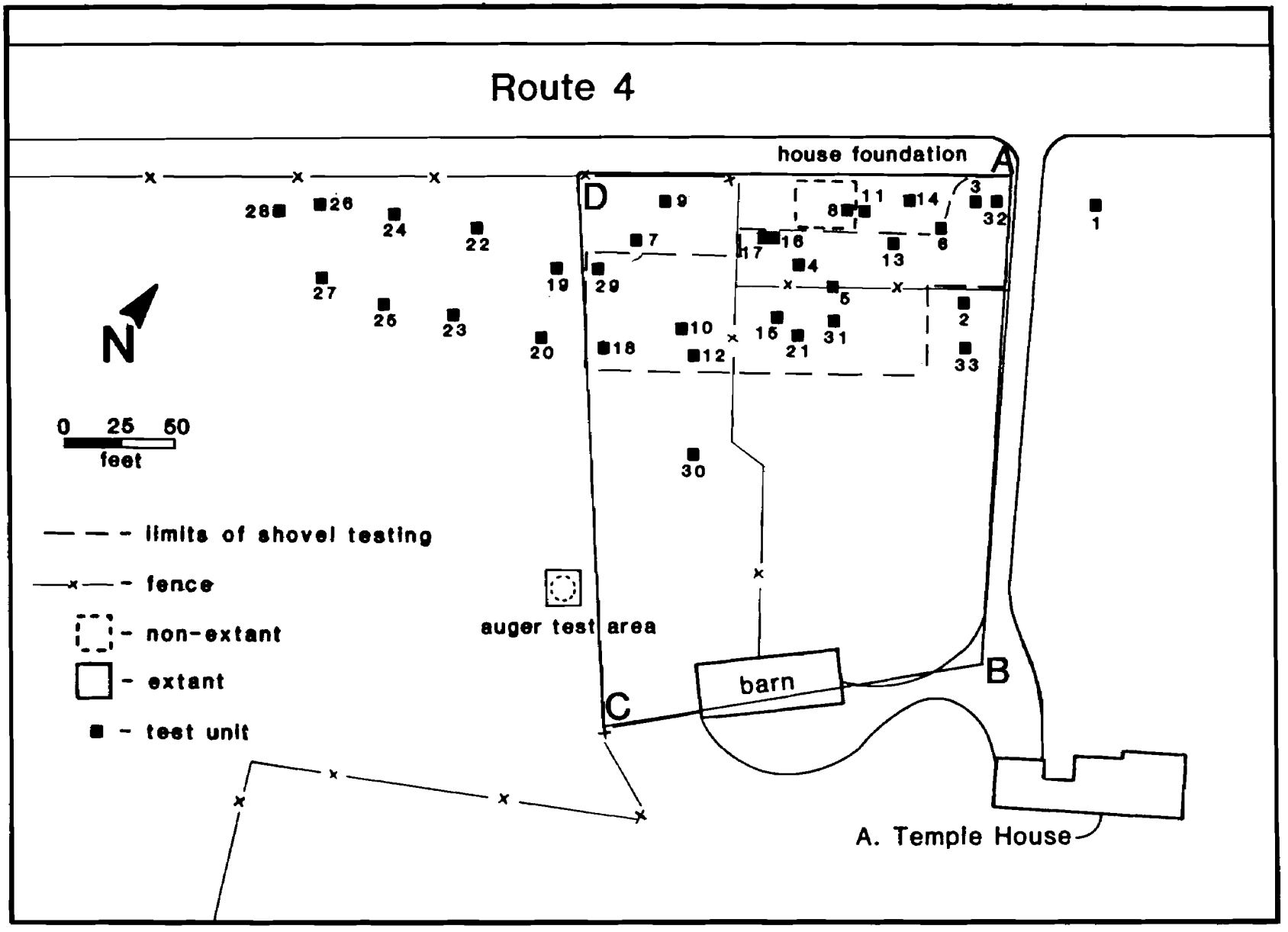
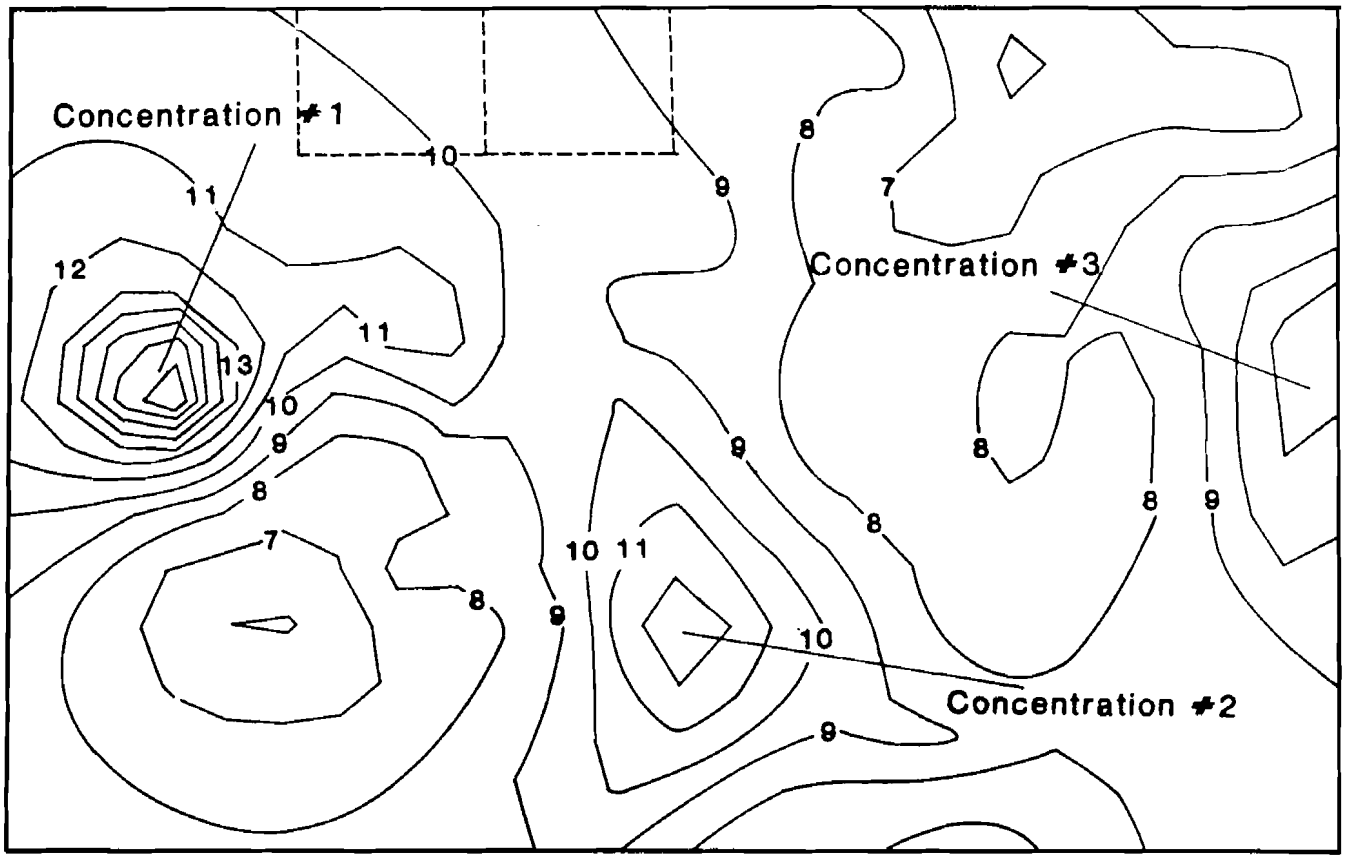


FIGURE 3

A. Temple Site (N-5308, 7NC-D-68) Total Artifact Distribution from Shovel Test Grid

Route 4

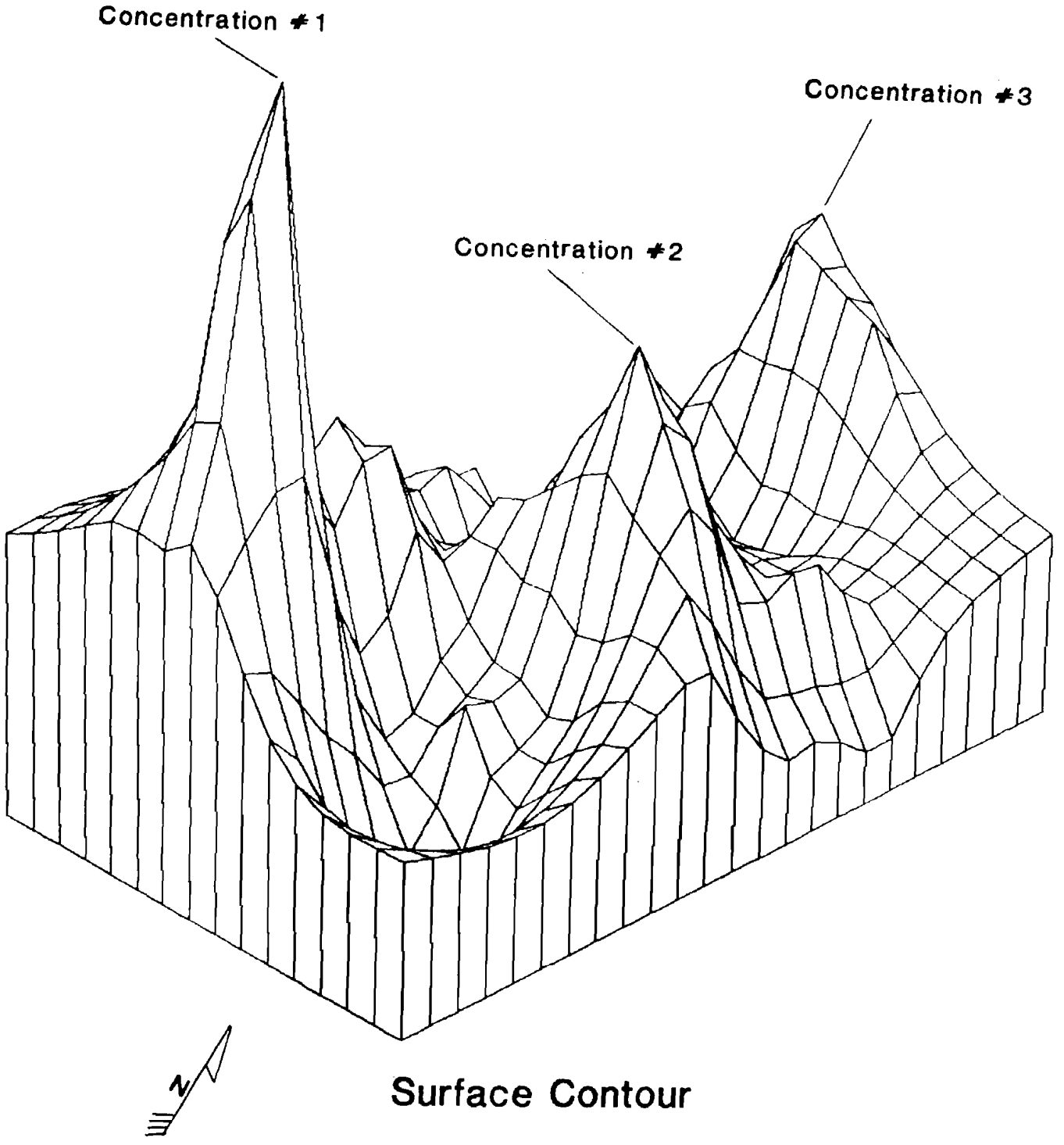


Topo Map

House Foundation ----------

FIGURE 4

A. Temple Site (N-5308, 7NC-D-68)
Total Artifact Distribution
from Shovel Test Grid



Surface Contour

APPENDIX III

DATA RECOVERY PLAN FOR THE A. TEMPLE SITE (7NC-D-68)

by:

Ellis C. Coleman and Jay F. Custer
Center for Archaeological Research
Department of Anthropology
University of Delaware

DATA RECOVERY PLAN FOR THE A. TEMPLE SITE (7NC-D-68)

This data recovery plan, schedule, and budget provide a recommended alternative for mitigation of the adverse effects of the proposed Ogletown Improvement Project upon the A. Temple Site, 7NC-D-68, New Castle County, Delaware.

BACKGROUND

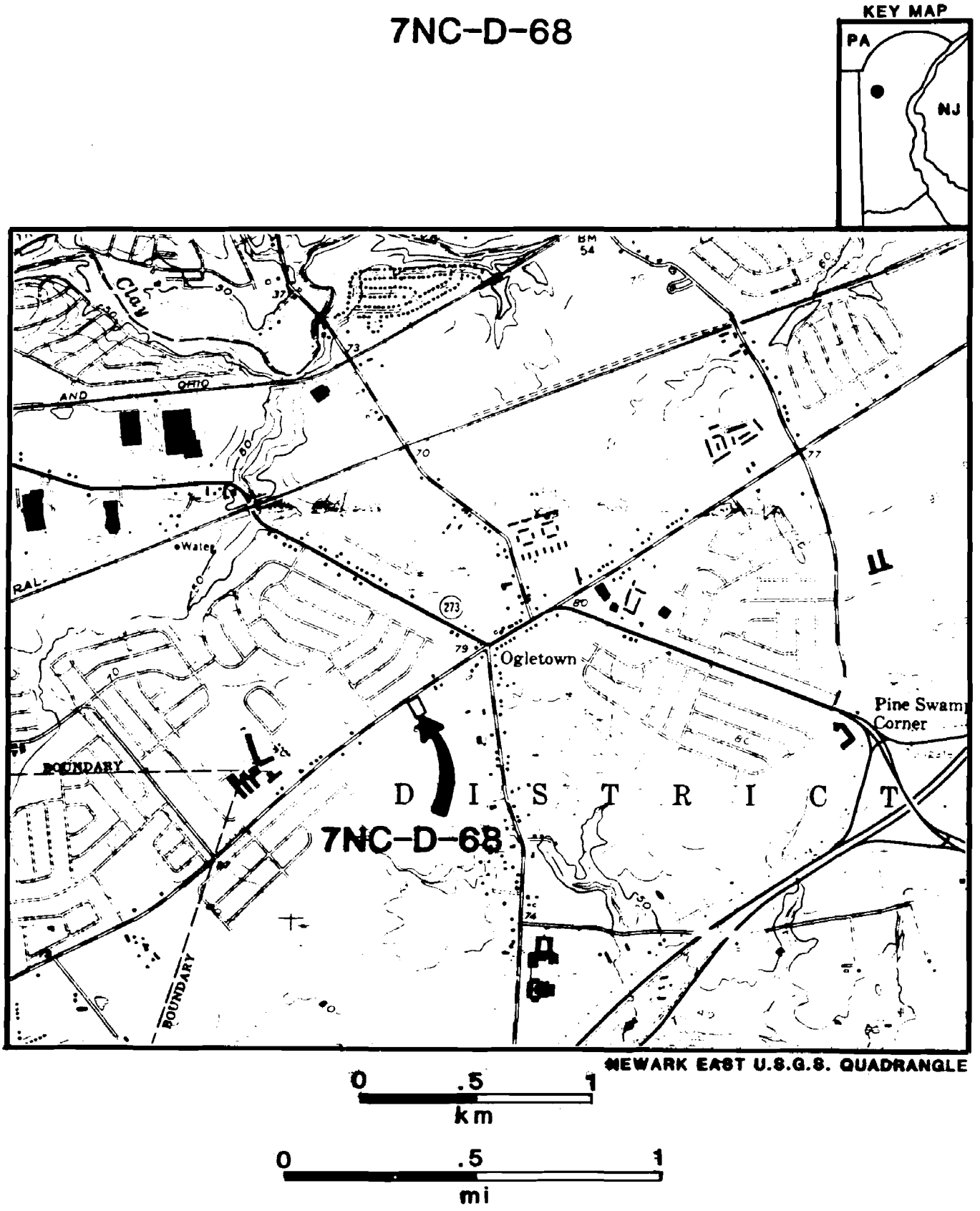
The A. Temple Site (7NC-D-68, N-5308) was identified as a significant cultural resource during Phase I/II testing of the site by the University of Delaware Center for Archaeological Research (UDCAR) (Coleman, Custer, and Hoseth 1986). The site is located on the south side of Route 4, approximately one-quarter mile west of the intersection of Salem Church Road and Route 4 (Figure 1). Site survey and testing were carried out under contract to the Delaware Department of Transportation (DelDOT) to fulfill obligations under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act to evaluate the effects of the proposed Ogletown improvements on significant, or potentially significant, cultural resources as defined by the National Register of Historic Places (36CFR60).

The significant component of the site consists of an unfilled cellar hole (25' x 25') identified on the basis of archival and archaeological research as a mid-19th century house foundation, a brick-lined well, a non-extant outbuilding complex, and well-preserved archaeological deposits associated with back and side yard activity areas. A large area to the south and west of the main yard area, while found to have been plow disturbed, contained well-preserved features and a high density

FIGURE 1

Albert Temple Site Location

7NC-D-68



of artifacts. The house was destroyed by DelDOT in 1955 and is currently unoccupied and covered by a mixture of grass and brush vegetation.

The A. Temple archaeological site is included within a property noted as owned by Foreman (Thomas and Martha) in 1849 (Rea and Price Map of New Castle County). Martha Ogle (Callinder)(Forman) received the parcel by will in 1805 from her uncle, William McMeechen. Prior to this, the original "Red House" Site was part of a 790 acre parcel acquired by Thomas Ogle in 1739. The property, historically called "The Red House Plantation" was one of the tracts parceled out of Thomas Ogle's landholdings by the terms of his 1768 will. After his death in 1771 a property valuation of 1774 assessed the Red House Plantation including 200 acres and an "old house out of repair" at 500 pounds. By the terms of Thomas's will the property was transferred to his wife Catherine for her lifetime. Beginning with the sale of the house in 1787 to the Philadelphia merchant Philip LeMaigre, the property was owned during the late 18th century and through the early 20th century by non-occupier owners as a tenant farm (Table 1). At least by the time of the 1861 tax assessment, a frame tenement had been added to the property. The structural remains of this house forms the central portion of the A. Temple Site.

The Albert Temple Site was located by a preliminary cultural resources survey by Thomas (1980). The summary report by Thomas (1980) and a research strategy developed prior to a Phase I/II cultural resource by the University of Delaware Center for Archaeological Research hypothesized that the surviving

Table 1: SUMMARY OF DEED TRANSACTIONS FOR THE RED HOUSE PLANTATION SITE, 1768-1950

Transaction	Date	Deed Reference	Acres
Thomas Ogle to Catherine Ogle	1768(1771)	Will A1	200
Benjamin Ogle Anne Ogle to Peter LeMaigre Catherine Ogle	1787	G-2-105 G-2-123 unknown	200
Peter LeMaigre to Alexis Gardere	1792	M-2-254	200
Maxwell Bines, Shff. to William McMeechen	1800	W-2-62	200
William McMeechen to Martha Ogle	1805(1807)	Will Q-1-287	200
Martha (Ogle) Forman to C. H. and J. R. C. Oldham	1851	L-6-199	200
C. H. Oldham to J. R. C. Oldham	1858	F-7-247	200
Isaac Grubb, Shff. to Laura C. Day	1878	F-11-58	200
Ed and Laura Day to John M. Carswell	1888	G-14-333	182
John M. Carswell to Elmer W. Clark	1888	K-14-471	182
Rachel Clark, Adm. to Godfrey Hanby	1892	X-15-198	182
Godfrey Hanby to Leroy Brian	1892	X-15-187	182
Leroy Brian to John N. Carswell	1901	K-18-497	182
Harry I. Gillis, Shff. to Equitable Guarantee & Trust Co.	1906	N-20-410	182
Equitable G. & T. Co. to Edward L. Richards	1910	Y-22-449	182
Edward L. Richards to Trustees, Provident Trust Co.	1944	WillB-7-66 P-46-561	182
Prov. Tr. Co. and Mary Richards to Frank Truhler	1947	P-47-104	182
Frank Truhler to Albert Temple	1950	K-50-42	13

archaeological resources were related to the original 18th century Red House occupation (Coleman and Custer 1985). Archival research and further extensive archaeological testing within the proposed right-of-way (ROW) while confirming the findings of Thomas (1980) which determined that the site was well-preserved archaeologically, concluded that the archaeological site was not the original Red House Plantation House, but instead that of a tenant house dating to the mid-19th century (Coleman, Custer, and Hoseth 1986).

The initial Phase I testing of the cellar hole and backyard areas through the excavation of five 5' x 5' units determined that within an area measuring approximately 120' E-W x 50' N-S, intact subsurface features were present (Coleman, Custer, and Hoseth 1986). A large number of artifacts dating to the mid-to-late 19th century through the mid-20th century were recovered. An additional 27 2'x 2' or 5' x 5' units and 425 shovel tests were excavated to define the site limits and the presence/absence of intact features within the site area. Outside the main yard area were located the foundations of five large support structures. The testing program also identified an extensive trash midden to the west of the main yard area. The site area south and west of the main yard area was found to have been plowed, but features were located intact beneath the plowzone horizon. The site's boundaries were determined by the density distribution of 19th century historic artifacts and man-made features. The northern boundary of the site is limited by Route 4. The eastern boundary is defined by an asphalt driveway, as the site area east of this showed extensive 20th century disturbance. The western boundary

is defined by a dramatic decrease in artifact frequencies. The southern boundary is defined by the limit of agriculturally-related structures known from historic photographs and a limited archaeological survey. The site is approximately rectangular in dimension and measures 190' east-west by 255' north-south, encompassing approximately 48,450 sq. ft. or 1.1 acres.

The A. Temple Site (7NC-D-68) is significant because it will contribute data important to the understanding of the history of both the local area and the surrounding Mid-Atlantic region (Criteria D). The Phase I/II testing at the site revealed that intact, undisturbed artifact distributions are present at the site. Also present is the partially filled cellar hole of the structure dating to the tenant occupation of the site. Because the archaeological site under examination was a tenant house, it will yield data comparable to other data gathered from other archaeological excavations of tenant structures in the Middle Atlantic. In northern Delaware the artifact assemblage and site structure can be compared to the Robert Ferguson/Weber Site (Coleman et al. 1984), the Grant Tenancy Site (Thompson et al. 1987), and the Block 1191 excavations in Wilmington (Beidleman et al. 1985). The site can also be compared to non-tenant occupations in the area such as the Wilson-Slack Site (Coleman et al. 1985), the William M. Hawthorn Site (Coleman et al. 1984), and the Fork Branch Site in Kent County (Heite and Heite 1985). Such comparisons will provide insights into the spatial, socio-economic, and cultural aspects of tenant life in northern and central Delaware in the 19th century. Research topics that can be

specifically addressed at the A. Temple Site include the analysis and comparison of faunal remains and other ecofacts indicative of diet, food processing and consumption habits and the use of space at the site (Custer and Cunningham 1986). These topics have been found to yield significant results based on the analyses carried out at other historic sites in northern Delaware. The combination of the presence of relatively undisturbed, intact archaeological deposits, extant foundations for an extensive agricultural outbuilding complex and the main house site, and a complete historic photographic documentation of the site prior to demolition offer the possibility that valuable comparative data can be obtained from the site. Because the entire site including the outbuilding complex will be subjected to excavation, important information can also be obtained on agricultural practices, most importantly farm complex layout, that will be comparable to data obtained from work done in the surrounding region (Manning 1984; Glassie 1972).

RESEARCH DESIGN AND RESEARCH METHODS

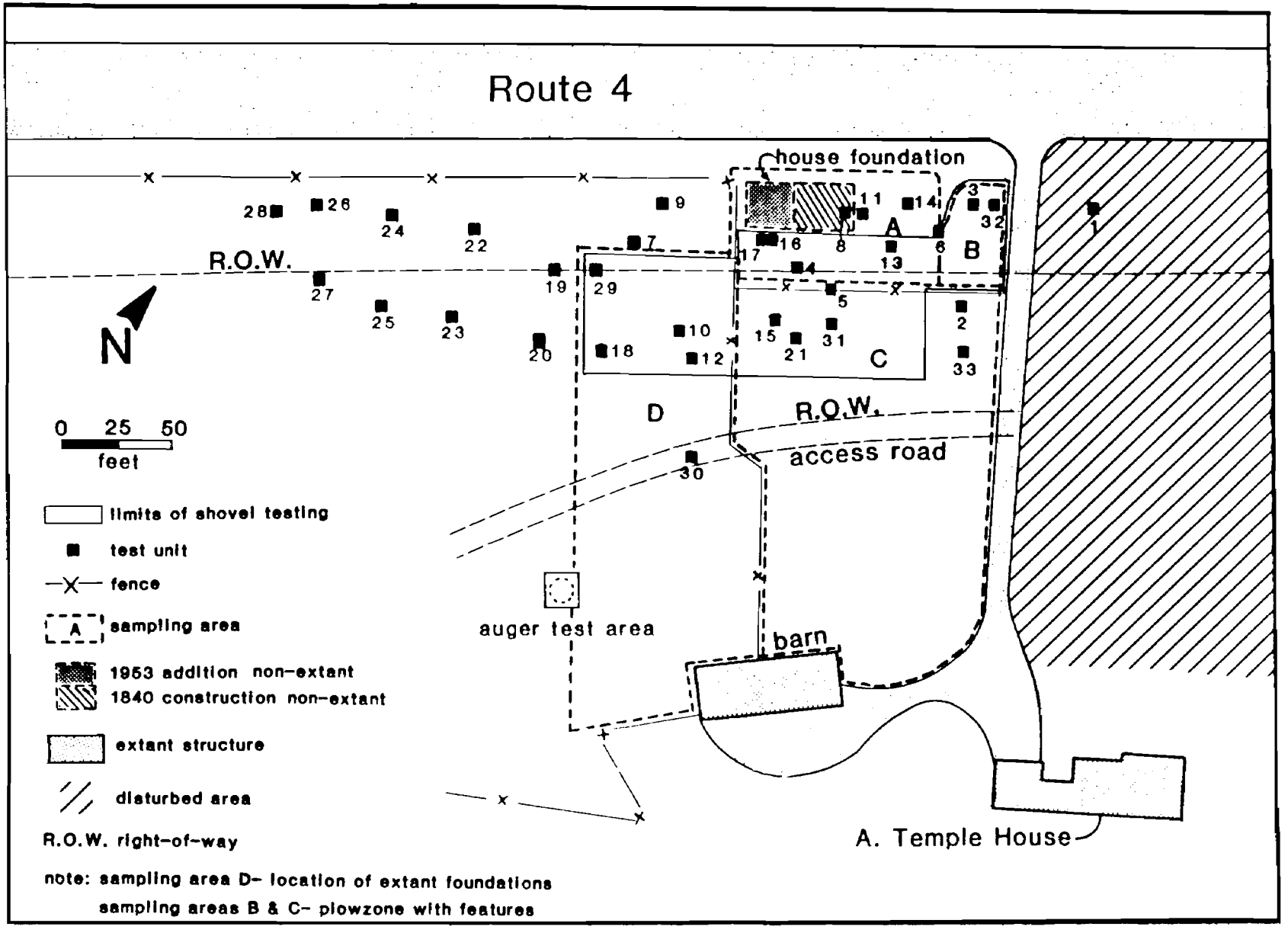
Research at 18th and 19th century historic sites in northern Delaware has indicated that some of the most significant information to be derived from historical archaeological investigations is related to patterns of spatial utilization and their changes through time. Therefore, a major study question for excavations at 7NC-D-68 will be to recover data on the spatial arrangement of activities at the site. In order to study spatial utilization it will be necessary to open up large areas of the site all of which falls within the limits of direct impact of the

proposed ROW. Within the main backyard area "A" (100'x 50') (Figure 2), the entire activity area will be excavated through the excavation of 5' x 5' units. Outside of this main activity area, in areas B (30'x50") and C (100'x 120'), a series of 10-foot squares will be laid out. Within each 10-foot square a random 5-foot quadrant will be selected for excavation, thus producing an aligned, stratified random sample. Area D (70'x 125'), known to contain the foundation remains of at least five structures, will be subjected to two phases of excavation. Initially an intensive non-random excavation designed to provide chronological and functional data on the structures will be performed concentrating inside and outside of the foundation walls. The area will then be subjected to the same aligned, stratified random sample carried out in areas B and C. In areas B, C, and D, the sampling program will be terminated when artifact densities drop below reasonable levels and/or a redundancy develops in the data recovered.

Field techniques will use standard methods developed on other DelDOT projects. All soils will be screened through 1/4" mesh. Any features discovered will be completely excavated using combinations of arbitrary, cultural, and natural levels. Standard volume flotation and water screen samples will also be taken from all features. Special attention will be given to the recovery of food remains, bone and seeds, because recent studies have shown that analysis of food consumption is an area of research where historic archaeology can make its own unique contributions. A detailed site map, including the plotting of fence lines, ditches, and other boundary features will be constructed.

FIGURE 2

Albert Temple Site Plan 7NC-D-68



Laboratory analysis will consist of standard processing and cataloging of artifacts following Island Field Museum guidelines. South's (1979) functional artifact classes will be employed to generate artifact density maps to document spatial utilization patterns. Standard analytical procedures for floral materials will be used and faunal materials will be analyzed with special attention given to butchering and consumption patterns. In sum, field and laboratory data gathering will generate a data base from which 7NC-D-68 which will be comparable to other historic sites previously excavated in northern Delaware and the surrounding region.

After the basic data recovery and description of 7NC-D-68 has been accomplished, the patterns of spatial utilization, food consumption, and any other patterns will be compared to the other local and regional 19th century archaeological sites previously referred to in the background section. Comparisons of simple site structure will show if variation in such site patterning can be related to regional socio-economic differences. The second set of comparisons will investigate questions about rural cultural processes and cultural change such as:

1) Are changes present in refuse disposal processes and techniques? Can changes be observed in the patterns of artifact distribution and are these changes indicative of varied spatial utilization at the site? Furthermore, can such changes in patterns be related to historically-documented economic and social changes in the surrounding area or to changes in a larger area?

2) Are there changes in the presence/absence or frequency of certain artifact classes among the various historic sites? Can these changes be related to the socio-economic position of the site's inhabitants or to local and regional economic conditions?

3) Can changes in either of the above categories of data be analyzed for meaningful covariance?

A standard archaeological report summarizing the results of the excavations will be produced. Analysis of spatial distributions of artifact categories, summaries of all specialized analyses, and a synthesis of all results of site comparisons and their implications for local and regional historical issues will be prepared.

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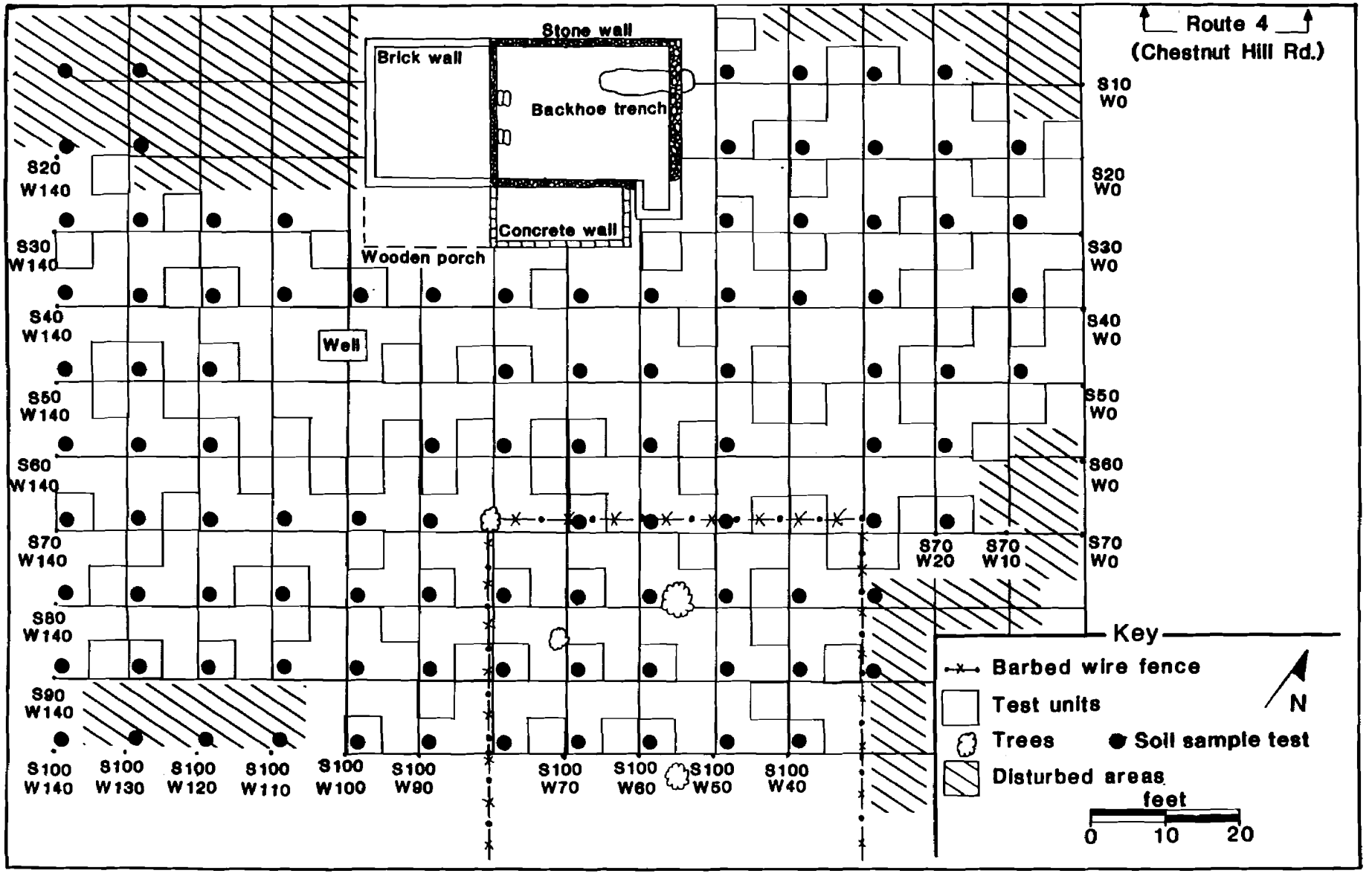
1987 **Final Archaeological Excavations at the H. Grant Tenancy Site, New Castle County, Delaware.** Delaware Department of Transportation Archaeology Series No. 56. Dover.

APPENDIX IV

SOIL SAMPLE ANALYSIS

FIGURE 52

Soil Sample Location



SOUTH	WEST	LV	FEA	PH	P	K	MG	CA
5.0	50.0	1		6.2	38	42	132	550
10.0	5.0	1		5.2	75	89	81	450
10.0	20.0	1		5.0	42	28	60	240
10.0	20.0	2		5.0	23	27	35	100
10.0	30.0	2		5.5	42	42	59	340
10.0	35.0	1		5.1	40	42	77	300
10.0	40.0	2		5.4	9	28	70	190
10.0	40.0	2		5.5	119	147	67	440
10.0	50.0	2		6.9	15	27	172	380
10.0	130.0	2		6.7	77	41	129	760
10.0	140.0	2		6.5	67	17	118	610
15.0	15.0	1		4.7	43	75	44	230
20.0	10.0	2		4.9	34	31	18	90
20.0	20.0	2		4.9	26	28	27	90
20.0	30.0	2		4.9	53	48	34	120
20.0	40.0	2		6.6	53	25	96	360
20.0	50.0	2		5.9	50	23	82	190
20.0	70.0	1		5.7	188	120	83	850
20.0	130.0	2		6.3	79	22	117	750
20.0	140.0	2		6.4	65	17	102	680
25.0	10.0	1		4.9	74	58	48	280
25.0	15.0	1		4.8	60	48	38	210
25.0	40.0	1		5.6	70	61	100	520
25.0	135.0	1		5.9	143	50	132	1070
30.0	10.0	2		5.1	51	33	27	140
30.0	20.0	2		4.9	47	34	33	160
30.0	25.0	1		4.9	77	80	72	640
30.0	30.0	2		4.9	80	55	30	140
30.0	40.0	2		5.0	68	23	33	120
30.0	50.0	2		5.3	86	28	56	140
30.0	50.0	1		6.7	90	62	220	960
30.0	110.0	2		7.8	509	97	140	3800
30.0	120.0	2		6.9	113	153	156	820
30.0	125.0	1		5.8	76	105	142	970
30.0	130.0	2		5.2	136	23	113	1050
30.0	140.0	2		6.2	68	20	81	650
35.0	20.0	1		5.1	40	25	66	220
35.0	40.0	1		5.5	66	41	71	460
35.0	60.0	1		8.0	140	58	549	3300
35.0	105.0	1		7.5	9	80	403	5500
35.0	140.0	1		6.0	137	50	184	1120
40.0	10.0	2		5.0	50	20	21	120
40.0	25.0	1		5.0	95	94	83	540
40.0	30.0	2		4.7	128	33	30	140
40.0	40.0	2		5.1	153	70	32	250
40.0	50.0	2		6.3	132	75	60	310
40.0	60.0	2		7.0	59	75	146	270
40.0	70.0	2		6.7	65	103	132	730
40.0	70.0	2		5.1	88	55	24	140
40.0	75.0	1		7.4	107	105	378	3400

SOUTH	WEST	LV	FEA	PH	P	K	MG	CA
40.0	80.0	2		6.3	78	131	131	760
40.0	90.0	2		8.1	28	59	256	5600
40.0	100.0	1		7.9	143	78	133	2500
40.0	100.0	2		7.9	65	70	172	3100
40.0	110.0	2		7.5	152	114	168	1700
40.0	120.0	2		6.4	48	89	71	390
40.0	120.0	1		6.2	104	117	166	750
40.0	125.0	1		5.8	116	115	120	1010
40.0	130.0	2		6.3	140	58	95	870
40.0	140.0	2		7.0	222	53	90	1590
45.0	10.0	1		4.8	111	47	28	180
45.0	10.0	1		4.9	133	66	27	170
45.0	20.0	1		5.0	104	66	39	240
45.0	55.0	1		5.5	136	89	62	470
45.0	85.0	1		6.4	139	125	157	1900
50.0	10.0	2		5.2	59	53	29	120
50.0	15.0	1		6.9	98	62	220	930
50.0	20.0	2		5.2	144	61	48	300
50.0	20.0	2		5.3	75	53	54	310
50.0	25.0	1		5.1	125	64	33	230
50.0	30.0	2		5.4	62	36	34	220
50.0	45.0	1		4.9	125	53	40	320
50.0	50.0	2		5.8	135	156	93	620
50.0	60.0	2		6.3	93	87	61	560
50.0	70.0	2		6.2	75	56	56	450
50.0	80.0	1		5.8	122	100	100	890
50.0	80.0	2		6.7	125	112	120	1160
50.0	95.0	1		6.1	55	67	238	1210
50.0	120.0	1		6.2	146	112	132	1460
50.0	120.0	2		6.6	61	89	120	750
50.0	130.0	1		7.0	359	145	367	4100
50.0	130.0	2		7.2	90	61	39	680
50.0	135.0	1		7.3	328	97	171	3300
50.0	140.0	2		7.2	175	62	94	1900
55.0	25.0	1		5.1	170	133	40	250
55.0	40.0	1		4.7	153	73	34	300
55.0	45.0	1		4.6	115	86	38	300
55.0	125.0	1		7.3	269	122	170	4200
55.0	135.0	1		7.5	209	123	324	5600
60.0	15.0	1		4.6	188	53	33	190
60.0	20.0	2		4.7	149	28	22	100
60.0	30.0	2		5.1	134	87	34	160
60.0	45.0	1		5.4	145	83	63	360
60.0	50.0	2		5.3	134	78	30	220
60.0	60.0	2		6.3	188	97	76	970
60.0	65.0	1		5.6	163	145	98	830
60.0	70.0	2		6.1	131	56	91	760
60.0	70.0	1		6.3	162	108	67	850
60.0	75.0	1		6.8	293	101	91	1500
60.0	80.0	2		6.8	144	61	88	920
60.0	85.0	1		7.1	380	117	218	3300

SOUTH	WEST	LV	FEA	PH	P	K	MG	CA
60.0	90.0	2		6.7	206	73	72	1220
60.0	95.0	1		6.2	164	83	106	1220
60.0	110.0	1		6.2	112	167	266	1350
60.0	120.0	1		6.5	156	122	302	1900
60.0	120.0	2		6.9	46	167	195	1000
60.0	130.0	2		6.8	111	62	74	1560
60.0	140.0	2		7.3	113	78	49	1480
60.0	140.0	2		4.8	146	83	26	140
65.0	55.0	1		5.5	194	97	86	520
65.0	80.0	1		5.7	215	173	89	1080
65.0	90.0	1		6.5	258	109	210	1800
65.0	100.0	1		5.9	190	89	177	1200
65.0	105.0	1		5.8	192	148	116	1240
65.0	120.0	1		5.9	80	167	242	1070
65.0	125.0	1		6.2	98	98	199	1020
70.0	20.0	2		5.4	136	78	61	350
70.0	25.0	1		5.0	139	76	49	280
70.0	30.0	2		5.0	149	97	33	180
70.0	40.0	1		4.9	140	90	34	210
70.0	45.0	1		5.0	167	125	91	290
70.0	50.0	2		5.0	131	90	43	220
70.0	60.0	2		6.2	108	168	81	640
70.0	70.0	2		5.6	119	78	95	660
70.0	70.0	1		5.4	140	115	220	990
70.0	90.0	2		6.2	85	115	126	900
70.0	100.0	2		6.3	74	145	145	880
70.0	100.0	2		7.1	101	95	84	1220
70.0	110.0	2		7.2	95	109	94	1290
70.0	120.0	2		6.7	28	137	139	690
70.0	130.0	2		6.3	82	78	73	590
70.0	140.0	2		5.9	103	76	74	720
70.0	140.0	1		5.8	183	200	302	1600
75.0	30.0	1		4.3	153	125	99	360
75.0	35.0	1		4.5	150	39	52	170
75.0	55.0	1		6.5	255	228	123	1500
75.0	100.0	1		5.5	109	137	244	1190
75.0	100.0	1		5.7	100	150	227	1070
75.0	130.0	1		5.6	141	131	105	890
80.0	30.0	2		4.4	402	62	18	100
80.0	40.0	2		5.1	110	123	34	150
80.0	45.0	1		5.2	146	212	78	510
80.0	50.0	2		5.7	135	207	104	510
80.0	60.0	2		6.3	509	198	172	1700
80.0	70.0	2		6.3	391	128	102	1140
80.0	70.0	1		5.4	413	131	110	1430
80.0	80.0	1		5.0	107	153	127	1080
80.0	80.0	2		6.6	103	111	142	1490
80.0	90.0	1		5.6	215	207	133	1320
80.0	90.0	2		5.9	105	220	143	720
80.0	100.0	2		5.9	167	120	139	790
80.0	100.0	2		6.1	113	236	137	830

SOUTH	WEST	LV	FEA	PH	P	K	MG	CA
80.0	110.0	2		6.7	155	126	138	1260
80.0	110.0	1		6.6	371	147	229	2200
80.0	115.0	1		6.2	297	120	117	2000
80.0	120.0	2		6.4	58	101	62	410
80.0	130.0	2		6.4	179	66	73	590
80.0	135.0	1		5.8	519	178	268	4900
80.0	140.0	2		6.7	107	72	66	480
85.0	45.0	1		5.0	167	209	61	330
85.0	100.0	1		5.3	165	114	89	770
85.0	110.0	1		5.7	188	136	118	1280
90.0	30.0	2		5.3	23	48	52	280
90.0	35.0	1		4.8	194	120	95	460
90.0	40.0	2		5.6	150	156	73	460
90.0	50.0	2		6.0	76	234	110	510
90.0	60.0	2		6.3	176	261	138	880
90.0	60.0	1		5.7	272	328	152	1370
90.0	70.0	2		7.0	200	115	99	1600
90.0	70.0	1		7.0	513	172	122	1500
90.0	80.0	1		6.6	513	198	159	1500
90.0	80.0	2		7.1	153	154	131	1700
90.0	85.0	1		7.0	443	129	113	2900
90.0	90.0	2		5.1	177	105	74	390
90.0	100.0	2		5.4	221	139	61	460
90.0	100.0	1		5.2	122	83	81	640
90.0	100.0	2		4.8	298	90	54	280
90.0	110.0	2		5.9	105	128	132	480
90.0	120.0	1		5.9	130	81	82	840
90.0	120.0	2		7.3	82	105	88	590
90.0	130.0	2		5.4	74	47	50	260
90.0	130.0	1		5.4	119	89	88	670
90.0	140.0	2		5.3	98	41	39	250
95.0	50.0	1		6.1	150	192	71	490
95.0	70.0	1		5.1	201	179	82	750
95.0	90.0	1		5.2	164	183	91	910
100.0	40.0	2		5.3	177	72	55	290
100.0	40.0	1		4.9	129	98	63	520
100.0	50.0	2		5.1	213	150	101	410
100.0	60.0	2		5.6	154	150	131	640
100.0	60.0	1		5.0	287	175	82	750
100.0	70.0	2		6.4	229	86	82	1370
100.0	75.0	1		5.9	164	105	74	950
100.0	75.0	1		5.3	224	215	110	1260
100.0	80.0	2		7.1	176	108	94	1460
100.0	80.0	1		6.0	149	84	151	1010
100.0	90.0	2		5.7	132	100	68	620
100.0	100.0	2		5.7	113	75	71	410
100.0	100.0	1		5.1	154	112	66	440
100.0	100.0	2		4.9	251	108	35	190
100.0	110.0	2		5.7	134	69	106	500
100.0	120.0	2		6.5	40	158	165	630
100.0	130.0	2		5.7	122	61	60	490

SOUTH	WEST	LV	FEA	PH	P	K	MG	CA
100.0	140.0	2		5.2	105	41	51	300
41.0	115.0	2	4	7.1	294	75	121	3100
29.0	106.0	2	6	7.3	83	69	66	660
31.5	110.0	2	8	6.8	224	78	94	1110
34.0	111.0	2	9	7.1	161	59	256	4300
34.0	109.0	2	10	7.6	305	120	152	3500
36.0	110.0	2	14	6.9	201	98	120	1500
35.0	106.0	2	15	7.4	162	98	115	1340
37.5	110.0	2	17	7.8	251	106	220	3200
49.0	137.0	2	19	7.2	224	101	116	1800
49.0	137.0	2	19	7.5	231	95	129	2400
92.0	75.0	2	21	6.8	470	78	112	2200
77.0	50.0	2	31	5.9	170	218	98	750
37.0	53.0	2	45	7.5	158	48	207	690
37.0	53.0	2	45	5.8	68	42	48	290
50.0	53.0	2	49	5.1	124	81	43	490
50.0	58.0	2	52	5.5	154	87	46	500
75.0	50.0	2	61	6.3	191	234	82	810
85.0	82.0	2	62	6.9	477	72	98	3400
84.0	86.0	2	63	5.8	314	206	127	1500
83.0	88.0	2	64	5.4	188	192	106	1080
85.0	46.0	2	65	5.1	113	128	50	260
85.0	59.0	2	66	5.8	438	232	129	1310
38.5	55.5	2	67	7.0	149	62	165	790
74.5	71.5	2	69	6.3	426	126	101	900
73.0	58.5	2	70	6.9	426	201	116	2000
92.0	55.0	2	71	5.9	173	186	129	850
92.0	48.0	2	73	5.6	177	217	109	700
98.0	39.0	2	76	4.9	233	97	40	280
99.5	37.5	2	77	5.0	184	78	51	390
46.0	55.5	2	040	5.7	91	72	49	390

APPENDIX V

VESSEL ANALYSIS FORM

Vessel No.	Vessel Form	Drinking Form	Vessel Function	South Type No.	MCD

KEY:

Vessel No. - minimum vessel count no.

Vessel Form - 1. flatware (plate)
2. hollowware (serving bowls & drinking vessels)

Drinking Form - 1. cups
2. mugs & jugs

Vessel Function - 1. dining (tablewares)
2. drinking (tea & coffeewares)
3. food preparation (dairy/kitchen)
4. food storage (includes ceramic bottles)
5. medicinal (chamber pots, hygiene)
6. other
7. food storage or dining

South Type No. - ceramic type from South (1977)

MCD - mean ceramic date derived from South (1977)

APPENDIX VI

SOUTH'S CERAMIC TYPES

PORCELAIN

5	1800-1835	1817.5	Canton porcelain
7	1790-1825	1807.5	Overglaze enamelled China trade porcelain
26	1660-1800	1730	Overglaze enamelled Chinese export porcelain
31	1745-1795	1770	English porcelain, underglazed
39	1660-1800	1730	Underglaze blue Chinese porcelain
41	1750-1765	1758	"Littler's Blue" (on white salt-glazed stoneware, porcelain, and stoneware)
69	1574-1644	1609	Chinese porcelain, underglaze blue, Late Ming
83	1840-1895	1867.5	Parian

STONEWARE

Brown

1	1820-1900	1860	Brown stoneware bottles for ink, beer, etc.
46	1700-1810	1755	Notingham stoneware (Lustered)
52	1700-1775	1738	Burslem "crouch" pale brown stoneware mugs
53	1690-1775	1733	Brown salt-glazed mugs (Fulham)
54	1690-1775	1733	British brown stoneware (excluding 1, 52, & 53)
66	1620-1700	1660	Deteriorated Bellarmine face bottles (one dated example to the 1760s)
74	1550-1625	1588	Bellarmine, brown salt-glazed stoneware, well molded human face
75	1540-1600	1570	Rhenish brown-glazed sprigged, mould-decorated, Cologne type stoneware

Blue, Gray

44	1700-1775	1738	Westerwald, stamped blue floral devices, geometric designs
58	1635-1765	1700	Sprig molding, combed lines, blue and manganese decorated Rhenish stoneware
59	1690-1710	1700	Embellished Hohr gray Rhenish stoneware
77	1700-1775	1738	Westerwald chamber pots

White

16	1740-1765	1753	Moulded white salt-glazed stoneware
24	1723-1775	1749	Debased "Scratch blue" white salt-glazed stoneware
30	1755-1765	1760	Transfer printed white salt-glazed stoneware
34	1740-1775	1757.5	"Scratch blue" white salt-glazed stoneware
40	1765-1795	1780	White salt-glazed stoneware (mugs), thick
40.1	1744-1775	1759.5	White salt-glazed stoneware (mugs), thin

White (cont.)

41	1750-1765	1758	"Littler's blue" (on white salt-glazed stoneware, porcelain, and creamware)
43	174401775	1759.5	White salt-glazed stoneware plates
48	1715-1775	1725	Slip-dipped white salt-glazed stoneware
55	1720-1730	1725	"Scratch brown or trailed" white salt-glazed stoneware

Other

3	1805-1900	1852.5	Ironstone and granite china
27	1750-1820	1785	"Black basaltes" stoneware
28	1763-1775	1769	Engine-turned unglazed red stonewares
37	1690-1775	1733	Refined red stoneware, unglazed, sprigged
50	1732-1750	1741	Ralph Shaw, brown, slipped stoneware

EARTHENWARE

Slipware

56	1670-1795	1733	Lead glazed slipware (combed yellow) (Staffordshire)
63	1650-1710	1680	North Devon sgraffito slipware
67	1612-1700	1656	Wrotham slipware
68	1630-1660	1645	"Metropolital" slipware
70	1610-1660	1635	Red marbelized slipware
73	1580-1625	1603	Wanfried slipware
82	1670-1795	1732.5	Sgraffito slipware

Refined

2	1820-1900+	1860	Whiteware
2.1	1830-1875	1852.5	Whiteware, annular
2.2	1890-1930	1910	Whiteware, gild-edged decoration
2.3	1830-1860	1845	Whiteware, blue shell-edged
2.4	1845-1885	1865	Whiteware, molded (embossed)
2.5	1825-1860	1842.5	Whiteware, hand painted fine line and broad line polychrome
2.6	1830-1860	1845	Whiteware, hand painted monochrome blue
2.7	1830-1865	1847.5	Whiteware, spatterware/sponged
2.8	1840-1870	1855	Whiteware, stamped/cut sponge
2.9	1830-1865	1847.5	Whiteware, blue transfer-print
2.10	1835-1870	1852.5	Whiteware, flow blue transfer-print
2.11	1825-1875	1850	Whiteware, other transfer prints
6	1830-1875	1852.5	Whiteware, mocha
29	1740-1780	1760	"Jackfield" ware
33	1759-1775	1767	Green glazed cream-bodied ware
36	1740-1780	1760	"Clouded" wares, tortoiseshell, mottled glazed cream-colored ware, whieldon ware
42	1740-1775	1757.5	Refined agate ware (sgraffito)
51	1725-1750	1738	"Astbury" ware, white sprigged and trailed

Refined (cont.)			
78	1790-1840	1815	Luster decorated wares
79	1830-1940	1885	Yellowware
80	1812-1900	1856	Rockingham, American
Coarse			
35	1750-1810	1780	Coarse agate ware (excluding doorknobs)
38	1745-1780	1763	Iberian storage jars
47	1720-1775	1747.5	Buckley ware
61	1650-1775	1713	North Devon gravel tempered ware
81			Redware, American
Tin-enamelled			
21	1775-1800	1780	Debased Rouen faience (c. 1755 on french sites)
32	1730-1830	1780	Pedestal-footed type delft ointment pot
45	1700-1800	1750	Everted rim, plain delft ointment pot
49	1570-1802	1686	Decorated delftware
57	1750-1800	1775	Plain delft wash basins
60	1710-1740	1725	Mimosa pattern delft
62	1620-1720	1670	English delftware (blue dash chargers)
64	1630-1700	1665	Cylindrical delft ointment pots
65	1640-1802	1721	Plain white delftware
71	1620-1775	1698	Delft apothecary jars (monochrome)
76	1660-1800	1730	Delft chamber pots
Creamware			
8	1790-1820	1805	"Finger-painted" wares (polychrome slip on creamware or pearlware)
14	1780-1815	1798	"Annular wares" creamware
15	1775-1820	1798	Lighter yellow creamware
18	1765-1810	1788	Overglaze enamelled hand painted creamware
22	1762-1820	1791	Creamware
23	1765-1815	1790	Transfer printed creamware
25	1762-1780	1771	Deeper yellow creamware
41	1750-1765	1758	"Littler's blue" (on white salt-glazed stoneware, porcelain, and creamware)
Pearlware			
4	1820-1840	1830	Underglaze polychrome pearlware, directly stenciled floral patterns, bright blue, orange, green pinkish red
6	1799-1830	1814.5	Mocha
8	1790-1820	1805	"Finger-painted" wares (polychrome slip on creamware or pearlware)
9	1800-1820	1810	Embossed feathers, fish scales, etc. on pearlware

Pearlware (cont.)

10	1795-1840	1818	"Willow" transfer-pattern on pearl-ware
11	1787-1830	1808.5	Transfer-printed pearlware
12	1780-1835	1807.5	Underglaze hand painted polychrome pearlware
13	1790-1839	1810	"Annular wares" pearlware
17	1780-1830	1805	Underglaze monochrome hand painted pearlware
19.1	1780-1830	1805	Pearlware, Blue Shell-edged
19.2	1800-1830	1815	Pearlware, Green Shell-edged
20	1780-1830	1805	Undecorated pearlware

APPENDIX VII

TWENTIETH CENTURY ORAL HISTORY

TWENTIETH CENTURY ORAL HISTORY

The purpose of this section of the A. Temple Site report is to put in writing the oral history acquired by the archaeologists during the site excavations. Alberta Burrows Erickson and her sister Florence Burrows Blackburn spent their early childhood years living in the frame house located on the A. Temple property. Below is the Burrows' family remembrance of life as tenants at the A. Temple Site during the 1930s and 1940s. The Burrowses have provided information, photographs, and maps of their farm yard layout, household layout and the Ogletown area layout. This information along with the photographs provided by Harry Temple during the 1950s, and the archaeological excavations show how farm practices and usage changed over time.

In 1935, Benjamin and Florence Burrows and their son Hazel moved to the tenant property of Mrs. Mary Richards. Edward Richards had purchased the 200 acre Temple property in 1910 (Table 3). Edward and Mary Richards owned a home in Newark and operated the Newark Lumber Company. The Burrowses had previously rented a property and house two miles east of the Richards property called the Snyder farm. Before renting the Snyder farm, the Burrowses had rented the Singer tenant house approximately two miles south of Rt. 273 on Salem Church Road (Figure 53 and Table 21).

In 1938, Hazel Burrows married Helen and the couple lived with his parents at the Richards property. Hazel and Helen Burrows had three children: Florence, Hazel Jr., and Alberta, all of whom were born at the Newark Flower Hospital. Hazel Burrows worked for AMTEC, but kept working the 200 acre farm and truck

FIGURE 53

Ogletown Area

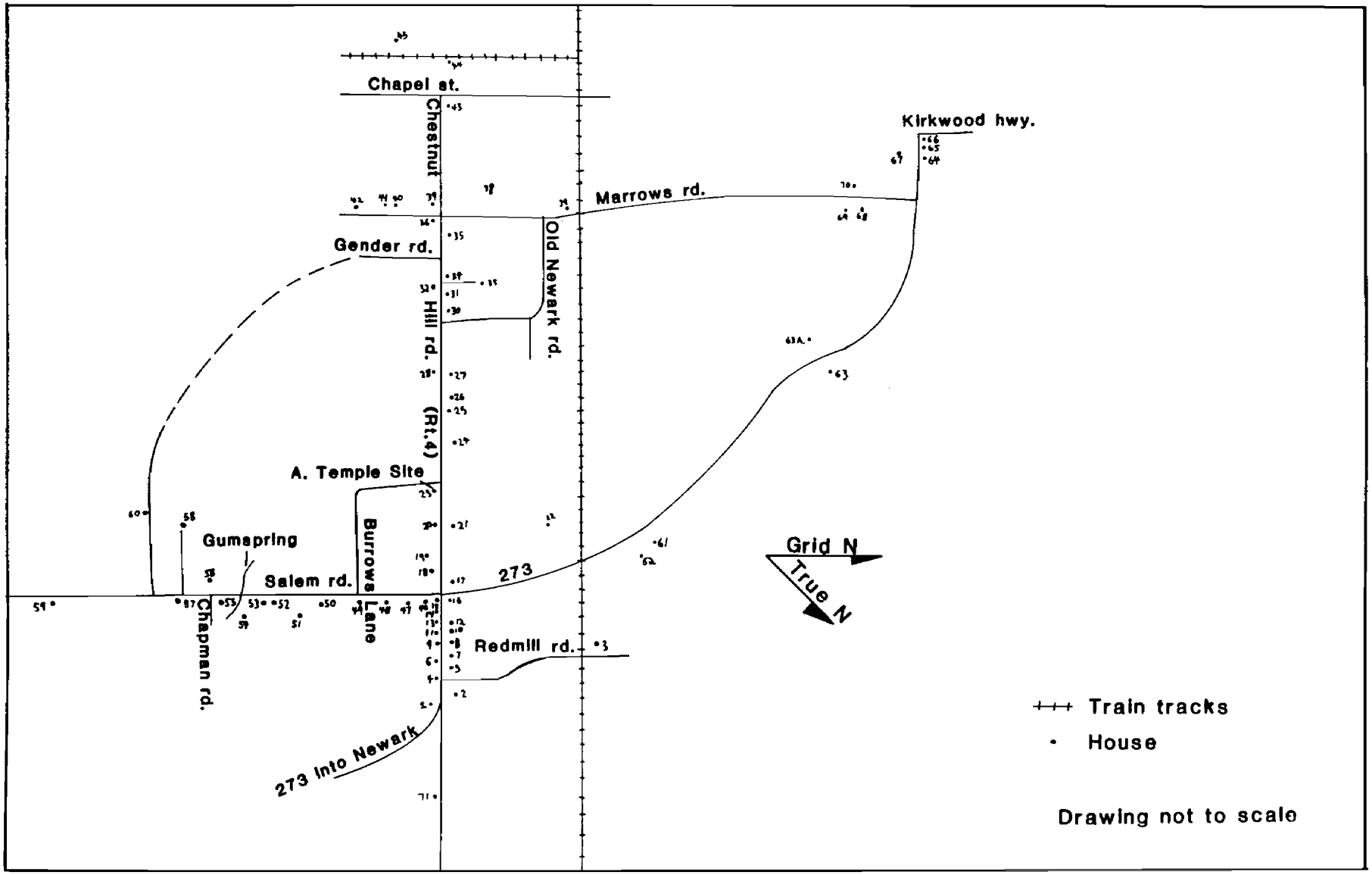


TABLE 21

AREA RESIDENTS KNOWN BY THE BURROWSES' DURING 1940S AND 1950S

1. French Store
2. John Kennelly Farm
3. Gabor Farm
4. Frank Hawthorne - Ralph Hawthorne's father
5. DeGroff
6. Ralph Hawthorne
7. Bernard Lynam
8. Hoffecker
9. John Eastburn
10. Astolfi
11. Leroy Hawthorne
12. Marin Store
13. Wilmer Hawthorne - Paul, Robert, and Leroy's father
14. Robert Hawthorne
15. Paul Hawthorne
16. Tyndall
17. Greenwalt

    Four people lived in the house: Mrs Greenwalt, sister to Mr. Corrinder, his wife, and another sister (don't remember name).

    When Mrs. Corrinder and the unknown sister died, Mr. Corrinder and Mrs. Greenwalt moved into the tenant house, #21, where Corrinder's daughter and husband lived, Mr. & Mrs. Paul Fraizer; Mr. Corrinder died the same day F.D.R. died, while living at the tenant house. Mrs. Greenwalt and the Fraizers then moved to a house on Old Capitol Trail or Kirkwood Highway just outside of Newark.
18. Frank Truhler
19. Robert Hawthorne, Jr.

20. Hazel and Helen Burrows Sr. lived here from 1950 to 1955. They rented from Frank Truhler. Then moved to Brookside Park. Florence Blackburn Hazel Jr. and Albert Erickson

21. Mr. and Mrs. Paul Fraizer
Wilmouths
Frank & Verda Reed - Sonny, Hilda, Elizabeth, Eddie & Frances
Mrs. Thomas Sweetman - Clara Mae Seward, Robert, Herbert, Howard, & David

22. Geesman Farm - Verda Reed, Margaret, Art ?

23. Benjamin & Florence Burrows' son, Hazel M. Sr., wife Helen, children Florence Blackburn, Hazel Jr., and Alberta Erickson.

24. George Johnson Farm - George, Fred, and Paul

26. Hess

27. Batten

28. Jasper Lynch & daughter Catherine

29. Farm on Old Newark Road - Richards
Frank & Verda Reed
Perkins(?)

30. William Dean - moved here from farm #33

31. Felsinger

32. Our Lady of Grace Home

33. William Dean, Davis

34. Morris

35. Les Ford Farm

36. Unknown

37. Carter Farm

38. Thomas Sweetman Farm

39. Eastburn Construction Garage

40. Warren Eastburn

41. Jewell

42. This road at one time went through to Old Baltimore Pike. These people lived on this road at that time: Roberts, Lane and Hutchinson. It was later, date unknown, an ammunitions storage place.

43. Unknown - then Halls lived there

44. Slack

45. Sweetmans - go back to Salem Road

46. Animal Hospital

47. Willard Lynam

48. Goldsboro

49. Tony Sipatelleo (spelled wrong)

50. Stoffard

51. Harvey Burris - Then Carrows

52. Unknown

53. Unknown

54. William Lane

55. DeGroff - moved from Ogletown to this location

56. Clymer

57. Roberts
Lanes
Burrows - Benjamin and Florence, son Hazel (Prior to 1935). This was the Singer tenant house.

58. Singer Farm

59. Kemether - 273 into Newark from railroad tracks into edge of Newark.

60. Hurst - Gender Road at one time ran from Salem Road to Chestnut Hill Road. It came out just west of Our Lady of Grace Home.

61. McMullen Farm

62. Hayes

63. Stafford Farm 63A Barn

64. Unknown

65. Leeks House

66. Leeks Garage

67. Dameron Farm

68. Campbells

69. William Lane Farm House

70. William Lane Barn

71. Go back to Route 273 and Route 4 Stanton Ogletown Road. Benjamin and Florence Burrows and Hazel Jr. lived on the Snyder Farm after moving from the Singer tenant house. Then from Snyder farm they moved to the farm on Chestnut Hill Road.

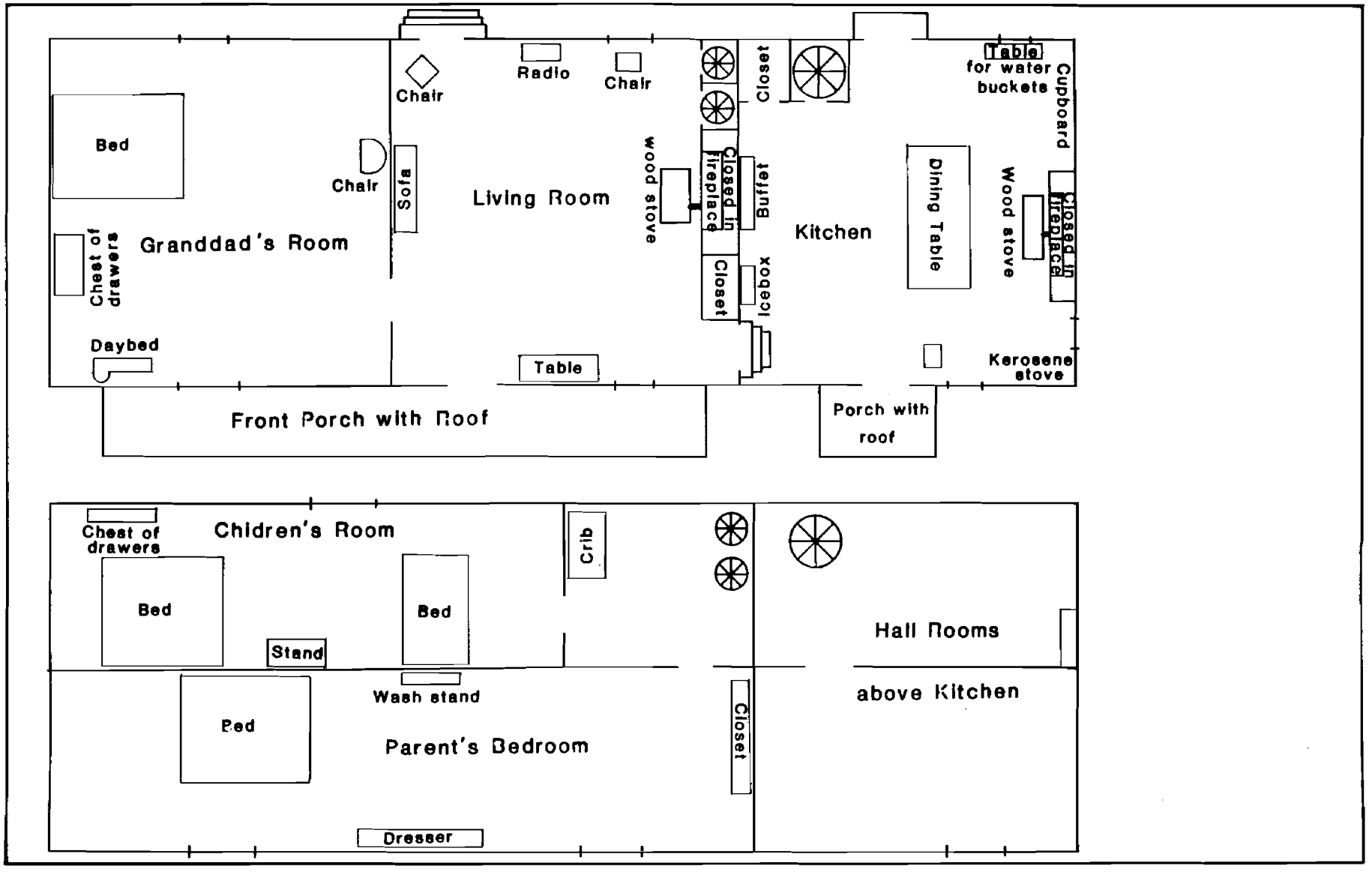
garden with the help of his father, Benjamin, and second wife, Helen.

HOUSE

A detailed map of the interior of the Burrows' home was provided by the Burrowses (Figure 54). The addition to the original house was built long before the Burrowses were tenants. The fireplaces, both in the original section and the addition, were closed in and woodstoves were used. Coal and wood were used to heat the home as well as cook food during the winter. A four burner kerosene stove was used for cooking during the summer. The Burrows women canned vegetables and meats in the kitchen. The house had electricity, but no running water. Water was carried into the house in buckets and ice was delivered every other day to cool the icebox. The basement, partially concrete and partially hard packed soil, was accessible from inside the house via a winding staircase, under which a root cellar was located. The second story and attic also had winding staircases. The attic was an open space with a window at each end (Plate 3).

FIGURE 54

House Interior Layout



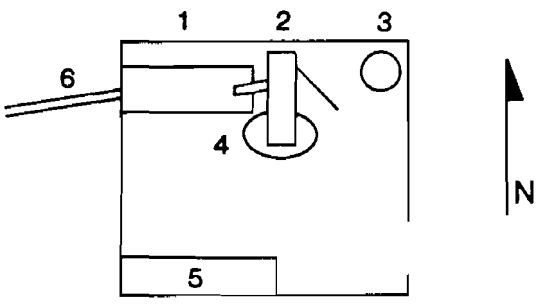
Helen Burrows remembered counting 25 stride steps from the house to the two-seater outhouse. The outhouse was cleaned periodically by digging a large hole in the garden behind the outhouse and flipping a small door on the lower back side of the building and shoveling the refuse out and putting it into the hole. Lime was spread on top of the refuse and the hole was covered with soil. As the soil settled, more was added to level the area. At times the outhouse was tipped forward to clean with disinfectant and water, and lime was spread in the toilet refuse area.

A pump house stood over the well during the Burrows occupation. The pump house was used for procuring water for the family and cows and for milk processing and cooling. The pump house was a fairly large structure with a door in the southern end of the east wall (Figure 55). Over the well, a hand pump was used to draw the water. Water spouted from the pump into a trough. A pipe from the trough extended out of the west wall of the pump house, across the yard, and fed into a trough in the meadow for watering the cattle (Feature 19; Figure 19). This pipe was removable, and the trough plugged, or water would drain into an underground drain. This drain could be the rock scatter located on the west side of the well during Phase III investigations (Figure 19). Hazel Burrows frequently cleaned out the eight foot well by hand. Also located in the pump house was a separator for milk and cream and a table that held a bucket, filters for the strainer, and a cream bucket.

The Burrows family hand milked their dairy cows and did their own milk processing. Milk was strained into the separator,

FIGURE 55

Pumphouse



1 Had a trough
2 Hand pump
3 Separator for milk and cream
4 Well
5 Table for milk buckets
6 Pipe that leads to a trough in a meadow

Drawing not to scale

and when the cream came to the top of the milk, it was placed in a bucket and kept down the well to keep cool. They kept what milk the family required, and the leftovers were fed to the pigs and cats. The cream was churned into butter, which was wrapped in paper and sold at market.

The Burrowses maintained two chicken houses, which had large chicken runs. One chicken house was located in the eastern rear yard area and the other was located to the left of the outhouse (Figure 56; Plate 17). Behind the chicken pen and the outhouse was a two car garage where the State of Delaware kept mowing equipment. A tool shed/grainery was located directly south of the garage. A large frame barn and barn yard were located behind the tool shed. The farm yard also contained a well-fed trough. This brick-lined well was located south of the barn yard (Figure 56). Directly across the lane to the west was the pig pen and pig yard. North of the pig pen was the carriage house where the Burrowses kept their market wagon. There were two corn cribs

Burrowses kept their market wagon. There were two corn cribs located on the north and south side of the carriage house (Figure 56). During the Burrows occupation of the Temple Site no buildings were built or torn down.

Florence and Alberta Burrows visited the A. Temple Site during the last week of the Phase III excavations. At the time, Structures II, III, and IV were being excavated. They said when they were children, no buildings were located as close to the house as our features. When asked to locate the outbuildings present during the Burrows occupation, the sisters placed the outhouse and the chicken house south of the 100' south grid line (Figure 56).

The Burrows grew sorghum, hay, corn, and wheat, all crops were rotated for soil conservation. A large area of land was used as meadow for the grazing of their cattle. They also maintained three large gardens, used for growing fruits and vegetables for family needs and for selling at market stalls in the city of Wilmington. A large strawberry patch, enclosed by a picket fence was located 24' west of the house. This fence was flanked by flowers which were also sold at market. This fenceline was exposed during Phase III excavations (Features 48, a, b, c, and d; Figure 19). Another garden area, surrounded by a wire fence, was located between the outhouse and the barn. The third large garden was located in a sandy area behind a corn field. This garden was used for growing tomatoes, cucumbers, watermelons, and cantaloupes for market. Benjamin and Helen Burrows took their produce to market on Wednesdays and Saturdays and operated a stand on Lincoln Street in Wilmington. Produce

FIGURE 56

Farm Layout

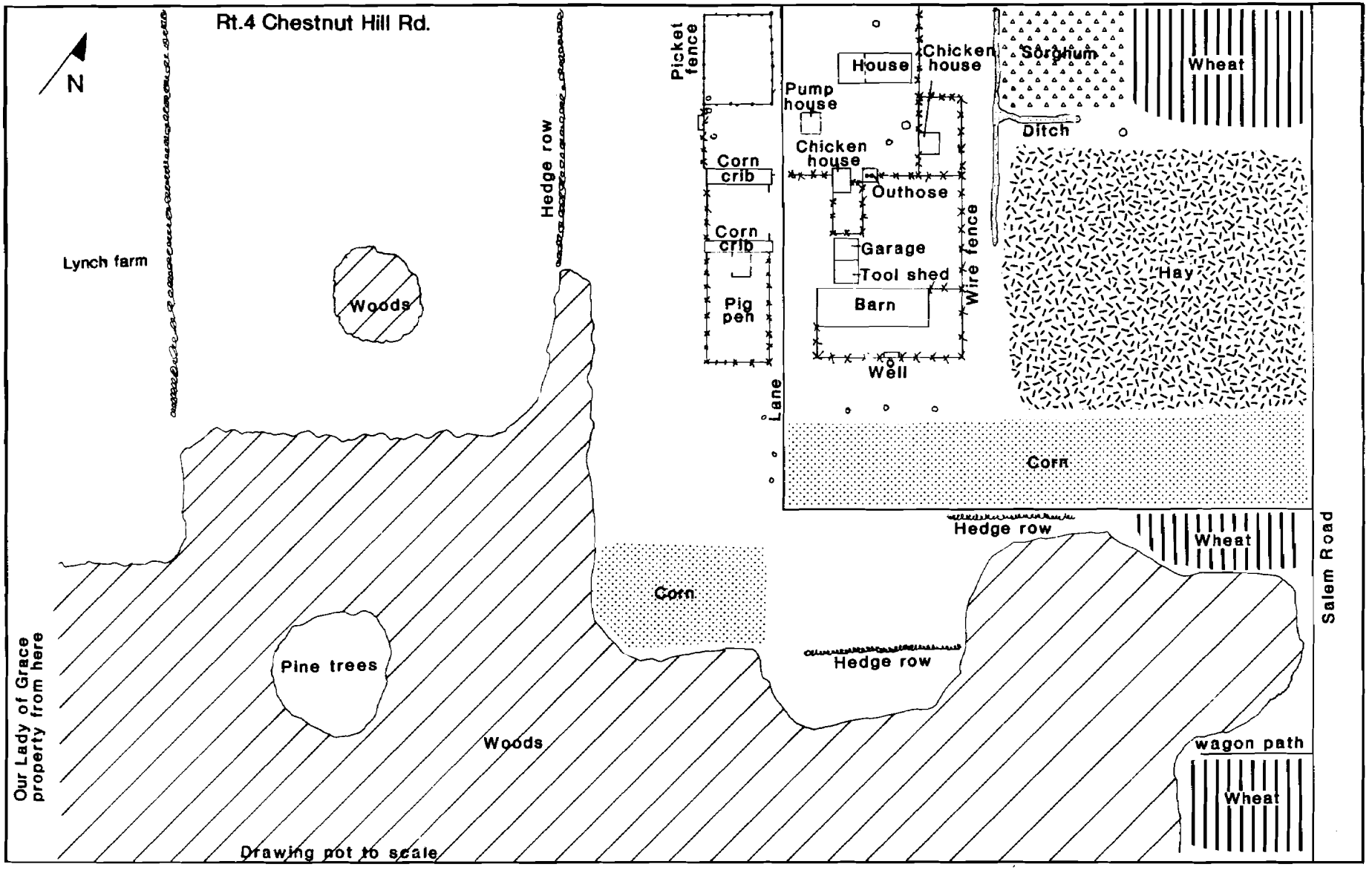


PLATE 17

Rear Yard Area

Photograph provided by Alberta Erickson and Florence Blackburn.

sold at this stand included live and dressed chickens, eggs, homemade butter, and fresh vegetables. Of these, butter was the best seller followed by chickens. Flowers were also sold at the stand, gladioluses were the most popular.

As Figure 56 shows, the outbuildings on the tenant property were located behind the house approximately 75' to 175'. The well and pump house were closest to the house--only 10' southwest of the new addition, the barn was the farthest away. Wire and wooden fencelines separated the backyard area from the outbuilding complex. Hedge rows, ditches and dirt roads delineated the different crops.

The Burrows family are long-time residents of Ogletown. Benjamin Burrows rented two properties before moving to the tenant house on the A. Temple Site. The Burrowses lived in this house from 1935 until 1950, when Frank Truhler, sold the house, outbuildings and 13 acres to Albert Temple. The Burrowses then rented a house next-door, also owned by Frank Truhler. In 1955, they bought a new home in Brookside Park, a newly built housing development in the area. Because of their long term residence in the Ogletown area, as well as the fact that the Burrowses rented several different properties from approximately 1930 until 1955, the Burrows family were well acquainted with long-time area residents. Figure 53 is a map of the locations of these residents' homes, farms, and places of business during the 1940s - 1950s. Table 21 is a numbered list of the names of the people

who lived in the area that corresponds to the numbered buildings of Figure 53.

APPENDIX VIII

SUMMARY OF FEATURE DESCRIPTIONS, DIMENSIONS, AND MEAN CERAMIC DATES

Feature Number	Location from Datum	Description	Mean Ceramic Date	Interpretation
1	SW=S91W79 NW=S85W79 NE=S85W62 SE=S92W62	17' E/W x 6' N/S rectangular dark brown sandy loam stain, extended 0.8" into subsoil.	1846.7 excl. RW 1828.6 incl. RW	Outbuilding 1
2	mid-point S67W69	4' x 4' scatter of large flat stones found in the plowzone at ground surface.		Structure 1 demolition scatter
3	mid-point Surface scatter		1856.8 1835.4 incl. RW	
3a	mid-point S19W135	1.8' x 2.7' circular dark brown sandy loam extending 0.5' deep from base of plowzone.	1900 excl. RW 1850 incl. RW	Possible post
4	mid-point S41.5W114.5	2.5' x 3' oval dark brown sandy loam, very shallow - .4' deep	1853.2 excl. RW 1821.6 incl. RW	Trash pit
5	mid-point S28.8W103.8	1.2' in diam. square dark brown sandy loam in an orange clay sand, .9' deep posthole	1830	Northeast corner post associated with Outbuilding V
6	mid-point S29.4W106	2' x 1.4' oval dark brown sandy loam in an orange clay sand subsoil, 2.0' deep	1855.3	North wall structural post for Outbuilding V

Feature Number	Location from Datum	Description	Mean Ceramic Date	Interpretation
7	mid-point S29.9W107.7	1.2' x 1' oval dark brown sandy loam in an orange clay sand, 1.1' deep post	1855.8 excl. RW 1832.9 incl. RW	NW structural corner post for Outbuilding V
8	mid-point S31.5W110	1.4' x 1' oval dark brown sandy loam in an orange clay sand filled with large rocks and bricks, 1.5' deep	1860 excl. RW 1854 incl. RW	West wall structural post for Outbuilding V
9	mid-point S33.6W111	1.0' diameter circular black sandy loam in an orange clay sand, 0.6' deep	Brick only	Possible support post for Outbuilding V
10	mid-point S33.7W109.3	posthole is 1.5' in diameter postmold is .8' in diameter dark brown sandy loam, 1.4' deep	mold-1853.4 1852.8 W/RW hole-1860	Possible structural post for Outbuilding V west wall
11	mid-point S32.6W106.4	.6' diameter circular dark brown sandy loam in orange clay sand, 1.0' deep	metal only	Possible floor support post in center of Outbuilding V
12	mid-point S31.2W104.4	.6' x 1.2' oblong dark brown sandy loam in orange clay sand sub-soil, 0.5' deep	1828 excl. RW 1814 incl. RW	Possible floor support post located in center of Outbuilding V
13	mid-point S30W130.9	0.6' diameter, circular, dark brown sandy loam in orange clay sand, .4' deep		Possible support post for Outbuilding V

Feature Number	Location from Datum	Description	Mean Ceramic Date	Interpretation
14	mid-point S35.5W109.8	posthole is 1.4' in diameter postmold is .8' in diameter dark brown sandy loam in orange clay sand, 1.5' deep	hole-1805 mold-1850.5 1837 incl. RW	SW structural corner post for Outbuilding V
15	mid-point S34.5W106.3	posthole is 1.6' in diameter postmold is 1.0' in diameter dark brown sandy loam in orange clay sand, 1.2' deep	1851.7 excl. RW 1838.8 incl. RW	Structural post along south wall of Outbuilding V
16	mid-point S35.5W103	post is a 1.0' circular dark brown sandy loam in a light brown gravely sand, 1.0' deep	1800 incl. RW	SE structural corner post of Outbuilding V
17	mid-point S37.7W109.5	post is a 1.0' circular dark brown sandy loam in a light brown gravely sand; it is 2.0' wide at top and 1.0' wide in middle, 2.0' deep	1829.2 excl. RW 1821.9 incl. RW	Posthole
18	mid-point S113.9W38.5	circular, 1.0' diam., dark brown sandy loam in orange clay sand, very shallow, .4' deep	1850.5 excl. RW 1845.9 incl. RW	Posthole
19	East end S42W121 West end S44W140	dark brown sandy loam, linear E/W stain filled with artifacts leading from well drain pipe, very shallow, .6' deep	East end- 1850.8 excl. RW 1848.5 incl. RW West end- 1875.2 1847.2 incl. RW	Water runoff from pipe leading from the well

Feature Number	Location from Datum	Description	Mean Ceramic Date	Interpretation
20	mid-point S87.3W81.8	1'x1' square dark brown sandy loam in light brown sand sub-soil, .5' deep	1800 incl. RW	
21	mid-point S91.5W77	circular dark brown sandy loam in a yellow brown clay sand, 0.8' in diameter extended 4.5' (dbp)	1849.5 excl. RW 1820.6 incl. RW	Structural post support for Outbuilding I
22	mid-point S42.5W122.8	dark brown sandy loam circular stain superimposed on Feature 19 drain area, 1.2' wide, .7' deep	1852.5	
23	mid-point S85W79.4	rectangular dark brown sandy loam post superimposed on the NW corner of Feature 1 1.2' E/W; 0.9' N/S; 1.0' (dbp) flat bottomed	1855 excl. RW 1827.5 incl. RW	Structural post support in the NW corner of Outbuilding I
24	mid-point S90W62	square dark brown sandy loam measured 1.1' x 1.0' and extended 1.0' (dbp) into sub-soil	1860	Structural post support in the NE corner of Outbuilding I
25	mid-point S93.3W66	circular dark brown sandy loam, 1.0' in diameter, .6' deep, located 1' South of the south wall of Feature 1	1860	Possible structural post support near the SE corner of Outbuilding I

Feature Number	Location from Datum	Description	Mean Ceramic Date	Interpretation
26	mid-point S86.4W73.7	circular dark brown sandy loam 1.6' in diameter, extended 1.0' (dbp) into sub-soil	1864.4 excl. RW 1842.9 incl. RW	Possible association with Structure 2
27	mid-point S92W77.3	oval dark brown sandy loam 1.5' x .8', 0.75' (dbp) located 1' South of SW corner of Feature 1	1800 incl. RW	Posthole associated with Outbuilding I
28	mid-point S45W100	brick-lined well that was 4.0' wide at opening and 3.0' wide at base approximately 8.0' from top to water table		Well
30	mid-point S80.3W28.5	circular post with postmold medium brown sand post-mold dark brown sandy loam post - .8' in diameter post - .5' in diameter, 1.2' deep	1860	Fenceline posthole
31	SE corner S80.5W45.4 NE corner S75W45.4	rectangular 6' x 5.4', shallow, 0.4' (dbp), dark brown sandy loam	1851.3 excl. RW 1836.9 incl. RW	Outbuilding II
32	mid-point S79.3W66	oblong dark brown sandy loam 2.4' x 3.4', 0.6' deep	1857.8 excl. RW 1843.3 incl. RW	Privy Pit

Feature Number	Location from Datum	Description	Mean Ceramic Date	Interpretation
33	mid-point S12.5W39	circular dark gray sandy loam post - 1.2' in diameter, mold 0.6' in diameter, 0.6' deep	Brick only	East yard fenceline posthole
34	mid-point S23W35	dark brown sandy loam circular post 1.0' wide at top, 0.8' wide at center and base, 1.3' deep	Brick and metal only	East yard fenceline posthole
35	mid-point S33W40	square posthole with square postmold; postmold - dark brown sandy loam posthole - medium brown sandy loam with brick and charcoal; 1.0' in diameter, 0.6' deep	NCM	East yard fenceline posthole
36	mid-point S38W39	oblong dark brown sandy loam 1.5' x 1.0'; shallow, 0.2' deep	1853.8 excl. RW 1840.4 incl. RW	Possible backhoe disturbance
37	mid-point S43W47	dark brown oblong sandy loam 1.4' x 0.8' shallow - 0.3' deep with two narrow depressions extending from the base of Feature 37	Brick only	Possible root or rodent disturbance
38	mid-point S45.3W45	circular dark brown sandy loam with large rock protruding at surface 1.0' in diameter, went 0.8' deep and narrowed to 0.3' at base	1860 excl. RW 1815 incl. RW	Fence posthole

Feature Number	Location from Datum	Description	Mean Ceramic Date	Interpretation
39	mid-point S40W60	circular dark brown sandy loam 1.0' x 0.8', very shallow, 0.3' deep	1850	Posthole
40	mid-point S45.9W55.6	oblong dark brown sandy loam 4.4' x 1.0', very shallow 0.4' (dbp) small depression, possible posthole/mold in center of Feature 40 that extended 0.6'	1825 excl. RW 1816.7 incl. RW	Possible sill, East wall support for Outbuilding VI
41	mid-point S46W37.5	oblong dark brown/black sandy loam with charcoal fleckings 1.4' x 0.4', 0.7' deep	1837.5	Fence posthole
42	mid-point S51W62	oblong dark brown sandy loam 1.8' x 1.4' at surface then narrows to .6' at base, 0.8' deep	1854.2 excl. RW 1808.1 incl. RW	Southwest corner post for Outbuilding VI
43	mid-point S58W67.5	oblong E/W dark brown sandy loam stain with two deeper pits intruding on the East end and West end, 6.2' x 1.6'. It was 2' deep and the small oblong pits were 0.5' deep	1853.5 excl. RW 1814.9 incl. RW	Fence posthole
44	mid-point S65.5W65	circular 1.0' in diameter, dark brown sandy loam went 1.8' into a yellow brown subsoil	1800 RW only	Fence posthole

Feature Number	Location from Datum	Description	Mean Ceramic Date	Interpretation
45	mid-point S37W54.6	amorphous dark brown sandy loam 4.0' x 2.0', 0.6' deep	1849.2	Possible backhoe disburbance
46	mid-point S45W57	oblong dark brown sandy loam 5.0' x 1.0', very shallow, 0.4' deep	1855.5 excl. RW 1830.8 incl. RW	North wall support, possible sill for Outbuilding VI
47	mid-point S46.6W40.6	red brown clay circular stain within a dark brown sandy loam 1.0' in diameter, .3' deep	1850 excl. RW 1825 incl. RW	Fence posthole
48	mid-point S15W133	oval dark brown/black sandy loam with charcoal and brick 0.6' in diameter, 0.4' deep	Brick only	Picket fenceline post
49	mid-point S50.5W54	large amorphous dark brown sandy loam stain 4.6' x 3.4', 1.0' deep filled with brick and redware with 0.4' wide postmold along post side	1854.2 excl. RW 1820.8 incl. RW	Southeast corner post for Outbuilding VI
50	mid-point S27W127	circular dark brown sandy loam 1.3' wide at surface narrowing to .9' at base; it is 1.5' deep	1856.4 excl. RW 1849.4 incl. RW	Posthole possibly associated with picket fenced-in garden area
51	mid-point S28W129	small circular dark brown sandy loam stain .4' wide and .5' deep	NCM	Posthole possibly associated with picket fenced-in garden area

Feature Number	Location from Datum	Description	Mean Ceramic Date	Interpretation
52	mid-point S50.7W57.7	oblong 5.5' x 1.0' dark brown sandy loam, very shallow, .4' deep	1841.7 excl. RW 1820.8 incl. RW	South wall support (possible sill) for Outbuilding VI
53	mid-point S80W72	large oval shallow 4.6' x 4.0' dark brown sandy loam superimposed by two post features, Features 54 and 55	1857.9 excl. RW 1834.8 incl. RW	Privy Pit
54	mid-point S78.8W70.4	circular .8' in diameter dark brown sandy loam post that extended 1.0' into subsoil superimposed on Feature 53 north half. Narrowed to .3' at base of feature	Brick and metal	Intrusive fence post
55	mid-point S82.4W73.2	oval .8' x .9' dark brown sandy loam post stain that extended 1.0' into subsoil, narrowing to .4' at base. Superimposed on Feature 53 south half.		Intrusive fence post
56	mid-point S78W82	large square 5' x 4.6' dark brown stain with mortar and charcoal, very shallow - 0.4' contained a large quantity of window glass	1858.5 excl. RW 1843.9 incl. RW	Outbuilding IV

Feature Number	Location from Datum	Description	Mean Ceramic Date	Interpretation
57	mid-point S75W47	square dark brown sandy loam stain superimposed on Feature 31 NW wall. 1.1' in depth, 1.0' wide at top and base	1800 RW only	Structure related post associated with Outbuilding II
58	mid-point S92.5W96	dark brown sandy loam, oval stain, 3.0' x 1.5'. Very shallow, .5' deep	1800 RW only	
59	mid-point S40W49	dark brown sandy loam, oblong stain. Very shallow, .3' deep	1858.1 excl. RW 1823.3 incl. RW	
60	mid-point S77W68.3	rectangular dark brown/black stain, 1.4' x .6', 0.6' deep	NCM	Possible fence post
61	mid-point S75W50	dark brown and yellow brown mottled rectangular stain extended into north wall of Feature 31. 1.3' x 1.0' extended 1.3' (dbp) into subsoil	1850	Structure related post for Outbuilding II
62	mid-point S85W83	1.5' dark brown oval stain, 1.5' deep filled with bone, brick, metal and ceramics	1802	Possible gate post for the western fenceline extending from Outbuilding I
63	mid-point S83.5W86	small, shallow, circular .8' diameter dark brown sandy loam stain, .4' deep	unidentifiable glass only	Posthole for western fenceline that extended from Outbuilding I

Feature Number	Location from Datum	Description	Mean Ceramic Date	Interpretation
64	mid-point S83W88	.8' circular dark brown stain reaching .4' deep	3 wire, 1 cut nail	Posthole for western fenceline that extended from Outbuilding I
65	mid-point S85W46	dark brown oval sandy loam stain, 1.0' diameter, 1.2' deep	1850	Posthole for eastern fenceline that extended from Outbuilding I
66	mid-point S84.8W58.5	oval 1.4' x 1' dark brown sandy loam stain that is 1.6' deep associated with Feature 1	1852.5	Possible gate post located East of Outbuilding I
67	mid-point S38.6W55.2	oval dark brown sandy loam 1.4' x 0.6', 0.9' deep	1852.5	Possible fenceline posthole
68	mid-point S40.9W52.9	dark brown oblong sandy loam, very shallow, 0.4' deep, 2.0' x 1.0'	1800 RW only	Possible backhoe tire disturbance
69	mid-point S74.5W61.5	rectangular dark brown sandy loam 1.0' x 1.2', 0.8' deep	No ceramic	Fenceline posthole
70	mid-point S73.2W68.6	rectangular dark brown sandy loam stain 1.2' x 0.8', 0.8' deep	No ceramic	Fenceline posthole
71	mid-point S92W55	oval dark brown sandy loam 1.4' x 1.0', 1.0' deep	No ceramic	Posthole associated with Outbuilding III northwest corner post

Feature Number	Location from Datum	Description	Mean Ceramic Date	Interpretation
72	mid-point S92W49.5	large oval dark brown sandy loam stain 2' x 1.6' deep	1860 excl. RW 1815 incl. RW	Posthole associated with Outbuilding III north wall
73	mid-point S92.5W48	oval dark brown sandy loam stain, 1.2' N/S, 0.9' E/W, 1.2' deep narrowing to .4' wide at base	1860	Posthole associated with Outbuilding III north wall
74	mid-point S92W41	circular dark brown sandy loam stain 1.0' in diameter at top, narrowing to .3' wide at base, 1.0' (dbp)	1860	Possible structural corner post for Outbuilding III NE corner
75	mid-point S97W38	circular dark brown sandy loam stain, 1.0' in diameter, .45' (dbp) into subsoil	No ceramics	Possible brace post associated with Outbuilding III
76	mid-point S98W39	circular dark brown sandy loam 0.9' in diameter, .8' deep	No ceramics	Possible structural corner post for Outbuilding III in the SE corner
77	mid-point S99.5W38	circular dark brown sandy loam, 0.9' in diameter, .8' (dbp)	1842.5	Possible brace post associated with Outbuilding III
78	mid-point S98W44.5	circular dark brown sandy loam, .8' in diameter, .9' deep	1835 excl. RW 1828 incl. RW	Possible structural post for Outbuilding III, south wall

Feature Number	Location from Datum	Description	Mean Ceramic Date	Interpretation
79	mid-point S94.3W53.4	circular dark brown sandy loam, .8' in diameter, 1.1' deep, narrowing to .4' deep at base	1860	Possible support post or building division post inside Outbuilding III
80	mid-point S97.2W55	circular dark brown sandy loam stain .7' in diameter, 1.2' deep	No ceramic	Possible structural corner post for Outbuilding III--SW corner
81	mid-point S75W42	oval dark brown sandy loam stain, 1.4' x 1.0', 0.5' deep	No ceramic	Posthole
82	mid-point S85.2W30	circular 1.0' dark brown sandy loam stain that is 1.1' deep	1832.5	Posthole associated with barbed wire fenceline torn down in 1987
83	mid-point S66W60		1860 excl. RW 1830 incl. RW	Possible fence posthole
84	mid-point S98W60	East-West linear dark brown sandy loam stain that is 30' E/W by 10' N/S outside of ROW		Fenceline midden
85	mid-point S45.5W62	dark brown oval sandy loam stain, 0.8' wide and .3' deep		Possible northwest corner post for Outbuilding VI

Feature Number	Location from Datum	Description	Mean Ceramic Date	Interpretation
86	mid-point S89W63	oval dark brown sandy loam stain that measured 1.0' x 1.1' and was 1.2' (dbp) deep	1860	Structural post support along the east wall of Outbuilding I

KEY:

RW = Redware
W/RW = With Redware
excl. = excluding
incl. = including
dbp = deep below plowzone
NCM = no cultural material
diam. = diameter
ROW = Right-of-Way

APPENDIX IX

GLOSSARY

GLOSSARY

Artifact - Any object shaped or modified by man, or as a result of human activity.

Archaeology - The study of the people of the past through the recovery and analysis of the artifacts they left behind.

Assemblage - The array of contemporary objects and associations found at an archaeological site.

Culture - The non-biological mechanism of human adaptation.

Diagnostic - An artifact that can clearly be dated and/or identified as to maker, date, place or origin, etc.

Feature - Any soil disturbance or discoloration that reflects human activity. Also, an artifact that, being too large to remove from a site, normally is recorded only; for example, house, storage pits, etc.

Historic - The time period after the appearance of written records. In the New World, this generally refers to the time period after the beginning of European settlement at approximately 1600 A.D.

Holocene - The latest division of the Quarternary Period which commenced around 12,000 B.P.

Hundred - A subdivision of some English and American counties.

Intestate - A person who dies without making a will.

Interface - A surface regarded as the common boundary of two bodies or spaces.

Intersite Analysis - Analysis between different sites.

Intrasite Analysis - Analysis within the site.

Loam - A loose soil composed of clay and sand, especially a kind containing organic matter and of great fertility.

Locus - A predicted archaeological site locality.

Mean Ceramic Date - A date obtained from the study of historic ceramics recovered from a site, that approximates the median occupation date of the site.

Orphans Court Records - The County Court responsible for the welfare of orphans when a father died without a will. Orphans Court watched over the estate until the children (if any) reached majority. A guardian was appointed by the Court, who was to make periodic returns of the estate to the Court. When the youngest heir came of age, then the property could be divided among the heirs. These court records are filled with information regarding income property, education, repairs of houses and outbuildings, contracts, and other useful material about eighteenth and nineteenth century life.

Physiographic Zone - Regions or areas that are characterized by a particular geography, geology, and topography.

Plowzone - In a plowed field, the upper layer of organic soil which is continually reworked by the plow. In the Middle Atlantic region this is about 8-12 inches.

Posthole - A hole dug in the ground into which a post is placed.

Postmold - The organic stain in the ground which is left by a decayed wooden post. Postmold stains may occur inside of posthole stains on an archaeological site.

Probate - The official proving of a will as authentic or valid.

Prosophographical - A study of a specific group of persons sharing similar occupations or positions in a community.

Soil Horizon - Soils are divided into 3 horizons which reflect different kinds of chemical and physical processes that have resulted from changing climatic conditions.

Stratigraphy - The examination of the soil layering on an archaeological site; the characteristics of each individual stratum and its relationship to others in the sequence is critical to understanding the temporal and spatial characteristics of the site.

Strata - The various layers of human or geological origin which comprise archaeological sites.

Subsurface - Below the surface, not visible from the surface.

Transect Sampling - A means of archaeological research design in which the sampling element is a square or rectangular grid.