PHASE II ARCHAEOLOGICAL TESTING OF SITE 7NC-F-171 IN NEW CASTLE COUNTY, DELAWARE

Parent Agreement 1534, Task 10 and Parent Agreement 1650, Task 4

by

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Prepared for

Delaware Department of Transportation

Prepared by

DOVETAIL
CULTURAL RESOURCE GROUP

August 2014

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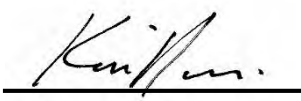

August 8, 2014

Kerri S. Barile, Principal Investigator — Date
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ABSTRACT

Dovetail Cultural Resource Group (Dovetail) conducted a Phase IB archaeological survey and Phase II evaluation along the U.S. Route 301 Spur for the Delaware Department of Transportation (DelDOT). These projects were completed in support of DelDOT's larger U.S. Route 301 development plan. The Phase IB work, completed between August 2011 and March 2012, identified the Back Creek Tenant Site (7NC-F-171, CRS# N-14,549) during the larger archaeological survey of the U.S. Route 301 Spur project (Calhoun et al. 2014) (Figure 2). Subsequent to this identification Dovetail undertook a Phase II evaluation study at this site. The project was completed in August and September of 2013 and included a pedestrian survey and archaeological investigations. Archival research, including a review of relevant historical documents (e.g., period maps, property and tax records, census data, genealogical information, etc.), was conducted in support of the archaeological investigations. The purpose of this effort was to gain additional information on the historic context of the site and to assess whether this site had the potential to provide data, and thus, make a recommendation on eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

The Phase IB archaeological testing recovered 117 artifacts, 83 of which were brick fragments. The remainder consisted of domestic artifacts of olive green bottle glass, various forms and decorations of redware, British brown stoneware, white salt-glazed stoneware, and a copper alloy buckle fragment. Initial archival research completed as part of this project identified at least three tracts of land that functioned for agricultural use since the early 1800s and were owned by absentee landlords. Early land documents also indicated that the land may have been used for manufacturing purposes. The land transactions in the early 1800s, the proximity to Back Creek, and the paucity of domestic artifacts led to an initial interpretation that there was an early nineteenth-century mill on the site.

The Phase II archaeological and archival investigations refined this interpretation and established this site as a mid-eighteenth century tenant site. The Phase II examination included a pedestrian survey, soil chemical analysis, and the excavation of 30 test units. The archaeological fieldwork identified a mid-eighteenth-century occupation with a variety of domestic material culture. Archival research associated the site with the occupation of a tenant of Robert Haughey. Cultural features were not identified during the excavations, and the site showed evidence of flooding and water disturbance. Thus, Dovetail recommends that the site does not have the potential to contribute significant information on the domestic life, social context, subsistence/agriculture, and/or settlement patterns in New Castle County during the Period of Transformation from Colony to State (1770–1830) (Criterion D). Given the lack of integrity and the absence of cultural features, this site is **recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A–D**.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

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List of Figures

List of Tables

List of Photos

INTRODUCTION

Dovetail Cultural Resource Group (Dovetail) conducted a Phase IB archaeological survey and Phase II evaluation along the U.S. Route 301 Spur (Contracts 4A, 4B and 4C), for the Delaware Department of Transportation (DelDOT). These projects were completed in support of DelDOT's larger U.S. Route 301 development plan. The Phase IB work, completed between August 2011 and March 2012, identified the Back Creek Tenant Site (7NC-F-171, CRS# N-14,549) during the larger archaeological survey of the U.S. Route 301 Spur project (Calhoun et al. 2014) (Figure 2 and Figure 2, p. 2). Subsequent to this identification Dovetail undertook a Phase II evaluation study at this site. The project was completed in August and September of 2013 and included archival research, a pedestrian survey, and archaeological investigations. Dr. Kerri Barile served as the Principal Investigator for these projects. Dr. Barile meets or exceeds the standards established for archaeologist, architectural historian, and historian by the Secretary of the Interior (SOI). Field crews were under the direction of Project Archaeologists Heidi Krofft and Emily Calhoun. Both Ms. Krofft and Ms. Calhoun meet or exceed the standards for archaeologists set by the SOI. The archival research was conducted by Danae Peckler, who meets or exceeds the standards for historian set by the SOI.

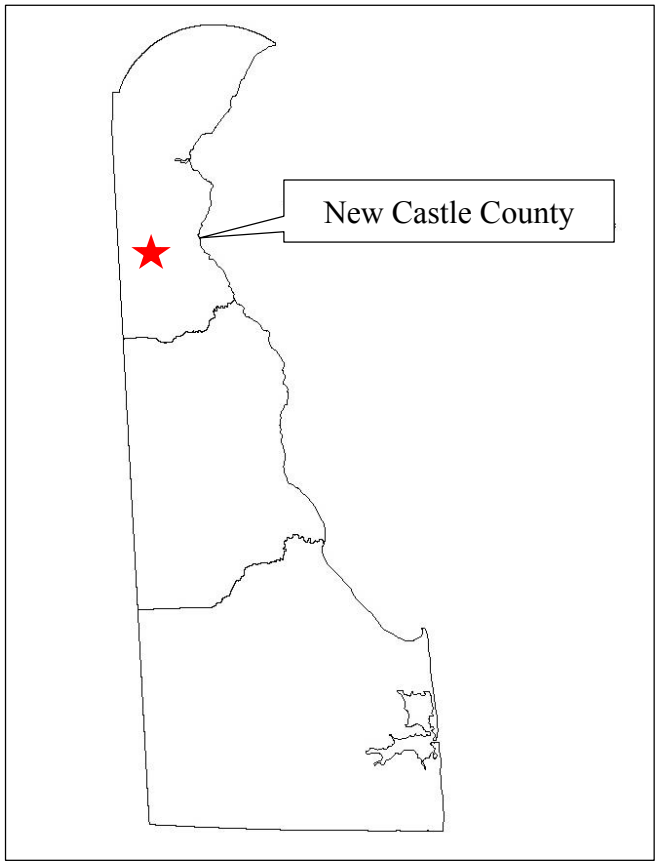

Figure 1: Location of New Castle County, Delaware and General Location of the Back Creek Tenant Site (7NC-F-171, CRS# N-14,549) (Red Star).

During the Phase IB project, Dovetail identified and recorded site 7NC-F-171, located north of Churchtown Road near Back Creek. Initial archival research completed as part of this project identified at least three tracts of land since the early 1800s that functioned for agricultural use and were owned by absentee landlords. Transactions from the early 1800s also indicated that the land may have been used for manufacturing purposes. Several millers by trade, Joseph Tatnall, Edward Tatnall and James Price, and Peter Baudy, owned the land at various times. The Phase IB archaeological testing recovered 117 artifacts, 83 of which were brick fragments. The remainder consisted of domestic artifacts of olive green bottle glass, various forms and decorations of redware, British brown stoneware, white salt-glazed stoneware, and a copper alloy buckle fragment. The land transactions in the early 1800s, the location adjacent to Back Creek, and the paucity of domestic artifacts led to an initial interpretation that there was an early nineteenth-century mill on the site.

Based on this information, Dovetail recommended the site as potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion D. DelDOT and the Delaware State Historic Preservation Office (DE SHPO) concurred with this recommendation in 2012 and determined that additional investigations were required to ascertain the site's eligibility for the NRHP. The Phase II investigations built upon the previous work and included three facets to render data for an NRHP determination: one, additional archival research to complete a thorough historic context on this area; two, an intensive pedestrian survey with mapping to identify above-ground features related to industrial use and note areas with the

potential for subsurface features and artifact clusters; and three, the excavation of test units to provide a horizontal and vertical analysis of soil deposition and subsurface features across the site. Also within the scope of this project, soil chemistry samples were recovered systematically from across the site for horizontal and vertical soil chemistry analysis.

The initial results of both the Phase I and II investigations were outlined and presented to DelDOT and the DE SHPO through Management Summaries in 2012 and 2013. A report outlining the Phase IB results was completed in 2014 (Calhoun et al. 2014), however, the findings from the Back Creek Tenant Site were not discussed in detail within this report and instead will be presented in the current document. Additionally, the artifacts collected during the Phase IB survey were not presented in the artifact catalogs nor curated in association with the Phase IB investigation. Instead all of the artifacts associated with 7NC-F-171 (N-14,549) are presented in this report and will be curated together.

This report provides a full description of the project Phase IB and Phase II results along with the associated site interpretations and NRHP evaluation. This document presents the combined archival and archaeological results, as well as providing contextual environmental, cultural, and research design sections. The document concludes with four appendices containing additional data to augment the written narrative: a detailed chain of title for the parcel is presented in Appendix A; shovel test, test unit, and artifact catalogs are located in Appendices B−D; and Appendix E provides the results of soil analysis conducted at the site.

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PROJECT AREA DESCRIPTION

The Back Creek Tenant Site (7NC-F-171) was identified during a Phase IB investigation conducted by Dovetail between August 2011 and March 2012 as part of the larger archaeological survey of the U.S. Route 301 Spur project (Calhoun et al. 2014). The site is located north of Churchtown Road near Back Creek (Figure 3). Initial archival research completed as part of the Phase IB project identified at least three tracts of land that functioned for agricultural use and were owned by absentee landlords with tenant farmers since the early 1800s. Transactions from the early 1800s also indicated that the land may have been used for manufacturing purposes. Several millers by trade, Joseph Tatnall, Edward Tatnall and James Price, and Peter Baudy, owned the land at various times. Prior to 1800, the land was owned by Robert Haughey who had at least one tenant farmer listed in court records of the New Castle County (NCC) Supreme Court (October Term 1799).

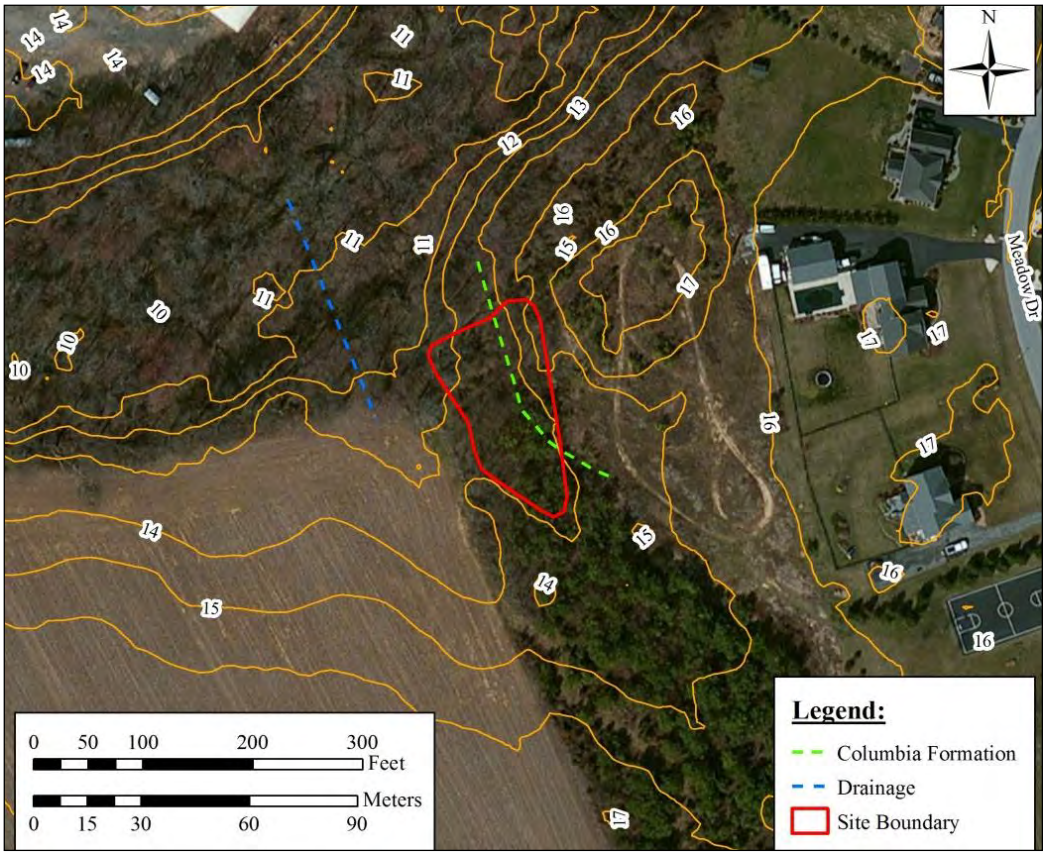

Figure 3: Overlay of Site Boundary, 1-foot (0.3-m) Contour Lines and Modern Aerial.

The Back Creek Tenant Site is located on a rise approximately 200 feet (61 m) south of, and 3 feet (0.9 m) in elevation above, Back Creek (Photo 1, p. 6). The site consists of an area approximately 0.7 acres (0.3 ha) in size covered in young deciduous forest with a low to moderate amount of undergrowth (Photo 2, p. 6). The site is located between a corn field to the west and a housing development to the east. A silt fence is located along

the eastern edge of the site area and shows evidence of run-off and silting episodes likely associated with the construction of the housing development.

Photo 1: Back Creek Located North of the Back Creek Tenant Site, Facing West (creek drains to the west, lower right to upper left).

Photo 2: Overview of the Back Creek Tenant Site, Facing South.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The Back Creek Tenant Site is located in the west-central portion of New Castle County, Delaware. This part of New Castle County has historically been rural with large tracts of farmland and continues to be rural to an extent. The housing development to the east is one of several that have been built in the area over the past 40 years.

Geology

The project area is in the Upper Coastal Plain physiographic zone in the Drainage Divide zone subdivision. The Upper Coastal Plain physiographic zone covers the area between the Smyrna River to the south and the Piedmont Fall Line to the north. In general, the soils found on the upper terraces and headlands between the major drainages are well drained. There are a few wetlands and poorly drained floodplains along the major drainages (Custer 1984; Custer and Bachman 1986; Hodny et al. 1989). The Potomac and Columbia Formations characterize the sediments of the northern Delaware Coastal Plain. Potomac Formation sediments are fluvial silts and clays deposited during the Early Cretaceous Period. They are overlain by the sediments of the Columbia Formation, deposited by watercourses from the north during the Quaternary Period.

The Columbia Formation is characterized by sands, made up mostly of quartz, feldspar, and coarse gravels of sandstone, quartz, and chert (Custer 1984; Jordan 1964). The gravels resisted erosion which created a gently rolling topography with up to 50-foot (15.2-m) differences in elevation between floodplain marshes and headlands, thereby creating differences in plant communities. These topographic conditions combined with the presence of tidally influenced brackish watercourses and freshwater further inland allow for a wide range of available natural resources.

Hydrology

Back Creek is the main watercourse draining the area. Located approximately 200 feet (61 m) north of site 7NC-F-171, Back Creek drains into the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal at its western end in Maryland. The Chesapeake and Delaware Canal connects the Chesapeake Bay to the west and the Delaware River to the east. The Back Creek Tenant Site is located at an elevation several feet higher than Back Creek and its flood plain.

Soils

Fertile, well-drained soils attracted both humans and game over millennia. Moreover, the wild grasses, fruits, and seeds consumed by people both before and after the adoption of agriculture flourished in such settings. As a consequence, numerous archaeologists have cited the correlation between the distribution of level to gently sloping, well-drained, fertile soils and archaeological sites (e.g., Lukezic 1990; Potter 1993; Turner 1976; Ward 1965). Soil scientists classify soils according to natural and artificial fertility and the threat posed by

erosion and flooding, among other attributes. Soil Classes 1 through 3 represent the most fertile soils, those best suited for not only agriculture but for a wide range of uses.

Within the project area, the only soil type is Reybold silt loam. This soil type has a moderately high or high saturated hydraulic conductivity class indicating that water moves quite readily through this soil. In addition, this soil type is prime farmland if drained or protected from flooding. The fertility and moderate to excellent drainage of this soil makes it ideal for historic period occupations and the agricultural activities associated with them (Table 1) (Soil Survey Staff 2012).

Table 1: Soils in the Project Area (Soil Survey Staff 2012).

Soil Name	Class	Slope	Characteristics
Reybold silt loam	3e	5–10%	Well drained

RESEARCH DESIGN AND PROJECT METHODOLOGY

The purpose of this investigation was to define site boundaries and evaluate the eligibility of the Back Creek Tenant Site (7NC-F-171) for the NRHP. The site was identified during the Phase IB survey conducted by Dovetail in 2011 and 2012 as part of the larger U.S. Route 301 Spur project (Calhoun et al. 2014); please refer to this report for a full synopsis of the Phase IB research design and methodology. The Phase II survey methodology employed to meet the project goals was chosen with this purpose in mind and expanded on the Phase IB work. The archaeological investigation consisted of both a visual inspection and subsurface testing. To supplement the archaeology fieldwork, archival and background research was undertaken to better understand the potential for cultural resources and the larger cultural context.

Research Design

The Phase II project was guided by several overarching goals. The first goal was to conclusively determine the size and extent of the Back Creek Tenant Site through a pedestrian survey and the excavation of test units. Although the Phase IB survey suggested a site boundary, a pedestrian survey was used to identify any possible cultural features north of the site toward Back Creek that would impact site size or indicate function.

The second research goal was to assess the vertical and horizontal integrity of the site. Based on data retrieved during the Phase IB investigation, the site had moderate to good physical potential to contain notable information on area history and possibly the use and development of mill sites in central Delaware. The vertical and horizontal integrity of the site were determined via systematic archaeological excavations.

The third goal involved gaining an understanding of the chronological history and use of the site over time. During the Phase IB work, Dovetail conducted limited archival research to uncover details on area history. Due to the overarching scope of the research, the data retrieved from the investigation encompassed a regional perspective on historical occupation rather than a site-specific narrative. Additional archival research, combined with the archaeological testing, helped to clarify the history of this specific site and led to a more defined interpretation of an eighteenth-century tenant farm site as opposed to a nineteenth-century mill site. The current study also aimed to place the site in its appropriate cultural context and determine the quantity and integrity of all archaeological remains recorded within the project limits as compared to other eighteenth-century tenant sites in New Castle County, Delaware. This, in turn, aided in the site's evaluation for NRHP eligibility under Criteria A–D.

This cultural resource survey was conducted with the Delaware Statewide Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan in mind (Ames et al. 1989; Bedell 2002; Catts and De Cunzo 1999; De Cunzo and Catts 1990; De Cunzo 2004). The state's Historic Preservation Plan identifies six historic periods:

a. 1630–1730: Exploration and Frontier Settlement
b. 1730–1770: Intensification and Durable Occupation
c. 1770–1830: Early Industrialization
d. 1830–1880: Industrialization and Early Urbanization
e. 1880–1940: Urbanization and Early Suburbanization
f. 1940–1960: Suburbanization and Early Ex-urbanization Period

Based on the previously completed predictive model (Baublitz et al. 2006) of the Spur Road and Phase IB archaeological surveys and occupation histories of the area (e.g., Barile et al. 2012; Calhoun et al. 2014), the periods dating from 1730 to 1830 are the most relevant for the project area. Data from these previous studies suggested that any historic resources identified in the site area would likely date to the mid-eighteenth to late-nineteenth centuries and could have the potential to provide new information on changes in early industrial and agricultural practices in this historically agricultural area of Delaware during the Intensification and Durable Occupation and Early Industrialization Periods and the corresponding Period of Transformation from Colony to State (1770–1830) (De Cunzo and Catts 1990). These previous reports also indicated an ephemeral prehistoric usage of the Spur area of potential effect (APE). No definitive prehistoric archaeological site was identified but a few stone tools and debitage were recovered during the Phase II work.

Archival and Background Research

Numerous reports for the US Route 301 project corridor were prepared by A. D. Marble in 2006, including an archaeological predictive model, historic context and architectural investigation of the areas to be impacted by the proposed roadway, all of which have been used to inform the current study (Baublitz et al. 2006; Frederick et al. 2006a and 2006b; Gundy and Kuncio 2009). The historic context prepared for the proposed US Route 301 project corridor included a lengthy and well-researched history of development trends within the APE from 1630 to present (Frederick et al. 2006a). Additional architectural and archaeological historic contexts published in recent decades are particularly relevant to the project area and were also reviewed during this study (Bedell 2002; Herman et al. 1985; Herman et al. 1989; Sheppard et al. 1993; Siders et al. 1991; Siders et al. 1993).

In 2011, Dovetail conducted archival research to support a Phase IB archaeological investigation of the project area (Barile et al. 2012; Calhoun et al. 2014). Beginning in the fall of 2011, Dovetail staff visited the Delaware Public Archives, New Castle County Circuit Court, the Historical Society of Delaware, and Morris Library at the University of Delaware. Online resources were also consulted, including Ancestry.com, familysearch.org, digital collections of the Delaware Public Archives, the Center for Historic Architecture and Design (CHAD) at the University of Delaware, and the Library of Congress. Primary historic sources associated with the project area recovered in this initial research included limited Federal Population Census records, various court records, wills and probate records, warrants and surveys, historic maps, deeds and mortgages, family records, and various tax assessments dating from the eighteenth, nineteenth, and twentieth century. Identified secondary sources consisted of genealogical records and historical publications, as well as previous architectural and archaeological surveys of cultural resources in the project vicinity.

Beginning in July of 2013, Dovetail augmented research resulting from the 2011 study, gathering additional archival data and focusing specifically on the affected parcel, previously identified as Area 9B and any cultural resources located within it (Barile et al. 2012; Calhoun 2014). Repositories visited during this investigation included the Delaware Public Archives, Historical Society of Delaware, and the Hagley Museum and Library. Many of the aforementioned online repositories were revisited at this time. Primary and secondary sources consulted during this work were similar to those previously identified materials, with additional information gathered from private manuscript collections at the Hagley Museum and Library.

Archaeology Survey

The purpose and goal of Phase IB investigation was to identify any archaeological sites on or eligible for the NRHP. Please refer to Calhoun et al. (2014) for a complete overview of the methods employed to meet this goal. The goals of the Phase II archaeological survey were to more adequately assess the site size, assess vertical and horizontal integrity of cultural deposits, more fully understand the parcel chronology, and place this site within the temporal and developmental context of other historic sites recorded along the U.S. Route 301 corridor in an effort to evaluate site 7NC-F-171 for listing on the NRHP. The archaeological survey consisted of the establishment of a grid, intensive pedestrian survey and the excavation of test units.

An intensive pedestrian survey of the site and surrounding area north to Back Creek was conducted. The goal was to identify any landscape features associated with the site's occupation and possible industrial uses, including a mill race, mill pond, potential building locations, artifact clusters, and purposeful historic plantings. All identified features were mapped with a hand-held Global Positioning System (GPS) unit.

Phase II testing involved reestablishing the grid used during the Phase IB work and the excavation of 30 test units across the 0.7 acre (0.3 ha) site. Sixteen test units were placed in a checkerboard pattern in several different areas of the site to gain a better picture of area stratigraphy. The other 14 test units were placed individually across the site to gain a horizontal picture of soil stratigraphy and integrity. Test Units 2−6 were placed in a checkerboard pattern adjacent to Test Unit 1, excavated during the Phase IB work. All other units except Test Units 7−11 were laid in with pull tapes pulled off of these units. Test Units 7−11 were laid in with pull tapes measured from STPs at N1850/E850, N1825/E850 and N1800/E850. Twenty initial units were excavated during the first two sessions of fieldwork. During a field meeting on September 3, 2013 a decision was made to excavate the remaining 10 units which were placed in consultation with DelDOT.

Units were excavated in natural levels, and where natural levels exceeded 4 inches (10 cm), arbitrary 0.3-foot (10-cm) levels were excavated to provide vertical control of the recovered artifact assemblage. All soils were screened through 0.25-inch (0.6-cm) mesh. All cultural material recovered was collected and bagged according to provenience. Profile photographs were taken and scaled drawings made of at least one wall from each unit. Features were photographed and scale drawings made in plan view. If materials appropriate for chronometric testing were encountered, such as charcoal, samples were removed with

appropriate methods to maintain the integrity of the samples. The locations of the test units were documented through a hand-held GPS unit and by hand on an overall site plan drawing. Details of each test unit were recorded on appropriate project field forms, and photographs were taken to document the general project area.

Soil Survey

The analysis of soil chemical distributions across plowed sites has been employed in many studies of historic period archaeological sites in the Mid-Atlantic region in order to locate sites, define site areas, and interpret the possible uses of outdoor space around a dwelling since the 1970s (Wilkins 2010). In conjunction with the archaeological testing, a soil chemistry study was conducted by Dovetail at site 7NC-F-171 in order to locate and identify activity areas. A total of 82 soil samples was collected from the site and processed by the University of Delaware's Soil Testing Program. Andrew Wilkins conducted an analysis of the soil chemistry results and his results are appended to this report (Appendix D).

A total of 41 soil cores was taken at 25-foot (7.6-m) intervals across the approximately 0.7 acre (0.3 ha) site, targeting historic stratum directly above subsoil. At each soil sample location, a 1-inch (2.5-cm) Oakfield soil corer was used to extract approximately 1 cup of soil and then bagged into pre-ordered kits provided by the University of Delaware. In some locations, up to three cores were taken to reach 1 cup of soil. In addition to the 41 samples taken for the horizontal study, soil samples were taken from four different excavation units across the site to gain vertical control. In Test Units 14, 15, 19, and 21, a soil sample was taken from each excavated level. After discussions with DelDOT on September 3, 2013, it was also decided to obtain a soil sample from the historic occupation layer in each unit still to be excavated. This accounted for nine additional samples in Test Units 4, 6, 21, 22, 24, 26, 29, 30, and 31.

All samples were submitted to the University of Delaware where a "Routine Soil Test" was conducted including a Mehlich 3 extraction and inductively coupled plasma optical emission spectrometry (ICP-OES) for 11 elements: phosphors (P), calcium (Ca), potassium (K), magnesium (Mg), manganese (Mn), copper (Cu), zinc (Zn), iron (Fe), boron (B), aluminum (Al), and sulfur (S). The Routine Test package also includes tests for pH, organic matter content, phosphorus saturation ratio (PSR), cation exchange capacity (CEC), and base saturation. The testing program is designed for agricultural uses but P, Ca, K, and Mg results can be interpreted archaeologically.

Laboratory Methods

Archaeological specimens collected during the Phase II evaluation were transported to the Dovetail laboratory in Fredericksburg, Virginia for processing and analysis. Prior to washing, each bag was cross-referenced with the field log to confirm provenience information and contents. Stable objects were washed with tap water and a soft brush with special attention paid to edges of ceramics and glass to better aid in identification. After washing, the artifacts were grouped by provenience and placed on a drying rack.

Once dry, the artifacts were cataloged for analysis. Specific characteristics were described using currently accepted terminology and were entered into an Excel database. After cataloging, diagnostic artifacts were pulled and directly marked with their provenience information or accession number.

Historic artifacts were divided into material type or functional categories [*Architectural* (ARC), *Arms and Ammunition* (ARM), *Ceramic* (CER), *Glass* (GLS), *Metal* (MET), *Organic* (ORG), *Other* (OTH), and *Personal* (PER)] for basic analysis. The artifacts were then identified as to specific wares or manufacturing techniques. If found, *architectural* artifacts generally included any item that was used in the construction of a building such as nails, window glass, brick, cut stone, mortar, plaster, roofing slate, etc. Specifically, nails were recorded as hand-wrought, machine cut with wrought heads, machine cut with machine cut heads, and wire (galvanized and ungalvanized) (Adams 2002; Nelson 1968). Window glass was cataloged by color, and brick was defined as either hand-made or machine-made. The *Arms and Ammunition* category would include flints, bullets, bayonets, sabers, mortar shells, etc. that were used during battle or for personal use such as hunting.

If recovered, *ceramics* were subdivided into refined and coarse earthenware, refined and coarse stoneware, porcelain, and semi-porcelain. Decoration, such as applied paint, transfer print, and molding, were also noted, and each fragment was examined to determine specific vessel aspect (i.e., body, base, handle, rim). Specific ware types and manufacture dates were identified using Noël Hume (1990), South (1977), Bartoviks (1980), Pittman, McFaden and Miller (1987), Greer (1970), and the Digital Archaeological Archive of Comparative Slavery (DAACS). *Glass* included all domestic glass and was cataloged by manufacturing techniques, as well as color, use, attribute, and decoration (Jones and Sullivan 1985; Madden and Hardison 2002). This category was broken down into vessel and bottle glass sub-categories to help identify their possible use, for example a piece of glass representing a candy dish versus a wine bottle.

Metal is a material type category and generally includes flat pressed metal or unidentifiable metal fragments. An attempt was made to place other metal items in a function category to aid in analysis. If recovered, the *Other* category would include items that were not placed into a more specific category, such as ceramic insulators and porcelain toilet fragments. Although these items are technically ceramic they are placed within the *Other* category because they are not of a specific domestic use like a plate or bowl. *Personal* items consist of buttons, pipe fragments, military accoutrements, jewelry, etc.

Organic included shell, bone, and any other culturally used or modified, but naturally occurring object. All shell recovered was weighed, and shell fragments discarded. Maximum height and width of complete shells were recorded. Bore holes and other evidence of parasites also were recorded.

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CULTURAL CONTEXT

Prehistoric Context

There are five general, chronological periods of Native American cultures of the Delmarva Peninsula defined by Custer (1984, 1986): Paleoindian (15,000–8500 B.P.), Archaic (8500–5000 B.P.), Woodland I (5000–1000 B.P.), Woodland II (1000–350 B.P.), and the Contact Period (350−250 B.P.).

Paleoindian Period (15,000–8500 B.P.)

The Paleoindian Period marks the retreating of glacial conditions and the beginning of a Holocene environment that is characterized by cold temperatures and alternating periods of wet and dry climate. Human adaptation to these environmental conditions developed into small groups of nomadic Native American hunters and gatherers. Although direct archaeological evidence of non-mammalian food resources by Paleoindian peoples is lacking in Delaware, paleoenvironmental data suggests that the period comprised deciduous, boreal, and grassland biomes. These environs would have provided grazing, browsing, and shelter for animals and provided foraging opportunities. Primarily, Paleoindian Period toolkits were designed for game procurement and processing. They include projectile points, hafted and unhafted knives, scrapers, and less formalized flake tools. The fluted point is the early diagnostic hallmark of this period (Clovis, Mid-Paleo, and Dalton). Later point forms of the period were notched and often serrated (Palmer, Amos, Kirk). Toolkits often displayed high degrees of maintenance and reworking, which is consistent with nomadic lifestyles and migration between lithic raw material sources. Custer (1989) has identified Paleoindian sites along the Mid-Peninsular Drainage Divide of the Delmarva Peninsula, with the Hughes Complex in Kent County exemplifying their distributional pattern (Custer 1984).

Archaic Period (8500–5000 B.P.)

The Archaic began with the northward retreat of periglacial environments and the appearance of archaeological assemblages lacking fluted points. In contrast with the broad similarity among Paleoindian point forms, distinct style zones developed during the Early and Middle Archaic (10,000–8500 B.P.). The Atlantic Coast/Southeastern stylistic sequence was not characteristic of the Midwest (Ford 1974:392). In addition, increased use of locally-available lithics occurred between 10,000 and 8500 B.P. (Custer 1990:36; Sassaman et al. 1988:85–88). The reduction of the size of style zones and the focus on local lithic materials implies contracting social networks and incipient territories, possibly a reaction to population growth (Anderson and Hanson 1988:271).

Despite changes in patterns of mobility and point form, numerous archaeologists argue on environmental (Custer 1990:2–8) and subsistence (Smith 1986) grounds for continuity in social dynamics between 8000 and 4000 B.P. From this point of view, Dalton through LeCroy populations exhibit "general similarities and regional habitat-related variation in settlement-subsistence patterns and material culture assemblages" (Smith 1986:10). Band-

level social organization involving seasonal movements corresponding to the seasonal availability of resources and, in some instances, shorter-interval movement characterized Archaic societies.

The Archaic Period is characterized by the emergence of full Holocene environmental conditions and a landscape that was dominated by mesic oak and hemlock forests. These forests attracted smaller game, such as deer and turkey, which replaced the cold-adapted grazing animal species, like bison and caribou, which became extinct (Custer 1984). A rise in sea level caused lowland flooding and the formation of river systems and swamp areas within the Mid-Peninsular Drainage Divide. The Native American peoples shifted from a more hunting-based pattern (Paleoindian Period) to one where plants became a more important food source (Custer 1989:128). A fission-fusion model of social organization helps site identifications of macro, micro, and procurement camps, with group sizes changing in response to the availability of resources each season (Custer 1989:129–130). Archaic toolkits include a number of tools indicative of plant food processing, grinding stones, netsinkers, and stone mortars. Archaic sites in Delaware include several sites within the Churchman's Marsh vicinity.

Woodland I (5000–1000 B.P.)

The Woodland I Period is marked by a pronounced warm and dry period, and dramatic changes in local environments and climate. Sea level rise slowed, allowing stabilization of riverine and estuarine areas, which in turn led to an increase in aquatic resources. This led to a higher degree of sedentism by the Woodland I peoples who began showing large macro-band base camps with evidence of use year-round (Custer 1989). Storage pits and evidence of house structures are found at these sites for the first time. Increased social complexity is also evident during this period in the form of grave goods indicating complex mortuary ceremonies beginning around 2500 B.P. The Woodland I Period is also marked by stemmed, broad-bladed, and fishtail points, as well as an increased use of rhyolite and argillite. Ceramics replaced steatite bowls around 3000 B.P. (Custer 1984). The Delmarva Adena Complex was a thriving community in central Delaware while the Black Rock Complex (formerly the Wolfe Neck) was present in New Castle County. Components from the Black Rock Complex are found at Clyde Farm Complex sites. These two complexes seem to have ended by 2000 B.P., and the Carey Complex appears followed by the Delaware Park Complex by 1500 B.P. (Custer 1989:253).

Woodland II (1000–350 B.P.)

The Woodland II Period is generally marked by more intensive use of plant foods in the Middle Atlantic region and a shift to a more sedentary lifestyle and the development of an agricultural system. However, this shift to more of an agricultural system is absent in the Delmarva Peninsula (Custer 1989). There are two Woodland II complexes identified in Delaware: the Slaughter Creek Complex and Minguannan Complex. Artifacts include thin-walled Minguannan ceramics and triangular projectile points. The sites of the complexes are in the same environmental contexts as those of the Woodland I Period, oriented in marshes

and wetland areas. This indicates that there were no major changes in the lifestyles of the peoples in Delaware during this time period (Custer 1989:314).

Contact Period (350-250 B.P.)

The Contact Period is marked by the initial contact between the Native American peoples of Delaware and European colonists. This was followed by the collapse of traditional native lifeways, as European goods and practices were adopted, and disease and conflict over the fur trade caused a severe loss of life among native groups. Evidence indicates that resident native populations in Delaware had minimal interaction with European settlers and were rather prevented from interacting with them by the Susquehannocks of southern Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, who dominated the fur trade. The Susquehannocks were exterminated by the Europeans by 1763, and the groups of refugees formed what Custer calls "Refugee Complexes" which are virtually non-existent in Delaware (Custer 1986:315; Kent 1989). By the mid-1700s, native settlement in the Delmarva Peninsula had come to an end.

Historic Context

In accordance with Delaware Comprehensive Preservation Plan (Ames et al. 1989), the history of Delaware is generally divided into six time periods beginning with the exploration of the area by numerous European peoples in North America and extending more than three centuries to encompass recent development trends in suburbanization and the policies that have shaped the landscape during the latter-half of the twentieth century. These periods are: Exploration and Frontier Settlement (1630–1730), Intensified and Durable Occupation (1730–1770), Transformation from Colony to State (1770–1830), Industrialization and Capitalization (1830–1880), Urbanization and Early Suburbanization (1880–1940), and Suburbanization and Ex-Urbanization (1940–1960).

Exploration and Frontier Settlement (1630–1730)

The first European to explore the Delaware River was Henry Hudson in 1609, yet it was the Dutch West India Company who sent the first settlers to the area, established settlements at High Island in 1624 and Lewes in 1631, and opened the region for colonization (Weslager 1961:11). By 1632, conflict with the Native American population forced the settlements to be abandoned. In 1638, after "purchasing" land from the Native Americans, Swedish colonists established settlements on the banks of the Delaware River from Cape Henlopen to modern Trenton with the center of the colony being Fort Christiana. Fort Christiana was located near present day Wilmington and was the first permanent settlement in the state (Rummel, Klepper, & Kahl 1993:IV-8). Also known as Christianaham, this colony was established in 1638 by 25 Swedish and Finnish settlers of the New Sweden Company who built a small fort with a cluster of houses and cultivated fields along the Christina River (LeeDecker et al. 2011:17; Siders et al. 1993:16).

Though Swedish and Finnish immigrants settled much of the region, the Dutch West India Company laid claim to the entire coastline from New York to the Chesapeake Bay and, in 1651, they established Fort Casimir at the site of present-day New Castle to block the Swedes

from taking control of the Delaware River (Siders et al. 1993:16). After a military struggle, the Dutch captured Fort Christina in 1655 and allowed it to fall into ruin. Though they sought control over the territory, the Dutch encouraged continued settlement of the region by Dutch, Swedish, and Finnish colonists (LeeDecker et al. 2011:17).

In 1664, Sir Robert Carr, acting on behalf of the Duke of York and Albany, confiscated the lands, houses, and property of Dutch officials in the Delaware Valley region and transferred authority of the Dutch colonies to England. Soon after England obtained possession of the country, political officials sought to develop it by awarding a number of land grants in northern New Castle County and further inland from the Delaware River. Though land was granted at the interior of the state, settlement was predominantly confined to the Coastal Plain before 1680 (Siders et al. 1993:11).

European settlers valued the marshlands around the Delaware Bay for the access they provided to navigable waters, but also for the wildlife they harbored including fowl, fish, and small game (Fisher et al. 193:2). The ports of Philadelphia, Wilmington, and New Castle grew steadily and had a large commercial role in the growth of Delaware. Early enterprising settlers established lumber and grist mills along navigable waterways, particularly in northern portions of New Castle County; however, the most common activities in the current project area remained clearing forest, cultivating land, along with hunting, trapping, and trading (Dixon 1992:13).

Settlement patterns shifted from closely spaced Dutch and Swedish villages along the Delaware River and its estuaries to scattered farmsteads along internal drainages and emerging roadways. Transportation routes in this era were dictated by natural waterways, as water transportation provided a cheaper, more efficient method of transporting goods (DeCunzo and Catts 1990:30–35). Several overland paths and roadways connected villages along the waterways.

Continued settlement and population growth in northeastern Maryland, southeastern Pennsylvania, and northern Delaware fueled agricultural activities and development of the hinterlands, and reinforced the economic growth of the region's ports. Settlement of the interior began in earnest after William Penn received title to the three "Lower Counties" of Delaware: New Castle, Kent, and Sussex from the Duke of York in 1682 (Kellogg 1992:17). Colonists in Delaware found themselves in disagreement with those in Philadelphia over matters of governance, voting power, appropriations, and religious character. This led to the counties breaking away and the creation of the colony of Delaware in 1704 (Munroe 1984). During Penn's tenure of the colony, approximately 62,913 acres (25,460 ha) of land was granted to settlers in New Castle County alone (Kellogg 1992:19). Immigrants arriving in Delaware between 1680 and 1730 were largely British, though a number of Welsh settled in this area as well (Siders et al. 1993:12).

Historically, much of the land in the proposed Route 301 Spur project area was granted to Augustine Herman in the mid-seventeenth century as part of "St. Augustine Manor"—a large tract of land that stretched from the Delaware River west to the Choptank Road (Scharf 1888:991). Herman also owned the neighboring "Bohemia Manor" and other sizable tracts of land that stretched further south and west from the Choptank Road into the Eastern Shore

of Maryland. In the late-seventeenth and early-eighteenth century, several large tracts within the area were owned, divided, and sold by Herman's descendants, as well as the Labadists, an early group of religious settlers who purchased property from Herman in the late 1600s. Scharf notes that early Swedish renegades and squatters may have been the earliest residents of this back country along the poorly defined border with Maryland, many of whom were displaced by lands grants in St. George's Hundred and the creation of the Welsh Tract near Iron Hill in 1701 (Kellogg 1992:17). Throughout the eighteenth century, larger tracts and landed estates in the region were routinely divided and developed into smaller farming properties.

In this period, the landscape "…was heavily wooded in a mixture of oaks, walnut, hickory chestnut, and maple" (Kellogg 1992:19). Early land grants almost always included a source of water within each allocation, often with "frontage on a stream or water course to ensure access to communication and trade" as water was essential to daily life and transportation (Kellogg 1992:18-19). Area residents likely constructed modest dwellings and other outbuildings from locally sourced wood to erect log or timber-framed structures. Brick buildings were exceedingly rare in rural areas during this period. Agriculture at this time transitioned from the cultivation of tobacco to mixed grains, predominantly wheat, and husbandry. Farm buildings at this time were generally impermanent construction, though more substantive construction was increasingly undertaken toward the end of this period (Siders et al. 1993:12).

Intensified and Durable Occupation (1730–1770)

Economic expansion and increased population fueled the growth of towns and communities in the mid-eighteenth century as the villages of Christiana, Newport, and Newark began to prosper from locations along prominent overland roads and waterways in New Castle County (Kellogg 1992:20). The first permanent settlement of Wilmington began in 1731 when Thomas Willing bought land between the Christina and Brandywine Rivers and laid out the town's grid (LeeDecker et al. 2011:17). Initially known as "Willingtown," the community's location on a natural harbor, navigable waterways, and established overland transportation routes supported its commercial growth.

Milling operations prospered in response to the abundance of wheat produced in the area and led to the establishment of other industries in Wilmington, including shipbuilding, coopering, and import-export trading. Increased commercial activity fostered the growth of port towns along the region's waterways. These communities "housed ship builders, captains and their crew members, fishermen, trappers, hunters and various occupations associated with a prosperous town," including merchants, store keepers, physicians, cobblers, and others in consumer goods (Fisher et al. 1993:2). As places of both receiving and shipping goods, river towns also became centers for processing, exchange, and storage (RK&K 1993:IV-11).

Further inland from the Delaware River, crossroads communities emerged in this period as taverns and stores were established to serve overland travelers. Near the north end of the Spur corridor is the community of Summit Bridge, historically referred to as "the Buck," which developed around the intersection of the upper King's Highway (Route 301) and the Great Manor Road (Bethel Church Road) at the head of St. George's Creek. As early as

1715, records note the presence of a tavern at the Buck, an area on the south side of St. Georges Creek that later became known as Jesterville and, subsequently, Summit Bridge (Wilkins and Quick 1976:47). In the late 1700s, the Buck Tavern was operated by John Hyatt and listed as "Bird's Tavern," perhaps for its close proximity to an area historically known as Bird's Landing where commercial access to St. George's Creek could be obtained (Wilkins and Quick 1976:30). Heading south from the Buck on the road to Middletown, the community of Mount Pleasant emerged in this time period and is identified as such in local Road Papers from 1765 (New Castle County Road Papers).

The Spur project corridor traverses a rural area that is crossed by several historic transportation corridors in the western half of St. Georges Hundred and southern end of Pencader Hundred. Extant early roadways in the project area include the Choptank Road, the Bohemia or Great Manor Road (Bethel Church Road today), and the current Route 301, which follows much of the upper King's Highway that leads from Middletown to Summit Bridge. The upper King's Highway, also known as the upper King's Road, was laid out in the 1760s, but has been noted as following the path of the "Maryland Rode" in a 1703 resurvey of a tract near Summit Bridge (Wilkins and Quick 1976:45). In his two-volume work, *History of Delaware*, John Thomas Scharf (1888:991) referred to the Choptank Road as marking the eastern boundary of Bohemia Manor, and being a "very old road" in the late-nineteenth century. Archival research suggests that other early roadways, including Herman's Cart Road and the Old Reedy Island Road, have largely disappeared from today's landscape although traces of these pathways may still be found below ground. The area's early inland transportation corridors aided the growth and development of agricultural properties in the Spur project corridor.

Land within the project corridor has primarily served agricultural purposes since the eighteenth century. Most of the state's residents were farmers with 80 to 90 percent reported to be engaged in agriculture during this period (Egnal 1975:201). Properties of 200–299 acres (80.9−121 ha) in size were the most frequent during this period in New Castle County (DeCunzo and Catts 1990:67-71). Wheat was the primary crop produced by area farmers, followed by rye, corn, barley, oats, and a variety of vegetables (Main 1973). Livestock supplemented farmers' income from surplus crops as an increased need for labor was filled by indentured servants and slaves (Frederick et al. 2006a:56). This period saw a number of rural industries, such as mills and tanneries, flourish while surplus income from the sale of agricultural commodities fueled a new consumerism (Siders et all 1993: 13).

Many large estates and land grant parcels were divided, creating new farm properties centered on supplying the market-driven agricultural economy (Frederick et al. 2006a:56). Beginning in the latter-half of the eighteenth century, the area was increasingly developed by tenant farmers who cleared land and built farmsteads, while paying rent to a growing number of absentee landlords. These property owners were usually families from adjacent hundreds buying and developing land further inland (Gundy and Kuncio 2009:40). During this period, additional land grants awarded by the Proprietors further aided the development of vacant lands at the state's interior.

Lands reserved as forests or marshes were cleared and incorporated into the crop cycle as the need for more cropland increased. The additional income from the sale of surplus

commodities permitted the construction of more durable buildings on area farms, including sizable and more permanent dwellings as well as a variety of specialized structures like corn cribs, granaries, and barns (Frederick et al. 2006a:57). Log continued to be the dominant construction method in both domestic and agricultural architecture throughout the eighteenth century. Dwellings of the upper and upper-middle class were increasing timber-framed, though some members of the elite were constructing brick houses. More commonly, plans included hall-parlor and stair-passage forms reaching two- and two-and-a-half stories high (Frederick et al. 2006a: 57).

Early Industrialization/Transformation from Colony to State (1770–1830)

The American Revolution brought disarray to the region, and social and political unrest in Delaware further heightened an already tense atmosphere. Strong family and political ties to Pennsylvania and a mercantile economic system resulted in support for the Revolutionaries (Hunter et al. 1995:4-7). Though only one Revolutionary War battle was fought in Delaware at Cooch's Bridge in 1777, British troops occupied Wilmington after the Battle of Brandywine for a time, and threatened the state capital at New Castle. The capital was soon transferred to Dover—a move that became permanent in 1781.

The War of 1812 similarly avoided the state, but its economic impacts were felt in a series of embargoes negatively affecting trade and increased economic competition from new lands in the West. Meanwhile, manufacturing and commerce prospered as the state's population increased. Textiles, paper, snuff, rope, gunpowder, and iron were all produced in New Castle County (Coxe 1814). Improved milling technology and increased diversity of manufacturing operations around Wilmington characterized the region's industrial development (Dixon 1992:18). Oliver Evans, a wheelwright by trade, invented the "automatic flour mill" when he compiled a number of machines to automate the grinding process, enabling a significant expansion in its production (Dixon 1992:21). Born in the river town of Newport, Evans' invention was soon picked up by prominent millers in the region, and adapted to suit other areas of industry.

By the late-eighteenth century, area farmers began to suffer the effects of exhaustive agriculture with decreased soil fertility and erosion in northern Delaware. Virgin soils and large land grants on the nation's frontier challenged the region's agricultural economy. To fight these problems and improve area agriculture, the farmers of New Castle County established the state's first agricultural society in 1804 (Frederick et al. 2006:59). The economic depression of 1819, brought on by low prices for wheat and other grains, further decreased the value of agricultural land and crops across the state. These conditions led to an outmigration and population losses in much of the state. The most successful agrarians became part of central Delaware's rural elite farming class, and diversified their interests by purchasing urban properties, investing in banks and manufacturing facilities, and supporting the growth of transportation networks (Siders et al. 1991).

New overland transportation routes were constructed at this time and others improved to accommodate increased numbers of travelers and trade. One new type of transportation network developed in America during this era was the canal. Plans to construct a canal through central Delaware were initiated in the late-eighteenth century, though construction

did not begin until the early 1820s. The Chesapeake and Delaware Canal (C&D Canal) opened to traffic in 1829 and connected the Chesapeake Bay with the Delaware River to provide improved market access for the region's farmers (Frederick et al. 2006:62). The new canal also got the attention of industrialists and companies looking to expanded steamboat service in the area.

The canal had a significant impact on the Spur project corridor. Construction of a long wooden bridge across the highest point of the C&D Canal propelled growth around what had been known as the Buck and helped give it a new moniker: Summit Bridge. In 1825, a post office was established in the community, and by 1827, the town of Summit Bridge was officially incorporated (Frederick et al. 2006a:71). The Buck Tavern continued to be listed on historic maps into the mid-nineteenth century, including Henry Heald's 1820 map of New Castle County roads (Figure 4). In addition to Summit Bridge, another rural community known as Mt. Pleasant arose during this period at the intersection of what is now Boyds Corner Road and the road from Summit Bridge to Middletown, presently known as Route 301.

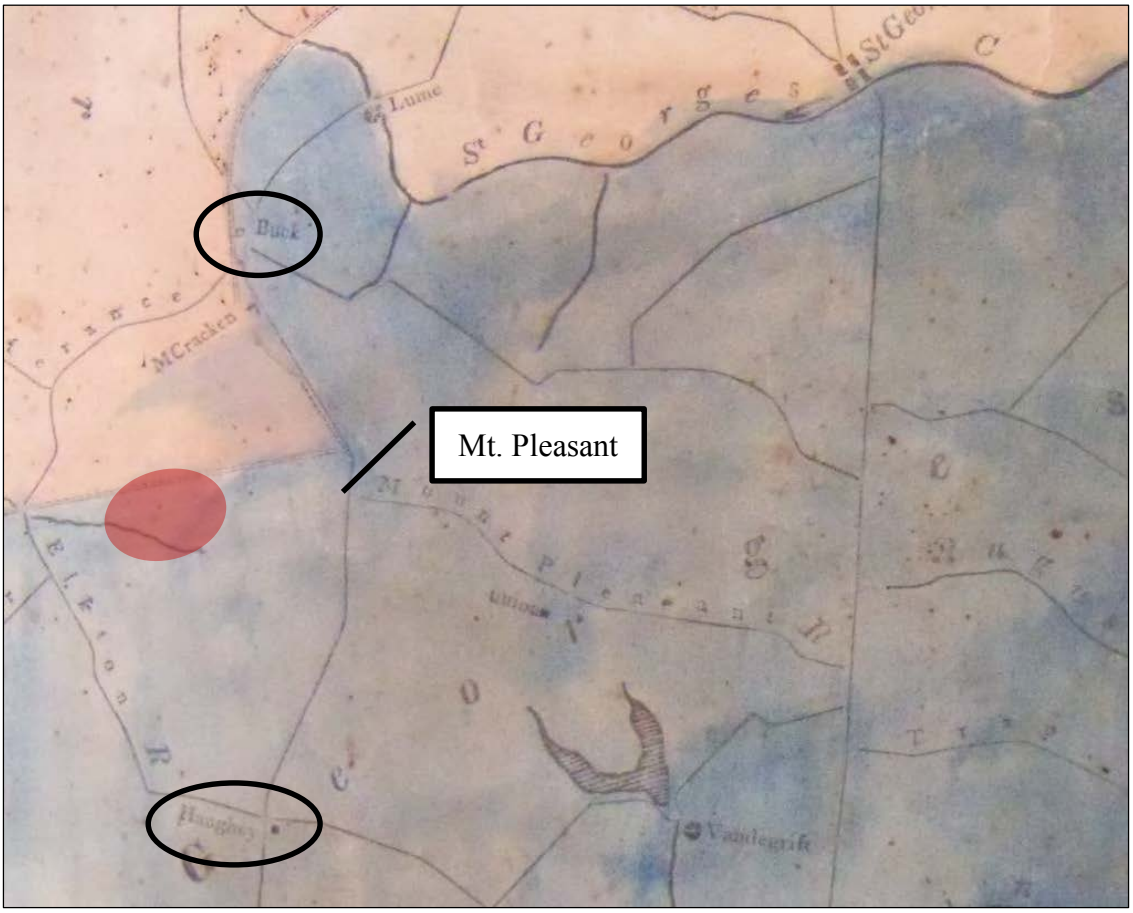

Figure 4: Henry Heald's 1820 "Map of New Castle County Roads" (On File at the Historical Society of Delaware). Buck Tavern, Haughey's Schoolhouse, and community of Mt. Pleasant are highlighted in black. The area in red notes the vicinity of the Back Creek Tenant Site.

As grain prices and the region's population decreased, many farms in St. Georges Hundred failed while "Absentee landownership and the consolidation of large land holdings among the wealthy elite further increased the rate of tenancy" in the area (Frederick et al. 2006a:60). Increased manumission of slaves in this period also aided in the growth of "House and Garden" plots rented to tenant farmers, where "a farm owner leased a small house and a small plot for raising garden crops and livestock" according to a formal arrangement or contract (Frederick et al. 2006a:60). These types of tenant properties were often clustered along roadways or tree lines within site of the farmer's primary dwelling, but were generally smaller in size than the main house. As the practice of tenancy rose in this period, some tenants faired economically well in comparison, with come living in brick dwelling associated with large agricultural complexes (Siders et al. 1993:25).

Frame and log houses continued to dominate construction in this period, though a small percentage of brick dwellings were erected by members of the upper class. According to the 1816 tax assessment, around 5 percent of the population in St. Georges Hundred owned brick houses (Frederick et al. 2006a:61). Center- and side-passage house plans became more common while service wings, many in the form of a kitchen ell, were increasingly incorporated into the main massing of upper-class dwellings at this time (Siders et al. 1993:14). Agricultural buildings became more numerous and specialized, including smokehouses, corncribs, granaries, barns, stables, and various combination structures (Frederick et al. 2006:60). A study of St Georges Hundred Orphans Court records from 1760 to 1820 reported an average of six to seven outbuildings associated with a single residence (Herman 1987:62).

Industrialization and Capitalization (1830–1880)

In northern Delaware, the Industrial Revolution led to significant advances in transportation, urbanization, and industrialization. The state's first railroad, the New Castle and Frenchtown, was completed in the early 1830s and was soon followed by the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore (PW&B) in 1837. Although the Delaware Railroad Company initially incorporated in 1836, construction on its rail lines did not begin until 1852 (Coverdale and Colpitts 1946:356). Running south from a point just southwest of Wilmington, the Delaware Railroad passed through St. Georges Hundred and the Spur project area on the way to Dover and continued further south to Delmar at the state line. Funding for this smaller rail line was secured from the PW&B, and it was leased back to this larger company for decades afterwards (Coverdale and Colpitts 1946:354).

These railroads, the newly constructed C&D Canal, and the continued construction of turnpikes and overland transportation routes gave farmers and merchants increased opportunity to ship their products to markets in the eastern urban areas and abroad. As eastern urban centers grew and farming techniques improved, agriculture in Delaware expanded to include the production of perishable dairy goods, fruits, and vegetables for these markets (Herman et al. 1985). Railroads also enabled growth of the dairying industry in this period with New Castle County farmers increasing their production of both butter and milk for urban markets in this period (Frederick et al. 2006a:67).

News of more scientific methods of farming and new machinery increased yields and further supported the economic boom to farmers in the state at this time. In keeping with a development trend outlined in *The Rebuilding of St Georges Hundred*, several family enclaves dominated the physical landscape within the Spur project corridor during the late-eighteenth, nineteenth, and into the early-twentieth century (Figure 5 and Figure 6, pp. 25−26).

The average size of farms in St. Georges Hundred prior to the Civil War was 210 acres (85 ha) with about 88 percent of this land classified as improved (Frederick et al. 2006a:66). By 1880, the average size had fallen to 188 acres (77 ha) while the average amount of improved land had grown to 91 percent (Frederick et al. 2006a:66). Both of these statistics were above the national average of 203 acres (82 ha) and 134 acres (54 ha) in 1850 and 1880, respectively (USDA 2011).

As Delaware's agrarians expanded operations in this period, the practice of farm tenancy continued to be a popular mechanism for managing area farms. The use of day laborers also aided farmers in meeting the seasonal labor needs of their property (Frederick et al. 2006a:68). One popular seasonal crop favored in this period was the peach. Sent to urban markets by the railroad, the state's Peach Boom began in the 1830s and lasted into the late 1800s (Frederick et al. 2006a:66).

The Delaware Railroad, extending south from New Castle to Delmar, was completed in 1856 and greatly aided peach producers in southern New Castle County, and the peach industry in the state, at large. In the Spur project corridor both Benjamin C. Biggs and Henry Clayton, owners of two sizable farm properties along Choptank Road, became successful peach farmers in this era. Clayton's property, historically known as Woodside, borders the area of study along its west side. By the 1890s, a peach blight had greatly eroded the peach market and most farmers in Delaware had turned to other farm commodities (Frederick et al. 2006a:67).

Fresh milk, cheese, and butter were other farm products that rose in demand thanks to growing urban markets. Beginning in the mid-1800s, dairying became more common in southern New Castle County, focusing on the production of butter, but turning to liquid milk as railroads became more commonplace. Farmers in New Castle County also began raising and slaughtering more livestock to meet urban demand (Frederick et al. 2006a:67).

Wilmington remained an important commercial and manufacturing hub for the state. Work drew people to the city and Wilmington's population grew from over 8,000 residents in 1840 to 21,258 in 1860, and reached 42,478 by 1880 (Dixon 1992:29). The state's boom in agricultural production also spawned a number of industrial canneries in southern New Castle County, primarily along existing railroads. One cannery was located along the Delaware Railroad at Armstrong's Corner, a community just east of the Spur corridor, and operated by a Baltimore businessman (Frederick et al. 2006a:74).

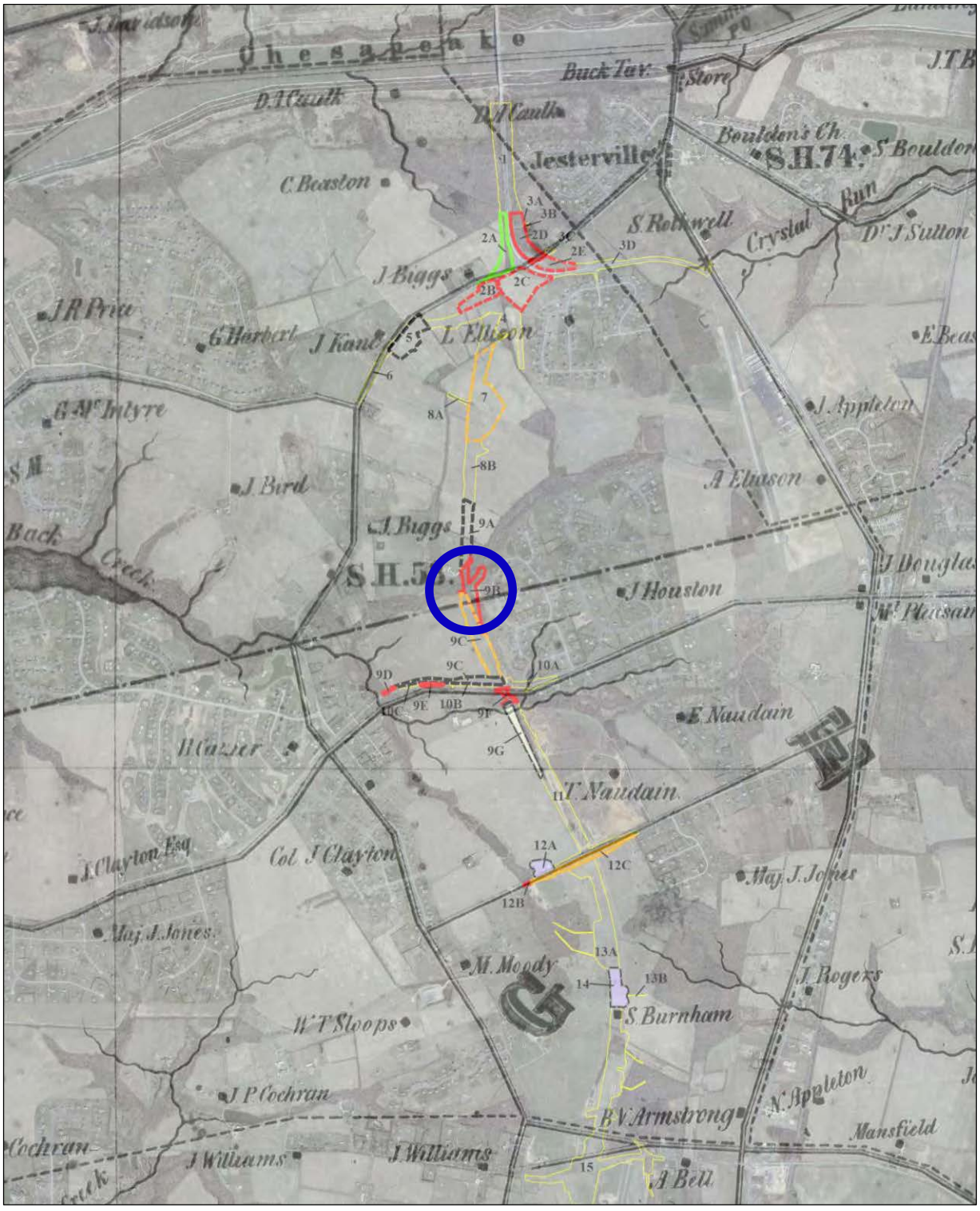

Figure 5: Geo-referenced 1849 Price and Rea Map of New Castle County, Detail of Pencader and St. Georges Hundreds, and Proposed Route 301/Spur Project Corridor. Area 9B contains the Back Creek Tenant Site and is highlighted by blue circle.

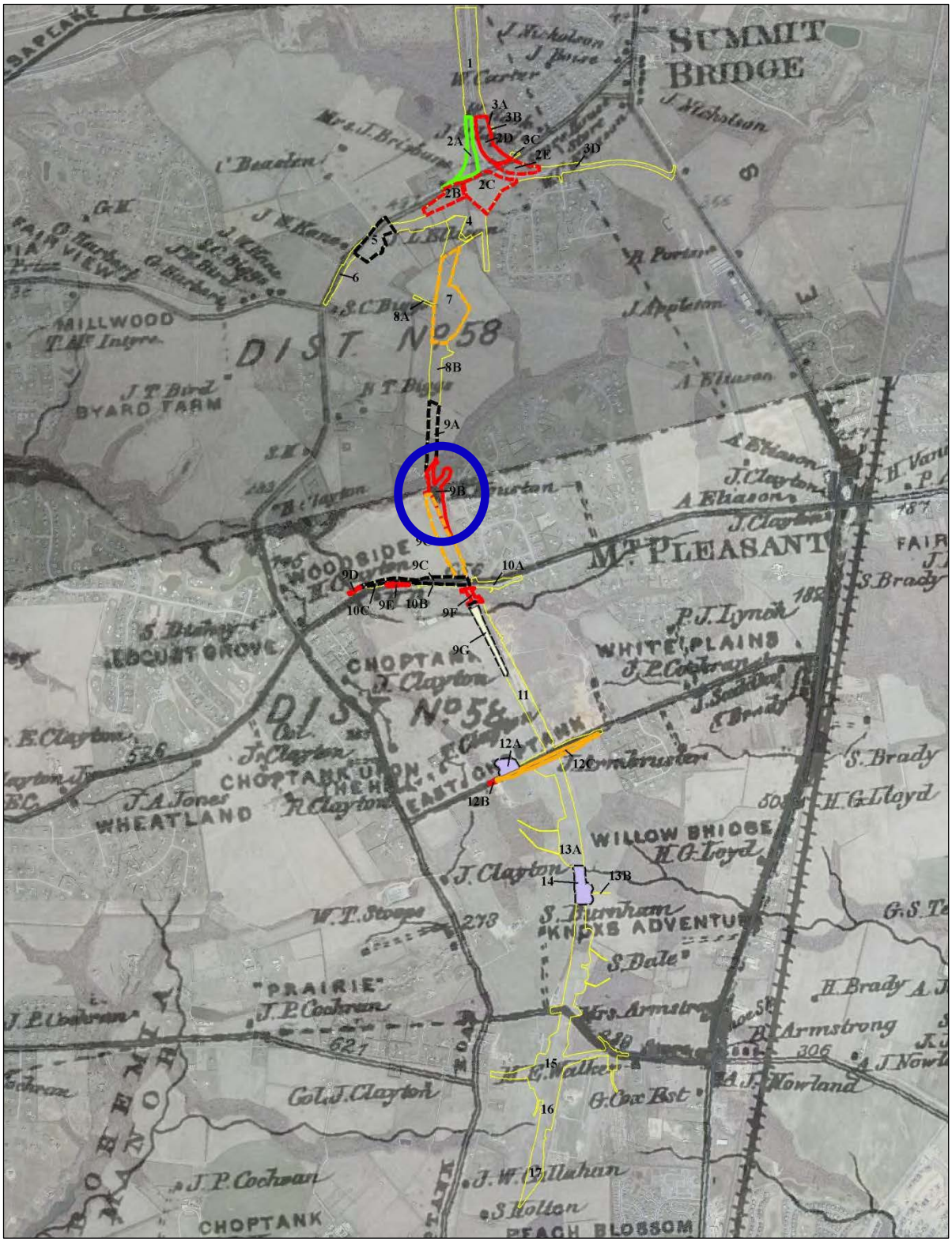

Figure 6: Detail of Geo-referenced 1868 Pomeroy and Beers Maps of Pencader and St. Georges Hundreds, and Proposed Route 301/Spur Project Corridor. Area 9B contains the Back Creek Tenant Site and is highlighted by blue circle.

As previously noted, a development trend outlined in *The Rebuilding of St Georges Hundred (1850-1880)*, was marked by new and expanded construction in this part of the state (Herman et al. 1985). In the early phase of this rebuilding period, older homes were expanded by adding service wings and remodeling existing farm buildings. However, by the mid-1860s, whole new houses, barns, and outbuildings were changing the appearance of area farmsteads (Frederick et al. 2006a:68). Dwellings in this period were often given popular stylistic features, including elements of the Greek Revival, Italianate, Second Empire, and Gothic Revival styles (Frederick et al. 2006a:68). Houses constructed of brick became more common, but continued to be fewer in number than those of frame. The industrial milling of lumber permitted the construction of braced-frame and balloon-frame houses in the decades before the Civil War, largely replacing log construction in domestic architecture, though it may have persisted in agricultural outbuildings into the early-twentieth century.

As area farms catered more towards dairying, truck farming, and livestock operations, buildings for increased grain and fodder storage like barns, granaries, corncribs and hay barns grew in number on the landscape as did the number of pastures and fences in surrounding fields (Frederick et al. 2006a:68). Large orchards were also common on farms during the peach boom, in addition other fruit trees for the family's personal consumption. Transportation-related buildings like carriage houses, stables, and wagon sheds were also more commonplace (Frederick et al. 2006a:68). Farm buildings were more likely constructed of wood, though some wealthy residents employed brick in buildings.

Urbanization and Suburbanization (1880–1940)

The state's industrialization, post-war prosperity, and increasing population in the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century led to an urban expansion as immigrants from Eastern and Central Europe settled in Delaware cities and towns. Nearly 70 percent of New Castle County's population in the early 1900s lived in Wilmington (Kellogg 1990:32). Reflecting a larger trend in population across the country, more people resided in the cities than ever, aided by increased transportation opportunities and the automobile age. After passage of the Federal Aid Highway Act, the State of Delaware established their own legislation to create the Highway Department in 1917 (Frederick et al. 2006a:79). Construction of T. Colman DuPont's concrete highway in 1923, also known as US Route 13, allowed residents and visitors to traverse the state more easily. Open to traffic by 1924, this roadway stretched from Wilmington, at the north end of the state, to the Delaware-Maryland state line at the south (Frederick et al. 2006a:79).

Urban growth spread out from Wilmington, encroaching on surrounding farmland. By the end of this period, the pattern and density of settlement in Delaware had developed into suburban clusters at the edges of urban communities and in close proximity to highways (Frederick et al. 2006:80). Scattered commercial development grew in response to an increased reliance on the automobile, particularly along highways, resulting in the construction of gas stations, motels, diners, and roadside stands across the state. Railroads continued to be an important mode of transportation with passenger traffic and industrial cargo increasing throughout the period. The railroad spurred growth in many rural communities along its path, specifically Mt. Pleasant in the Spur project corridor (Figure 7, p. 28).

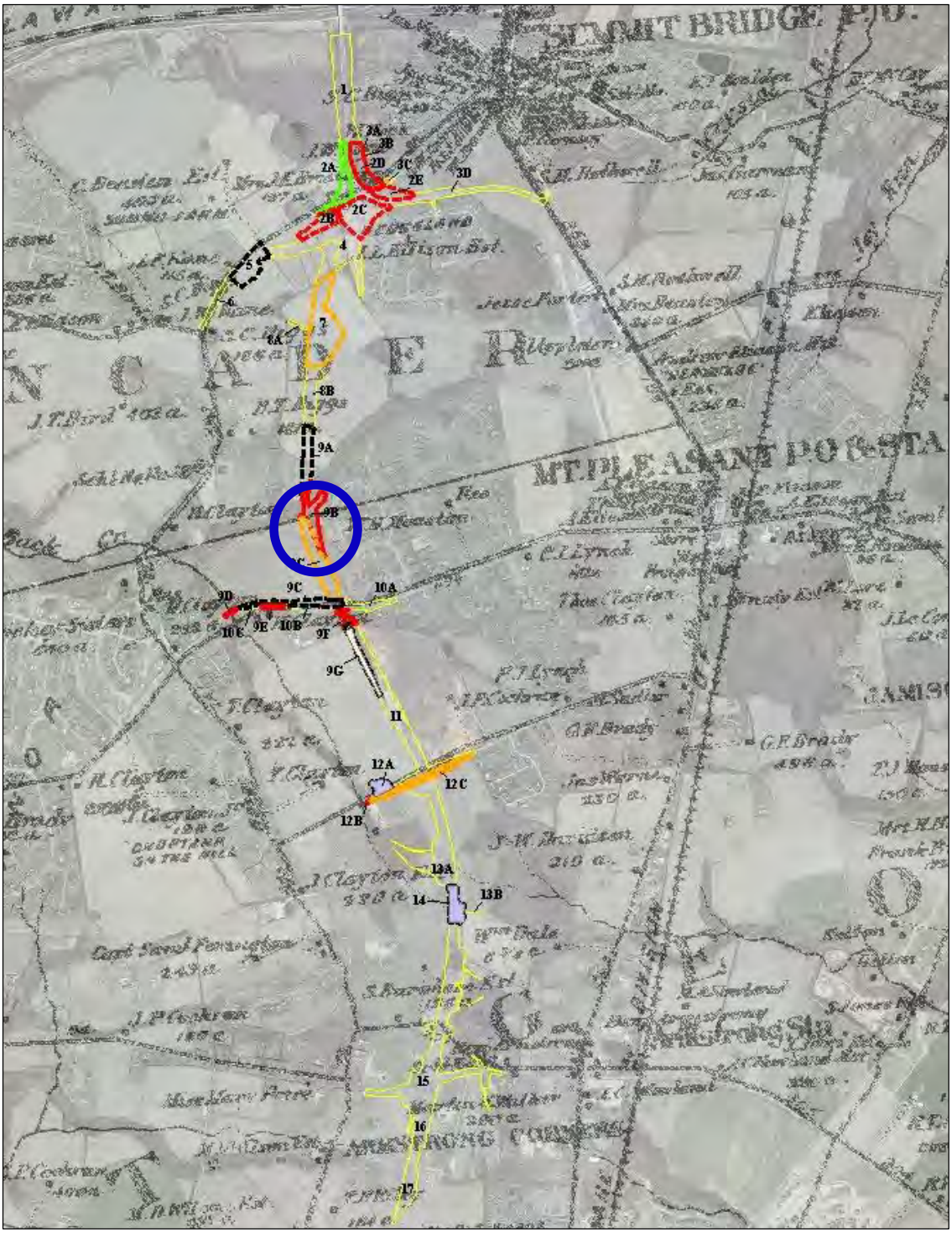

Figure 7: Detail of Geo-referenced 1893 Baist Map of New Castle County, Showing Pencader and St. Georges Hundreds, Along the Proposed Route 301/Spur Project Corridor. Area 9B contains the Back Creek Tenant Site and is highlighted by blue circle.

Transportation improvements and manufacturing growth during this period encouraged farmers to industrialize as increased mechanization began to fill a growing labor shortage.

Agriculture in the state continued to be diverse, though rising urban populations fostered growth in the number of dairy, poultry, and truck farming operations (Frederick et al. 2006a:77). However, a series of financial crises and economic depressions in the late-nineteenth century greatly affected Delaware's smaller farmers. Beginning in the 1870s, intensive agriculture and crop production throughout the state started to decline as agricultural markets began to shift to the Midwest (Fisher et al. 1993:90). These conditions continued to perpetuate the tenant system and encouraged many to leave the farm and relocate to the state's growing urban areas to find work in factories or other service industry jobs. "By 1900 over 50% of all the farmers in Delaware were tenants or share croppers" (Kellogg 1992:32).

Those farmers that remained on the land later benefited from government programs supporting agriculture in the 1930s and 40s, such as soil conservation and parity programs to protect the price of farm goods. Dairying became particularly popular in the early-twentieth century as more famers sent their farm products along the railroads to urban markets. Commercial dairying in the project corridor resulted in the establishment of a milk station and large granary in Mt. Pleasant at this time (Frederick et al. 2006a:77). Federal food safety laws and Department of Agriculture initiatives also greatly affected farm design and layout, particularly that of dairy farms where sanitation measures were enforced by federal law. New and more specialized farm buildings arose from these initiatives and increased mechanization on the farm, many of which were constructed from wood, poured concrete, concrete block, or hollow tile block. By the end of this period, many large farms had become corporations producing goods specifically for markets in Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, and other urban areas.

Construction technologies improved in this period to enable less skilled labor and more diversity in material, form, and style. Houses and other buildings were commonly constructed from mass-produced materials and transported from across the country by rail. In the earliest decades of this era, construction of larger homes with forms like cross-gable, front-wing-and-gable, and t-plans appeared with styles ranging from Italianate and Queen Anne to Folk Victorian. In learner economic times, particularly after the Great Depression, dwellings decreased in size with popular forms like bungalow and cottage plans with varied stylistic features, though traditional forms like the central-passage plan persisted in rural areas (Frederick et al 2006a:77). As the automobile played an increasingly important role in American's lives, garages and workshops became more common around area houses and farmsteads.

Suburbanization and Early Ex-urbanization Period (1940–1960)

Efforts to improve the country's economy during World War II aided ailing commercial and industrial operations in the state, and revived a number of Wilmington's shipbuilding firms (LeeDecker et al. 2011:27). However, the city's industrial resurgence was short lived, as many of the most-active wartime producers permanently closed after the conflict ended. Industry shifted to the production of chemicals and automobiles, but the new factories were constructed outside the city center; DuPont constructing plants at Newport and Edgemoor, while General Motors built a factory near Elsmere (LeeDecker et al. 2011:28).

After World War II, suburban and commercial development spread across New Castle County, altering the land use patterns and landscape of the region. Though technological improvements and increased use of pesticides and chemical fertilizers increased farmers' production levels, less land was required to meet demand and fewer people returned to work in the state's agricultural sector after the war was over. Suburban growth and increasing operational costs encouraged many farmers to sell their land to development companies (Frederick et al. 2006:85).

Improvements to area roadways in this period brought farmers' goods to market with greater speed and encouraged greater use of vehicular transportation in Delaware's rural environs. In St. Georges Hundred, those farm families that continued to work the land generally specialized primarily in dairying, grain, and truck farming operations. The increased use of tractors, hybrid crops, fertilizers and other chemicals increased yields and permitted larger tracts of land to be cultivated (Frederick et al. 2006a:85). More numerous and sizable storage buildings emerged on area farms, including larger machines sheds and workshops along with new structures like silos, grain bins, and fuel tanks.

Dwellings in this period continued to be constructed from mass-produced materials and compiled in accordance with national trends in domestic architecture. Government loan programs greatly aided in the development of new subdivisions and promoted home ownership for the growing number of American families after World War II. Popular styles included Minimal Traditional, Ranch, and Split Level, often occurring in clusters along area roadways or as part of larger planned unit developments. Garages are commonplace and were increasing included within the design of the house.

Recent History (1960–present)

Planned suburban communities spread as improved roadways and lower property taxes encouraged residential development in the more rural areas of Delaware. Significant transportation developments include the improvement of existing transportation corridors as well as the construction of Interstate highways to provide faster travel routes across the state. In the 1950s improvements to Summit Bridge Road (also known as State Route 71) straightened and widened portions of the roadway, and the road became part of Route 301 in 1959 (Frederick et al. 2006a:87).

During the latter half of the twentieth century, the nation's railroads entered into a steep decline. Many companies merged and consolidated their holdings, and abandoned underused rail lines. In 1968, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company merged with New York Central to create Penn Central, but continued economic issues forced the company to declare bankruptcy in the mid-1970s. Passenger service between Wilmington and Delmar along the Delaware Railroad ended in 1965 (Frederick et al. 2006a:86).

Waterways continued to play an important role in the state's economy in recent decades. In 1981, the Army Corps of Engineers enlarged the C&D Canal to accommodate large cargo ships, ensuring the viability of this transportation corridor into the twenty-first century (Frederick et al. 2006a:87). Developments in aviation also impacted the area. In 1960, a company known as Summit Aviation, Inc., led by Richard "Kip" DuPont, Jr., leased a private

airfield constructed on a 209-acre (85-ha) farm owned by Frank Baker in the 1950s. Located approximately 6 miles (9.6 km) north of Middletown, Summit Airpark currently contains 540 acres (219 ha) of land and a physical plant dedicated to the inspection and repair of aircraft (Frederick et al. 2006a:88).

In areas around the project corridor where subdivisions have not yet developed, large-scale agriculture and some hobby farming continues in the western half of St. Georges Hundred. Intensive agriculture produces crops such as soybeans, corn, barely, and wheat that are sold in bulk to large agri-business (Frederick et al. 2006a:85). Several smaller-sized, hobby farms in the area contain equine facilities for riding, training, and breeding horses (Frederick et al. 2006a:85). New buildings have often been erected to support more intensive equine uses, including large stables and loafing sheds along with small structures like riding rings, watering systems, and fencing for paddocks and pastures.

In the latter decades of the twentieth century, most housing St. Georges Hundred has occurred in planned subdivisions and on the fringes of more established communities like Middletown and Odessa. Most of these developments are filled by nationally popular styles and forms, including Ranch, Split Level, and Contemporary dwellings. Few if any outbuildings are associated with houses from this period as garages are often incorporated into the plan of the residence; however, small pre-fabricated storage sheds and outdoor garden or patio structures are common.

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PROJECT RESULTS

A preliminary interpretation of the Back Creek Tenant Site (7NC-F-171) as a possible nineteenth-century mill or industrial site was developed during the Phase IB study based on the results of initial archival and archaeological investigations (Calhoun et al. 2014). The Phase II work conducted within the scope of this project expanded on the initial research and was utilized to evaluate the site remains for their NRHP eligibility. The Phase II archaeological and archival investigations refined this interpretation and established this site as a mid-eighteenth century tenant site. The following sections provide the results of the archival investigations undertaken during the Phase IB and Phase II work, and a synthesis of the Phase IB and Phase II archaeological fieldwork.

Archival Research

Previously studied as part of Area 9B within the larger Spur project corridor, the Back Creek Tenant Site is located at the northwest corner of a tract of farmland that was converted into a residential subdivision in the late 1990s. The parcel on which this site is located appears to have maintained roughly the same shape since it was initially created during the division of Robert Haughey Jr.'s estate in 1800 until its subdivision in the last quarter of the twentieth century.

Believed to have been part of a large tract of land granted to Augustine Herman in the seventeenth century known as St. Augustine's Manor, the parcel of study was either sold or inherited by Robert Haughey, Jr., a farmer and merchant residing in St. Georges Hundred. The earliest deed connecting Robert Haughey to this tract was written in March 1780 by members of the Cazier family, describing "St. Augustine Mannor" as a 2,000-acre (809.4-ha) parcel "…which laid in the boundaries of Maryland before the establishment of the lines between Maryland" (New Castle County Deed Book [NCCDB] D2:343; Scharf 1888:949). This deed further describes the property as follows:

> Loyed Delany owns one half and Beal Boardley one fourth and Robert Haughey on eighths part and the heirs of Rebecca Cazier one eighths part now situate now a small part in Pencader Hundred and the greater part in St. Georges Hundred… now a chief part in the tenure of Robert Haughey and a small part in the tenure of Jacob and Matthias Cazier bounded on the north side by one of the branches of the Back Creek (NCCDB D2:343).

Genealogical records compiled by descendants suggest that Robert Haughey, Jr. was born in the mid-1700s in New Castle County to Robert Haughey and Johanna King, and later married a cousin named Christina King (Lewis 2000). In his will, written in December 1779, Robert Haughey Jr. mentioned his wife, Christina, two sons, Francis and John, and a nephew, Robert, the son of his brother, James, as beneficiaries and appointed his brothers, James and Marianas, as executors (New Castle County [NCC] Probate Records, Robert Haughey 1794–1797). Haughey's will was probated more than 13 years after it was written on January 27, 1794, and was fairly out dated.

At that time of his death, Robert Haughey appears to have been in business with his son, Francis, and may have operated a store somewhere in the vicinity of what was later known as Armstrong Corner. The exact location of this venture is unknown, but a survey conducted in response to an 1802 road petition depicts a two-story building with a one-story wing, likely a dwelling, to be associated with Francis Haughey near the southeast corner of the intersection of present-day Marl Pit Road and Route 301 (Figure 8). This intersection is approximately 2.5 miles (4 km) southeast of the Back Creek Tenant Site.

Figure 8: Detail of 1802–1803 Road Petition of John A. Pennington Showing Francis Haughey Dwelling (NCC Road Papers, St. Georges Hundred, DPA).

Tax records from 1780 until the late 1790s indicate that Robert Haughey was the largest landholder in St. Georges Hundred. In 1797, his estate is listed with 3,039 acres (1,230 ha), 13 houses, kitchens, barns, stables, cribs, and granaries valued at $6,943.33 (NCC 1797 Tax Assessment, St. Georges Hundred).

As a merchant and prominent farmer, Robert Haughey carried a number of accounts with area residents and had a large amount of both real and personal property, including nearly 60 slaves—resulting in a 62-page probate record. Francis assumed administration of Robert's estate and attempted to settle his father's affairs in the following decade; however, ultimately, he could not recover sufficient funds to pay Robert's debts and several suits arose

in the County's courts. Records from Chancery Court detail two cases brought by Philadelphia merchants, one in 1789 before his death and another in 1794, show that Robert Haughey had borrowed 800 pounds in one case and took more than 1,000 pounds worth of "goods, wares, and merchandise" for sale under the name of "Robert Haughey & Son" from the other (NCC Chancery Court records, Case H#8 and H#10).

Additional suits against Robert Haughey's estate were made in the Court of Common Pleas with several cases appearing in New Castle County Supreme Court dockets. At least one suit resulted in a January 1798 advertisement for a Sheriff's Sale of four pieces of property belonging to Robert Haughey, identified as Lots No. 7, 15, 16, and 18 (*Delaware & Eastern Shore Advertiser* 1798). However, many of these parcels did not sell and were carried into further litigation. In the spring of 1799, the Supreme Court ordered then Sheriff of New Castle County, Maxwell Bines, to re-assess the property of Robert Haughey. Upon the surveyors return, Bines seized 20 tracts of land containing nearly 2,000 acres (809.4 ha) in Appoquinimink, Pencader, and St. Georges Hundreds for sale at public auction. In the court record, these tracts are listed by tract size and location, along with a brief description of the parcel including names of a few neighbors, and—very rarely—with the name of a tenant (NCC Supreme Court, October Term 1799).

No surveys or formal plats of Haughey's property were uncovered during archival research in any court or probate records and several deeds associated with the sale of Robert's Haughey's lots were filed without physical descriptions—all of which further complicated efforts to identify the extent of his holdings in the late-eighteenth century. However, the chain of title for the parcel of study reveals that Area 9B and the Back Creek Tenant Site are located within what was identified as Lot No. 1 in court records and further described as "…containing 300 acres of land in the tenure of David Sebo bounded by lands of John P. Peaker, Boardley, and others, situated in St. Georges Hundred with the Improvements, etc." (NCC Supreme Court, October Term 1799).

David Sebo appears to have been a respectable citizen, serving in the 2nd Regiment of the 7th Company of the Delaware militia as a Lieutenant in the summer of 1799 and making his way to Captain of the infantry attached to the 1st Battalion of the 3rd Regiment by January 1811 (Military Records Index, DPA). In the 1797 tax list for Pencader Hundred, Sebo appears to own no land, but with a significant amount of livestock—assessed at 180 dollars—higher than the average valuation in this category (NCC 1797 Tax Assessment, Pencader Hundred). The 1800 Census recorded David Seboo [sic] and his wife in Pencader Hundred with three boys under the age of 16, one girl under 10, a young woman aged 16 to 26, and one slave within the household (Ancestry).

The 1810 Census recorded Sebo in St. Georges Hundred with three young children under the age of 10, one male and three females aged 10–25, four free blacks, and two slaves—suggesting that he may have managed a larger farm property later in life (Ancestry). However, David Sebo does not appear to have ever owned land in New Castle County. The only record tying David Sebo to any particular piece of land is the assessment of Robert Haughey's land holdings in 1799. At the time of his death, Sebo still did not own any land. He died intestate in 1815, leaving behind a widow, Agnes, and two minor children with a total of $800 in personal property (NCC Orphans Court Records, David Sebo, 1816–182?).

A merchant miller from Brandywine Hundred named Joseph Tatnall purchased three tracts of Haughey's land offered for public sale: Lots 1 and 3 in St. Georges Hundred and Lot 2 in Pencader Hundred (NCCDB Z2:388). That same year, Tatnall secured an interest from the heirs of John Cazier, and gained full title to one-sixteenth's share of St. Augustine Manor, expanding upon land he purchased from Robert Haughey's estate (NCCDB H3:432). Through these efforts, Joseph Tatnall became the owner of two neighboring tracts of land separated by a branch of Back Creek: one containing approximately 295 acres (119.4 ha) in Pencader Hundred and the other, nearly 400 acres (161.9 ha) in size, located partly in Pencader and partly in St. Georges Hundreds. The larger tract, situated on the south side of the branch, historically contained Area 9B and the Back Creek Tenant Site.

Archival research suggests that Joseph Tatnall (1765–1813) was a friend of George Washington and risked his life and property during the Revolutionary War when he milled flour and other goods to feed Washington's starving army (Historical Society of Delaware [HSD], Tatnall Family Folder). Although his purchase of the land in Area 9B post-dated the war, Tatnall was likely investing in the development potential of inland properties during this period. In addition to capitalizing on trends in land speculation, this property was in close proximity to Bird's Landing along St. George's Creek as well as numerous and established transportation corridors, perhaps making it more appealing to this prominent Quaker shipper and President of the First Bank of Delaware (HSD, Tatnall Family Folder). It is also possible that Tatnall was aware of early efforts to construct the C&D Canal in the vicinity.

Joseph Tatnall held onto the property for about 10 years before selling it to his son and son-in-law, Edward Tatnall and Joseph Price, also millers by trade, in 1810 and 1811 (NCCDB I3:464, K3:109). In 1815, Tatnall and Price arranged for the sale of this 700-acre (283.3-ha) property to another "manufacturer" named Peter Bauduy (NCCDB Q3:387). Bauduy was a French émigré who settled in the Wilmington area along with an early wave of French refugees escaping the turmoil in Santo Domingo, the Caribbean island known as the Republic of Haiti (Scarf 1888:639). The Tatnall family knew Peter Bauduy and worked with him in the construction of Wilmington's City Hall in 1798—Bauduy served as the architect while Edward Tatnall provided funds for the clock and bell tower (Scarf 1888:643). Bauduy also served as a director of the Bank of Delaware in 1799, and on the Board of Directors of the Spring Water Company with Joseph Bailey, another brother-in-law of Edward Tatnall, in 1803 (Scharf 1888:664, 734).

In 1816, tax records assess Peter Bauduy with two tracts of land in Pencader, one 200 acres (81 ha) in size, and the other at 500 acres (202 ha)—both with log dwellings and barns, possible tenant housing. This same year, Bauduy was also assessed for 630 acres (155 ha) with a brick dwelling, many outbuildings, a powder factory, and seven slaves in New Castle Hundred, likely the main property where he resided (NCC Tax Assessments); however, this good fortune would not last.

Born in France as Pierre de Bauduy de Bellevue in 1769, Peter Bauduy changed his name shortly after arriving in America in 1791 (Holland 1963:29). He was an artist, painter, and architect, but also the first, and only, business partner of E. I. DuPont de Nemours in the early-nineteenth century manufacturing of gunpowder on the Christiana River. Correspondence between Bauduy and DuPont indicates that by the early 1810s their business

relationship was deteriorating and the two were preparing to part ways (E.I. du Pont de Nemours & Company, Group 5, Series C, Box 45–46). Bauduy began looking for alternative industries, including woolen and cotton mills as well as coal mining, and aligning with family members to establish new business ventures, such as the firm of Bauduy, Garesche and Co.

Memoranda resulting from lawsuits between DuPont and Bauduy note that financial troubles that plagued Bauduy, personally, as he extended credit to support his new firm. In a series of Answers and Interrogatories, Bauduy's attorney acknowledged that his client's financial troubles began around 1818 and eventually led to the state's seizure of Bauduy's "rent estate" (E.I. du Pont de Nemours & Company, Group 5, Series C, Box 46). An advertisement in the *American Watchman,* published by Sheriff David C. Wilson, listed seven tracts of land belonging to Peter Bauduy to be sold at public auction on May 11, 1822, including a "plantation in St. George's and Pencader Hundred with two dwellings, barn and stables...containing 700 acres more or less" (*American Watchman*, April 2, 1822).

Edward Tatnall and James Price brought suit against Peter Bauduy in the Court of Common Pleas in 1820 and regained ownership of the 700 acres (283.3 ha) they sold him following the Sheriff's sale in 1822 (NCC Court of Common Pleas, May 1820; NCCDB Z3:213). The land continued to be occupied by tenants after Tatnall sold the property to Curtis B. Ellison in 1833—for the same price at which it was purchased in 1811 (NCCDB Q4:409) (Figure 9, p. 38). The stagnant value of the property suggests that it had not been further developed.

Archival research suggests that Curtis Ellison did not reside on either tract of Tatnall's land, but owned additional lands within the vicinity. Within a couple years he sold the 295-acre (119.4-ha) parcel to his father, Lewis, who appears to have occupied the log dwelling on this smaller parcel, situated on the north side of Back Creek (NCCDB L5:55; NCC Tax Assessments). Curtis Ellison likely leased the land and log dwelling on the 400-acre (161.9-ha) tract, land that included Area 9B, until he sold it in 1842 to Giles Knight (NCCDB K5:140). Knight is believed to have occupied the farm, but died intestate a few years later in 1845, leaving behind a widow and four children, along with a mortgage to Edward Tatnall on the same 400-acre (162-ha) tract (NCC Orphans Court Case file, Giles Knight).

In 1848, the property containing Area 9B was purchased by John Houston, a wealthy area farmer with additional holdings in St. Georges Hundred, but was soon occupied by his son, William H. Houston (NCCDB Y5:30). The farm dwelling, first depicted on Price and Rea's 1849 map of St. Georges Hundred, is located further east of the project corridor. William Houston did not secure ownership of the tract until after his father's death in January of 1882; however, the 1860 Agricultural Census suggests that he was a successful farmer in his own right with a 400-acre (161.9-ha) farm valued at $30,000, a relatively high investment of $500 worth of implements and machinery, $2,500 worth of livestock, and substantial amounts of Indian corn, wheat, oats, and butter (NCCDB D12:252; US Census Bureau).

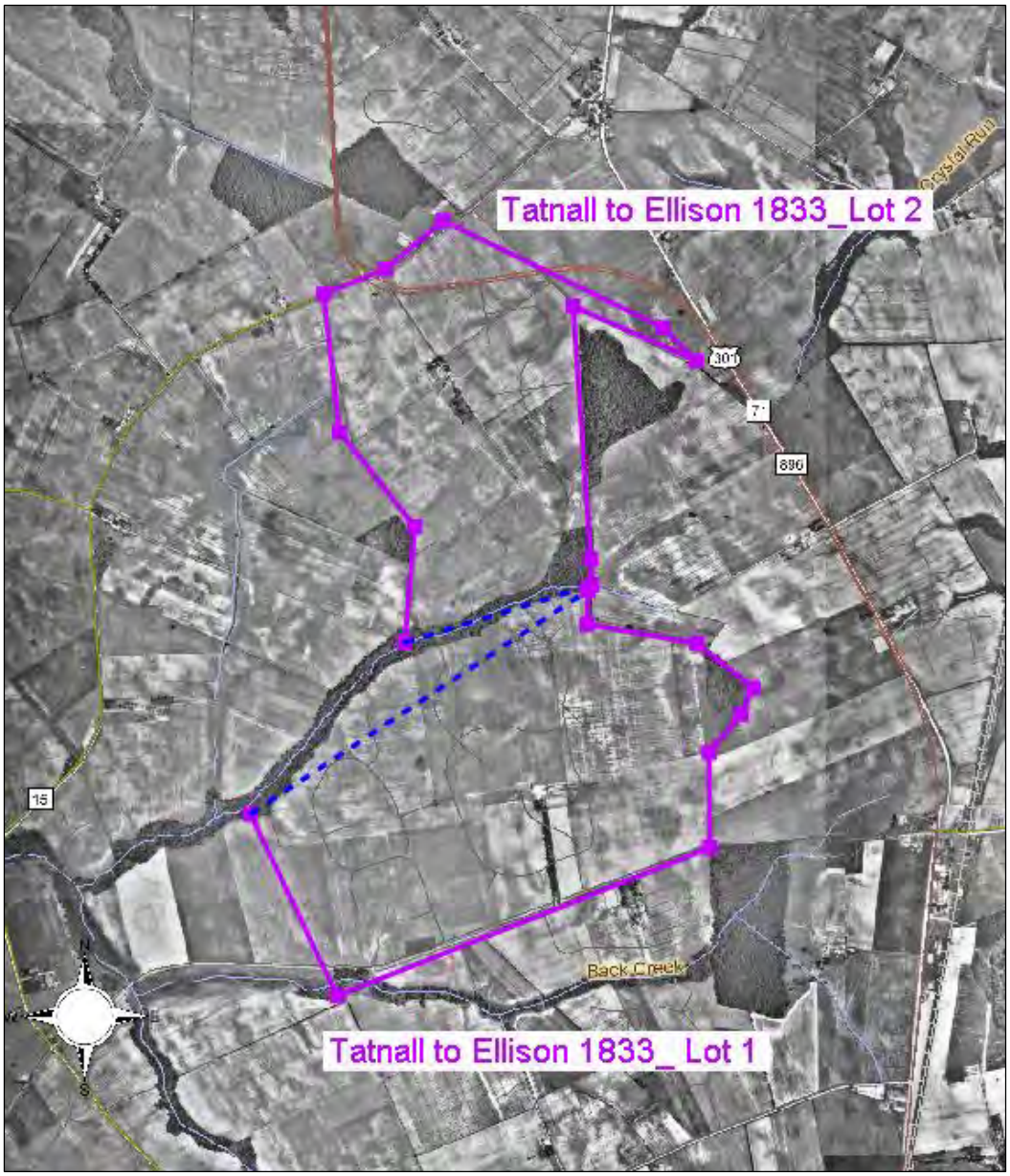

Figure 9: 1937 Aerial Image (CHRIS) with Current Roads and Waterways and Lots One and Two, Sold to Curtis B. Ellison, Circa 1833, Plotted in Purple. Dashed blue lines are where deeds indicate that the property line runs along a branch of the Back Creek, but do not specify each course (Dovetail 2012). Lot 1 later sold to John Houston in 1848.

The Federal Population Census of 1860 lists six African-American, male, farm laborers living in William Houston's household, but also notes a number of neighboring households occupied by African-American farming families (Ancestry). Tax records from 1877 indicate that William Houston had a frame tenant house on the farm, valued at $200, though this dwelling was not depicted in period maps (NCC Tax Assessments). Although Houston's tenement is not marked on any of the late-nineteenth century maps, a second dwelling appears on the property in the 1906 USGS topographic map of the area (Figure 10, p. 39).

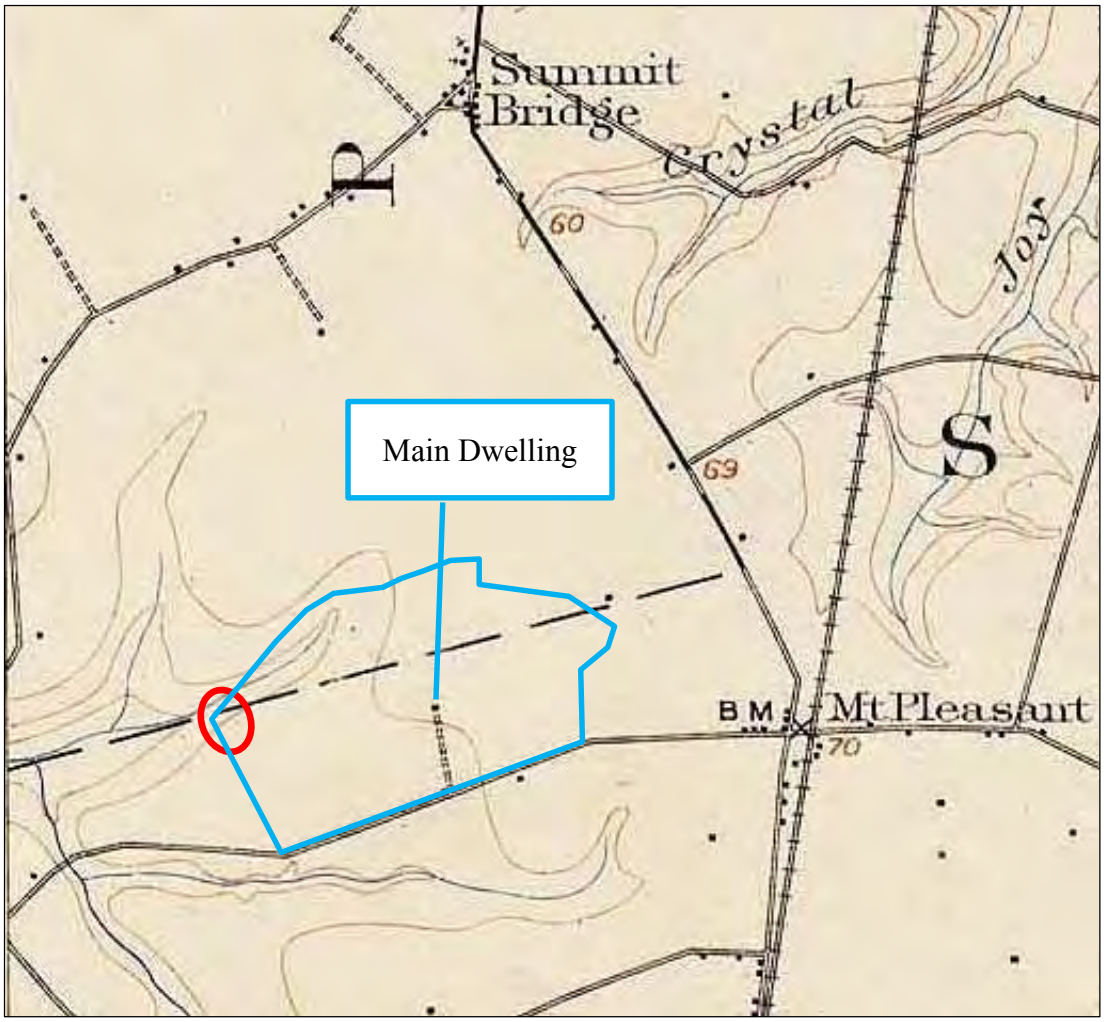

Figure 10: Detail of 1906 Wilmington Topographic Map, Reprinted Aug. 1915 (USGS Historical File Topographic Division). Back Creek Tenant Site highlighted in red and approximate boundaries of Houston Farm and main residence in blue.

Even before his death in 1898, William Houston appears to have lived in Middletown along with his wife, Sarah, and their eldest daughter, Myrtle (Delaware Death Records). However, by 1920, the two women had moved to Baltimore and were living with their second daughter, Fannie, and her husband, John Mansfield Naudain (Ancestry). The farm remained within the family for three decades following William's death, during which time it appears to have been rented out. In 1937, sisters Myrtle Houston and Fannie Naudain sold the entire property to Julius N. Kirk, who retained possession of the 392.5-acre (158.8-ha) farm until after his death in 1979 (NCCDB M40:218; NCC Register of Wills). Aerial imagery from the 1950s indicates that a portion of the western property line was briefly paralleled by an internal farm road, which led to Back Creek and may have been used to aid in irrigation; however by 1961, this farm road appears to be infrequently used (Figure 11 and Figure 12, p. 40). In 1980, the farm was sold to an investor who divided the land and encouraged its development (NCCDB 746:5). Today, a large portion of the farm is now a residential subdivision.

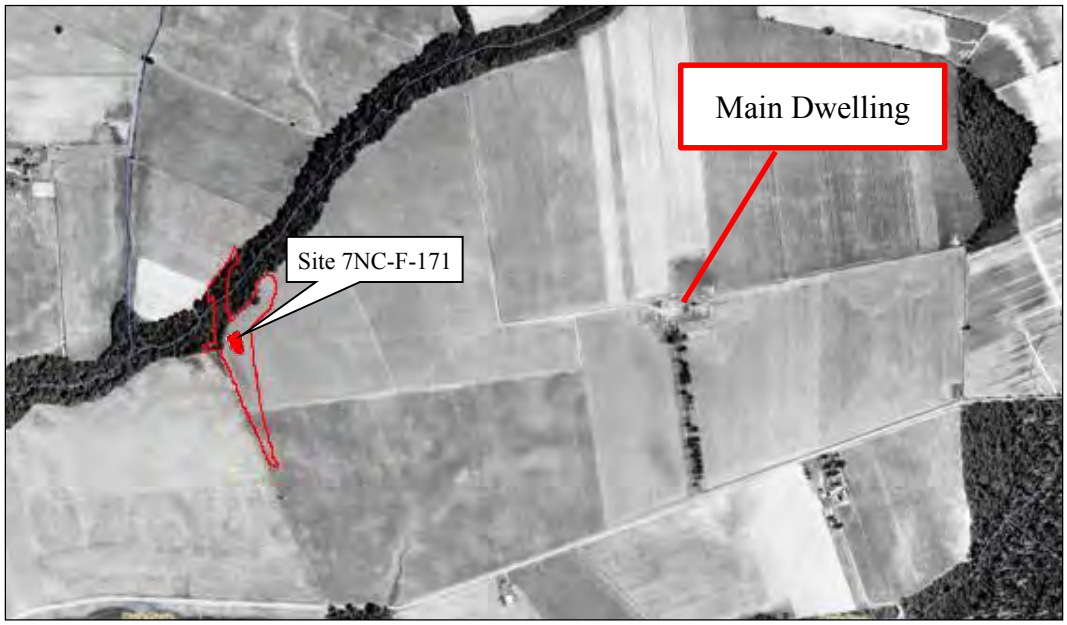

Figure 11: 1954 Aerial of Houston Farm with Overlay of the 9B Project Area and Site 7NC-F-171 (CHRIS).

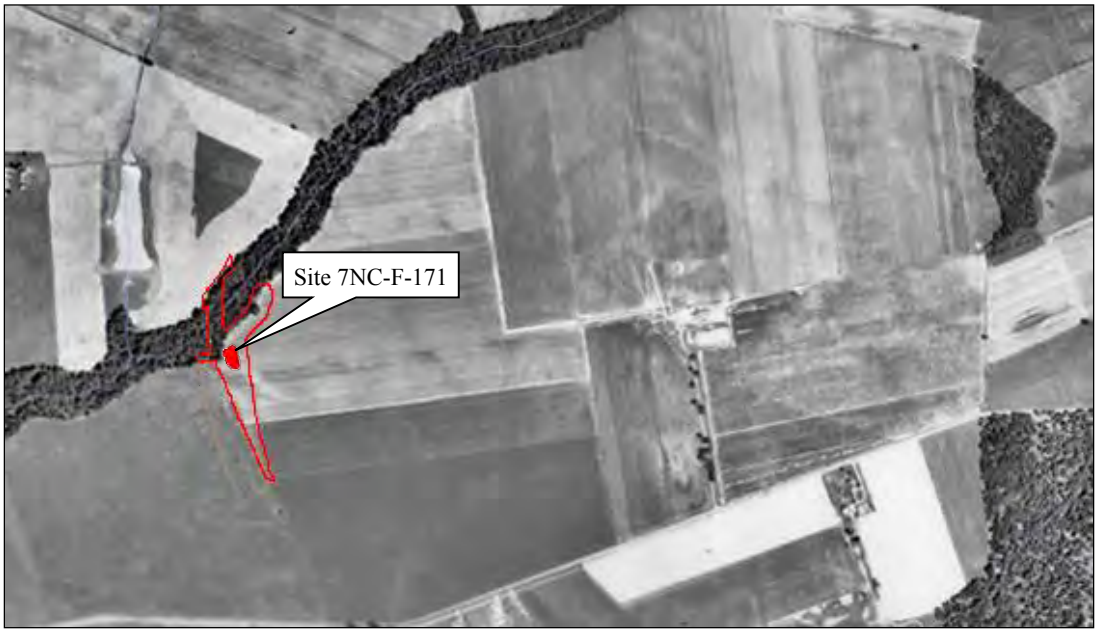

Figure 12: 1961 Aerial of Houston Farm with Overlay of the 9B Project Area and Site 7NC-F-171 (CHRIS).

Phase IB Archaeological Survey

The Phase IB shovel testing at the Back Creek Tenant Site resulted in the collection of 59 artifacts from nine shovel tests. One test unit, Test Unit 1, was placed in the center of this concentration to further assess the extent and nature of the artifacts. An additional 58 artifacts

were recovered from the excavation of this unit. Artifacts from both the Phase IB shovel testing and test unit excavation were all historic in affiliation. Given the abundance and concentrated nature of these artifacts, the materials recovered were designated as 7NC-F-171 (N-14,549).

The Phase I assemblage was dominated by architectural artifacts, which constituted 73 percent (n=85) of the collection. These almost entirely consisted of hand-made brick fragments, but also included one cut nail and one unidentifiable nail. Eighteen ceramics were collected from Phase I excavations and types represented were redware, white salt-glazed stoneware, Jackfield, and British brown stoneware. Four fragments of olive, green and aqua bottle glass were collected. The remainder of the collection consisted of unidentifiable metal, a fragment of a ceramic insulator, a brass buckle, and two small fragments of plastic.

Late-eighteenth and early-nineteenth century ceramics, green wine bottle glass, and personal items along with cut nails and hand-made brick fragments indicated an eighteenth through early-nineteenth century occupation of the site. These older materials appeared to be concentrated beneath a modern plowzone and varying flood deposits, however, given the limited scope of the Phase IB investigations no definitive occupation stratum could be identified. The artifacts along with the archival research gathered indicated that the site could potentially be associated with the industrial use of the parcel during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. However, given the limited scope of the Phase IB study this could not be conclusively determined.

Phase II Archaeological Testing

Subsequent to the Phase IB study, Phase II archaeological investigations were conducted on the 0.7-acre (0.3-ha) site. This survey involved an intensive pedestrian survey of the site and surrounding area, the re-establishment of the Phase IB grid, and test unit excavation in an effort to evaluate the known site for NRHP eligibility. Thirty test units measuring 3 x 3 feet (0.9 x 0.9 m) were excavated within the site boundaries.

Phase II testing at the site resulted in the recovery of 2,450 historic and prehistoric artifacts from the test unit excavations. The overall artifact assemblage was dominated by eighteenth-century ceramic artifacts (53 percent; n=1,298). The collection also contained a moderate amount of architectural materials at 38 percent (n=929). The remainder of the collection consisted of 3 percent (n=87) glass, 2 percent (n=48) metal, 3 percent (n=66) organic, 1 percent (n=14) personal items, and less than 1 percent (n=8) lithics (Figure 13, p. 42).

Phase II Intensive Pedestrian Survey

The pedestrian survey of site 7NC-F-171 and the area north to Back Creek did not identify any building remains or cultural features dating to the eighteenth or nineteenth centuries. The only cultural features that were identified were a twentieth century dump and a farm drainage channel that ran from the northeast corner of the current farm field down to Back Creek (Figure 14; Photo 3 and Photo 4, p. 43). About 100 feet (30.5 m) north of the site, the land drops about 20 feet (6.1 m) to the flood plain associated with Back Creek. This area

was very wet and in some places holding water. No traces of a mill building or associated cultural features such as a mill race or pond were identified. While the entire flood plain was a wetland area, Back Creek was a small creek and showed signs of being silted in over the years, likely associated with the continuous agricultural activity in the area. One surface collection of a pipe stem was recovered from the farm road along the north edge of the field (see Figure 14).

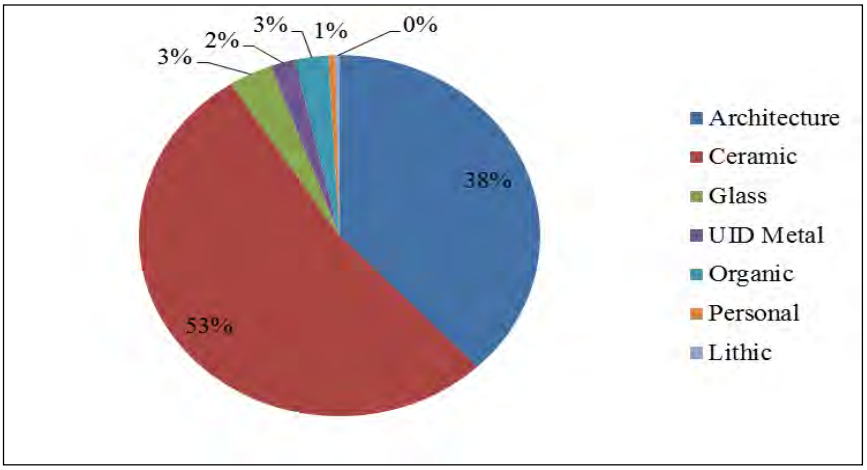

Figure 13: Artifact Distribution from Phase II Test Unit Excavations.

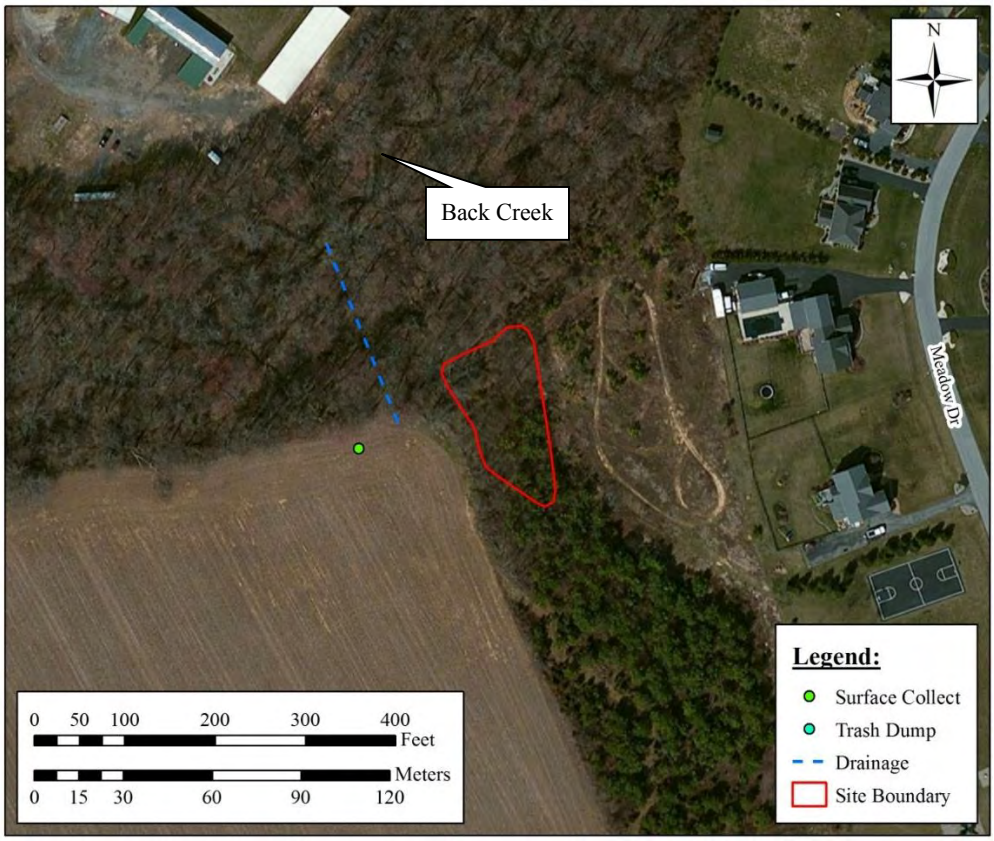

Figure 14: Overview of Site 7NC-F-171 and General Area.

Photo 3: Twentieth Century Historic Dump, Facing North.

Photo 4: Drainage Channel Which Runs From the Northeast Corner of the Current Farm Field to Back Creek, Facing North.

Phase II Test Units

A total of 30 test units was excavated across the Phase II project area (Figure 15, p. 44). Twenty initial units were excavated during the first two sessions of fieldwork. During a

September 3, 2013 field meeting between Dovetail and DelDOT archaeologists, it was decided that an additional 10 test units would be excavated. In consultation with DelDOT, these units were placed across the site to fill voids in the project survey area. This included placing five units on the north and east edges of the site to help determine the site boundary and five units in the interior of the site to continue looking for historic features. Excavations did not reveal any cultural features, however a historic occupation layer was identified in several units and was used to define a site core. It was also decided during this field meeting that the primary goal would be to identify and excavate the historic occupation layer. Excavation would cease at the surface of subsoil, the Columbia Formation, or known flood deposits even if artifacts were still being recovered.

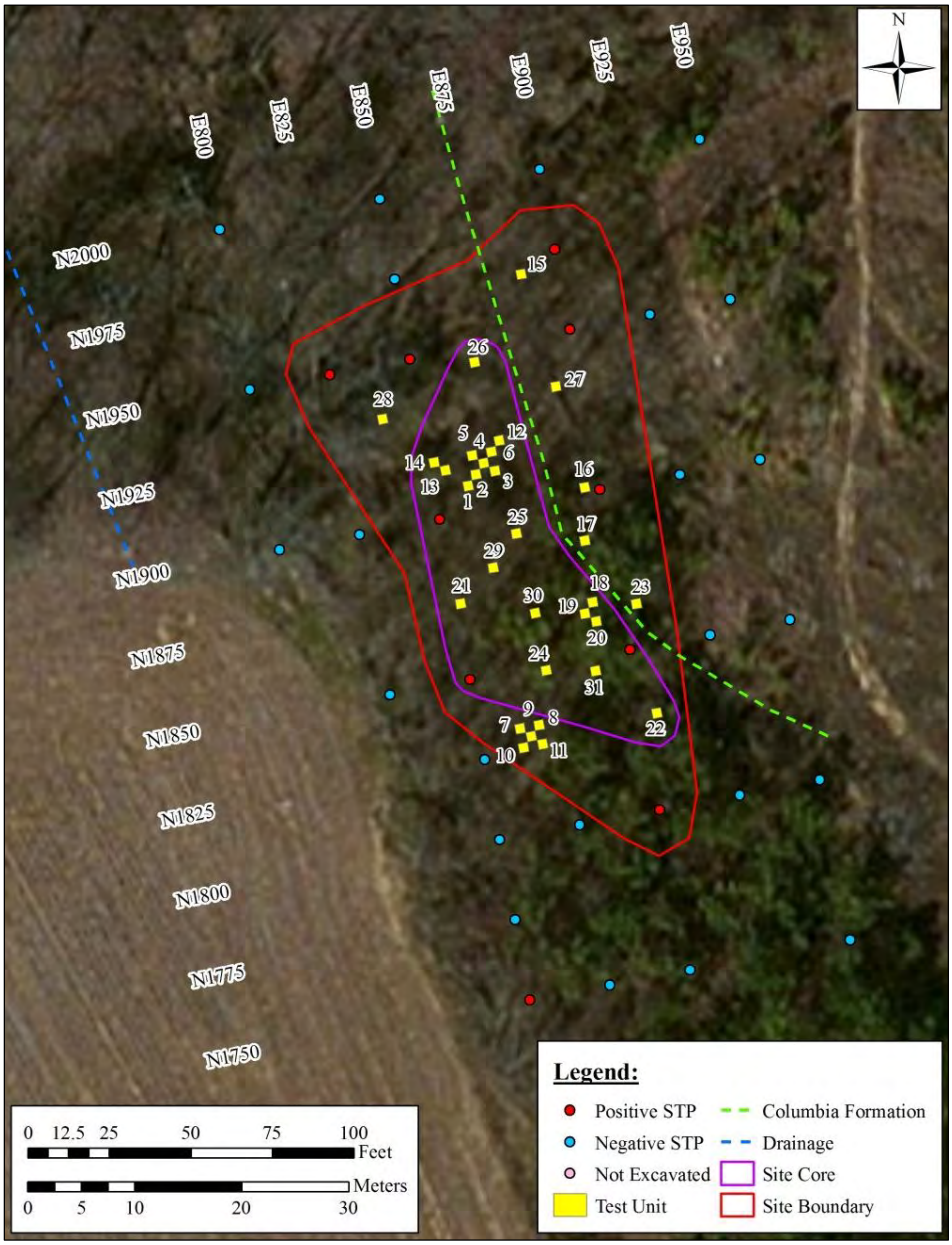

Figure 15: Site Map of Phase IB Shovel Tests and Test Unit and Phase II Test Units.

The following discussions present the results of test unit excavations. Summaries of test units are presented by location within the site core (Test Units 2–6, 12–14, 18–22, 24–26, 29–31) and site periphery (Test Units 7–11, 15–17, 23, 27–28). Furthermore, the test units excavated within the site core and within the site periphery are further sub-divided by common stratigraphy.

Site Core (Test Units 2–6, 12–14, 18–22, 24–26, 29–31)

Nineteen test units were excavated in the site core, generally defined as the center of the site. A dark brown historic occupation layer was identified between 1.3 and 1.7 feet (38.1 and 50.8 cm) below ground surface (bgs) in these units and defined the site core. This layer was interpreted as a buried A-horizon or occupation layer and contained only eighteenth-century artifacts. Twelve of the units exhibited the stratigraphy of the occupation layer over subsoil and were determined to have the best integrity and possibility for intact features, although no features were uncovered (Photo 5−Photo 6, pp. 46−47). These units will be talked about first below. The remaining seven units, discussed together, contained a more mottled occupation layer above flood deposits and are all located to the west of those with better integrity.

Test Units 2–6, 12, 18–20, 22, 25, 26

Test Units 2–6, 12, 18–20, 22, 25, and 26 were the units in the site core that exhibited the most stratigraphic integrity. These units consisted of a 0.7-foot (20.3-cm) thick modern plowzone and one to three layers of flood deposits over an eighteenth-century occupation layer. The occupation layer in these units was a 0.3–1-foot (10.2–30.5-cm) thick dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4 to 10YR 3/6) sandy silt with brick and charcoal flecking. The occupation layer in all of these units sat above a brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) silty sand subsoil (Photo 7, p. 48). Although the occupation layer terminated at the subsoil, no features were identified in the excavation of these 12 units.

A total of 930 artifacts were recovered from these 12 test units and included both historic and prehistoric material. Domestic artifacts recovered include 52 percent (n=484) ceramics, 4 percent (n=39) glass, and 1 percent (n=8) personal items. The ceramics consisted of tin-glazed earthenware (1600–1800), Staffordshire Slipware (1675–1770s), Nottingham-type (1683–1810) and white salt-glazed (1720–1805) stonewares, creamware (1762–1820), porcelain, agateware (1740–1775) and redware (1700–1900). Only two ceramic fragments, yellowware (1830–1910) and ironstone (1840–2000), post-date the eighteenth century and are likely contamination from flooding. The personal items consist of a pipe bowl fragment, blue glass bead, and copper alloy buckle fragment. Architectural artifacts consisting of hand-made brick, a possible foundation stone, nails, and window glass; the latter constitutes 38 percent (n=356) of the assemblage from these units.

Just over half (53 percent; n=490) of the artifacts from these units was recovered from the intact eighteenth-century occupation layer. Artifact proportions for the occupation layer were similar to the unit totals. Fifty-two percent (n=256) of these artifacts were ceramics consisting of tin-glazed earthenware, white salt-glazed stoneware, creamware, porcelain, agateware and redware. Other domestic artifacts included olive wine bottle glass, bottle

glass, table glass, a copper alloy furniture tack, pipe bowl fragments, a blue molded glass bead, and a possible kettle fragment. Architectural artifacts made up 36 percent (n=178) of the occupation layer totals and included hand-made brick (1,749.6 grams), wrought and unidentifiable nails, and a possible foundation stone found out of context.

Photo 5: South Profile of Test Unit 19 Showing the Dark Brown Occupation Layer Over Subsoil.

Test Units 13–14, 21, 24, 29–31

Test Units 13–14, 21, 24, and 29–31 are located in the western portion of the site core and are interpreted as being located in a historic low spot given the increased flood deposits as compared to the other test units in the site core, as described above. These test units all exhibited similar stratigraphy. Strata I and II were consistent to those seen across the site with a 0.7–0.8-foot (20.3–25.4-cm) thick modern plowzone and 0.4–0.75-foot (12.7–22.8-cm) thick flood deposit layer. The occupation layer in these units ranges from 1 foot (30.5 cm) bgs to 2.1 feet (63.5 cm) bgs and is deepest at the northern end of the site core. The occupation layer is an average of 0.75 feet (22.8 cm) thick and consists of a dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) sandy silt with brick and charcoal flecking. All of these units show many layers of flood deposits both above and below the occupation layer (Photo 6, p. 47)

A total of 1,030 artifacts was recovered from these test units. This included both eighteenth-century historic and prehistoric artifacts. These artifacts were recovered from the modern plowzone, flood deposits, and the eighteenth-century occupation layer. More than half of the assemblage, at 58 percent (n=600), was eighteenth-century ceramics. These included tin-glazed earthenware (1600–1800), Staffordshire Slipware (1675–1770s), Nottingham-type

(1683–1810) and white salt-glazed (1720–1805) stonewares, creamware (1762–1820), porcelain, and redware (1700–1900). Other domestic artifacts included olive wine bottle glass, bottle glass, table glass, a pipe bowl fragment, a blue paste jewel, and a copper alloy stock buckle fragment. Architectural artifacts made up 34 percent (n=347) of the total assemblage from these units and included hand-made brick, nails, and window glass. Seven lithics were recovered from these units and consisted of debitage and three projectile points, one of which was re-worked into a halfted scraper (Photo 7, p. 48).

Photo 6: South Profile of Test Unit 30 Showing the Dark Brown Occupation Layer (Highlighted in Red) Below a Flood Lens of Red Sand from the Columbia Formation and Above Gleyed Flood Deposits.

Over half (56 percent; n=580) of the artifacts from these units were recovered from the eighteenth-century occupation layer that identifies the site core. Artifact proportions for the occupation layer were similar to those for the units as a whole. Ceramics accounted for 61 percent (n=356) of these artifacts and included tin-glazed earthenware, Staffordshire Slipware, Nottingham-type and white salt-glazed stonewares, creamware, and redware. Architectural items made up 29 percent (n=167) of the artifacts from the occupation layer and consisted of hand-made brick (1.564 grams), nails, and window glass. The personal items of pipe bowl fragment, paste jewel, and stock buckle fragment were recovered from this context. Other artifacts included faunal fragments, charcoal, and oyster shell.

Site Periphery (Test Units 7–11, 15–17, 23, 27, 28)

Test Units 7–11, 15–17, 23, 27, and 28 were located outside the site core (see Figure 15, p. 44), which is defined by the presence of a dark brown, artifact-rich stratum and is confined to the center portion of the site. These test units were placed beyond the site core to further explore the boundaries of the site and define the extent of the historic occupation layer. Combined, these 11 test units yielded 490 historic artifacts which account for only 20 percent of the total number of artifacts recovered from the 30 test units.

Photo 7: Stone Tools Recovered from Site 7NC-F-171. *Left to right*: teardrop chert projectile point, Holmes quartz projectile point, Bare Island basalt projectile point re-worked into a scraper.

Test Units 7–11, 28

Test Units 7–11 and 28 showed a similar stratigraphy of a modern plowzone over flood deposits. The modern plowzone was 8–10 inches (20.3–25.4 cm) thick and consisted of a 10YR4/6 dark yellowish brown sandy silt. The remaining strata, II–V, were mottled flood deposits with some veining showing the direction of water flow from east to west. These strata ranged in thickness from 2 inches (5 cm) to 8 inches (20.3 cm) and consisted of soils

such as 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy silt mottled with 10YR 5/3 brown clay and more oxidized deposits deeper such as 10YR5/4 yellowish brown silty clay mottled with 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown silty sand. Stratum III in Units 7–11 was notably more uniform in nature (10YR 3/6 clay silt) than the other flood deposit strata and may represent a naturally truncated historic plowzone although no definitive plowscars were identified. Only Test Unit 11 was excavated until two sterile levels were reached to a maximum depth of 49 inches (124.5 cm) bgs. Test Units 7–10 and 28 were excavated until gley flood deposits were identified.

Artifacts from these test units were recovered from the modern plowzone and flood deposits and include eighteenth century artifacts associated with the site and those from flood contamination. Approximately 49 percent (n=157) of the artifacts recovered from these units were architectural in nature, however this includes 150 small brick fragments (569.5 grams). Ceramics accounted for 43 percent (n=137) of the artifacts recovered from these units. These included tin-glazed earthenware (1600–1800), creamware (1762–1820), English Brown stoneware (1690–1775), and redware (1700–1900) and confirmed the eighteenth century date range of the site. All of the artifacts from these units date to the mid- to late-eighteenth century and were recovered from all strata. Artifacts such as redware, a wrought nail, and bottle glass were found in the lower strata of Test Unit 11, showing the degree of vertical movement during flooding episodes to a depth of almost 3 feet (0.9 m).

Test Units 15–17, 23, 27

Test Units 15–17, 23, and 27 were located on the eastern edge of the site. These units showed a similar stratigraphy of a modern plowzone, a layer of mixed flood deposits, and then the natural Columbia Formation. These units consisted of a 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sandy silt modern plowzone that was 8–9 inches (20.3–22.9 cm) thick, overlaying 10YR 3/4 yellowish brown sandy silt flood deposits that were approximately 6 inches (15.2 cm) thick. Approximately 15 inches (38 cm) bgs was the natural Columbia Formation. This glacial outwash sediment ranged from 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown silty clay to sand. Test Unit 16 was the only unit that was excavated through two sterile layers of the Columbia Formation. It showed the variation of the glacial sediment and included bands of heavy gravel (Photo 8, p. 50). Units 15, 17, 23, and 27 were halted at the surface of the Columbia Formation.

A total of 171 historic artifacts were recovered from these units. Over half of the artifacts were domestic with 45 percent (n=77) ceramics and 12 percent (n=20) glass. Domestic artifacts included tin-glazed earthenware (1600–1800), Staffordshire Slipware (1675–1770s), Nottingham-type (1683–1810) and white salt-glazed (1720–1805) stonewares, creamware (1762–1820), pearlware (1790–1820), and redware (1700–1900) ceramics, wine bottle glass, bottle glass, and table glass, and a copper alloy buckle fragment. Forty percent (n=69) were architectural artifacts including handmade brick and nails. The only post-eighteenth century artifact recovered was a wire nail found in the top layers of the modern plowzone.

Photo 8: West Profile of Test Unit 16 Showing the Reddish Sand and Gravel Bands of the Columbia Formation (Highlighted in Red). This is a representative profile for Test Units 15−17, 23, and 27.

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATIONS

Overall, the archival research and archaeological testing conducted at the Back Creek Tenant Site (7NC-F-171) revealed information about the history and the development of the site and about the occupants who lived there and led to an NRHP eligibility recommendation. The following interpretations and evaluations examine the Phase IB and II results in concert.

Back Creek Tenant Site

The first research goal aimed to fully understand the size and extent of the site. Reanalysis of the Phase IB shovel tests and the placement of Phase II test units were used to identify the site boundary and a site core with an eighteenth-century occupation layer. The site was determined to be smaller than the 0.7 acres (0.3 ha) identified at the Phase IB level at approximately 75 feet (22.9 m) wide by 175 feet (53.3 m) long. The site core now only encompassed an area roughly 40 feet (12.2 m) wide by 135 feet (41.1 m) long, encompassing 0.1 acres (0.04 ha).

The second research goal that shaped investigations was to assess the vertical and horizontal integrity of the site. Subsurface integrity was most notable in 12 of the test units on the east side of the site core. Subsurface investigations elsewhere across the site showed evidence of extensive vertical disturbance due to flooding. Drainage channels were visible at the interface between and within soil strata, and showed a relative east to west movement of water. Flood deposits were deepest in Test Units 7–11, 13–14, and 21 and may indicate a historic drainage that fed into Back Creek to the north but has been silted in due to continual flooding and agricultural activities. There was no evidence of a historic occupation layer or historic plowzone above the Columbia Formation subsoil identified along the east edge of the site. Only more recent flood deposits and a modern plowzone were identified. This may indicate that the historic soils have been washed down slope to the west and slope-wash deposition likely accounts for the dark brown soils mixed with and above an orange sand lens in several of the units in the site core. Unfortunately this flood disturbance is not localized and covers most of the site. Only a third of the units show relatively intact soil deposits with an identifiable eighteenth-century occupation layer.

The final research goal was to assess the chronological history and use of the site. Through systematic archival and archaeological research, there is a better understanding of the history and use of the immediate site and of the development of the historic parcel. Archival analysis indicated the parcel on which site 7NC-F-171 is located has had various owners going back to the late-eighteenth century. The land was part of a large tract of property known as St. Augustine Manor owned by Robert Haughey. After his death in 1794 and failure to settle his estate, the land was put up for sale at public auction in 1799. Tax records of his estate show 13 houses on his over 3,000 acres (1,214 ha) of land and indicate the property was likely rented to tenants. Although no architectural or cultural features were identified, the amount of domestic material suggests that an eighteenth-century house was located in the vicinity.

The ceramic assemblage is particularly useful in assessing the site's occupation timeframe and was used to augment interpretations from the archival analysis of the site. Although many of the ceramics have been disturbed by natural flooding, in general, all date to the eighteenth century and place the occupation of the site in the second half of the eighteenth century (Photo 9). While many of the nails are too corroded for identification, a couple of identified wrought nails as well as the small finds confirm this dating.

Photo 9: Ceramic Fragments Recovered from the Back Creek Tenant Site. *Clockwise from top left:* copper oxide slip on redware, scratch blue rim, white salt-glazed stoneware dot diaper pattern, rouletted creamware rim, blue hand painted tin-glazed earthenware, incised Nottingham-type stoneware, white slip-dipped stoneware rim, combed Staffordshire Slipware.

In addition to the ceramics, the presence of other domestic material including vessel glass and personal small finds refined the overall interpretation and chronology of the site as a mid- to late-eighteenth-century domestic site associated with land owner Robert Haughey. Personal items included fragments from several buckles, a stock buckle, a paste jewel likely from a set of cuff links, and a bead possibly associated with a watch fob (Photo 10, p. 53). Not only were these personal items utilitarian as pieces of dress, but they also indicate the individual's desire to express themselves through personal adornment.

Although no cultural features were identified during the investigations, a small amount of architectural material was recovered that indicated a house likely stood in the vicinity. Window glass, nails, brick, and a cut fragment of sandstone were recovered and speak to the nature of the building and indicate a small, modest dwelling. Although not statistically notable, the soil chemistry analysis indicates the possibility of a dwelling in the northern portion of the site core (Wilkins 2014, Appendix D). The cut sandstone and a few larger brick fragments, along with several nails were located in this area and provide additional evidence that this may be the case (Photo 11, p. 53).

Photo 10: Eighteenth-Century Personal Small Finds. *Left to right:* buckle frames of various decoration, stock buckle chape, molded blue glass bead, blue glass paste jewel, copper alloy tack, and a 5/64ths white clay pipe stem.

Photo 11: Architectural Material Recovered from the Back Creek Tenant Site. *Left to right:* window glass, wrought nail, overfired brick and possible building stone.

As noted previously, archival research indicated that Robert Haughey likely rented the land that contains the Back Creek Tenant Site to tenant farmers in the second half of the eighteenth century. The overall material culture assemblage, including a variety of eighteenth-century ceramics and other domestic material, suggests that the site was associated with a short occupation tenancy. The collection is void of large amounts of porcelains and other materials that denote the upper echelon of social standing, and, instead, comprises an interesting grouping of utilitarian wares and personal effects.

The presence of domestic and architectural materials recovered from the archaeological investigations provides evidence that a house was located on or near this site. The low amount of architectural artifacts, mostly small brick fragments, and the lack of architectural features suggests that the dwelling was likely a log or frame house without a substantial foundation, typical for an eighteenth-century tenant house. The dwelling was conveniently located on a rise above Back Creek, uphill to avoid flooding, but with close access to water. The site was also located close to the historic Choptank Road providing accessibility and ease for travel.

Tenant Farm Sites in Eighteenth-Century Delaware

To analyze this site in a regional context and gain a better grasp on an eligibility recommendation, Dovetail compared the results of this work to other recently completed Phase II studies of tenant sites along the U.S. Route 301 Corridor. This data is not meant to be comprehensive, but presents examples of eighteenth-century tenant farm sites in the area that are eligible for NRHP listing as part of the larger U.S. Route 301 Corridor project. In total, eight eighteenth-century tenant sites have been identified along the project corridor (Table 2, p. 54). Since the majority of these sites are still under analysis, comparisons were made at a general level.

Table 2: Eighteenth-Century Tenant Sites in the U.S. Route 301 Corridor Project.

Site	Occupation Dates	Phase III Data Recovery	Features
Noxon Tenant Site[1] (7NC-F-133)	1740–1770; perhaps a gap between 1770–1790; goes to 1850	Yes	Yes
Cardon-Holton Site[2] (7NC-F-128)	c. 1700–1775	Yes	Yes
Bird-Houston Site[3] (7NC-F-138)	1770–1830 (Cluster B)	Yes	Yes
Rumsey/Polk Tenant Site[4] (7NC-F-112)	1740s–1770s; 1797/1804–1848/1855	Yes	Yes
Elkins A Site[5]	1740–1780	Yes	Yes
Elkins B Site (7NC-G-174)	1720s–1730s	Yes	Yes
Stroud Site[6] (7NC-G-180)	Early- to mid-nineteenth century	No (Alternative Mitigation)	No
Bowman #3 Site[7] (7NC-F-85)	1750–1770	No	No
Back Creek Tenant Site (7NC-F-171)	Mid- to late-eighteenth century	No	No

[1]Louis Berger Group 2011a; [2]Liebknect and Burrow 2012; [3]Louis Berger Group 2011b; [4]Richard Grub & Associates 2011; [5]Liebeknect and Burrow 2011; [6]Calhoun et al. 2012; [7]Louis Berger Group 2012

At the Phase II level, these sites varied in horizontal extent and in amount of artifacts recovered. The general size of the site identified at the Phase II level ranged from 6,400 square feet (595 sq m) to 130,000 square feet (12,077 sq m) with half between 10,000 and 20,000 square feet (929 and 1,858 sq m). The number of artifacts also varied from a couple hundred to a couple thousand.

The types of artifacts and general ratios, however, did show similarities between the Back Creek Tenant Site and the other U.S. Route 301 eighteenth-century sites. Artifact assemblages consisted of little architectural material, with very low numbers of nails, window glass, and brick recovered. This is consistent with modest log or frame structures, typical of a tenant farmer and short occupation periods. The breadth of domestic material culture at these sites presents an interesting collection of ceramics, bottle glass, and personal items. Each site had a variety of different ceramic types that represented mostly utilitarian forms. Consistently, there were very little porcelain or tea wares recovered. Although these sites did not have the finest ceramics, a small amount of personal items were recovered from every site indicating consumer spending and personal expression. Buttons, buckles, paste jewels from cuff links or other jewelry, gunflints, and a stirrup indicate that the tenant farmers that lived at these sites had the means and exhibited choice in purchasing personal items during this early period of Delaware's history.

More specifically, the Back Creek Tenant Site (7NC-F-171) has several similarities to the Stroud Site (7NC-G-180), which was the subject of archaeological testing in 2012. Archival analysis indicated the parcel on which the Stroud Site is located had various owners, with clear evidence showing the construction of at least one dwelling on the property by 1792. Tax records provided little insight into the actual occupants of the dwelling; however, records conclusively suggested that property owner Jane Stroud was an absentee landowner and the site was occupied primarily by tenants. During the Phase II work, the team determined that the actual dwelling was located under what is today the expanded road corridor for adjacent Route 13 and the site comprised a vast and dense sheet midden that was once located to the rear and side of the main house. Like the Back Creek Tenant Site, the Stroud Site collection was void of large amounts of porcelains and other materials that denote the upper echelon of social standing, and, instead, comprised an interesting grouping of utilitarian wares and personal effects (Photo 12, p. 56). However, the collection at the Stroud Site was much more robust. A total of 5,602 artifacts was retrieved from the Stroud Site Phase II testing. In addition, the eighteenth-century sheet midden/occupation layer at Stroud contained an abundance of charcoal and other organic matter that can augment the artifact analysis to help answer research questions on the tenants who once lived in this area. Because of its vast research potential, the Stroud Site was determined to be eligible for the NRHP in 2012.

The Bowman #3 Site was also very similar to the Back Creek Tenant Site. The Bowman #3 Site was domestic in nature and consisted of a small scatter of artifacts dating from around 1750 to 1770. Archival evidence showed that during this occupation period, the site was owned by absentee landowners and likely occupied by tenants. Only 368 artifacts were recovered during Phase II excavations at the Bowman #3 site. These consisted of very low amounts of architectural materials signifying that it was a log house that likely stood on the site. Domestic materials consisted of a handful of ceramic types wine bottle glass, tobacco pipe fragments, and a fragment from an iron cauldron. Unlike the Stroud Site, and similar to

the Back Creek Tenant Site, the Bowman #3 Site lacked integrity. Located on a slope, decades of plowing created significant erosion that was evidenced during the excavations at both the top and bottom of slope. The lack of historical data and lack of integrity with no identifiable features led to a determination that the site was not eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion A–D.

Photo 12: Sample of Personal Items from the Stroud Site. *Left to right, top*: pipe bowl rim, pipe bowl, thimble, buckle. *Left to right*, *bottom*: button, button, button cover, button.

The eighteenth-century tenant sites identified along the U.S. Route 301 Corridor that were determined as eligible for listing on the NRHP all exhibited a great potential to provide significant information important to Delaware's history during the Intensified and Durable Occupation (1730–1770) and Early Industrialization (1770–1830) periods. In addition to the material culture collections that were recovered, these sites all identified multiple features during the Phase II excavations and had evidence of substantial sub-surface integrity.

Conclusion and Evaluation

The results of the research avenues shaped the eligibility evaluation of this site for listing on the NRHP under Criteria A–D. The site was evaluated in regards to Criterion A, for its association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; Criterion B, for its association with people significant in our nation's history; Criterion C, for its embodiment of the distinctive characteristics of a style; and Criterion D, for its potential to yield information important in history. Investigations and research

determined that the site was occupied during the Period of Transformation from Colony to State (1770–1830) (De Cunzo and Catts 1990).

In summation, Phase I and II investigations at the Back Creek Tenant Site have given archaeologists a greater understanding of both the archaeological and archival history of this parcel. During the late-eighteenth century, many Delaware farmers found that tenancy was much more profitable and gave them access to more productive parcels of land than what they would be able to afford to purchase (Siders et al. 1991). The project area's location near, but not along, the Choptank Road, near Back Creek, and among productive soils, provided an ideal location for a tenant farmer to be successful. While the site has been identified as an eighteenth-century tenant site under the landowner, Robert Haughey, questions still remain as to exact tenants of the property. Court records indicate a known tenant, David Sebo, however the exact location of his tenancy is unknown.

Despite the identification of an eighteenth-century occupation layer and the variation in the assemblage, given the lack of integrity due to flood disturbance and the absence of cultural features, this site is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D. As mentioned above, several similar sites with much better integrity were identified along the U.S. Route 301 project corridor and can be found elsewhere in the area and are better suited to contribute information on eighteenth-century tenancy in New Castle County, Delaware. Dovetail archaeologists suggest that the site does not have the potential to contribute significant information on the domestic life, social context, subsistence/agriculture, and/or settlement patterns in New Castle County during the Period of Transformation from Colony to State (1770–1830) (Criterion D). There are no significant associations between the deposits at the Back Creek Tenant Site and a significant historical event or pattern of events (Criterion A). There are no associations with significant persons (Criterion B), and the deposits do not illustrate the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction (Criterion C). As such, this site **is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A−D.**

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SUMMARY AND EVALUATION

Under Task 10 of Parent Agreement 1534 Dovetail conducted Phase II archaeological testing at the Back Creek Tenant Site (7NC-F-171, CRS #N-14,549) in New Castle County, Delaware. Archival research, including a review of relevant historical documents (e.g., period maps, property and tax records, census data, genealogical information, etc.), was conducted in support of the archaeological investigations. The purpose of this effort was to examine the possibility of an industrial component to the site and conduct an analysis of site use over time to facilitate a more cohesive interpretation and evaluation.

Archival research revealed the history of the larger property dating back to the original ownership of the land by Robert Haughey in the late-eighteenth century. Tax records indicate that he likely rented parcels to tenant farmers. The results of the archaeological investigations conducted at the site corroborate this site history and suggest an occupation sometime during the second half of the eighteenth century. The low amount of architectural material recovered suggests that a house of light construction, typical of a tenant farmer, was once located in the site vicinity.

Phase II testing also included an intensive pedestrian survey and systematic soil testing. The pedestrian survey did not reveal any historic cultural features in the immediate site area or the area north to Back Creek. Systematic soil samples were taken from across the site to get horizontal and vertical information as well as from the historic occupation layer in eleven units. Given the amount of flood disturbance, results from the soil chemical analysis were not able to confirm any use-areas within the site boundaries.

Test units were excavated across the site to investigate the horizontal and vertical integrity and to look for possible features. Excavation of the test units identified a site core that was defined by the presence of a relatively intact eighteenth-century occupation layer. While this occupation layer remains intact across a portion of the site, there is sufficient evidence of flood disturbance which compromises the integrity of the site. In addition, many of the eighteenth-century artifacts were recovered from the flood deposits and plowzone confirming the lack of integrity. While the Back Creek Tenant Site (7NC-F-171) reflects eighteenth-century tenancy in Delaware, more intact examples exist along the U.S. Route 301 Corridor and are better suited to contribute significant information.

Based on the archival and archaeological research conducted for this project, it is **recommended that site 7NC-F-171 is not eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criteria A–D**. Specifically for Criterion D, due to the lack of integrity, the site does not have the potential to contribute significant information on the domestic life, social context, subsistence/agriculture, and/or settlement patterns in New Castle County during the Period of Transformation from Colony to State (1770–1830).

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APPENDIX A: CHAIN OF TITLE

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Type	Deed Book	PG	DATE	GRANTOR	GRANTEE	AC	NOTES	COMMENTS
DEED			20 Apr 2001	432 Associates LP	State of Delaware		Instrument #200104200028427; Located in St Georges Hundred, Property Id: 1300730049	
DEED	2304	186	25 July 1997	432 Associates LP	Stonewood Development Co. LLC	multiple tracts	432 Associates filed numerous deeds, maps, and other legal documents in association with the Stonewood Development Company over the next few years	
DEED	746	5	16 Aug 1988	Austin J. DeCoster	432 Associates LP	119.1	For $10 and other considerations…	
DEED	M109	276	7 Mar 1980	Delaware Trust Co. (Exec. of Julius N. Kirk)	Austin J. DeCoster	392.5	In consideration of $1,367,875…	
DEED	M40	218	23 June 1937	Myrtle Houston and Fannie H. Naudain	Julius N. Kirk	392.5	In consideration of $20,500…	Sarah E. Houston died intestate in 1920
D T	H17	334	26 Feb 1897	Myrtle Houston	William H. & Sarah Houston	392.5	Myrtle mortgaged the property from her parents	
DEED	H17	203	2 Jan 1897	William H. & Sarah Houston	Myrtle Houston	392.5	In consideration of $1,200… plantation adjoining lands of Elias Naudain, Andrew Eliason, and Lewis Eliason and others	
DEED	D12	252	2 Jan 1882	Henrietta Houston & George H./Anna Houston (heirs of John Houston)	William H. Houston	392.5	John Houston died on 28 Aug 1881 intestate, leaving two sons (George & William) and a widow, Henrietta. This deed divides his estate with the plantation partly in Pencader and partly in St. Geos Hnd going to William	
DEED	Y5	30	4 May 1848	John Henry & Rebecca Jane Smith	John Houston	392.5	In consideration of $14,600… the second tract described in	John Smith received this property from Edward and Francis L. Smith, likely through probate
DEED	S5	441	19 June 1845	Nathan T. Knight, Admin of Giles Knight Estate	Edward B. Smith	394 A+/-	Knight's land was sold at public auction to Edward B. Smith for the sum of $10,480.40…the said purchase covered the amount Knight owed to Edward Tatnall for a mortgage on the premises, plus interest.	Orphan's Court records for G. Knight note inability to pay debts
D T			1843	Giles Knight	Edward Tatnall		Mortgage on property purchased from Ellison noted in Orphans Court records	
DEED	K5	140	15 Nov 1842	Curtis B. Ellison	Giles Knight	400	In consideration of $8,000… nearly 400 acres of land bounded by John Biggs, Lewis Ellison, James Rogers, Andrew Eliason, Elias Naudain, Thos. Naudain and Joshua Clayton (of Thomas)	

Type	Deed Book	PG	DATE	GRANTOR	GRANTEE	AC	NOTES	COMMENTS
DEED	L5	55	23 Mar 1839	Curtis B. Ellison	Lewis Ellison	295+		
DEED	Q4	409	27 June 1833	Edward & Margery Tatnall (of Brandywine)	Curtis B. Ellison	700	In consideration of $6,000… Lot 1 (392.5 A) and 2 (295 A) of Rob't Haughey estate	
DEED	K4	484	7 May 1830	James & Mary Tatnall Price (of Wilmington)	Edward Tatnall (of Brandywine)	700	For $2500, all of their interest in Lot 1 and 2 of Robert Haughey's estate…	
DEED	Z3	213	18 Jan 1823	David C. Wilson, Sheriff of New Castle County	Tatnall & Price	700		
D T	Q3	424	12 June 1815	Peter Bauduy (of New Castle Hd)	Edward Tatnall	2 tracts in New Castle Hnd	Bauduy in debt to Tatnall & Price for sum of $5,300 to be paid in notes… as collateral, Bauduy offers 280 A tract known as Monleith Park in New Castle Hnd, also 35 A adjoining known locally as Elbow Room, and other lands	
D T	P3	360	12 June 1815	Peter Bauduy	Tatnall & Price	700	Bauduy in debt to Tatnall & Price for sum of $14,600… Bauduy offers tract No. 2 of Haughey Estate in Pencader hundred (295 A 1 R 24 P) and also No. 1, and all that 1/16 part of St. Augustine Manor containing 392.5 A as collateral	Note at side of document: C. B. Ellison paid this mortgage in 1833
DEED	Q3	387	12 June 1815	Tatnall & Price (merchant millers)	Peter Baudy (miller and manufacturer)	700	In consideration of $14,600…Tract No. 2 of Haughey Estate in Pencader hundred (295 A 1 R 24 P) and also No. 1,and all that 1/16 part of St. Augustine Manor containing 392.5 A	
DEED	I3	464	5 Mar 1810	Joseph Tatnall (of Brandywine Hd)	Edward Tatnall (of Brandywine Hd) & James Price (of White Clay Creek Hd)	3 tracts	For $6,000... Lot No. 1 situated in St Geos Hd bounded by John Peaker Bordley, and others containing 294 A 60 P; No. 2 in Pencader Hd.. Bounded by lands of William Lee Thomas Smith and others containing295 A 64 P; No. 3 in St. Geos Hd, bounded by lands of Rev. Thos. Reed and others containing 200 A... received by deed dated 21 May 1801 (Z2 Vol. 2 p. 388).	
DEED	H3	432	4 Nov 1801	Jacob Cazier	Joseph Tatnall		Remaining interest in 1/16 share of St. Augustine Manor	

Type	Deed Book	PG	DATE	GRANTOR	GRANTEE	AC	NOTES	COMMENTS
DEED	Z2	388	21 May 1801	Maxwell Bines, Esq./Sheriff of New Castle County	Joseph Tatnall	3 tracts	Sale forced by court action against Robert Haughey (Supreme Ct, Oct Term 1794) as he owed Stockton 197 pounds, 18 shillings, and four pence adjudged for damages sustained & interest. Sheriff Maxwell directed to assess property and found no goods or chattel, so 20 tracts of land were seized in St Geos, Pencader, and Appoquinimink Hds, as rents of these tracts would not bring sufficient monies over the next 7 years. In Oct 1801, Bines sold Haughey land at public auction with Lots 1, 2, and 3 going to Jos. Tatnall for $1482 pounds, 10 shillings, and nine pence: No. 1) Land in St Geos adj John P Peaker Boardly and others contain 294 A and 60 P; No. 2) in Pencader adj. Wm See, Thos Smith, and others contain 295 A 64 P; No. 3) Land in St Geos adj Rev Thos Read contain 200 A+/- (Recorded Aug 9, 1803).	John Stockton (husband of Sarah Hyatt) brought suit against Robert Haughey (with Francis Haughey acting as Admin of Robt Haughey estate)
WILL	N	394	written 1779; filed 1794	Robert Haughey			His widow, Christian, and brother, James, both resigned their powers as executors to Francis Haughey, Robert's only surviving son.	
DEED	D2	343	21 Mar 1780	John Cazier	Jacob and Mathias Cazier	2,000 A +/-	St. Augustine Manor "…Loyed Delaney half; Beal Boardly, quarter, Robert Haughey eighth, heirs of Rebecca Cazier eighth..."	
				Rebecca van Bibber Cazier	John, Jacob, and Mathias Cazier			Scharf
WILL			1 Oct 1739	Mathias van Bibber	Rebecca van Bibber (married Jacob Cazier)		To his daughters Sarah and Rebecca, his share of "St. Augustine's Mannor"	Scharf
DEED			1714	Ephraim Augustine Herman	Mathias van Bibber			Scharf

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APPENDIX B: PHASE IB SHOVEL TEST CATALOG

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Area	North	East	Level	Start Depth	End Depth	Soil Description	Comments	Date
9B	1800	900	I	0	24	10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown silty clay loam		9/15/2011
9B	1800	900	II	24	28	10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown silty loam		9/15/2011
9B	1800	900	III	28	31	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown sandy clay		9/15/2011
9B	1850	850	I	0	28	10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown silty clay loam		9/16/2011
9B	1850	850	II	28	32	10YR 5/4 yellowish brown mottled with 2.5Y 5/2 grayish brown silty clay		9/16/2011
9B	1850	900	I	0	12	10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown silty clay loam		9/15/2011
9B	1850	900	II	12	27	10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown silty loam		9/15/2011
9B	1850	900	III	27	31	10YR 5/8 yellowish brown silty clay		9/15/2011
9B	1900	850	I	0	36	10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown silty sandy loam		9/15/2011
9B	1900	900	I	0	7	10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sandy loam		9/15/2011
9B	1900	900	II	7	20	10YR 4/3 brown silty sandy loam		9/15/2011
9B	1900	900	III	20	25	7.5YR 5/6 strong brown silty clay		9/15/2011
9B	1975	900	I	0	8	10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown silty clay loam		9/15/2011
9B	1950	825	I	0	27	2.5Y 3/3 dark olive brown sandy silty loam		9/15/2011
9B	1950	825	II	27	33	10YR 5/6 yellowish brown sandy loam		9/15/2011
9B	1950	850	I	0	14	10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown silty clay loam		9/15/2011
9B	1950	850	II	14	34	10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown silty loam		9/15/2011
9B	1950	850	III	34	37	10YR 5/8 yellowish brown silty clay		9/15/2011
9B	1950	900	I	0	25	10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown		9/15/2011
9B	1950	900	II	25	29	10YR 5/6 yellowish brown silty clay		9/15/2011
9B	1975	900	II	8	17	10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown silty loam		9/15/2011
9B	1975	900	III	17	21	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown sandy clay		9/15/2011

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APPENDIX C: TEST UNIT CATALOG

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Test Unit	Level	Soil Description	Maximum Thickness	Layer Context	Comments
1	I-1	10YR 5/4 yellowish brown silty clay	8.5"	Plowzone	Removed plowzone as one natural level. Very small brick fragments scattered throughout as if the level had been subjected to severe disturbance or tiny fragments present due to slope work from higher ground to east and west.
1	II-1	10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown slightly compact sandy loam	5"	Second Plowzone	Four inch arbitrary level into Stratum II. More compact and slightly darker than Stratum I
1	II-2	10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown slightly compact sandy loam	4"	Second Plowzone	Second arbitrary level into Stratum II. Still small brick fragments throughout.
1	II-3	10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown slightly compact sandy loam	4"	Second Plowzone	Third arbitrary level into Stratum II.
1	II-4	10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam	4.5"	N/A	Fourth level into Stratum II. Ends on natural Stratum change to Stratum III. Getting much sand. Bog iron now present. Followed natural break so portions of unit, in particular southwest/ northwest, went deeper than the arbitrary 4 inches.
1	III-1	10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown loamy sand mottled with 10YR 6/4 brownish yellow sand and 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown loamy sand	4"	Fill Above Water Table	This level is still containing small brick fragments throughout. Now appears that the area around this unit has been filled in, probably during the building of the housing development to the east.
1	III-2	10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown loamy sand mottled with 10YR 6/4 brownish yellow sand and 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown loamy sand	5.5"	Fill Above Water Table	Small brick fragments throughout and 2 small pieces of clear plastic. Definitely fill. Water seeping into bottom. Excavation ceased.
2	I-1	10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sandy clay	4"	Plowzone	There was less than 1-2 inches of topsoil present in this unit. Roots, grasses, and poison ivy are within and surrounding the unit. Water worn gravels were present within this level (less than 50%). The Southwest corner of this unit is the Northeast corner of Test Unit 1, which was a previously dug unit.
2	I-2	10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sandy clay	4"	Plowzone	This level was a full four inches. The soil texture was still a sandy clay with water-worn pebbles. Level III-3 will not be a full four inch level, due to a more compact and lighter colored soil appearing in the Southeast corner. Redware was the most common artifact in this level.
2	I-3	10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sandy clay	0.5"	Plowzone	This third level was a partial level. Strat II is a mixture of light and tan clay, sandy brown soil with a higher percentage of smaller stones and a coarser reddish sand paralleling the clay line along the southern wall.
2	II-1	10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown silty loam (80%) mottled with 7.5YR 5/8 strong brown sand (20%)	4"	Flood Deposits	Grayish streaks running East to West that are apparent at the surface of II are removed entirely upon excavation. Mottled soils.
2	II-2	10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown silty loam (80%) mottled with 7.5YR 5/8 strong brown sand (20%)	4"	Flood Deposits	Mottled soils with few small water-worn gravels.
2	II-3	10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown silty loam (70%) mottled with 7.5YR 5/8 strong brown sand (sand)	4"	Flood Deposits	This level had more reddish sand coming up at the end of the level. Larger rocks were present here, as well as a generally higher percentage of pebbles and stones. Slight brick flecking is still present at the end of this level.
2	III-1	7.5YR 5/8 strong brown sandy loam (30-40%) mottled with 10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown sandy loam	4"	Flood Deposits	Half a brick found in the northern center of unit at the top of the level. Two more large pieces of brick were present in the center of the level. This level was not a full four inches deep, and had an almost 100% 7.5YR 5/8 strong brown sand soil content. At this point, walls were scraped to determine strat breaks. Two brick sample are still in the center, however it is likely that these were part of III-1 and simply sunk down into the next strat due to the soft, sandy soils. This strat was mostly defined by a high gravel/ water worn stone content just below a darker soil color. Strat IV has been defined by its 7.5YR 5/8 strong brown sand content with slight brick flecking and fewer water worn gravels. It is likely a transition layer between top cultural levels and a deeper subsoil.
2	IV-1	7.5YR 4/4 brown silty sand with 55% water worn gravels.	6.5"	Flood Wash from Columbia Formation	This strat was mainly water worn pebbles, bog iron chunks and 7.5YR four/four brown silty sand. Brick flecking was minimal in this strat and it is not present in the next strat, except in a clay possible feature bordering much of the northern wall.
2	IV-2	7.5YR 4/4 brown silty sand with 55% water worn gravels.	3.5"	Flood Wash from Columbia Formation	This level was additional sand washed in with gravel and sand in IV-1. It was identified later as an additional Strat IV and not subsoil.

Test Unit	Level	Soil Description	Maximum Thickness	Layer Context	Comments
2	V-1	10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown silty sand with moderate brick flecking	4"	Occupation Layer	The surface slopes down towards the southwest. Excavation reveals more of the same across the entirety of the unit, except for some yellowish sand barely visible in the northern central portion of the unit. Dark brown uniform soil with brick flecks.
2	V-2	10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown silty sand with moderate brick flecking	6.5"	Occupation Layer	Excavation reveals a 10YR 6/four light yellowish brown sand (70%) with a 10YR four/four dark yellowish brown silty sand (30%) [Strat VI] across the entirety of the unit. Two stains were observed in the western third of the unit which were determined to be slight depressions and were removed as V-2. The surface of Strat IV slopes down towards the West (more so than the surface of strat V). No brick or charcoal flecking is visible on the surface of strat VI
2	VI-1	10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown sand (70%) mottled with 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown silty sand (30%)	4"	E-horizon	First sterile level of this unit. There was a decrease in gravel content within this level.
2	VI-2	10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown sand (70%) mottled with 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown silty sand (30%)	4"	E-horizon	This was the second sterile level of this unit. The dark mottling decreased with depth and almost disappeared completely.
3	I-1	10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown silty loam	4"	Plowzone	Uniform soils throughout this level (possible plow zone), consistent with other units in the vicinity. The top quarter of this level consists of organic matter.
3	I-2	10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown silty loam	4"	Plowzone	Uniform soils throughout level, coming down onto Strat II throughout.
3	I-3	10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown silty loam	0.5"	Plowzone	Level I-3 was homogenous with levels 1 and 2 of this unit and surrounding units. The level was only a slight thin level to expose the next strat at its base, which is a bit sandier and has a higher density of pebbles and brick flecking.
3	II-1	10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown silty loam	4"	Flood Deposits	First level of Strat II was homogenous throughout with around 15% small pebbles.
3	II-2	10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown silty loam with 7.5YR 5.8 strong brown sand	4"	Flood Deposits	This level was homogenous with Strat II-1 consisting of a compact silty loam. At the base of the level was a compact silty loam layer with a thin layer of orange sand. It was determined there was a little of Strat II remaining, so Strat II-3 was opened.
3	II-3	10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown silty loam with 7.5YR 5.8 strong brown sand	2.5"	Flood Deposits	Appears to be the last level of Strat II with a strong difference between Strat II and an extremely dry compact layer of silty sand. Brick flecking is present throughout the level.
3	III-1	10YR 5/8 yellowish brown clay sand	4"	Flood Deposits	Parts of unit are down on the top of Strat IV but the rest of the unit is still compact Strat III. It will most likely disappear within an inch everywhere. After slight scraping of the northwest half of the unit, all of Strat IV was revealed in less than half an inch. Strat III was a homogenous brown layer similar to the other units in this block, but more compact and dry.
3	IV-1	10YR 5/6 yellowish brown sandy clay	0.5"	Flood Deposits	Unit was ended after revealing subsoil in the South half of the unit and revealing a possible continuation of Feature 1 from Unit 1 in the North half of the unit. Feature 1 appears to be a light gray with brick flecks throughout and begins just under a thin layer of Strat IV, which mainly consisted of a sandy clay with pea gravel. Strat IV was very compact and dry clay
3	V-1	7.5YR 5/6 strong brown sand	6"	Flood episode	Test Unit 3 reopened after excavation of Test Unit 2 that the soil in the southern half was previous determined to be subsoil was actually flood deposits covering the remainder of the occupation layer. Excavation of Test Unit 3 V-1 revealed the occupation layer (strat VI) across the entirety of the unit, with a channel running East to West (down slope) having run through the southern third with a vertical thickness of 3-5 inches. Further channeling is evident across the remainder of the southern half of Test Unit 3, but with a vertical thickness of only 1-2 inches, also running East to West. Pale sand is evident along the southern wall within the large channel at the base of V, as well as within the smaller channel, but is less uniform. Moderate brick flecking is evident throughout the surface of strat VI, along with some redware. Nails, all 3 bucking fragments, and the straight pin were recovered from the southwestern corner of this unit within the deepest portion at the layer channel. Excavation will continue.
3	VI-1	10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy silt with moderate brick flecking	4"	Occupation Layer	Excavation begins with an uneven surface caused by channeling in the southern half of the unit. Excavation reveals san subsoil across the entirety of the unit except for the northern quarter, which still has strat VI evident and will be removed as VI-2.
3	VI-2	10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy silt with moderate brick flecking	3"	Occupation Layer	Strat VI overlays subsoil in the northern quarter. No artifacts were found in the small amount of soil removed to explore subsoil across the entirety of the unit. The floor undulates moderately.
4	I-1	10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sandy clay	4"	Plowzone	This first level included dense roots in the topsoil and slightly less dense in the top of the A-horizon. Only brick sample were found in this level. This is the last unit to be excavated in this 5 block. Uniform soils throughout.

Test Unit	Level	Soil Description	Maximum Thickness	Layer Context	Comments
4	I-2	10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sandy clay	4"	Plowzone	Level I-2 was similar to level I-1. Brick flecking was slightly more common than in level I-1, though artifact density was also lower here. Soil color and texture has remained the same and based on the previous four units, I-3 will likely not be a full four inches deep.
4	I-3	10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sandy clay	0.5"	Plowzone	The depths in most corners of this level changed by less than one inch. Only the center and southeast corners had measurable half inch changes. The lighter tan clay (similar to Test Unit 2) is noticeable in the southeast corner and paralleling the South wall almost the entire way across the floor. At this point, Strat I has been excavated in all five units of the block. The units will be cleaned up and photographed before excavation of Strat II begins.
4	II-1	10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown silty loam	4"	Flood Deposits	This level was a homogeneous silty loam throughout the unit with 20% pebbles. Mottling increases with depth.
4	II-2	10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown silty loam mottled with 7.5YR 5/8 strong brown sand	3.5"	Flood Deposits	This level was homogeneous throughout and the same as Strat II-1 until the bottom of the level, where a thin orange sand layer separates strats II and III.
4	III-1	10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown silty sand	4"	Flood Deposits	Excavation reveals more of the same level. Some gravel is present. This Strat Is more uniform and darker than Strat II.
4	III-2	10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown silty sand	1"	Flood Deposits	This strat was composed of darker soil and was defined by it revealing a lens of river gravels. Strat III-2 was much less obvious and defined from Test Unit 2.
4	IV-1	10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown silty sand with some smaller river gravels	2.5"	Flood Deposits	Strat IV ended on a level almost without gravel that appears to be a possible feature. River gravel was present, especially smaller sizes, but tends to end with this level. The gravels are really what defined this strat. A fragment of oyster shell is lying atop the feature at this layer as well. The revealed feature has brick flecking and slight charcoal flecking and slight charcoal flecking. Within Strat IV the very bottom of the southeast corner consists of the dry silt clay found in specifically Test Unit 3, which is adjacent. At the bottom of this level, the feature was revealed to extend across the entire test unit.
4	V-1	10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sand silty loam	4"	Occupation Layer	This level was a full four inches thick and there will be at least one more arbitrary level after this. A brick fragment about 3 inches across is visible in the South wall (from this level). Significant brick flecking is present, and this level looks like it might match up closer to Test Unit 2 rather than Test Unit 6.
4	V-2	10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy silty loam	4"	Occupation Layer	This level was a full four inches thick with brick and carbon flecking. Upon excavation, subsoil was revealed with some mottling.
4	V-3	10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy silty loam	2.5"	Occupation Layer	This was a thin level taken down while cleaning for overall photos. The base of this strat slopes down to the West and Southwest corner.
5	I-1	10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown silty clay	4"	Plowzone	This level was a full four inches and was moderately full of roots. Artifact density in level I was higher than in Test Unit 2, but not uncommon based on other units. A tree stump is present almost right in the northwest corner, but is a few inches south along the wall. Most is out of the unit, however a few inches do extend into the unit eastward.
5	I-2	10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sandy clay	4"	Plowzone	Level I-2 was a full four inches in depth. A higher percentage of water worn pebbles was present than in the first level. Root density was lower in this level than in I-1, but roots were still present. Only brick sample were found in this level.
5	I-3	10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sandy clay	2"	Plowzone	This level was not a full four inches, similar to Test Unit 2. The soil texture and color remained the same throughout Strat I and the artifacts in this level were only brick sample. The next strat appears to have brick flecking throughout.
5	II-1	10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy silt	4"	Flood Deposits	This level was the first in Strat II. Level II will not be a full four inches deep, as the reddish sand lens marks the last of Strat II and is already appearing though some of level I. Redware and one white ware piece were found along with one glass that could be part of a lamp
5	II-2	10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy silt mixed with 7.5YR 5/8 strong brown sand	1"	Flood Deposits	This level was a scraping of the 7.5YR 5/8 strong brown sandy silt, leaving a much more compact, mottled (and lighter tan colored clay patches for the start of Strat III). Fewer artifacts were found in this level than the last. Depths seem to match Test Unit four the closest.
5	III-1	10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown sandy silt	3"	Flood Deposits	Brick flecking was present throughout this level. Strat III-2 has been characterized in surrounding test units by a lighter colored soil with river pebbles. Strat III-1 was not a full four inches deep due to the appearance of III-2.

Test Unit	Level	Soil Description	Maximum Thickness	Layer Context	Comments
5	III-2	10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sandy silt	1"	Flood Deposits	This level was very thin and was similar to Test Unit four's stratigraphy. Most of the water worn pebbles have come out in this level, and the 7.5YR 5/8 strong brown sand and the yellowish brown clay is beginning to pop up. Against the southern wall, compact gray soil seemed to run in a previously altered water divot. Darker swirls were also present in that compact area, resembling water stains.
5	IV-1	10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sandy silt mottled with 10YR 5/8 yellowish brown sand	3"	Flood Deposits	This level ended just atop the possible feature. The southeast corner was equal approximate depth as Test Unit four's northwest corner of the same strat and level. Water worn pebbles are nearly gone, and the possible feature level (equal in color, texture, etc.) spans this unit's entire floor.
5	V-1	10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown sandy silt	4"	Occupation Layer	Softer soil compared to other areas (moisture level is higher). Noticeably medium to high amounts of brick sample, as well as some charcoal flecking.
5	V-2	10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown sandy silt	4"	Occupation Layer	Uniform dark brown silty with lots of brick flecking. The amount of red sand has decreased with depth. One large flat stone found halfway through layer is flat on three sides, and could be part of a foundation, pier, etc. A little bit of the light sandy mottling is starting to poke through at the base of this level.
5	V-3	10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown sandy silt	5"	Occupation Layer	This layer came down onto a more solid yellow color across the unit, with a circular dark patch mottled with a reddish color in the southwest corner.
5	V-4	10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown sandy silt	2.5"	Occupation Layer	This level was a thin scraping along the bottom of strat V to be sure we have identified the E-horizon across (light yellow sand). The bottom of this strat slopes down in the southwest corner of the unit.
6	I-1	10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown silty loam	4"	Plowzone	Very thin organic layer on the top of this level. This layer was a sterile A-horizon. Uniform soils throughout with low amounts of gravel.
6	I-2	10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown silty loam	4"	Plowzone	This was a uniform rooty layer, plow zone.
6	I-3	10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown silty loam	2.5"	Plowzone	This level was the end of Strat I and due to subtle difference between strats I and II, went 2 inches into Strat II along the south half of the unit.
6	II-1	10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown silty loam with 7.5YR 5/8 strong brown sand	4"	Flood Deposits	This level seems well mixed with mostly the 10YR four/four dark yellowish brown silty loam with some 7.5YR 5/8 strong brown sand mixed throughout.
6	II-2	10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown silty loam with 7.5YR 5/8 strong brown sand	4"	Flood Deposits	This level seems consistent with Strat II-1. Texture has been mostly a sandy clay/ silt and mixed throughout. Appears to be disturbed by something (possibly plowing) and contains brick flecks throughout. A thin layer of orange sand separates strats II and III.
6	III-1	10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown sandy silt	4"	Flood Deposits	This level consists of a uniform sandy silt layer with a thin layer of orange sand at the top of this level and bottom of the last strat. This level is slightly looser than Strat II and has slightly more gravel.
6	III-2	10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown silty sand	1.5"	Flood Deposits	This is the last level of Strat III, coming down on a very slightly lighter strat/ level with a higher gravel content.
6	IV-1	10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sandy loam with 20% pea gravel throughout	2.5"	Flood Wash from Columbia Formation	Possible Strat IV with a higher percentage of pea gravel as opposed to that above and below it. Brick flecking throughout the level.
6	V-1	2.5Y 4/4 olive brown sandy loam	4.5"	Occupation Layer	This was the occupation level, only a few inches thick, which is much thinner than in Test Unit 5 on the western edge of the site. A lighter sand (10YR 5/6 yellowish brown sand) is just below strat V, similar to the stratigraphy in Test Unit 12. This next layer of lighter sand is likely the sterile, so excavation will be terminated here. Photos and drawings will be taken of the West and South walls.
7	I-1	10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown clay silt	4"	Plowzone	Uniform soils throughout this level. There was a high density of roots present throughout, especially in the southeast corner.
7	I-2	10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown clay silt	4"	Plowzone	There were uniform soils throughout in this level with less than 5 percent gravels. Roots are still present in this level.
7	I-3	10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown clay silt	1.5"	Plowzone	Last arbitrary level of natural strat. Gravel increased with depth (slightly), and roots are still present. Level was closed out with the appearance of lighter soil and clay mottling and brick flecking.
7	II-1	10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam mottled with 5% 10YR 5/6 strong brown sand and brick flecking	4"	Flood Deposits	Mottled soils increased with depth in this level (10YR 5/6 yellowish brown). There was some slight brick flecking present along with a low density of artifacts similar to Strat II in surrounding units.
7	II-2	10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam mottled with 5% 10YR 5/6 strong brown sand and brick flecking	1.5"	Flood Deposits	There was an increase in red sand mottling in this layer. This unit had the most red sand in the block. Very low gravel content in this level as well as a very low artifact concentration. The level ended upon a softer, more uniform brown layer.
7	III-1	10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown clay silt with very few brick flecks	5"	Historic Plowzone	This strat was fairly uniform brown with very few inclusions. The soil was much softer than Strat II above.
7	III-2	10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown clay silt with very few brick flecks	4"	Historic Plowzone	About halfway through this level there was some gray clay mottling and patches of the reddish sand. The sand content increased and then dropped out again towards the bottom of the level.

Test Unit	Level	Soil Description	Maximum Thickness	Layer Context	Comments
7	III-3	10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown clay silt with very few brick flecks	1"	Historic Plowzone	As this level was halted, it was determined that there was a strat change. The new Strat Is highly mottled and has increased brick flecking. The bottom of Strat III is still soft, but heavier, likely due to moisture content.
7	IV-1	10YR 4/3 brown mottled with 10% 10YR 6/3 pale brown clay and 7.5YR 3/4 dark brown sand	4"	Flood Deposits	The walls were straightened before excavation of this level was started. The soil was not screened. The level went to an arbitrary depth of four inches. The strat (IV) is not complete, however. There were some artifacts, consisting mostly of ceramics. There was slight brick flecking, but otherwise the strat maintained a uniform consistency.
7	V-1	10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sand clay with slight mottling	4"	Flood Deposits	This level made the end of excavation. Although cultural material is still present, surrounding units were excavated further, only to reveal flood deposits containing cultural material. It is likely this test unit will be similar. Creamware was present in the level.
8	I-1	10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown clay silt	4"	Plowzone	This layer continued down to an arbitrary depth of four inches. There were many roots throughout, but little to no gravel. Uniform soils throughout.
8	I-2	10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown clay silt	4"	Plowzone	The layer was much of the same as the previous with far less roots running throughout the level. It again stopped at an arbitrary four inch depth.
8	I-3	10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown clay silt	3"	Plowzone	This level came to a natural strat change near the end of the level. Mottling spread throughout the floor of the unit. Brick flecking became prevalent throughout the level. The level was stopped on this mottled, brick flecked strat.
8	II-1	10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam mottled with 5% 10YR 5/6 strong brown sand and brick flecking	4"	Flood Deposits	The level continued to an arbitrary four inch depth. There were some brick fragments as well as gravel, with the texture of the soil being sandy. The mottling of 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown sand is becoming more prominent within the unit.
8	II-2	10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam mottled with 30% 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown sand with some brick flecking	1.5"	Flood Deposits	There were few artifacts within this level. By the bottom of this level, the mottling ceased within the unit to leave a uniform brown soil throughout the unit.
8	III-1	10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown clay silt with slight brick flecking	4"	Historic Plowzone	The level went to an arbitrary depth of four inches. There was no mottling within this layer, and the brick flecking was minimal. The soil is less compact than the strat above.
8	III-2	10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown silty clay with slight brick flecking	4"	Historic Plowzone	This level ended at an arbitrary four inches. There was very sticky clay mottling along the southern edge of the unit. The soil also became somewhat more sandy with depth. Part of a brick remains exposed in the northern half of the unit along the wall.
8	III-3	10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown silty clay with some sandy mottling	4"	Historic Plowzone	The level continued to a strat change with a lighter more mottled soil. The soil is also becoming wetter and heavier. There remains a larger brick fragment above the surface of this new strat level (IV-1)
8	IV-1	10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown silty clay	4"	Flood Deposits	The layer continued to a depth of about four inches. There seems to be a strat change at this depth. While the darker soil continues, it is now mottled with a lighter soil as well as a sandy mixture. Some thick brick flecking and charcoal flecking.
8	V-I	10YR 4/3 brown silty clay mottled with 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sand and 10YR 6/3 pale brown silty loam	4"	Flood Deposits	This level seemed to begin a new strat and also end just above a new strat (or at least a 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown sand layer that spans the entire unit). Artifacts were still scattered throughout this level, however excavation will stop here due to the end level matching up with Test Unit 7 and 9.
9	I-1	10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown clay silt	5.5"	Plowzone	Uniform soils throughout this level with a high amount of roots present. This level was similar to Test Units 7 and 8, and included a low artifact density.
9	I-2	10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown clay silt	4"	Plowzone	This level was the second four inch arbitrary level of Strat I. Uniform soils throughout this soil with roots still present.
9	I-3	10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown clay silt	2.5"	Plowzone	This was the last layer in this natural strat. The level was halted when clay mottling and brick flecking became apparent.
9	II-1	10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sand mottled with 25% 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown sand with brick flecking	3.5"	Flood Deposits	There were mottled soils throughout this level (10YR 5/6 yellowish brown), similar to surrounding units. This was the first arbitrary level of Strat II. This level consisted of a low density of artifacts and mottling increased with depth as well as a slight increase of pebbles.
9	II-2	10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam mottled with 5% 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sand with brick flecking	3.5"	Flood Deposits	The sand and clay mottling in this level increased with depth. Brick flecking is still present, and this level ended on a subtle strat chance. Mottling disappears and Strat III is a uniform brown at the base of the unit.
9	III-1	10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam mottled with 5% 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sand with very little brick flecking	4"	Historic Plowzone	Mottling decreased in this level, exposing level III-2. There was a low artifact density in this level.

Test Unit	Level	Soil Description	Maximum Thickness	Layer Context	Comments
9	III-2	10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam mottled with 5% 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sand with very little brick flecking	5"	Historic Plowzone	Mottled soils continued throughout this layer. There was a higher amount of redware present in this layer, and a higher artifact density in general. Gray mottles present in surrounding units are starting to show. Charcoal flecks are also starting to appear.
9	III-3	10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sand mottled with 5% 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sand with very little brick flecks	4"	Historic Plowzone	Excavation exposed tan mottling with minimal brick and charcoal flecking. There was a low artifact density, and clay mottling in the southeast corner.
9	IV-1	2.5Y 5/6 light olive brown very firm silty clay with a light density of charcoal flecking	4"	Flood Deposits	Excavation revealed an increase of mottling and charcoal content across the entire unit with depth instead of just a concentration in the southeast corner. There was a low artifact density in this level. Excavation revealed the top of strat V.
10	I-1	10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown silty clay	4"	Plowzone	Uniform soils throughout this level, similar to surrounding units. This level produced no artifacts. Level I-1 was the first four inch arbitrary level of this unit.
10	I-2	10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown silty clay	4"	Plowzone	Excavated second arbitrary level of the A-O horizon. This level was adjacent to units 7-9 and 11. Slight brick flecking with increasing depth, as well as increasing rounded gravels.
10	I-3	10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown silty clay	1"	Plowzone	The level continued down to a strat change. There began to be some mottling, though less than the other units within the grid.
10	II-1	10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam mottled with 5% 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown sand with brick flecking	4"	Flood Deposits	This level was slightly mottled soil with four total artifacts found throughout the level. No large root disturbances were present in this unit. Strat II-2 will be excavated next.
10	II-2	10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam mottled with 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown sand with minimal brick flecking	3"	Flood Deposits	Excavated down to the strat change coinciding with the other units in the grid. Mottling is still present and root disturbance is very low.
10	III-1	10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown clay silt with slight brick flecking	4"	Historic Plowzone	This was the first arbitrary level of Strat III. This level contained a low artifact density.
10	III-2	10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown clay silt	4"	Historic Plowzone	There was less brick flecking in this level as compared to surrounding units. This was the second arbitrary level of this strat. This level also had a low artifact density, producing only three redware.
10	III-3	10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown clay silt	4"	Historic Plowzone	Level III-3 was the last arbitrary level of this strat. Excavation exposed V-1. This level also had a low artifact density.
10	V-1	2.5Y 5/6 light olive brown clay	4"	Flood Deposits	This was the first arbitrary level of strat V and consisted of mainly flood deposits.
11	I-1	10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown silty clay	4"	Plowzone	Excavated first level of Strat I in an arbitrary excavation level. This level contained very small organic rich leaf litter. Low artifact density in this level.
11	I-2	10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown silty clay	4"	Plowzone	This is an arbitrary four inch level within Strat I. Roots scattered throughout, with few artifacts. There is beginning to be slight mottling within the soil, potentially a plow scar in the northern half of the unit. Uniform soils throughout.
11	I-3	10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown silty clay	2"	Plowzone	The level continued down to a subtle strat change consistent with the other units in the grid. The soil became mottled with brick flecking. There is one lighter brown mottling that runs through the northern half of the unit that may possibly be a plow scar.
11	II-1	10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam mottled with 5% 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown with brick flecking	4"	Flood Deposits	Compact soils with increased amount of sand mottling and clay. There is still some brick flecking present, but no roots. There was an increase in gravel content as compared to Strat I.
11	II-2	10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam mottled with 5% 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sand with brick flecking	4"	Flood Deposits	The sand and clay mottling increased with depth in this level. Brick flecking is still present. The level ended on a subtle strat change. The mottling disappears and Strat III is a uniform brown.
11	III-1	10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown clay silt	4"	Historic Plowzone	There were pockets of reddish brown sand throughout the layer, but no discernible features. Artifacts continue to be fragmented and low in quantity but general size of brick fragments increase with depth.
11	III-2	10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown clay silt	4"	Historic Plowzone	This level was the continuation of the historic plowzone. It consisted of mostly homogenous soils with small pockets of reddish sand. Artifact density remained low.
11	III-3	10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown clay silt	1"	Historic Plowzone	This level is a continuation of Strat III that previously ended at an arbitrary four inch depth. The layer was stopped at the transition to subsoil. Four East to West plow scars intruded into the soil below. Fill of scars comprised of same soil as historic plowzone above. Photos were taken of the scars, as well as a plan drawing. The scars will be removed as III-4. There was an increase of charcoal flecking with depth.

Test Unit	Level	Soil Description	Maximum Thickness	Layer Context	Comments
11	IV-1	2.5Y 5/6 light olive brown very firm clay with a light density of charcoal flecking	2"	Possible Truncated Occupation Layer	There were several pockets of very firm soil that appeared below III-3 in linear forms. A higher density of charcoal than other previous layers, and more artifacts at this transition in surrounding units. (See photos and measured drawings for exact locations). This could be a possible truncated occupation layer, cut up and disturbed by historic plowing on top. Charcoal flecking and very light brick flecking ended with this layer.
11	V-1	10YR 5/6 yellowish brown silty clay loam mottled with 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown silty sand (20%)	4"	Flood Deposits	Artifacts retrieved from the upper one inch of soil. Clay content and quantity of water worn pebbles increased with depth. The mottling ceased in the bottom of the unit and the soil became darker (10YR 4/3 brown).
11	VI-1	10YR 4/3 brown silty clay	4"	Flood Deposits	This layer seems to be yet another transitional layer. It maintained its uniform color to about three inch depth where it came upon a lighter soil. Few artifacts within this layer, but one notable piece of window glass near the bottom of the unit.
11	VII-1	10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown silty clay loam	4"	Flood Deposits	This layer consisted of homogenous soil with a slight increase in water-worn pebbles with depth, but relatively few inclusions in general. Only one very corroded wrought nail in this layer, which was found in the center of the unit and center of the layer depth-wise. Another four inch layer will be removed as VII-2.
11	VII-2	10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown silty clay loam	4"	Flood Deposits	
11	VIII-1	2.5Y 4/4 olive brown silty clay loam	4"	Flood Deposits	There were no artifacts in this level. This layer appears to be another flood deposit, however the layer is sterile. Layer VIII-2 will be excavated next.
11	VIII-2	2.5Y 4/4 olive brown silty clay loam	4"	Transition to Subsoil/ Flood Deposits	There were no artifacts in this level, and therefore made up the second sterile level in this unit and the last layer in this unit. Profiles were drawn of the west wall as well as a photograph.
12	I-1	10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown silty loam	4"	Plowzone	This was the first level of this unit with an O-horizon on top of Strat I-1. Consistent soils throughout with a large tree root in the northeast corner. Some small pebbles throughout.
12	I-2	10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown silty loam	3"	Plowzone	End of recent plowzone coming on to a slightly darker Strat II. Level was equally mixed and consistent throughout with brick pieces (small) and small pebbles.
12	II-1	10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sandy loam	4"	Flood Deposits	This level was the first in Strat II and consisted of homogenous silty loam throughout with an average amount of brick fragments compared to Strat II in surrounding units. Upon excavation, a sandy lens of 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown was revealed.
12	II-2	10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sandy loam mottled with 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown sand	4"	Flood Deposits	This level was a mixed layer of 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown and 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown sand. The 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown sand appeared in globs throughout the level with some appearing to run in an East to West direction. Approximately 20% of the level is small pebbles.
12	III-1	10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sandy loam mottled with 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown sand	4"	Flood Deposits	Strat III is a fairly uniform brown with very little mottling. Brick and charcoal flecking is present. About 10% small to medium water worn gravels are present; which is more gravel than in the southern block. There is much more of the reddish sand beginning to appear.
12	III-2	10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sandy loam mottled with 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown sand	3.5"	Flood Deposits	There were some cobbles and brick fragments present throughout this level. The floor is brown mottled with brownish yellow throughout the whole unit. The excavated dirt is approximately 10% gravels and also thick clay-like.
12	IV-1	10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown silty loam with 50% mottling of 10YR 6/6 brownish yellow clay silt	2.5"	Occupation Layer	Strat IV was a mottled transition layer between Strat III (uniform brown with gravel) and Strats V and VI. The mottling in this layer increased with depth in the eastern half of the unit and the dominant color became the yellowish clay silt. There is very little gravel in this strat. Excavation revealed a uniform brown with brick and charcoal flecking in the western half of the unit and yellowish clay silt in the eastern half. This layer excavated through Strat V in the eastern half.
12	V-I	10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown silty loam with 50% mottling of 10YR 6/6 brownish yellow clay silt	1"	Occupation Layer	This strat was across the entire unit, but a portion of excavation with Strat IV. The soil was uniform, soft brown with lots of brick and charcoal flecking. This strat was taken down until the mottled yellowish soil was across the unit.
12	VI-1	10YR 5/8 yellowish brown clay sand with 25% mottling of 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown	4"	E-horizon	Very sandy light soil throughout. Uniform mottling continues with depth. There was very little gravel and almost no brick flecking (less than 5%). No artifacts were recovered from this layer.
12	VI-2	10YR 5/8 yellowish brown clay sand with 10% 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown	5"	E-horizon	This was the second sterile level of Strat IV. Level seemed homogenous with little to no pebbles. This level went one to one and a half inches in too deep in most places but stayed homogenous with the rest of Strat VI. End of unit due to this being the second sterile level.

Test Unit	Level	Soil Description	Maximum Thickness	Layer Context	Comments
13	I-1	10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown silty loam	4"	Plowzone	This first level was very dense with roots in the topsoil. The top strat was uniform throughout and is about 10% roots and continues to the next arbitrary level.
13	I-2	10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown silty loam	4"	Plowzone	Uniform soils throughout this level. There was about 4% roots in this level throughout also. Strat I continues into the next arbitrary level.
13	I-3	10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown silty loam	2"	Plowzone	This was the third and final level of Strat I with about 3% roots. The next strat was determined by a slightly darker soil with light orange sand mottling.
13	II-1	10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown silty loam with 20% 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown silty sand	4"	Flood Deposits	This is the first level of Strat II. The level appears to be mottled with an orange sand throughout with brick flecking. Strat II continues into the next arbitrary level.
13	II-2	10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown silty loam mottled with 20% 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown silty sand	4"	Flood Deposits	This was the second level of Strat II. This level was consistent with the previous level. Stopped due to color change of 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sand from 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown silty loam with orange sand mottling.
13	III-1	10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sandy silt	4"	Flood Deposits	This was the first level of Strat III consisting of a loose level of semi-gravelly sand with brick flecking. Strat continues into the next arbitrary level.
13	III-2	10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sandy silt	2"	Flood Deposits	This level was the end of Strat III. Excavation revealed Strat IV which was a 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown silty sand with a higher gravel content, which also increased with depth in Strat III.
13	IV-1	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown silty sand	3"	Flood Deposits	Strat IV is a one to three inch in level of silty sand with an orange hue to it and a higher gravel concentration than above it. Unit ended due to appearance of Strat V which has been a sheet midden in all units east of 13.
13	V-1	10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sandy silt	4.5"	Occupation Layer	Continued to dig down to subsoil. Heat altered brick is prevalent in this unit, which follows the pattern of having found some in the unit group to the East.
13	V-2	10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sandy silt with 50% brick and charcoal flecking	4"	Occupation Layer	Layer had an increase of red sand mottling and wash throughout. A concentration of brick and charcoal flecking was pooled in the center of the unit and layer. Bottom gave way to a switch to a higher concentration of red sand and gray clay, causing the switch to the next strat.
13	VI-1	50% 10YR 4/3 brown clay silt mottled with 50% 7.5YR 5/8 strong brown sand with brick flecking	4"	Flood Deposits	Strat VI is only the first two inches of what was excavated of VI-1. This top layer had about 50% sand veins and swirls likely from flood wash. The bottom two inches is the next natural strat and does not have the red sand. It is 10YR 4/3 brown clay silt mottled with 5YR 3/4 dark reddish brown sand but still has lots of brick flecking.
14	I-1	10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown silty loam	4"	Plowzone	This was the first level of Strat I. A thin half inch of O-horizon is present. This level is fairly consistent throughout.
14	I-2	10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown silty loam	4"	Plowzone	Soil remains the same as the first level. Sand pockets are beginning to appear along the East wall, so the next level will likely not be a full four inches.
14	I-3	10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown silty clay	2"	Plowzone	Very thin and ended just about the reddish brown sand with dense water worn pebbles.
14	II-1	10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy silt mottled with 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown sand	4"	Flood Deposits	This level was a full four inch arbitrary level. Strat III coming in next in this unit will clearly correlate with Strat II in Test Unit 13. Strat II-1 was very sandy and had the majority of water-worn cobbles (about 35% versus the next strat (III), which appears to have little to no cobbles.
14	III-1	2.5Y 5/4 light olive brown oxidized very compact silty loam mottled with 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown sand	4"	Flood Deposits	This level ended at an arbitrary four inch depth. There is persistent brick flecking throughout this strat. The center and the center of the North half of the unit is more distinct., compact consistency that was much harder than the rest of the surrounding soil. The next level will be excavated as III-2.
14	III-2	2.5Y 5/4 light olive brown oxidized very compact (in areas) silty loam mottled with 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown sand	4"	Flood Deposits	This level also had a high percentage of brick flecking across the entire floor. The very compact, drier area of Strat III in this level was only in the front of the North wall, centered. Less of it is showing at the end of this level, and it may go away as the next level is excavated. In comparison to Test Unit 13, III-3 will probably be the last level in III and probably won't be a full four inch thick level before the 7.5YR sand strat. The cultural layer (found also in the North Block of the site)
14	III-3	2.5Y 5/4 light olive brown oxidized sand mottled with 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown sand	4"	Flood Deposits	Almost all the brick flecking was excavated with this level, and an orangey sand became visible (Strat IV). A whitish-tan clay is just becoming visible at the base of this level, likely mixed with the sand of Strat IV.
14	IV-1	10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sand	1"	Flood Deposits	This level was quite shallow, going only about one inch in depth. It was a lighter, sandy lens that transitioned from the previous strat (III) into the cultural layer that is now exposed. For the time being, we will not be excavating this level, but that may change.
14	V-1	10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy silt with about 5% brick flecking	4"	Occupation Layer	This was the first level of the buried cultural layer present across much of the site. This stratigraphy matches that of Test Unit 13.

Test Unit	Level	Soil Description	Maximum Thickness	Layer Context	Comments
14	V-2	10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy silt with about 5% brick flecking	4"	Occupation Layer	Second arbitrary level of the buried cultural layer. This level bottomed onto an orange/ red sand lens identified in Test Unit 13.
14	VI-1	10YR 5/6 yellowish brown sandy silt with about 5% brick flecking	1"	Flood Deposits	This level was a sandy lens less than half to one inch thick. The lens shows up most clearly in the South and North wall.
14	VII-1	10YR 5/4 yellowish brown sandy loam with about 5% brick flecking	3"	Subsoil/ Oxidized Gley	This was not a full four inch level, and it came directly after the sand lens. Only brick flecking really came up in this level, and it is similar to the strat at the base of Test Unit 13. Photos were taken of the South and East profiles, and an overhead shot of both Test Units will also be taken.
15	I-1	10YR 6/6 brownish yellow clay loam with 5% 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown silty loam	4"	Plowzone	Test Unit 15 was placed to examine soils at the northern extent of site. Level I consisted of a very thin, dark A/O horizon on top of a very dry compact clay silt that based on the soil in other units is probably a recent washed in overburden.
15	I-2	10YR 6/6 brownish yellow clay loam	4"	Plowzone	Level continues as above, a very dry and compact clay silt. This was the second arbitrary level of Strat I. I-3 will be excavated next. Uniform soils throughout.
15	I-3	10YR 6/6 brownish yellow clay loam	4"	Flood Deposits	This was the third arbitrary level of Strat I. Soils stayed uniform throughout and still very compact and dry. Small amount of water-worn gravels.
15	I-4	10YR 6/6 brownish yellow clay loam	4"	Flood Deposits	Matrix continues to be homogenous and extremely compact brownish yellow. Artifacts remains sparse. At the bottom of this four inch level, soil was beginning to transition to a redder sandier soil. Next level will continue into this transition.
15	II-1	10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown clay sand	1"	Sterile Transition to Subsoil	Reached sandy clay throughout the base of the unit. Probed with a silt spoon to make sure this was not an overburden lens. Probe found about 2" of the same clay sand as had just been excavated and then reached compaction that was impenetrable by hand. Upon spraying the wall for photos, a slight (very slightly probably within the same munsell number) strat change became visible in the wall ten inches below the surface. See profile. Excavation terminated.
16	I-1	10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown silty loam with light brick flecking	4"	Plowzone	There was slight brick flecking present in this first arbitrary level. There also was a density of roots in this level. Uniform soils throughout.
16	I-2	10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown silty loam with light brick flecking	4"	Plowzone	Excavation reveals more of the same across the entirety of the unit, with the eastern half getting a bit sandier near the base of I-2 and with the same larger brick fragments appearing, indicating that Strat II may be near.
16	I-3	10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown silty loam with moderate brick flecking	1.5"	Plowzone	This was the last level of Strat I. Excavation revealed Strat II, a 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam with significantly less pebbles than Strat I.
16	II-1	10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam	4"	Flood Deposits	Excavation continued for four inches, revealing 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown (80%) with 7.5YR 5/6 sand (20%). Light brick flecking is still evident within the 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown soil. Strat II-2 will be trowled and is expected to be shallow.
16	II-2	10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam (80%) with 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown sand (20%) with light brick flecking	2.5"	Flood Deposits	Excavation reveals 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown sand across the entirety of the unit with root scars of 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam lightly present. This sand may be an extension of the sandy lens observed at the base of Strat II in Test Unit 2-6, but will be excavated as Strat III. No brick flecking is apparent.
16	III-1	7.5YR 5/6 strong brown sand	4"	Columbia Formation	Excavation reveals swirled multi colored sand (5YR 4/6 yellowish red, 10YR 6/6 brownish yellow, 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown, 7.5YR 5/3 brown sand). The 7.5YR 5/3 brown lies in a pocket in the western half of the southern edge of the unit. Excavation will continue with III-2 why investigating that pocket. River gravel lines the interface between the pocket and the remainder of the unit, reiterating the idea that the pocket is a result of the deposition of the sand and does not represent a cultural feature.
16	III-2	mottled 5YR 4/6 yellowish red, 10YR 6/6 brownish yellow, 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown, and 7.5YR 5/3 brown sand	4"	Columbia Formation	Excavation passed through more swirled sand and cobble, leaving a layer of cobble across the entirety of the unit. Excavation will continue with III-3.
16	III-3	mottled 5YR 4/6 yellowish red, 10YR 6/6 brownish yellow, 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown, and 7.5YR 5/3 brown sand	5"	Columbia Formation	Excavation reveals more gravel-sand across the eastern half of the unit and sand across the western half. A probe into the northwestern corner indicates that the 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown sand continues for one inch below the base of III-3, followed by at least 10" of 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown sand. A probe in the northeastern corner indicates the gravel continues for 3" below the base of III-3, followed by at least 11.5 inches of 10YR 5/6 strong brown sand. This is the second sterile level, therefore the unit is terminated.
17	I-1	10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sandy silt	4"	Plowzone	This was the first arbitrary level of Strat I. The soils stayed uniform throughout the layer. Heavy roots were present. A top organic root layer was removed to expose soils.

Test Unit	Level	Soil Description	Maximum Thickness	Layer Context	Comments
17	I-2	10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sandy silt	4"	Plowzone	Uniform brown soils throughout. Roots have dramatically decreased. Moderate gravels are present, a few fist sized, water-worn.
17	I-3	10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sandy silt	4"	Plowzone	This was the last level of Strat I. Excavation revealed Strat II, which consists of darker soils with red sand mottling. This level contained few small gravels, and very little roots. Sand content increase in this level.
17	II-1	10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown silty sand mottled with 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown silty sand	4.5"	Flood Deposits	Darker soil than Strat I with red sand mottling and brick flecking. Red sand content increases with depth. Moderate water-worn gravels with a few larger cobbles present. Strat ended when the red sandy Columbia Formation was reached. Several pockets of clay and gravel filled drainage channel at the interface between Strat II and Columbia Formation. Plan drawn.
18	I-1	10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sandy silt	4"	Plowzone	The first level was full of roots due to the surrounding trees and plants/poison ivy. The soil is a sandy silt with minimal artifacts present. Uniform soils across the unit with minimal gravel.
18	I-2	10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sandy silt	4"	Plowzone	This level was similar to the first in terms of compactness, texture, and color. Roots were again present, but in a much lower density than the first level. Brick fragments were found, as well as domestic ceramic artifacts.
18	I-3	10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sandy silt	4"	Flood Deposits	This layer went to a four inch depth and ended due to a strat change. (The new strat level has mottling throughout of sand and a lighter clay soil). The level maintained brick flecking and some gravel throughout excavation. This level is equivalent to Strat II in units 19 and 20. Identified as Strat II in profile drawing.
18	II-1	10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown silty clay mottled with 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown sandy silt (15%)	5"	Occupation Layer	This layer ended on a strat change where in the mottling intensified and a lighter clay soil is the majority. This level maintained some gravel, but lessened as the layer was removed. There continued to be a decent amount of ceramics within this level as well. This layer is equivalent to Strat II in units 19 and 20, and was drawn as Strat III A and III in the profile drawing.
18	III-1	10YR 5/6 yellowish brown sandy silt with 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown silty loam (35%)	4"	Transition to Subsoil	This level was the beginning of a new strat, clearly visible in the wall, characterized by increased sand content and a slightly lighter soil color. Artifact density was much less dense in this level than in the last, and consisted of two redware. This level is equivalent to Strat IV in units 19 and 20, and was drawn as an extension of Strat III in profile. Separated as different strats in units 19 and 20.
18	IV-1	10YR 5/6 yellowish brown sandy silt mixed with 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown silty loam	2"	Subsoil	This level was not a full four inches deep due to a redder mixed sandy subsoil appearing. No artifacts were present in this level. This level is equivalent to V-1 in Test Unit 20.
18	V-1	10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sandy clay mixed with 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown sand	4"	Subsoil	This was a subsoil level and also the second sterile level. Excavation ends here, and photos and two wall profiles will be documented. This level is equal to V-2 in Test Unit 20.
19	I-1	10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sandy silt	4"	Plowzone	The top organic matter was removed in this level. Uniform soils throughout. There was very little gravel in this level, but lots of roots.
19	I-2	10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sandy silt	3"	Plowzone	This was the second arbitrary level of Strat I. There was significantly less amounts of roots, and soils were uniform throughout. Bottom of layer reveals Strat II, a mottled 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy silt with 10YR 5/3 brown clay and 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown sand.
19	II-1	10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown mottled with 10YR 5/3 brown clay and 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown sand	4.5"	Flood Deposits	Similar brown soil as Strat I, but highly mottled with veins and pockets of reddish sand and gray clay. Very little gravel present in this layer, as well as root presence.
19	II-2	10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown mottled with 10YR 5/3 brown clay and 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown sand	2"	Flood Deposits	Mottled soils decreased with depth in this layer. Strat III was exposed upon excavation, which is a darker and less compact silty sand.
19	III-1	10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown sandy silt	4"	Occupation Layer	This level was comprised of brown soil darker than Strat II with uniform soils at the top of the level. Less than ten percent reddish sand mottling at the bottom of the level. Artifact concentration has increased compared to other strats. Brick flecking is present.
19	III-2	10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown sandy silt	3.5"	Occupation Layer	This was the last level of Strat III, revealing Strat IV, a dark and mottled clay silt similar to Test Unit 20. There was an increase in brick and charcoal flecking in the bottom two inches of this level. Dark mottling appears in the bottom two inches of the level. Artifact concentration increased at the interface between Strats III and IV.

Test Unit	Level	Soil Description	Maximum Thickness	Layer Context	Comments
19	IV-1	10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown clay silt mottled with 10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown clay silt and 10YR 6/6 brownish yellow silty sand with brick and charcoal flecking.	3.5"	Occupation Layer	Very dark think layer above the subsoil. Heavy brick flecking and charcoal flecking is present in this level. Almost no gravel. Light sand increased with depth. Much less artifacts than the layer above. The strat was closed when the light sand dominated.
19	V-1	10YR 6/6 brownish yellow silty sand mottled with 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown clay silt	4"	E-horizon	Mottling decreased with depth, exposing a much lighter silty sand. This was the first sterile layer of this unit.
19	V-2	10YR 6/6 brownish yellow silty sand	3"	E-horizon/ Subsoil	Uniform soils throughout this layer. After excavation, a red clay sand was reached, which is more compact. This was the second sterile level of the unit, and therefore the unit was terminated.
20	I-1	10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sandy silt	4"	Plowzone	Top hummus/ organic layer was removed with this layer. Uniform light brown sandy silt with moderate amount of pea sized gravel and lots of roots are present. This is the first arbitrary level of this strat.
20	I-2	10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sandy silt	4"	Plowzone	Second arbitrary level of Strat I. Soils continue to be uniform. Roots have almost disappeared, and there is a little bit of brick flecking in this level. Small amounts of water worn gravels continue.
20	I-3	10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sandy silt	1"	Plowzone	This unit got rain last night, so the top inch was very wet. Light brick flecking continues as well as light gravel. Strats were changed when the soil became mottled with red sand and gray clay. This soil has more gravel than the southern block 25 feet to the southwest.
20	II-1	10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy silt mottled with 10YR 5/3 brown clay and 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown sand	4"	Flood Deposits	This is the first arbitrary level of this mottled strat. There is a much higher sand content than Strat I. Pockets and thin lenses of mottled soil were interpreted as flood deposits. Moderate presence of water worn gravels.
20	II-2	10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy silt	1"	Flood Deposits	The red sand mottling was very heavy at the top of this layer. Mottling disappears and changes to Strat III. Strat III is a darker, more uniform strat with much more brick flecking. Gravel content stayed consistent in Strat II.
20	III-1	10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown sandy silt with brick flecking	4"	Occupation Layer	Soil was more uniform than Strat II. Almost no mottling present. Moderate brick flecking throughout this level is present. There was a higher artifact concentration in this level.
20	III-2	10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown sandy silt with brick flecking	4"	Occupation Layer	This level of Strat III is becoming a bit mottled. There is still moderate brick flecking, but only a little gravel. As the soil becomes more mottled, Strat IV becomes more apparent. There was a moderate amount of charcoal flecking at the interface. There is also a piece of metal at the interface to be removed with Strat IV.
20	IV-1	10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown sandy silt (50%) mottled with 10YR 6/6 brownish yellow silty sand (50%) with charcoal flecking	2.5"	Occupation Layer	This was a mottled, dark transition to subsoil. The two artifacts were found at the surface of this strat. There was a high amount of charcoal flecking at the surface. All brick and charcoal disappeared within the first inch. We switched over to Strat V (subsoil) when the dark mottling was less than 20%.
20	V-1	10YR 6/6 brownish yellow silty sand (80%) mottled with 10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown sandy silt	4"	E-horizon	Strat V was thought to be subsoil, but one piece of redware was found. Mottling is still present but decreased with depth. There was very little gravel in this strat.
20	V-2	10YR 6/6 brownish yellow silty sand	4"	E-horizon/ Subsoil	The mottling has disappeared, and there is almost no gravel.
20	IV-1	10YR 5/6 yellowish brown clay silt	4"	B-horizon/ Subsoil	Second sterile level. The clay content has greatly increased from the strats above. The soils were uniform throughout and there was little to no gravel in this layer.
21	I-1	10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown silty loam	4"	Plowzone	This level had many roots running throughout the unit. The soil itself was consistent for the entire level and will continue within the next level. The roots are still existent within the next level and on the surface.
21	I-2	10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown silty loam	4"	Plowzone	This level was the same in texture and color as I-1. A notable artifact was a piece of Scratch-Blue stoneware. Thicker roots were present throughout this level, especially a large tree root coming out of the West wall, which is likely from the tree growing about eight inches West of the wall (almost in line with the North wall). Excavation of Strat I will continue.
21	I-3	10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown silty clay	4"	Plowzone	The level continued to a depth of four inches where it changed strats. This level maintained a brown coloration mixed with some slight sand mottling. Little in the way of artifacts.
21	II-1	10YR 4/3 brown sandy silt mottled with 7.5YR 3/4 dark brown sandy silt with oxidation	4"	Flood Deposits	This level had some brick throughout and seems to be associated with Strat II. Almost no roots were in this level, except for those belonging to the tree along the West wall. More 7.5YR sand is appearing, so the next level will likely be thin.

Test Unit	Level	Soil Description	Maximum Thickness	Layer Context	Comments
21	II-2	10YR 4/3 brown sandy silt mottled with 7.5YR 3/4 dark brown sandy silt with oxidation	3.5"	Flood Deposits	This level was a mottling of the brown soil and sandy soil throughout the unit. It came parallel with the sandy layer that we have been finding on top of the occupation layer, which is now exposed after the excavation of this layer.
21	III-1	2.5Y 4/4 olive brown silty loam with 2.5Y 6/4 light yellowish brown silt and 15% brick flecking and slight charcoal flecking	4"	Occupation Layer	Artifact density for this level remains about average for Strat III with about 23. The depth of this first Strat III-1 is equal to that of the northern block of the site. This strat will be at least another level deep, perhaps more.
21	III-2	2.5Y 4/4 olive brown silty loam with 2.5Y 6/4 light yellowish brown silt and 15% brick flecking and slight charcoal flecking	4"	Occupation Layer	This level maintained consistency with the other levels of this strat and continued to an arbitrary four inch depth. Brick flecking persistent in new level.
21	III-3	2.5Y 4/4 olive brown silty loam with 2.5Y 6/4 light yellowish brown silt and 10% brick flecking	4"	Occupation Layer	This level was yet another continuation of the burned A-horizon/ occupation level. Brick flecking decreased in amount in this level, but a few inch long brick fragments were present in the southwestern corner. Especially in the northwest corner, soil color appears to be lightening yet is still the cultural strat. The strat could be ending in the next level.
21	IV-1	2.5Y 4/4 olive brown silty loam mottled with 10YR 4/3 brown silty loam with 10% brick flecking	4"	Flood Deposits	This level continued to an arbitrary depth of four inches. The oxidation level of this strat seems to be much higher than the previous strat. This level also exposed a vein of lighter sandier soil running East to West throughout the unit. High number of artifacts were within this level.
21	V-1	2.5Y 4/4 olive brown silty loam mottled with 10YR 4/3 brown silty loam with slight brick flecking	4"	Flood Deposits	The level contained a high amount of artifacts. There was minor brick flecking throughout the level. This was not a sterile level, but is a highly oxidized subsoil within a flood plain. This level was taken down an arbitrary four inches. This unit is being closed at this depth. This mottled oxidized soil was identified as flood deposits/ subsoil in the southern block so excavation ceased even though artifacts were present.
22	I-1	10YR 5/6 yellowish brown sandy silt	4"	Plowzone	This unit was placed to compare and determine the possible site boundary with the three unit grouping to the West. Uniform soils throughout with very little gravel and lots of roots.
22	I-2	10YR 5/6 yellowish brown sandy silt	4"	Plowzone	Uniform soils throughout this level. Dry and compact soils comprised this level. There were very little gravels present, and a few roots still present. There is occasional brick flecking.
22	I-3	10YR 5/6 yellowish brown sandy silt	4"	Plowzone	This level has still remained dry and compact. Uniform soils throughout with little gravel.
22	II-1	10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy silt with 10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown silty clay, 45% mottling, 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown sand, 40% mottling	4"	Flood Deposits	Similar soils to Stat I but with red sand and gray clay mottling and veining. Low amount of gravel and brick flecking in this level. Some pieces of brick are the largest we have seen on the site. Strat II in this unit is more similar to the southern block than Test Unit 23.
22	II-2	10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy silt, 10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown silty clay (less than 10% mottling), 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown sand (40% mottling)	5.5"	Flood Deposits	More artifact variation in this layer. Soil is still extremely compact. There was no change in soil color.
22	II-3	10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy silt, 10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown silty clay (less than 10% mottling), 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown sand (40% mottling)	5"	Flood Deposits	Same as the above two levels. Red sand mottling was increased in this level. Amount of brick flecking has also increased, however there is still very little gravel.
22	III-1	10YR 3/3 dark brown sandy silt with brick and charcoal flecking	3.5"	Occupation Layer	Soil color changed from a more yellow to a solid brown in this level across the unit. With some of the red sandy clay still mixed in. This layer also began to yield small amounts of charcoal flecking across the unit, but primarily in the northwestern third of the unit. Noticeable artifact increase.
22	III-2	10YR 3/3 dark brown sandy silt with brick and charcoal flecking	3.5"	Occupation Layer	Stopped on a soil change of 10YR 7/4 very pale brown clay silt mottled with brick and charcoal flecking. This strat was uniform brown, darker than Strat II. It was much softer than the layers above, with an increase in brick and charcoal flecking with depth. Abundant charcoal flecks at the interface of the next strat. Excavation halted at the surface of the E-horizon (subsoil).
23	I-1	10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sandy silt	4"	Plowzone	This unit was placed East of the three units with the high artifact concentrations to further investigate the area as well as determine a site boundary. Placed just outside of the positive STP area. Uniform soils throughout this level. High amounts of roots present and very little gravel.
23	I-2	10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sandy silt	4"	Plowzone	Uniform silty soil throughout with a very low amount of gravel. Dry and more compact than units to the West. Roots are still present in this layer.
23	I-3	10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sandy silt	1.5"	Plowzone	Excavation of this layer stopped when red/ orange mottling was found, leading to the change in a new strat.

Test Unit	Level	Soil Description	Maximum Thickness	Layer Context	Comments
23	II-1	10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sandy silt	1.5"	Flood Deposits	The bottom of this layer gave way to a red clay intrusion (Columbia Formation) that covers about 90% of the unit, with a possible wash lens running from the middle of the East wall and around the South wall, and faintly to the West Wall. Probe revealed two inches of Columbia Formation before reaching compaction.
24	I-1	10YR 5/6 yellowish brown silty loam	4"	Plowzone	This level was excavated with a shovel and trowel. All soils were screened through 0.25 inch mesh. Roots were heavy near the surface but diminished with depth. Excavation continues with I-2, visible across the entirety of the unit. Uniform soils throughout with very little gravel.
24	I-2	10YR 5/6 yellowish brown silty loam	4"	Plowzone	This level was excavated using a shovel and trowel in four inch layers. All soils were screened through 0.25 inch mesh. Excavation reveals Strat II (10YR 5/4 yellowish brown silty loam mottled with 2% 10YR 7/3 very pale brown silty sand) across the entirety of the unit. No cultural artifacts were present at the base of this level. The artifact count has doubled since the last level but still remains low overall.
24	II-1	10YR 5/4 yellowish brown silty loam mottled with 2% 10YR 7/3 very pale brown silty sand	4"	Flood Deposits	Excavation revealed more of the same across the entirety of the unit. Excavation of Test Unit 24 continues with II-2. Similar soils to Strat I but with veins and mottling due to flooding.
24	II-2	10YR 5/4 yellowish brown silty loam mottled with 2% 10YR 7/3 very pale brown silty sand	3"	Flood Deposits	Excavation continued for two to three inches, revealing Strat III (10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown silty loam with light brick flecking) across the entirety of the unit, with slightly undulating surface. Some moderate brick fragments are visible at the surface of III. Some small to medium roots persist.
24	III-1	10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown silty loam with light brick flecking	4"	Occupation Layer	This level was excavated using a shovel and trowel in four inch layers. All soils were screened through 0.25 inch mesh. These soils are dry and very compact. Some of orange is starting to appear in small splotches. Uniform soils throughout, with darker soils than Strat II.
24	III-2	10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown silty loam mottled with 2% 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown silty sand (2%) with light brick flecking	4"	Occupation Layer with Flood Deposition	Excavation begins with silty sand apparent at the surface and proceeds through lenses of silty sand until about halfway through the level, the silty sand is absent leaving only the silty loam at the base of III-2.
24	III-3	10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown silty loam with light brick flecking	4"	Occupation Layer	This level was excavated using a shovel and a trowel in a four inch layer. All soils were screened through 0.25 inch mesh. Some grayer soils popped up at the bottom of this level. No cultural features were present. We are on top of a strat change at the base of this level.
24	IV-1	2.5Y 4/4 olive brown silty sand mottled with 2.5Y 6/4 light olive brown sandy silt with iron oxide staining.	4"	Flood Deposits	This level was excavated using shovel and trowel. All soils were screened through 0.25 inch mesh. This level was a standard four inch level. The artifacts have gotten slightly larger and have increased in density. The soils are slightly less compact than the previous strat.
24	IV-2	2.5Y 4/4 olive brown silty sand mottled with 2.5Y 6/4 light olive brown sandy silt with iron oxide staining.	3.5"	Flood Deposits	Excavation reveals Strat V [10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown (70%) mottled with 10YR 5/3 brown silty loam (30%) with oxidation]
24	V-1	10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown (70%) mottled with 10YR 5/3 brown silty loam (30%) with oxidation	4"	Flood Deposits	A small clay stain is visible in the northeast corner along the eastern wall. A spoon auger was used both inside and outside of the clay stain, which indicated that stain persisted for only one more inch, followed by layers of flood deposition. Some redware and brick flecking are visible at the base of Strat V, but the unit will be terminated as we have shown that we are well within flood deposits.
25	I-1	10YR 5/4 yellowish brown very compact silty loam	4"	Plowzone	Four inch dry layer with roots. Brick fragments were visible on the top of I-2. Uniform soils throughout.
25	I-2	10YR 5/4 yellowish brown very compact silty loam	4"	Plowzone	This second level of Strat I was also very compact. Slight 10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown mottling was appearing just out from the southeast corner, however it disappeared quickly and hasn't been in any other areas of the unit. Roots were still present throughout this level. No features or anomalies were present here either.
25	I-3	10YR 5/4 yellowish brown very compact silty loam mottled with 10YR 6/4 sandy silt	4"	Plowzone	First two inches are A-horizon, the next one to one and a half a possible transition level. Soils felt sandier and looser with trowel, but still compact while digging with the shovel.
25	II-1	10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy silt with slight brick flecking	3.5"	Flood Deposits	This level is likely the historic plowzone that is present across much of the site. In most corners it wasn't quite four inches thick, but excavation was halted when an orangey sand strat was hit. A slightly greater percentage of small water worn gravels appeared. The next strat is not expected to be more than a few inches.

Test Unit	Level	Soil Description	Maximum Thickness	Layer Context	Comments
25	III-1	10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy silt mottled with 10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown silt and 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown sand pockets	4"	Occupation Layer	This level was a full four inches thick, and it had the orange sand mixed into the soil the entire way through the level. This level also had a greater percentage of small water-worn gravels than Strat II-1 did. This may be the cultural layer due to brick and slight charcoal flecking. Also the depth at which this buried A-horizon begins matches up with Test Unit 3 in the northern block.
25	III-2	10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy silt mottled with 10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown silt and 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown sand pockets	4"	Occupation Layer	This level was a full four inch thick cultural layer. The bottom had a few areas of orange sands showing, which lead us to believe we were near the subsoil. Troweling across the bottom of South running East to West showed what appeared to be a visible plow scar. Also North section running East to West another possible plow scar or gullies.
25	III-3	10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy silt mottled with 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown sand	4"	Occupation Layer	This level was another four inches thick, and while we thought this level would be the end of the buried A-horizon, it appears as though the sand band has concentrated in one area, and the rest of the floor. The test unit has become mottled cultural level again. Excavation will continue with III-4. Test Unit 24 also has similar stratigraphy to this unit.
25	III-4	10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy silt mottled with 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown sand	4"	Occupation Layer	This level was less than a full four inches deep and is the last of Strat III. A darker soil has begun to appear. Artifact density in this level is noticeably less, and general soil color was more mixed in the unit's buried Ab-horizon in other test units around the site.
25	IV-1	10YR 4/3 brown sandy silt with slight carbon and brick flecking	3"	Occupation Layer	Brick samples would have been taken, but no artifacts were collected from this level since it was originally presumed to be part of Strat III. After later study, it was decided this darker layer with little to no artifacts, was a completely separate strat. Most of the level (not a full four inches) was toweled, and indicated there was only brick and charcoal flecking. Subsoil was reached just below this level and was munselled to a 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown silty sand, sterile. Excavation was terminated at this point.
26	I-1	10YR 5/6 yellowish brown silty clay loam	4"	Plowzone	This unit was placed to examine the area to the North of the site. This level consisted of a very thin A/O horizon on top of what appears to be wasted in clayey overburden, but this is not certain until next strat/ deposit is reached. Artifacts were sparse, root disturbance was extensive.
26	I-2	10YR 5/6 yellowish brown silty clay loam	4"	Plowzone	This was the second arbitrary level of Strat I. There was very minimal brick flecking and very low artifact density. Gravel content increased with depth. Excavation appears to reveal Strat II, which includes some lighter mottling.
26	II-1	10YR 5/6 yellowish brown silty clay loam mottled with 5% 10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown silty clay and about 20% gravel content	4"	Flood Deposits	Soils continue to be similar to Strat I but higher gravel content. More pale mottling led to calling this a separate strat.
26	II-2	10YR 5/4 yellowish brown sandy clay loam	4"	Flood Deposits	Soil is starting to become less compact and more moist as above. It is slightly darker as well. The presence of polish pebbles/ small cobbles point to this still being flood wash/ overburden, but the soil below that appears to be the older occupation level.
26	III-1	10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sandy loam with brick flecking, pebbles, and minor charcoal flecking	4"	Occupation Layer	This appears to be the first level into the more intact historic occupational level context. Soil is darker and looser than above. Another four inches will be removed.
26	III-2	10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sandy loam with brick flecking, pebbles, and minor charcoal flecking	4"	Occupation Layer	This was the second arbitrary level in Strat III (the occupational level underlying the apparent flood wash overburden). At the base of four inches, transition to the E-horizon was apparent. No features are evident, however two rocks of unusual large size are lying at the base of the level. One of them in the southwest corner is fairly flat and parallel to the ground surface, but soils around it give no indication of something like a builder's trench. Excavation terminated.
27	I-1	10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sandy silt	4"	Plowzone	This level was homogenous in soil and texture. A notable percentage of water- worn gravel was present in this first level. Small tree and plant roots were spread throughout and across the unit, which makes sense due to surrounding thin trees and low vegetation and poison ivy plants.
27	I-2	10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sandy silt	4"	Plowzone	Similar to Strat I, except more gravels. This level was very compact.
27	I-3	10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sandy silt	3"	Plowzone	This level was not a full four inches thick due to Strat II showing up- a 7.5YR sand mottled soil. It had about 25% water worn gravels spread throughout the level. Brick flecking is more visible and more frequent in the top of the next level.
27	II-1	10YR 5/4 yellowish brown sandy silt	4"	Flood Deposits	This level was a full four inches thick with a one and a half thick area near the middle of the East wall of subsoil humped up, visible in the East profile. Compact and about 25-30% gravels present in this layer. A dark yellowish brown area running East to West along the North half is visible in the floor with brick flecking and carbon. This will be excavated. Plan view, profiles, and photos taken.

Test Unit	Level	Soil Description	Maximum Thickness	Layer Context	Comments
28	I-1	10YR 5/4 yellowish brown loamy silt	4"	Plowzone	Top two inches of this level consisted of decayed bark/ tree. The bottom two inches was a compact yellow brown. Minimal pebbles present in this level.
28	I-2	10YR 5/4 yellowish brown loamy silt	4"	Plowzone	This level was extremely compact. Just under one foot south of the North wall was a thick tree root- which was sawed out in this level. Very occasional brick flecking was present throughout the level. The largest brick fragment from this level was just below a tree root near the northeast corner. Less than 10% water worn pebbles were present here. This unit's stratigraphy will likely be similar to Test Unit 26, which had 3-4 arbitrary levels in Strat I before hitting a semi-darker soil level above a darker strat.
28	I-3	10YR 5/4 yellowish brown very dry and compact loamy silt	4"	Plowzone	This was a four inch thick level of extremely compact soils with some roots and 10% gravels present. There is a possibility Strat II is coming due doe some darker soil in the southwest corner, but is difficult to tell due to dryness.
28	II-1	2.5Y 6/4 light yellowish brown silt oxidized with 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown sandy silt with very compact soils and slight brick flecking	4"	Flood Deposits	This level was very compact and was very oxidized. Brick flecking was slight and more small redware fragments were found here than in the previous level, but the pieces came up throughout the level. The larger pieces came up nearer to the top of the level.
28	II-2	2.5Y 6/4 light yellowish brown silty loam and 2.5Y 5/3 light olive brown oxidized with 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown sandy silt	4"	Flood Deposits	There were damper soils below the floor. This strat appears in Test Unit 13 at a much deeper depth. The unit was cored near the West wall and shows 20 inches of the same soils.
29	I-1	10YR 5/6 yellowish brown silty loam	4"	Plowzone	The level continued to an arbitrary four inch depth. Many roots spread throughout this unit during the removal of this level. More roots still present within the top of I-2.
29	I-2	10YR 5/6 yellowish brown silty loam	4.5"	Plowzone	Excavation reveals Strat II, which is distinguishable by streaks of lightly colored clay and sandiness across the entirety of the unit. Also, there was a modern shotgun shell found within this layer.
29	II-1	10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown silty sand (97%) mottled with 10YR 6/3 pale brown silty sandy (3%)	4"	Flood Deposits	The level was excavated to a depth of roughly four inches, revealing the occupation layer (III-1). There are still some roots throughout the unit, but have diminished greatly. Brick flecking has begun to appear on the surface within the new strat.
29	III-1	10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown silty sand with slight brick flecking	4"	Occupation Level with Flood Deposition	This level was excavated to an arbitrary four inch depth. There has begun to appear slight mottling of a lighter soil (5%) which shows in the now exposed II-2. The soil remains very compact with little to no brick flecking.
29	III-2	10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown silty sand (96%) mottled with 10YR 6/6 brownish yellow silty clay (1%) with 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown sand (3%)	4"	Occupation Level with Flood Deposition	Excavation reveals 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown silty loam with some 10YR 6/6 brownish yellow mottling with a thin sheet of 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown sand remaining in the center third (running East to West) of the unit, having already removed the sand sheet from the southern third of the unit.
29	III-3	10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown silty sand (84%) with 7.5YR sand (15%) and 10YR 6/6 brownish yellow silty clay (1%)	4"	Occupation Level with Flood Deposition	This level was excavated to a strat change into flood deposition (IV-1). The soil becomes much darker and softer with striations. The unit will be stopped and closed at this strat change into IV-1. The unit was cored to be certain of strat change. It revealed uniform flood deposition soil to a depth of 14 inches pas the current excavated level.
30	I-1	10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sandy silt	4.5"	Plowzone	The unit was placed near the grouping of three units to the immediate east to further investigate the site area. There were uniform soils throughout with heavy roots and very little gravel.
30	I-2	10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sandy silt	4"	Plowzone	Uniform soils throughout this level with very little small water-worn pebbles and brick flecking. Stopped when gray clay mottling of Strat II appeared.
30	II-1	10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sandy silt mottled with 10YR 7/4 pale brown clay with charcoal flecking	4"	Flood Deposits	There was a higher concentration of yellow/ white clay mottling along with red sand.
30	II-2	10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sandy silt mottled with 10YR 7/4 pale brown clay and 7.5YR 5/8 strong brown sand	2"	Flood Deposits	This was a shallow arbitrary level of Strat II with lots of gray clay mottling and pockets of red sand. Low amounts of gravel present. Came down on a darker, softer silt with brick flecking, causing a switch to Strat III.
30	III-1	10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown sandy silt with charcoal flecking	2.5"	Occupation Layer	The layer came down on to a layer of mottling between sand and clay running in "rivets" East to West.
30	IV-1	10YR 3/3 dark brown sand silt (50%) with 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown sand (25%) and 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown silty clay (25%) with charcoal flecking	3"	Flood Deposits	About 50% dark soil similar to Strat III with 50% veining of sand and clay. Veins run East to West and represent a flood wash episode. Switched strats when the dark brown became dominant again.
30	V-1	10YR 3/3 dark brown sand silt with brick and charcoal flecking	4"	Occupation Layer	There was minimal mottling. Soil is slightly lighter in the southern half of the unit, but could be due to moisture content. Excavation continued as the next strat.

Test Unit	Level	Soil Description	Maximum Thickness	Layer Context	Comments
30	V-2	10YR 4/3 brown sandy silt	4"	Occupation Layer	Minimal brick and charcoal flecking present. Light gray clay mottling appeared towards the bottom of this level.
30	VI-1	10YR 4/3 brown clay silt mottled with 7.5YR 3/4 dark brown sand silt with charcoal flecking	5.5"	Flood Deposits	Dark oxidized soil in this layer which is less compact than previous layers. There was 20% charcoal flecking and 10% brick flecking at the bottom, coring indicated that there was eight inches of flood deposits before the E-horizon.
31	I-1	10YR 5/6 yellowish brown sandy loam with numerous roots and 5% gravels and minimal brick flecking	4"	Plowzone	This test unit is located south of a block of three units (18-20). There is a large pine tree just outside of the southwest corner. This level was excavated using a shovel and a trowel in four inch levels. All soils will be screened through quarter inch mesh. No cultural features were present in this level. Strat I continues at the base of this level.
31	I-2	10YR 5/6 yellowish brown compact sandy loam with numerous roots and 5% gravels and minimal brick flecking	4"	Plowzone	This level was excavated using a shovel and trowel. All soils were screened through quarter inch mesh. The soils in this level were very dry and compact. At the base of this level, we hit a strat change.
31	II-1	10YR 5/4 yellowish brown sandy clay loam with very compact soils	4"	Flood Deposits	This appears to be a slightly darker soil than Strat I. However, composition and scarcity of artifacts point towards this being a previous overburden wash rather than an intact historic occupation layer. Excavation of this strat will continue.
31	II-2	10YR 5/4 yellowish brown dry and compact sandy loam	4"	Flood Deposits	No cultural features were present. The artifact count increased in this level. Mottled soils with minimal gravels in this level.
31	III-1	10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown compact and dry sandy loam	4"	Occupational Layer	Soils- after spraying are ever so slightly darker. This is corresponding with the occupational layer in units nearby. Artifacts remain sparse.
31	III-2	10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown dry and compact sandy loam	4"	Occupational Layer	This level was excavated using a shovel and trowel in a four inch arbitrary level. All soils were screened through quarter inch mesh. The artifact count in this level increased. There is a nine inch diameter circular feature at the base of this level. It is a 10YR 6/6 brownish yellow. Photos will be taken and a core will be take of this. Although this has a well-defined southern edge, the northern edge of the circle is not well defined. Soil within is swirly, similar to other rockets front flood wash that we have seen elsewhere. A core showed that the pocket bottomed out quickly, therefore not interpreted as a feature. This strat bottoms onto oxidized flood deposits. Core shows two inches of this soil before compaction halted the core.

APPENDIX D: ARTIFACT CATALOGS

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Site	Prov/Cat Control #	Prov Desg	STP (N)	STP (E)	SFC	Test Unit	Lvl	Type	Subtype	Form	Material	Decoration	Size/Comments	Count	Pre-discard Count	Pre-discard Weight
7NC-F-171	2012.21	1.1	1750	850			I	Bottle	Olive	Body			Burned	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	2.1	1800	900			II	Stoneware	British Brown	Body				1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	3.1	1800	900			II/I	Brick	Hand-made				DISCARDED	1		1g
7NC-F-171	2012.21	3.2	1800	900			II/I	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Black Lead Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	4.1	1850	850			I	Brick	Hand-made				DISCARDED	7		8g
7NC-F-171	2012.21	5.1	1850	900			I	Brick	Hand-made				DISCARDED		2	30
7NC-F-171	2012.21	5.2	1850	900			I	Stoneware	White Salt-Glazed	Body		Incised		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	5.3	1850	900			II	Brick	Hand-made				Possibly Burned, DISCARDED	2		16g
7NC-F-171	2012.21	6.1	1900	850			I	Porcelain		Rim		Blue Wash	Thin Bodied/Poorly Made/Low Fired	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	6.2	1900	850			I	Brick	Hand-made				DISCARDED	19		19g
7NC-F-171	2012.21	6.3	1900	850			I	Brick	Hand-made				Lath Marks	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	7.1	1900	900			II	Brick	Hand-made				44g, 3 DISCARDED	1	4	66g
7NC-F-171	2012.21	7.2	1900	900			II	Bottle	Clear	Body				1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	8.1	1950	825			I	Brick	Hand-made				DISCARDED	1		0g
7NC-F-171	2012.21	8.2	1950	825			I	Insulator			Porcelain		Threads Inside	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	8.3	1950	825			I	Earthenware	Redware	Rim		Black Lead Glaze	Threads On Exterior	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	8.4	1950	825			I	Earthenware	Jackfield-Like	Body		Molded/Black Lead Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	9.1	1950	850			II	Brick	Hand-made				DISCARDED	6		42g
7NC-F-171	2012.21	9.2	1950	850			II	Earthenware	Redware	Base		Black Lead Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	9.3	1950	850			II	Unidentifiable			Iron Alloy		Wire-Like With Unidentifiable Metal Chunks Attached	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	10.1	1950	900			I	Buckle	Clothing	Brass			No Tongue	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	10.2	1950	900			I	Brick	Hand-made				DISCARDED	1		17g
7NC-F-171	2012.21	11.1	1975	900			II	Earthenware	Redware	Base		Black Lead Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	11.2	1975	900			II	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Black Lead Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	11.3	1975	900			II	Brick	Hand-made					2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	12.1				1	I	Brick	Hand-made				DISCARDED	3		12g
7NC-F-171	2012.21	12.2				1	I	Bottle	Olive Green	Body				1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	12.3				1	I	Bottle	Aqua	Body				1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	12.4				1	I	Earthenware		Body		Yellow Lead Glaze		1		

Site	Prov/Cat Control #	Prov Desg	STP (N)	STP (E)	SFC	Test Unit	Lvl	Type	Subtype	Form	Material	Decoration	Size/Comments	Count	Pre-discard Count	Pre-discard Weight
7NC-F-171	2012.21	13.1				1	II-1	Brick	Hand-made				DISCARDED	4		11g
7NC-F-171	2012.21	14.1				1	II-2	Brick	Hand-made				64g, 12 DISCARDED	1	13	97g
7NC-F-171	2012.21	14.2				1	II-2	Earthenware	Redware	Rim		Black Lead Glaze		2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	15.1				1	II-3	Brick	Hand-made				DISCARDED	5		26g
7NC-F-171	2012.21	15.2				1	II-3	Unidentifiable			Iron Alloy			2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	15.3				1	II-3	Nail	Unidentifiable				Head And Shaft	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	15.4				1	II-3	Nail	Cut				Shaft	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	15.5				1	II-3	Earthenware	Jackfield-Like	Rim		Black Lead Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	15.6				1	II-3	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Black Lead Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	16.1				1	II-4	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Black Lead Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	16.2				1	II-4	Brick	Hand-made			Glazed		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	16.3				1	II-4	Brick	Hand-made				DISCARDED	2		100g
7NC-F-171	2012.21	16.4				1	II-4	Unidentifiable			Iron Alloy			1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	17.1				1	III-1	Brick	Hand-made				DISCARDED	6		55g
7NC-F-171	2012.21	17.2				1	III-1	Earthenware	Redware			Black Lead Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	17.3				1	III-1	Unidentifiable			Iron Alloy			1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	17.4				1	III-1	Brick	Hand-made				Burned	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	17.5				1	III-1	Earthenware				Black Lead Glaze	Bray Bodied	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	18.1				1	III-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Brown And Mustard Lead Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	18.2				1	III-2	Brick	Hand-made				31g	1	3	58g
7NC-F-171	2012.21	18.3				1	III-2	Unidentifiable			Iron Alloy			1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	18.4				1	III-2	Plastic						2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	19.1				2	I-1	Brick	Hand-Made				DISCARDED	1		10g
7NC-F-171	2012.21	20.1				2	I-2	Brick	Hand-Made				DISCARDED	3		9g
7NC-F-171	2012.21	20.2				2	I-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Black Lead Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	20.3				2	I-2	Earthenware	Redware	Base		Glaze Missing		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	20.4				2	I-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Glaze Missing		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	20.5				2	I-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Dark Brown Lead Glaze		2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	21.1				2	I-3	Brick	Hand-Made				DISCARDED	3		4g

Site	Prov/Cat Control #	Prov Desg	STP (N)	STP (E)	SFC	Test Unit	Lvl	Type	Subtype	Form	Material	Decoration	Size/Comments	Count	Pre-discard Count	Pre-discard Weight
7NC-F-171	2012.21	21.2				2	I-3	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Black Lead Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	21.3				2	I-3	Bottle	Aqua	Body				1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	22.1				2	II-1	Brick	Hand-Made				DISCARDED	1		0.3g
7NC-F-171	2012.21	22.2				2	II-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Black Lead Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	23.1				2	II-2	Earthenware	Redware	Rim		Clear Lead Glaze With Trailed Green And Yellow Slip		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	23.2				2	II-2	Brick	Hand-Made				DISCARDED	4		11g
7NC-F-171	2012.21	23.3				2	II-2	Brick	Hand-Made				Under fired/Possibly Glazed, DISCARDED	1		1g
7NC-F-171	2012.21	23.4				2	II-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Black Lead Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	23.5				2	II-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Clear Lead Glaze With Trailed Green And Yellow Slip		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	23.6				2	II-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Brown Lead Glaze With Manganese Flecking		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	24.1				2	II-3	Brick	Hand-Made				DISCARDED	2		19g
7NC-F-171	2012.21	25.1				2	III-1	Brick	Hand-Made			Partially Glazed	820 g	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	26.1				2	IV-1	Brick	Hand-Made				898 g/Over fired	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	27.1				2	IV-2	Stoneware	White Salt Glaze	Rim				1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	27.2				2	IV-2	Brick	Hand-Made				38g, 1 DISCARDED	1	2	40g
7NC-F-171	2012.21	27.3				2	IV-2	Bottle	Black	Body			Flaked Glass/Possibly Utilized	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	27.4				2	IV-2	Brick	Hand-Made				321 g/Burned	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	27.5				2	IV-2	Brick	Hand-Made				14.1 g	3		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	27.6				2	IV-2	Unidentifiable			Iron Alloy		Think Metal Fragment	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	27.7				2	IV-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Glaze Missing		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	28.1				2	V-1	Brick	Hand-Made			Partially Glazed	61g, DISCARDED	1	2	67g
7NC-F-171	2012.21	28.2				2	V-1	Brick	Hand-Made				2 g/Burned/Sample	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	28.3				2	V-1	Brick	Hand-Made				DISCARDED	1		3g
7NC-F-171	2012.21	28.4				2	V-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Black Lead Glaze		4		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	28.5				2	V-1	Nail	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable Head			Head And Shaft	2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	28.6				2	V-1	Bottle	Olive Green	Body				2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	28.7				2	V-1	Bottle	Black	Body				2		

Site	Prov/Cat Control #	Prov Desg	STP (N)	STP (E)	SFC	Test Unit	Lvl	Type	Subtype	Form	Material	Decoration	Size/Comments	Count	Pre-discard Count	Pre-discard Weight
7NC-F-171	2012.21	28.8				2	V-1	Bottle	Emerald Green	Body				1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	28.9				2	V-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Glaze Missing		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	28.10				2	V-1	Earthenware	Creamware	Body		Plain		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	28.11				2	V-1	Tooth	Mammal					1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	29.1				3	I-1	Oyster Shell						1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	30.1				3	I-2	Brick	Hand-Made				DISCARDED	4		19g
7NC-F-171	2012.21	30.2				3	I-2	Stoneware	Unidentifiable	Body		White Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	31.1				3	II-1	Brick	Hand-Made				DISCARDED	1		5g
7NC-F-171	2012.21	31.2				3	II-1	Bottle	Light Green	Body				1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	31.3				3	II-1	Earthenware	Redware	Rim		Glaze Missing		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	31.4				3	II-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Black Lead Glaze		2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	32.1				3	II-2	Stoneware	Refined			Scratch Blue		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	32.2				3	II-2	Stoneware	Refined	Body		Salt Glaze	Crock Fragment/Wheel Thrown	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	32.3				3	II-2	Brick	Hand-Made				DISCARDED	1		1g
7NC-F-171	2012.21	32.4				3	II-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Black Lead Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	32.5				3	II-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Dark Brown Lead Glaze		2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	33.1				3	II-3	Brick	Hand-Made				DISCARDED	3		1g
7NC-F-171	2012.21	33.2				3	II-3	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Black Lead Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	34.1				3	III-1	Earthenware	Redware	Base		Black Lead Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	34.2				3	III-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Black Lead Glaze		2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	34.3				3	III-1	Brick	Hand-Made				DISCARDED	2		1g
7NC-F-171	2012.21	35.1				3	IV-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Black Lead Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	36.1				3	V-1	Buckle Fragment		Portion Of Frame	Copper Alloy	Diagonal Lines With Horizontal Line Running Length Of Fragment		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	36.2				3	V-1	Buckle Fragment		Portion Of Frame	Copper Alloy	Raised Dots		2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	36.3				3	V-1	Brick	Hand-Made				DISCARDED	4		5.6g
7NC-F-171	2012.21	36.4				3	V-1	Unidentifiable			Iron Alloy		Metal Conglomerate	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	36.5				3	V-1	Nail	Unidentifiable	No Head			Shaft	3		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	37.1				3	VI-1	Brick	Hand-Made				DISCARDED	37		69g

Site	Prov/Cat Control #	Prov Desg	STP (N)	STP (E)	SFC	Test Unit	Lvl	Type	Subtype	Form	Material	Decoration	Size/Comments	Count	Pre-discard Count	Pre-discard Weight
7NC-F-171	2012.21	37.2				3	VI-1	Pipe Bowl	Fragment		White Clay			1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	37.3				3	VI-1	Nail	Unidentifiable	No Head			Shaft	2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	37.4				3	VI-1	Charcoal						1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	37.5				3	VI-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Black Lead Glaze		2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	37.6				3	VI-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Iron Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	37.7				3	VI-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Glaze Missing		4		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	37.8				3	VI-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Clear Lead Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	38.1				4	I-1	Brick	Hand-Made				DISCARDED	2		2g
7NC-F-171	2012.21	39.1				4	I-2	Brick	Hand-Made				DISCARDED	1		1g
7NC-F-171	2012.21	39.2				4	I-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Black Lead Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	40.1				4	II-1	Brick	Hand-Made				DISCARDED	1		1g
7NC-F-171	2012.21	40.2				4	II-1	Bottle	Black	Body				1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	40.3				4	II-1	Earthenware	Refined	Body		Black Glaze	Tan Body	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	40.4				4	II-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Black Lead Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	40.5				4	II-1	Earthenware	Creamware	Body		Plain		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	41.1				4	II-2	Brick	Hand-Made				5 g/Burned	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	41.2				4	II-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Black Lead Glaze		2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	41.3				4	II-2	Bottle	Black	Body				1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	42.1				4	III-1	Brick	Hand-Made				DISCARDED	1		5g
7NC-F-171	2012.21	42.2				4	III-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Clear Lead Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	42.3				4	III-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body				1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	42.4				4	III-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Dark Brown Lead Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	42.5				4	III-1	Nail	Unidentifiable	No Head			Shaft	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	43.1				4	III-2	Brick	Hand-Made			Glazed	24 g	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	43.2				4	III-2	Brick	Hand-Made				9 g	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	43.3				4	III-2	Nail	Unidentifiable				Shaft	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	43.4				4	III-2	Earthenware	Redware	Base		Glaze Missing		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	44.1				4	IV-1	Brick	Hand-Made				20 g/Glazed	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	44.2				4	IV-1	Brick	Hand-Made				DISCARDED	1		2g

Site	Prov/Cat Control #	Prov Desg	STP (N)	STP (E)	SFC	Test Unit	Lvl	Type	Subtype	Form	Material	Decoration	Size/Comments	Count	Pre-discard Count	Pre-discard Weight
7NC-F-171	2012.21	44.3				4	IV-1	Earthenware	Redware			Glaze Missing		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	45.1				4	V-1	Slag						1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	45.2				4	V-1	Brick	Hand-Made				DISCARDED	1		11.4g
7NC-F-171	2012.21	45.3				4	V-1	Brick	Hand-Made				180.0 g/Burned	2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	45.4				4	V-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Black Lead Glaze		5		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	45.5				4	V-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Glaze Missing		2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	45.6				4	V-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Yellow Slip		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	45.7				4	V-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Iron Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	45.8				4	V-1	Nail	Unidentifiable	No Head			Shaft	5		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	45.9				4	V-1	Unidentifiable			Iron Alloy		Metal Conglomerate	2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	45.10				4	V-1	Debitage	Tertiary	Fragment	Chert			1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	46.1				4	V-2	Window Glass	Aqua					1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	46.2				4	V-2	Brick	Hand-Made				14g, 2 DISCARDED	1	3	18g
7NC-F-171	2012.21	46.3				4	V-2	Earthenware	Refined	Rim		Incised	Possible Creamware	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	46.4				4	V-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Black Lead Glaze		2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	46.5				4	V-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Clear Lead Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	46.6				4	V-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Glaze Missing		3		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	46.7				4	V-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Iron Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	47.1				4	V-3	Brick	Hand-Made				147.4 g/Burned	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	47.2				4	V-3	Nail	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable Head			Head And Shaft	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	48.1				5	I-1	Brick	Hand-Made			Glazed	34 g	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	48.2				5	I-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Black Lead Glaze		2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	48.3				5	I-1	Bottle	Amber	Body				1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	49.1				5	I-2	Brick	Hand-Made				DISCARDED	3		4g
7NC-F-171	2012.21	49.2				5	I-2	Brick	Hand-Made				97 g/Possibly Glazed	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	50.1				5	I-3	Brick	Hand-Made				DISCARDED	1		28g
7NC-F-171	2012.21	51.1				5	II-1	Earthenware	Redware	Base		Black Lead Glaze		2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	51.2				5	II-1	Brick	Hand-Made				DISCARDED	1		4g
7NC-F-171	2012.21	51.3				5	II-1	Bottle	Clear	Body				1		

Site	Prov/Cat Control #	Prov Desg	STP (N)	STP (E)	SFC	Test Unit	Lvl	Type	Subtype	Form	Material	Decoration	Size/Comments	Count	Pre-discard Count	Pre-discard Weight
7NC-F-171	2012.21	51.4				5	II-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Brown Lead Glaze		4		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	52.1				5	II-2	Brick	Hand-Made				DISCARDED	1		7g
7NC-F-171	2012.21	52.2				5	II-2	Nail	Unidentifiable	No Head			Shaft	2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	53.1				5	III-1	Brick	Hand-Made				DISCARDED	1		10g
7NC-F-171	2012.21	53.2				5	III-1	Earthenware	Redware	Rim		Black Lead Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	54.1				5	III-2	Brick	Hand-Made				DISCARDED	1		3g
7NC-F-171	2012.21	55.1				5	IV-1	Brick	Hand-Made				DISCARDED	1		7g
7NC-F-171	2012.21	55.2				5	IV-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Green Lead Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	55.3				5	IV-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Glaze Missing		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	55.4				5	IV-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Brown Lead Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	55.5				5	IV-1	Nail	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable Head			Head And Shaft	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	55.6				5	IV-1	Window Glass	Aqua					1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	56.1				5	V-1	Earthenware	Redware	Base And Body		Black Lead Glaze	Handle Termination Present	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	56.2				5	V-1	Brick	Hand-Made				96g, 4 DISCARDED	1	5	198g
7NC-F-171	2012.21	56.3				5	V-1	Brick	Hand-Made				40g, 3 DISCARDED	1	4	77.9g
7NC-F-171	2012.21	56.4				5	V-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Brown Lead Glaze	Low Fired	4		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	57.1				5	V-2	Sandstone					Possible Foundation Stone	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	57.2				5	V-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Glaze Missing		3		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	57.3				5	V-2	Brick	Hand-Made				DISCARDED	3		66g
7NC-F-171	2012.21	57.4				5	V-2	Brick	Hand-Made				22.7 g/Burned	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	57.5				5	V-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Black Lead Glaze		3		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	57.6				5	V-2	Earthenware	Redware	Rim		Black Lead Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	57.7				5	V-2	Nail	Unidentifiable	No Head			Shaft	2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	57.8				5	V-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Clear Lead Glaze With Missing Slip		2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	57.9				5	V-2	Earthenware	Redware	Rim		Clear Lead Glaze With Copper Oxide Slip		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	58.1				5	V-3	Brick	Hand-Made				129.5 g	2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	58.2				5	V-3	Brick	Hand-Made				18.2 g/Over fired	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	58.3				5	V-3	Brick	Hand-Made				51.2 g/Burned	1		

Site	Prov/Cat Control #	Prov Desg	STP (N)	STP (E)	SFC	Test Unit	Lvl	Type	Subtype	Form	Material	Decoration	Size/Comments	Count	Pre-discard Count	Pre-discard Weight
7NC-F-171	2012.21	58.4				5	V-3	Earthenware	Redware	Base		Iron Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	58.5				5	V-3	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Iron Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	59.1				5	V-4	Brick	Hand-Made				DISCARDED	1		2.3g
7NC-F-171	2012.21	60.1				6	I-2	Brick	Hand-Made				DISCARDED	4		13g
7NC-F-171	2012.21	60.2				6	I-2	Earthenware	Redware	Rim		Painted/Scored Exterior		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	60.3				6	I-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Glaze Missing		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	61.1				6	I-3	Window Glass	Aqua					1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	61.2				6	I-3	Earthenware	Redware	Rim		Brown Lead Glaze With Manganese Flecking		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	62.1				6	II-1	Bottle	Black	Lip				1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	62.2				6	II-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Manganese Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	62.3				6	II-1	Brick	Hand-Made				DISCARDED	3		7g
7NC-F-171	2012.21	63.1				6	II-2	Brick	Hand-Made				DISCARDED	1		9.6g
7NC-F-171	2012.21	63.2				6	II-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Green Lead Glaze With Tan Slip		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	63.3				6	II-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Dark Brown Lead Glaze	Burned	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	64.1				6	III-1	Brick	Hand-Made				DISCARDED	1		3g
7NC-F-171	2012.21	64.2				6	III-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Black Lead Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	64.3				6	III-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Brown Lead Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	64.4				6	III-1	Stoneware	White Salt Glaze	Rim				1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	65.1				6	III-2	Brick	Hand-Made				DISCARDED	2		13g
7NC-F-171	2012.21	65.2				6	III-2	Nail	Unidentifiable	No Head			Shaft	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	65.3				6	III-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Iron Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	66.1				6	IV-1	Brick	Hand-Made				DISCARDED	1		0g
7NC-F-171	2012.21	67.1				6	V-1	Charcoal						1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	67.2				6	V-1	Brick	Hand-Made				Under fired/37.9 g	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	67.3				6	V-1	Brick	Hand-Made				DISCARDED	1		2g
7NC-F-171	2012.21	67.4				6	V-1	Brick	Hand-Made				Small Pebble Inclusion/6.4 G	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	67.5				6	V-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Majority Of Glaze Missing/Possible Staffordshire Slip		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	67.6				6	V-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Black Lead Glaze		1		

Site	Prov/Cat Control #	Prov Desg	STP (N)	STP (E)	SFC	Test Unit	Lvl	Type	Subtype	Form	Material	Decoration	Size/Comments	Count	Pre-discard Count	Pre-discard Weight
7NC-F-171	2012.21	68.1				7	I-1	Earthenware	Redware	Rim		Black Lead Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	68.2				7	I-1	Brick	Hand-Made				DISCARDED	1		1g
7NC-F-171	2012.21	69.1				7	I-2	Brick	Hand-Made				DISCARDED	3		2g
7NC-F-171	2012.21	70.1				7	I-3	Brick	Hand-Made				DISCARDED	2		3.4g
7NC-F-171	2012.21	70.2				7	I-3	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Clear Lead Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	71.1				7	II-1	Coal						1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	71.2				7	II-1	Brick	Hand-Made				DISCARDED	2		6g
7NC-F-171	2012.21	71.3				7	II-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Black Lead Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	71.4				7	II-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Glaze Missing		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	71.5				7	II-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Manganese Glaze	Over fired	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	72.1				7	II-2	Brick	Hand-Made				DISCARDED	2		5.1g
7NC-F-171	2012.21	72.2				7	II-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Black Lead Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	72.3				7	II-2	Earthenware	Coarse	Body		Glaze Missing		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	73.1				7	III-1	Brick	Hand-Made				11.8 g	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	73.2				7	III-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Glaze Missing		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	73.3				7	III-1	Charcoal						1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	74.1				7	III-2	Brick	Hand-Made				DISCARDED	1		<0.01g
7NC-F-171	2012.21	75.1				7	III-3	Brick	Hand-Made				12.5 g/Partially Glazed	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	75.2				7	III-3	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Clear Lead Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	75.3				7	III-3	Window Glass	Aqua					1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	76.1				7	IV-1	Brick	Hand-Made				DISCARDED	1		.3g
7NC-F-171	2012.21	76.2				7	IV-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Glaze Missing		2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	76.3				7	IV-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Black Lead Glaze		3		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	76.4				7	IV-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Manganese Lead Glaze/Incised Horizontal Banding		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	76.5				7	IV-1	Earthenware	Staffordshire Slip	Base		Flat Base	Hollow Vessel	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	76.6				7	IV-1	Unidentifiable			Iron Alloy	Flat		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	77.1				7	V-1	Brick	Hand-Made				DISCARDED	2		23.8g
7NC-F-171	2012.21	77.2				7	V-1	Earthenware	Redware	Base		Glaze Missing		2		

Site	Prov/Cat Control #	Prov Desg	STP (N)	STP (E)	SFC	Test Unit	Lvl	Type	Subtype	Form	Material	Decoration	Size/Comments	Count	Pre-discard Count	Pre-discard Weight
7NC-F-171	2012.21	77.3				7	V-1	Brick	Hand-Made				Under fired, DISCARDED	1		2g
7NC-F-171	2012.21	77.4				7	V-1	Earthenware	Coarse	Foot Rim		Tin Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	77.5				7	V-1	Earthenware	Staffordshire Slip			Clear Lead Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	77.6				7	V-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Black Lead Glaze		4		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	78.1				8	I-1	Brick	Hand-Made				DISCARDED	1		3g
7NC-F-171	2012.21	79.1				8	I-2	Brick	Hand-Made				DISCARDED	6		7.6g
7NC-F-171	2012.21	80.1				8	I-3	Brick	Hand-Made				DISCARDED	5		6.7g
7NC-F-171	2012.21	80.2				8	I-3	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Black Lead Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	80.3				8	I-3	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Brown Lead Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	81.1				8	II-1	Brick	Hand-Made				163 g	4		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	81.2				8	II-1	Vessel	Clear	Body			Leaded/Tableware			
7NC-F-171	2012.21	82.1				8	II-2	Brick	Hand-Made				DISCARDED	2		3.3g
7NC-F-171	2012.21	82.2				8	II-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Glaze Missing		3		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	82.3				8	II-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Black Lead Glaze		2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	82.4				8	II-2	Nail	Unidentifiable	No Head			Shaft	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	83.1				8	III-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Clear Lead Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	83.2				8	III-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Black Lead Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	84.1				8	III-2	Brick	Hand-Made				DISCARDED	7		11.4g
7NC-F-171	2012.21	84.2				8	III-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Black Lead Glaze		2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	84.3				8	III-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Glaze Missing		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	85.1				8	III-3	Brick	Hand-Made				113g	3	23	151g
7NC-F-171	2012.21	85.2				8	III-3	Clay		Burned			0.8 g/Possible Daub	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	85.3				8	III-3	Stoneware	White Salt Glaze	Body			Exposed To Heat	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	85.4				8	III-3	Earthenware	Staffordshire Slip	Base And Body		Iron Glaze	Possible Tankard	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	85.5				8	III-3	Charcoal						1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	85.6				8	III-3	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Glaze Missing		2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	85.7				8	III-3	Earthenware	Coarse	Body		Glaze Missing		3		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	85.8				8	III-3	Earthenware	Tin Glazed	Body		Trace Of Exterior Treatment	Water Worn Or Gullet Stone	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	85.9				8	III-3	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Clear Lead Glaze With Yellow Slip		1		

Site	Prov/Cat Control #	Prov Desg	STP (N)	STP (E)	SFC	Test Unit	Lvl	Type	Subtype	Form	Material	Decoration	Size/Comments	Count	Pre-discard Count	Pre-discard Weight
7NC-F-171	2012.21	85.10				8	III-3	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Black Lead Glaze		3		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	86.1				8	IV-1	Brick	Hand-Made				Under fired, Sample, DISCARDED	1		0.8g
7NC-F-171	2012.21	86.2				8	IV-1	Brick	Hand-Made				Sample, DISCARDED	1		0.2g
7NC-F-171	2012.21	86.3				8	IV-1	Unidentifiable			Iron Alloy			1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	86.4				8	IV-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Glaze Missing		2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	86.5				8	IV-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Interior Clear Lead Glaze/Exterior Incised Banding		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	86.6				8	IV-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Unglazed/Glaze Missing On Reverse		2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	86.7				8	IV-1	Earthenware	Creamware	Body		Glaze Missing On Reverse		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	86.8				8	IV-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Glaze Missing	Under fired	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	86.9				8	IV-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Black Lead Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	86.10				8	IV-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Dark Manganese Lead Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	86.11				8	IV-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Possible Black Lead Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	87.1				8	V-1	Brick	Hand-Made				Under fired, DISCARDED	1		9.6g
7NC-F-171	2012.21	87.2				8	V-1	Brick	Hand-Made				Over fired, DISCARDED	1		25g
7NC-F-171	2012.21	87.3				8	V-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Glaze Missing		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	87.4				8	V-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Unglazed/Glaze Missing On Reverse		2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	87.5				8	V-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Dark Manganese Lead Glaze		3		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	87.6				8	V-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Black Lead Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	88.1				9	I-1	Brick	Hand-Made				DISCARDED	1		2.3g
7NC-F-171	2012.21	88.2				9	I-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Black Lead Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	88.3				9	I-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Manganese Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	88.4				9	I-1	Stoneware	Slip Dipped White Salt Glaze	Body				1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	89.1				9	I-2	Brick	Hand-Made				DISCARDED	2		2.8g
7NC-F-171	2012.21	89.2				9	I-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Black Lead Glaze		2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	90.1				9	I-3	Brick	Hand-Made				DISCARDED	4		3.3g
7NC-F-171	2012.21	90.2				9	I-3	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Brown Lead Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	90.3				9	I-3	Bottle	Clear	Body				1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	91.1				9	II-1	Brick	Hand-Made				DISCARDED	1		46g

Site	Prov/Cat Control #	Prov Desg	STP (N)	STP (E)	SFC	Test Unit	Lvl	Type	Subtype	Form	Material	Decoration	Size/Comments	Count	Pre-discard Count	Pre-discard Weight
7NC-F-171	2012.21	91.2				9	II-1	Coal					DISCARDED	1		<1g
7NC-F-171	2012.21	92.1				9	II-2	Brick	Hand-Made				DISCARDED	1		19g
7NC-F-171	2012.21	92.2				9	II-2	Earthenware	Redware	Base		Black Lead Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	92.3				9	II-2	Coal					DISCARDED	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	93.1				9	III-1	Brick	Hand-Made				DISCARDED	5		5g
7NC-F-171	2012.21	93.2				9	III-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Clear Lead Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	93.3				9	III-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Black Lead Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	94.1				9	III-2	Brick	Hand-Made				DISCARDED	4		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	94.2				9	III-2	Brick	Hand-Made				41 g/Burned	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	94.3				9	III-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Black Lead Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	94.4				9	III-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Glaze Missing		3		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	94.5				9	III-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Clear Lead Glaze		4		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	95.1				9	III-3	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Glaze Missing		3		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	95.2				9	III-3	Brick	Hand-Made				DISCARDED	2		6.8g
7NC-F-171	2012.21	95.3				9	III-3	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Black Lead Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	96.1				9	IV-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Black Lead Glaze		2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	96.2				9	IV-1	Brick	Hand-Made				DISCARDED	2		8.2g
7NC-F-171	2012.21	97.1				10	I-2	Brick	Hand-Made				DISCARDED	2		6.3g
7NC-F-171	2012.21	97.2				10	I-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Glaze Missing		3		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	97.3				10	I-2	Unidentifiable			Iron Alloy		Metal Conglomerate	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	98.1				10	I-3	Brick	Hand-Made				DISCARDED	1		0.2g
7NC-F-171	2012.21	98.2				10	I-3	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Brown Lead Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	99.1				10	II-1	Brick	Hand-Made				DISCARDED	2		7.2g
7NC-F-171	2012.21	99.2				10	II-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Brown Lead Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	100.1				10	II-2	Stoneware	Fulham	Body			Firing Error	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	101.1				10	III-1	Brick	Hand-Made				DISCARDED	1		2.3g
7NC-F-171	2012.21	101.2				10	III-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Black Lead Glaze		2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	102.1				10	III-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Black Lead Glaze		2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	102.2				10	III-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Iron Glaze		1		

Site	Prov/Cat Control #	Prov Desg	STP (N)	STP (E)	SFC	Test Unit	Lvl	Type	Subtype	Form	Material	Decoration	Size/Comments	Count	Pre-discard Count	Pre-discard Weight
7NC-F-171	2012.21	103.1				10	III-3	Brick	Hand-Made				DISCARDED	1		1.8g
7NC-F-171	2012.21	103.2				10	III-3	Earthenware	Creamware	Body		Plain		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	104.1				10	V-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Glaze Missing		2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	104.2				10	V-1	Brick	Hand-Made				11.9 g	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	105.1				11	I-1	Brick	Hand-Made				DISCARDED	2		9.7g
7NC-F-171	2012.21	106.1				11	I-2	Brick	Hand-Made				DISCARDED	4		7g
7NC-F-171	2012.21	106.2				11	I-2	Nail	Unidentifiable	No Head			Shaft	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	107.1				11	I-3	Brick	Hand-Made				DISCARDED	3		7g
7NC-F-171	2012.21	107.2				11	I-3	Bottle	Amber	Body				1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	107.3				11	I-3	Window Glass	Clear					1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	108.1				11	II-1	Brick	Hand-Made				DISCARDED	3		24g
7NC-F-171	2012.21	108.2				11	II-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Black Lead Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	108.3				11	II-1	Earthenware	Redware	Base		Black Lead Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	109.1				11	II-2	Brick	Hand-Made				DISCARDED	2		11.5g
7NC-F-171	2012.21	109.2				11	II-2	Earthenware	Coarse	Body		Tin Glaze/Blue Hand painted		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	110.1				11	III-1	Earthenware	Coarse	Body		Tin Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	110.2				11	III-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Black Lead Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	110.3				11	III-1	Brick	Hand-Made				DISCARDED	7		40g
7NC-F-171	2012.21	110.4				11	III-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Clear Lead Glaze With Banded Black Slip		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	110.5				11	III-1	Earthenware	Creamware	Body		Plain		2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	111.1				11	III-2	Unidentifiable			Iron Alloy		Metal Conglomerate	2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	111.2				11	III-2	Brick	Hand-Made				DISCARDED	6		13.3g
7NC-F-171	2012.21	111.3				11	III-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Black Lead Glaze		2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	111.4				11	III-2	Brick	Hand-Made				Burned, DISCARDED	1		1.9g
7NC-F-171	2012.21	112.1				11	III-3	Earthenware	Redware	Rim		Clear Lead Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	112.2				11	III-3	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Clear Lead Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	112.3				11	III-3	Brick	Hand-Made				DISCARDED	5		3.2g
7NC-F-171	2012.21	112.4				11	III-3	Slag			Coal			1		

Site	Prov/Cat Control #	Prov Desg	STP (N)	STP (E)	SFC	Test Unit	Lvl	Type	Subtype	Form	Material	Decoration	Size/Comments	Count	Pre-discard Count	Pre-discard Weight
7NC-F-171	2012.21	113.1				11	IV-1	Brick	Hand-Made				DISCARDED	4		4.1g
7NC-F-171	2012.21	113.2				11	IV-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Black Lead Glaze/Iron Glaze Interior		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	114.1				11	V-1	Brick	Hand-Made				Burned, DISCARDED	1		2g
7NC-F-171	2012.21	114.2				11	V-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Glaze Missing		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	114.3				11	V-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Brown Lead Glaze		2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	114.4				11	V-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Black Lead Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	115.1				11	VI-1	Limestone						5		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	115.2				11	VI-1	Brick	Hand-Made				DISCARDED	2		2.2g
7NC-F-171	2012.21	115.3				11	VI-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Glaze Missing		2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	115.4				11	VI-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Black Lead Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	115.5				11	VI-1	Bottle	Light Green	Body				1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	116.1				11	VII-1	Nail	Wrought	Wrought Head			Head And Shaft/Broken	2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	117.1				11	VII-2	Tooth	Cow					1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	118.1				12	I-1	Brick	Hand-Made				DISCARDED	1		<1g
7NC-F-171	2012.21	119.1				12	I-2	Brick	Hand-Made				DISCARDED	1		0.2g
7NC-F-171	2012.21	120.1				12	II-1	Brick	Hand-Made				DISCARDED	3		12.3g
7NC-F-171	2012.21	120.2				12	II-1	Bottle	Black	Body				1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	121.1				12	II-2	Brick	Hand-Made				DISCARDED	3		9.3g
7NC-F-171	2012.21	121.2				12	II-2	Bottle	Amber	Body		Paneled		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	121.3				12	II-2	Nail	Unidentifiable	No Head			Shaft	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	122.1				12	III-1	Brick	Hand-Made				DISCARDED	4		0.3g
7NC-F-171	2012.21	122.2				12	III-1	Window Glass	Aqua					1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	122.3				12	III-1	Porcelain		Foot Rim		Blue Hand painted Underglaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	123.1				12	III-2	Limestone						1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	123.2				12	III-2	Brick	Hand-Made				DISCARDED	4		13g
7NC-F-171	2012.21	124.1				12	IV-1	Bottle	Blue Aqua	Body				2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	124.2				12	IV-1	Brick	Hand-Made				DISCARDED	2		1g
7NC-F-171	2012.21	125.1				12	V-1	Brick	Hand-Made				Brick Dust, DISCARDED	10		

Site	Prov/Cat Control #	Prov Desg	STP (N)	STP (E)	SFC	Test Unit	Lvl	Type	Subtype	Form	Material	Decoration	Size/Comments	Count	Pre-discard Count	Pre-discard Weight
7NC-F-171	2012.21	126.1				13	I-1	Brick	Hand-Made				DISCARDED	2		18.8g
7NC-F-171	2012.21	126.2				13	I-1	Bottle	Light Green	Body			Possible Gin Bottle	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	126.3				13	I-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Trace Of Brown Lead Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	127.1				13	I-2	Brick	Hand-Made				DISCARDED	6		3.8g
7NC-F-171	2012.21	127.2				13	I-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Black Lead Glaze	Ribbed	2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	127.3				13	I-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Clear Lead Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	127.4				13	I-2	Earthenware	Redware	Base		Black Lead Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	127.5				13	I-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Clear Lead Glaze With Manganese Mottling		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	128.1				13	I-3	Brick	Hand-Made				DISCARDED	1		1g
7NC-F-171	2012.21	128.2				13	I-3	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Black Lead Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	129.1				13	II-1	Nail	Wrought	Wrought Head			Head And Shaft	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	129.2				13	II-1	Brick	Hand-Made				DISCARDED	2		10.9g
7NC-F-171	2012.21	129.3				13	II-1	Stoneware	White Salt Glaze	Body				1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	130.1				13	II-2	Pipe Bowl	Fragment		White Clay			1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	130.2				13	II-2	Brick	Hand-Made				DISCARDED	1		7.1g
7NC-F-171	2012.21	130.3				13	II-2	Nail	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable Head			Head And Shaft	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	131.1				13	III-1	Brick	Hand-Made				DISCARDED	1		40.6g
7NC-F-171	2012.21	131.2				13	III-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Glaze Missing		2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	131.3				13	III-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Iron Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	131.4				13	III-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Brown Lead Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	132.1				13	III-2	Brick	Hand-Made				0.5 g	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	133.1				13	IV-1	Brick	Hand-Made				DISCARDED	1		6.7g
7NC-F-171	2012.21	133.2				13	IV-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Manganese Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	133.3				13	IV-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Interior Black Lead Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	134.1				13	V-1	Brick	Hand-Made				DISCARDED	1		27.5g
7NC-F-171	2012.21	134.2				13	V-1	Brick	Hand-Made				62.0 g/Partially Glazed	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	134.3				13	V-1	Brick	Hand-Made				34 g/Burned, 1 DISCARDED	1	2	42.8g
7NC-F-171	2012.21	134.4				13	V-1	Earthenware	Redware	Rim		Black Lead Glaze		1		

Site	Prov/Cat Control #	Prov Desg	STP (N)	STP (E)	SFC	Test Unit	Lvl	Type	Subtype	Form	Material	Decoration	Size/Comments	Count	Pre-discard Count	Pre-discard Weight
7NC-F-171	2012.21	134.5				13	V-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Brown Lead Glaze		2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	134.6				13	V-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Black Lead Glaze		3		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	134.7				13	V-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Glaze Missing		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	134.8				13	V-1	Earthenware	Redware	Base		Clear Lead Glaze With Yellow Slip		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	134.9				13	V-1	Unidentifiable			Iron Alloy		Metal Conglomerate	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	135.1				13	V-2	Brick	Hand-Made				Burned, DISCARDED	2		44.3g
7NC-F-171	2012.21	135.2				13	V-2	Brick	Hand-Made				82 g/Partially Glazed, 2 DISCARDED	2	3	102.3g
7NC-F-171	2012.21	135.3				13	V-2	Charcoal						3		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	135.4				13	V-2	Earthenware	Redware	Rim		Glaze Missing		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	135.5				13	V-2	Unidentifiable			Iron Alloy		Metal Conglomerate	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	135.6				13	V-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Black Lead Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	135.7				13	V-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Brown Lead Glaze With Manganese Mottling		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	135.8				13	V-2	Nail	Unidentifiable	No Head			Shaft	2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	136.1				13	VI-1	Brick	Hand-Made				42g, Partially Burned/glazed, 2 DISCARDED	1	3	189.3g
7NC-F-171	2012.21	136.2				13	VI-1	Brick	Hand-Made				DISCARDED	2		62.7g
7NC-F-171	2012.21	136.3				13	VI-1	Nail	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable Head			Head And Shaft	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	136.4				13	VI-1	Nail	Unidentifiable	No Head			Shaft	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	136.5				13	VI-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Black Lead Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	136.6				13	VI-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Clear Lead Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	136.7				13	VI-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Trace Of White Slip		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	137.1				14	I-1	Brick	Hand-Made				DISCARDED	1		6.3
7NC-F-171	2012.21	137.2				14	I-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Iron Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	138.1				14	I-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Manganese Glaze	Burned	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	138.2				14	I-2	Brick	Hand-Made				DISCARDED	2		12.8g
7NC-F-171	2012.21	139.1				14	I-3	Earthenware	Creamware	Body		Plain		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	139.2				14	I-3	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Clear Lead Glaze With Green Trailed Slip		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	140.1				14	II-1	Coal					DISCARDED	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	140.2				14	II-1	Brick	Hand-Made				DISCARDED	1		1.2g

Site	Prov/Cat Control #	Prov Desg	STP (N)	STP (E)	SFC	Test Unit	Lvl	Type	Subtype	Form	Material	Decoration	Size/Comments	Count	Pre-discard Count	Pre-discard Weight
7NC-F-171	2012.21	140.3				14	II-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Black Lead Glaze		2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	140.4				14	II-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Manganese Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	141.1				14	III-1	Brick	Hand-Made				DISCARDED	3		11.9g
7NC-F-171	2012.21	141.2				14	III-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Glaze Missing		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	141.3				14	III-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Clear Lead Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	141.4				14	III-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Black Lead Glaze		2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	141.5				14	III-1	Bottle	Black	Body				1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	141.6				14	III-1	Bottle	Light Green	Body			Possible Gin Bottle	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	142.1				14	III-2	Brick	Hand-Made				Sample/DISCARDED	1		24.8g
7NC-F-171	2012.21	142.2				14	III-2	Nail	Unidentifiable	No Head	Iron Alloy		Shaft	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	142.3				14	III-2	Brick	Hand-Made				Under fired/Sample/DISCARDED	3		0.9g
7NC-F-171	2012.21	142.4				14	III-2	Brick	Hand-Made				Burned/Sample/DISCARDED	3		3.3g
7NC-F-171	2012.21	142.5				14	III-2	Vessel	Aqua	Body				1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	142.6				14	III-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Glaze Missing		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	142.7				14	III-2	Earthenware	Redware	Base		Dark Manganese Lead Glaze/Flat Base		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	143.1				14	III-3	Brick	Hand-Made				DISCARDED	2		6.7g
7NC-F-171	2012.21	143.2				14	III-3	Nail	Unidentifiable	No Head			Shaft	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	143.3				14	III-3	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Black Lead Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	144.1				14	IV-1	Brick	Hand-Made				DISCARDED	3		29g
7NC-F-171	2012.21	144.2				14	IV-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Black Lead Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	145.1				14	V-1	Brick	Hand-Made				18g/Partially Glazed/1 DISCARDED	1	2	21.4g
7NC-F-171	2012.21	145.2				14	V-1	Earthenware	Creamware	Body		Plain		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	145.3				14	V-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Black Lead Glaze		2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	145.4				14	V-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Clear Lead Glaze With Trace Of Yellow Slip		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	145.5				14	V-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Black Lead Glaze	Ribbed	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	146.1				14	V-2	Brick	Hand-Made				DISCARDED	5		9.6g
7NC-F-171	2012.21	146.2				14	V-2	Clay		Burned			0.5 g/ Possible Daub	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	146.3				14	V-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Black Lead Glaze		2		

Site	Prov/Cat Control #	Prov Desg	STP (N)	STP (E)	SFC	Test Unit	Lvl	Type	Subtype	Form	Material	Decoration	Size/Comments	Count	Pre-discard Count	Pre-discard Weight
7NC-F-171	2012.21	146.4				14	V-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Manganese Glaze	Burned	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	146.5				14	V-2	Bottle	Green	Body			Thin	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	146.6				14	V-2	Tool	Projectile Point	Teardrop	Chert			1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	146.7				14	V-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Clear Lead Glaze With Yellow Slip		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	146.8				14	V-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Glaze Missing		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	147.1				14	VI-1	Stoneware	Slip Dipped White Salt Glaze	Body				1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	147.2				14	VI-1	Brick	Hand-Made				195.0 g/Burned	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	147.3				14	VI-1	Brick	Hand-Made				DISCARDED	2		31.6g
7NC-F-171	2012.21	147.4				14	VI-1	Nail	Unidentifiable	No Head			Shaft	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	147.5				14	VI-1	Earthenware	Redware	Base		Glaze Missing		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	147.6				14	VI-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Black Lead Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	148.1				15	I-1	Brick	Hand-Made				44.3 g	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	148.2				15	I-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Glaze Missing		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	149.1				15	I-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Glaze Missing		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	149.2				15	I-2	Brick	Hand-Made				4.7 g	3		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	150.1				15	I-3	Brick	Hand-Made				20.8 g	2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	150.2				15	I-3	Limestone					3.1 g	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	150.3				15	I-3	Earthenware	Redware	Base		Brown Lead Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	150.4				15	I-3	Bottle	Emerald Green	Body				4		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	151.1				15	I-4	Brick	Hand-Made				7.5 g	2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	151.2				15	I-4	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Manganese Glaze	Burned	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	152.1				16	I-1	Brick	Hand-Made				11 g	5		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	152.2				16	I-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Black Lead Glaze		3		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	152.3				16	I-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Glaze Missing		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	152.4				16	I-1	Possible Handle/Pull			Copper Alloy		Grooved	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	152.5				16	I-1	Bottle	Clear	Body		Molded		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	152.6				16	I-1	Bottle	Light Green	Body			Possible Gin Bottle	2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	152.7				16	I-1	Earthenware	Creamware	Body		Plain		1		

Site	Prov/Cat Control #	Prov Desg	STP (N)	STP (E)	SFC	Test Unit	Lvl	Type	Subtype	Form	Material	Decoration	Size/Comments	Count	Pre-discard Count	Pre-discard Weight
7NC-F-171	2012.21	153.1				16	I-2	Earthenware	Tin Glazed	Body		Plain		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	153.2				16	I-2	Bottle	Light Green	Body				2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	153.3				16	I-2	Brick	Hand-Made				8.5 g	3		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	153.4				16	I-2	Porcelain	Hard Paste	Body		Blue Hand painted		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	153.5				16	I-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Brown Lead Glaze		4		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	153.6				16	I-2	Earthenware	Unidentifiable	Body		Black Glaze	Buff To White Body	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	153.7				16	I-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Clear Lead Glaze With Manganese Mottling		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	153.8				16	I-2	Vessel	Clear	Body			Leaded/Tableware	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	154.1				16	I-3	Brick	Hand-Made				17.6 g	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	154.2				16	I-3	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Interior Black Lead Glaze		2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	154.3				16	I-3	Earthenware	Staffordshire Slip	Body		Exterior Unglazed		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	154.4				16	I-3	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Black Lead Glazed		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	155.1				16	II-1	Brick	Hand-Made				31.2 g	3		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	155.2				16	II-1	Stoneware	White Salt Glaze	Base/Foot Rim				1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	155.3				16	II-1	Bottle	Green	Body				1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	155.4				16	II-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Manganese Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	155.5				16	II-1	Earthenware	Redware	Rim		Iron Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	155.6				16	II-1	Earthenware	Redware	Base		Iron Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	155.7				16	II-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Black Lead Glaze	Molded	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	156.1				16	II-2	Brick	Hand-Made				25 g	5		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	157.1				16	III-1	Earthenware	Pearlware	Body		Slip/Banded Blue	Annular	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	157.2				16	III-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Iron Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	158.1				17	I-1	Brick	Hand-Made				Over Fired/29.2 g	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	158.2				17	I-1	Brick	Hand-Made				15.6 g	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	158.3				17	I-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Glaze Missing		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	158.4				17	I-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Unglazed		2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	158.5				17	I-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Exterior Trailed Yellow Slip/Clear Lead Glaze	Crazed	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	158.6				17	I-1	Bottle	Green	Body				1		

Site	Prov/Cat Control #	Prov Desg	STP (N)	STP (E)	SFC	Test Unit	Lvl	Type	Subtype	Form	Material	Decoration	Size/Comments	Count	Pre-discard Count	Pre-discard Weight
7NC-F-171	2012.21	159.1				17	I-2	Brick	Hand-Made				9.4 g	3		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	159.2				17	I-2	Earthenware	Wheildon	Rim				1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	159.3				17	I-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Black Lead Glaze		2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	160.1				17	I-3	Bottle	Olive	Body				2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	160.2				17	I-3	Brick	Hand-Made				38.7 g	4		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	160.3				17	I-3	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Black Lead Glaze		3		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	160.4				17	I-3	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Brown Lead Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	160.5				17	I-3	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Clear Lead Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	160.6				17	I-3	Earthenware	Redware	Rim		Clear Lead Glaze With Slip Missing		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	161.1				17	II-1	Brick	Hand-Made				9.1 g	6		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	161.2				17	II-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Clear Lead Glaze With Trailed Yellow Slip		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	161.3				17	II-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Clear Lead Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	161.4				17	II-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Green Slip		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	161.5				17	II-1	Coal						1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	161.6				17	II-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Black Lead Glaze		3		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	161.7				17	II-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Glaze Missing		3		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	161.8				17	II-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Brown Lead Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	161.9				17	II-1	Nail	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable Head			Head And Shaft	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	161.10				17	II-1	Nail	Unidentifiable	No Head			Shaft	5		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	162.1				18	I-1	Brick	Hand-Made				3.5 g	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	162.2				18	I-1	Bottle	Light Green	Neck				1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	162.3				18	I-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Glaze Missing		2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	162.4				18	I-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Black Lead Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	163.1				18	I-2	Earthenware	Staffordshire Slip			Possibly Combed		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	163.2				18	I-2	Earthenware	Staffordshire Slip			Glaze Missing		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	163.3				18	I-2	Stoneware	Nottingham-Type	Body		Incised		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	163.4				18	I-2	Brick	Hand-Made				9.2 g	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	163.5				18	I-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Black Lead Glaze		3		

Site	Prov/Cat Control #	Prov Desg	STP (N)	STP (E)	SFC	Test Unit	Lvl	Type	Subtype	Form	Material	Decoration	Size/Comments	Count	Pre-discard Count	Pre-discard Weight
7NC-F-171	2012.21	163.6				18	I-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Glaze Missing		3		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	163.7				18	I-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Brown Lead Glaze With Yellow Slip		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	163.8				18	I-2	Earthenware	Redware	Rim		Iron Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	163.9				18	I-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Iron Glaze	Burned	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	164.1				18	I-3	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Manganese Glaze	Burned	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	164.2				18	I-3	Earthenware	Staffordshire Slip	Body		Combed Slip		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	164.3				18	I-3	Brick	Hand-Made				3.2 g	4		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	164.4				18	I-3	Window Glass	Green					1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	164.5				18	I-3	Window Glass	Aqua					2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	164.6				18	I-3	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Glaze Missing		2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	164.7				18	I-3	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Clear Lead Glaze		3		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	164.8				18	I-3	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Trace Of White Slip		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	164.9				18	I-3	Earthenware	Redware	Rim		Brown Lead Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	164.10				18	I-3	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Brown Lead Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	164.11				18	I-3	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Black Lead Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	165.1				18	II-1	Stoneware	White Salt Glaze	Base		Dot, Diaper, Basket Pattern		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	165.2				18	II-1	Earthenware	Creamware	Body		Plain		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	165.3				18	II-1	Brick	Hand-Made				0.6 g	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	165.4				18	II-1	Bottle	Olive	Body				1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	165.5				18	II-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Glaze Missing		4		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	165.6				18	II-1	Earthenware	Coarse	Body		Glaze Missing		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	165.7				18	II-1	Nail	Unidentifiable	No Head			Shaft	2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	165.8				18	II-1	Nail	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable Head			Head And Shaft	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	165.9				18	II-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Black Lead Glaze		6		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	165.10				18	II-1	Earthenware	Tin Glazed	Body		Blue Hand painted		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	165.11				18	II-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Black Slip Interior/Clear Lead Glaze Exterior	Petalware	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	165.12				18	II-1	Earthenware	Redware	Rim		Clear Lead Glaze With Yellow Slip		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	165.13				18	II-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Clear Lead Glaze With Slip Missing		1		

Site	Prov/Cat Control #	Prov Desg	STP (N)	STP (E)	SFC	Test Unit	Lvl	Type	Subtype	Form	Material	Decoration	Size/Comments	Count	Pre-discard Count	Pre-discard Weight
7NC-F-171	2012.21	165.14				18	II-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Clear Lead Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	165.15				18	II-1	Earthenware	Agateware	Rim		Clear Lead Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	165.16				18	II-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Clear Lead Glaze With Trace Of Green Slip		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	165.17				18	II-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Copper Oxide Exterior/Black Lead Glaze Interior	Petalware	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	165.18				18	II-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Olive Lead Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	165.19				18	II-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Brown Lead Glaze		2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	166.1				18	III-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Black Lead Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	166.2				18	III-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Clear Lead Glaze With Yellow Slip		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	167.1				19	I-1	Brick	Hand-Made				15.1 g	6		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	167.2				19	I-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Black Lead Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	167.3				19	I-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Clear Lead Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	167.4				19	I-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Glaze Missing		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	167.5				19	I-1	Stoneware	Westerwald	Body		Cobalt Blue Incised	Portion Of Starburst	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	167.6				19	I-1	Stoneware	Drab	Base/Foot Rim		Matte		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	167.7				19	I-1	Bottle	Black	Body				1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	167.8				19	I-1	Bottle	Olive	Body				1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	167.9				19	I-1	Coal						1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	168.1				19	I-2	Brick	Hand-Made				11.9 g	2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	168.2				19	I-2	Stoneware	White Salt Glaze	Body		Incised		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	168.3				19	I-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Manganese Glaze		2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	168.4				19	I-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Black Lead Glaze		2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	168.5				19	I-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Green Lead Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	169.1				19	II-1	Brick	Hand-Made				52.4 g	2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	169.2				19	II-1	Nail	Unidentifiable	No Head			Shaft	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	169.3				19	II-1	Bottle	Green	Body				1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	169.4				19	II-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Black Lead Glaze		2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	169.5				19	II-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Clear Lead Glaze With Yellow Slip		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	169.6				19	II-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Yellow Mottled Slip On Interior	Lower Delaware Valley Type	1		

Site	Prov/Cat Control #	Prov Desg	STP (N)	STP (E)	SFC	Test Unit	Lvl	Type	Subtype	Form	Material	Decoration	Size/Comments	Count	Pre-discard Count	Pre-discard Weight
7NC-F-171	2012.21	170.1				19	II-2	Brick	Hand-Made				39.2 g	2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	170.2				19	II-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Clear Lead Glaze		3		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	171.1				19	III-1	Brick	Hand-Made				60.1 g	2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	171.2				19	III-1	Nail	Unidentifiable	No Head			Shaft	3		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	171.3				19	III-1	Earthenware	Redware	Rim		Clear Lead Glaze With Slip Missing		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	171.4				19	III-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Clear Lead Glaze With Yellow Slip		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	171.5				19	III-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Black Lead Glaze		3		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	171.6				19	III-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Glaze Missing		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	171.7				19	III-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Iron Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	171.8				19	III-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Brown Lead Glaze		3		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	171.9				19	III-1	Earthenware	Redware	Rim		Clear Lead Glaze With Slip Missing	Mend/Possible Trailed Slip	2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	172.1				19	III-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Manganese Glaze		2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	172.2				19	III-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Black Lead Glaze		7		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	172.3				19	III-2	Brick	Hand-Made				5 g	4		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	172.4				19	III-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Glaze Missing		5		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	172.5				19	III-2	Bottle	Light Green	Body				1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	172.6				19	III-2	Stoneware	White Salt Glaze					1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	172.7				19	III-2	Earthenware	Redware	Base		Clear Lead Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	172.8				19	III-2	Window Glass	Aqua					1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	172.9				19	III-2	Nail	Cut	No Head			Shaft	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	172.10				19	III-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Black Lead Glaze	Portion Where Handle Attaches	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	172.11				19	III-2	Earthenware	Redware	Base		Yellow Slip		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	172.12				19	III-2	Earthenware	Redware	Rim		Iron Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	172.13				19	III-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Brown Glaze With Slip Missing		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	172.14				19	III-2	Possible Staple			Iron Alloy			1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	172.15				19	III-2	Unidentifiable			Iron Alloy		Metal Conglomerate	6		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	173.1				19	IV-1	Brick	Hand-Made				37.9 g	2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	173.2				19	IV-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Brown Lead Glaze		2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	173.3				19	IV-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Clear Lead Glaze		1		

Site	Prov/Cat Control #	Prov Desg	STP (N)	STP (E)	SFC	Test Unit	Lvl	Type	Subtype	Form	Material	Decoration	Size/Comments	Count	Pre-discard Count	Pre-discard Weight
7NC-F-171	2012.21	173.4				19	IV-1	Unidentifiable			Iron Alloy		Metal Conglomerate	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	174.1				20	I-1	Brick	Hand-Made				1.2 g	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	174.2				20	I-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Clear Lead Glaze		2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	174.3				20	I-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Coarse/Glaze Missing		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	174.4				20	I-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Manganese Lead Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	174.5				20	I-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Dark Manganese Lead Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	175.1				20	I-2	Brick	Hand-Made				20.3 g	2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	175.2				20	I-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Manganese Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	175.3				20	I-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Unglazed/Glaze Missing On Reverse		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	175.4				20	I-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Black Lead Glaze/Glaze Missing On Reverse		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	175.5				20	I-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Interior Manganese Lead Glaze/Unglazed Exterior		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	175.6				20	I-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Dark Manganese Lead Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	176.1				20	I-3	Brick	Hand-Made				8.5 g	2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	176.2				20	I-3	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Green Slip		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	176.3				20	I-3	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Black Lead Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	176.4				20	I-3	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Clear Lead Glaze With Yellow Slip		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	177.1				20	II-1	Unidentifiable			Iron Alloy		Possible Nail	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	177.2				20	II-1	Brick	Hand-Made				12.9 g	3		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	177.3				20	II-1	Porcelain	Hard Paste	Body				1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	177.4				20	II-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Manganese Glaze	Thick Glaze	2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	177.5				20	II-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Black Lead Glaze		3		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	177.6				20	II-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Green Slip		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	177.7				20	II-1	Bottle	Black	Body				1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	177.8				20	II-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Glaze Missing		4		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	178.1				20	II-2	Brick	Hand-Made				22.2 g	3		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	178.2				20	II-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Glaze Missing		6		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	178.3				20	II-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Clear Lead Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	178.4				20	II-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Brown Lead Glaze		1		

Site	Prov/Cat Control #	Prov Desg	STP (N)	STP (E)	SFC	Test Unit	Lvl	Type	Subtype	Form	Material	Decoration	Size/Comments	Count	Pre-discard Count	Pre-discard Weight
7NC-F-171	2012.21	178.5				20	II-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Iron Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	178.6				20	II-2	Nail	Unidentifiable	No Head			Shaft	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	179.1				20	III-1	Bottle	Emerald Green	Body			Crizzled	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	179.2				20	III-1	Bottle	Emerald Green	Body				1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	179.3				20	III-1	Bottle	Green	Body				2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	179.4				20	III-1	Nail	Unidentifiable	No Head	Iron Alloy		Shaft	2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	179.5				20	III-1	Brick	Hand-Made				8.6 g	3		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	179.6				20	III-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Glaze Missing		4		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	179.7				20	III-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Unglazed/Glaze Missing On Reverse		5		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	179.8				20	III-1	Stoneware	White Salt Glaze	Body				1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	179.9				20	III-1	Earthenware	Yellow ware	Body			Crazed	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	179.10				20	III-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Clear Lead Glaze/Trailed Yellow Slip		9		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	179.11				20	III-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Black Lead Glaze/Glaze Missing On Reverse		3		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	179.12				20	III-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Interior Black Lead Glaze/Unglazed Exterior		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	179.13				20	III-1	Earthenware	Redware	Base		Flat Base/Interior Dark Manganese Lead Glaze				
7NC-F-171	2012.21	179.14				20	III-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Iron Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	179.15				20	III-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Interior Manganese Lead Glaze/Exterior Unglazed	Crazed	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	179.16				20	III-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Dark Manganese Lead Glaze		2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	179.17				20	III-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Black Lead Glaze		2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	180.1				20	III-2	Brick	Hand-Made				5.4 g	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	180.2				20	III-2	Nail	Unidentifiable	No Head			Shaft	2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	180.3				20	III-2	Unidentifiable			Iron Alloy		Metal Conglomerate	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	180.4				20	III-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Glaze Missing		2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	180.5				20	III-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Clear Lead Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	180.6				20	III-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body And Handle		Black Lead Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	180.7				20	III-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Black Lead Glaze		6		

Site	Prov/Cat Control #	Prov Desg	STP (N)	STP (E)	SFC	Test Unit	Lvl	Type	Subtype	Form	Material	Decoration	Size/Comments	Count	Pre-discard Count	Pre-discard Weight
7NC-F-171	2012.21	180.8				20	III-2	Earthenware	Redware	Rim		Black Lead Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	180.9				20	III-2	Earthenware	Redware	Rim		Clear Lead Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	180.10				20	III-2	Earthenware	Redware	Base		Clear Lead Glaze With Slip Missing		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	181.1				20	IV-1	Possible Kettle Fragment			Cast Iron			1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	181.2				20	IV-1	Brick	Hand-Made				79.9 g	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	182.1				20	V-1	Earthenware	Redware	Base		Black Lead Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	183.1				21	I-1	Brick	Hand-Made				9.5 g	2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	183.2				21	I-1	Vessel	Clear	Rim			Leaded/Tableware	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	183.3				21	I-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Clear Lead Glaze/Slip Missing		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	183.4				21	I-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Green Slip		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	183.5				21	I-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Black Lead Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	183.6				21	I-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Dark Brown Lead Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	183.7				21	I-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Iron Glaze		2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	184.1				21	I-2	Stoneware	White Salt Glaze			Scratch Blue		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	184.2				21	I-2	Porcelain	Hard Paste	Rim		Molded		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	184.3				21	I-2	Pipe Bowl	Fragment		White Clay			1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	184.4				21	I-2	Brick	Hand-Made				3.7 g	2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	184.5				21	I-2	Earthenware	Redware	Base		Black Lead Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	184.6				21	I-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Clear Lead Glaze With Yellow Slip		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	185.1				21	I-3	Brick	Hand-Made				2 g	4		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	185.2				21	I-3	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Black Lead Glaze		4		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	185.3				21	I-3	Earthenware	Redware	Rim		Black Lead Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	185.4				21	I-3	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Clear Lead Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	185.5				21	I-3	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Green Lead Glaze With Tan Slip		2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	185.6				21	I-3	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Glaze Missing		2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	185.7				21	I-3	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Brown Lead Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	186.1				21	II-1	Brick	Hand-Made				Under fired/4.5 g	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	186.2				21	II-1	Brick	Hand-Made				22.1 g	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	186.3				21	II-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Manganese Glaze		1		

Site	Prov/Cat Control #	Prov Desg	STP (N)	STP (E)	SFC	Test Unit	Lvl	Type	Subtype	Form	Material	Decoration	Size/Comments	Count	Pre-discard Count	Pre-discard Weight
7NC-F-171	2012.21	186.4				21	II-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Black Lead Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	186.5				21	II-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Dark Manganese Lead Glaze		2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	186.6				21	II-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body/Base		Clear Lead Glaze/Unglazed Exterior		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	186.7				21	II-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Clear Lead Glaze/Glaze Missing On Reverse		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	186.8				21	II-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Manganese Lead Glaze/Glaze Missing On Reverse		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	187.1				21	II-2	Brick	Hand-Made				Burned/Sample/37.3 g	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	187.2				21	II-2	Brick	Hand-Made				Sample/4.1 g	3		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	187.3				21	II-2	Brick	Hand-Made				Sample/0.6 g	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	187.4				21	II-2	Earthenware	Tin Glazed	Body		Glaze Missing		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	187.5				21	II-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Glaze Missing		5		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	187.6				21	II-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Manganese Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	187.7				21	II-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Unglazed/Glaze Missing On Reverse		4		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	187.8				21	II-2	Earthenware	Redware	Base		Interior Clear Lead Glaze/Flat Base		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	187.9				21	II-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Interior Black Lead Glaze/Unglazed Exterior		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	187.10				21	II-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Manganese Lead Glaze/Glaze Missing On Reverse		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	187.11				21	II-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Clear Lead Glaze With Dark Green Trailed Slip		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	188.1				21	III-1	Earthenware	Creamware	Body		Plain		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	188.2				21	III-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Iron Glaze	High Fired	2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	188.3				21	III-1	Earthenware	Redware	Rim		Glaze Missing		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	188.4				21	III-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Glaze Missing		6		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	188.5				21	III-1	Brick	Hand-Made				18.7 g	5		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	188.6				21	III-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Black Lead Glaze		3		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	188.7				21	III-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Clear Lead Glaze With Yellow Slip		2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	188.8				21	III-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Brown Lead Glaze		3		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	189.1				21	III-2	Earthenware	Coarse			Possible Tin Glazed		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	189.2				21	III-2	Nail	Unidentifiable	No Head			Shaft	1		

Site	Prov/Cat Control #	Prov Desg	STP (N)	STP (E)	SFC	Test Unit	Lvl	Type	Subtype	Form	Material	Decoration	Size/Comments	Count	Pre-discard Count	Pre-discard Weight
7NC-F-171	2012.21	189.3				21	III-2	Earthenware	Redware	Base		Black Lead Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	189.4				21	III-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Black Lead Glaze		4		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	189.5				21	III-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Glaze Missing		5		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	189.6				21	III-2	Brick	Hand-Made				3.4 g	3		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	189.7				21	III-2	Earthenware	Redware	Rim		Glaze Missing		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	189.8				21	III-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Yellow Slip		2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	189.9				21	III-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Clear Lead Glaze With Slip Missing		3		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	189.10				21	III-2	Earthenware		Body		Clear Lead Glaze With Yellow Slip	Copper Oxide Worn Away/Water Worn	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	189.11				21	III-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Iron Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	190.1				21	III-3	Brick	Hand-Made				163.4 g	3		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	190.2				21	III-3	Nail	Unidentifiable	No Head			Shaft	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	190.3				21	III-3	Unidentifiable			Iron Alloy		Metal Conglomerate	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	190.4				21	III-3	Vessel	Clear	Body			Leaded/Tableware	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	190.5				21	III-3	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Glaze Missing		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	190.6				21	III-3	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Black Lead Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	190.7				21	III-3	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Brown Lead Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	190.8				21	III-3	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Clear Lead Glaze With Trace Of Yellow Slip		2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	190.9				21	III-3	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Green Slip		2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	190.10				21	III-3	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Clear Lead Glaze		3		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	191.1				21	IV-1	Brick	Hand-Made				11 g	3		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	191.2				21	IV-1	Brick	Hand-Made				Glazed/9.6 g	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	191.3				21	IV-1	Nail	Unidentifiable	No Head	Iron Alloy		Shaft	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	191.4				21	IV-1	Nail	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable Head	Iron Alloy		Head And Shaft	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	191.5				21	IV-1	Bottle	Green	Body			Weathered	2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	191.6				21	IV-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Unglazed/Glaze Missing On Reverse		4		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	191.7				21	IV-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Glaze Missing		7		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	191.8				21	IV-1	Earthenware	Staffordshire Slip	Body		Clear Lead Glaze/Unglazed Exterior		4		

Site	Prov/Cat Control #	Prov Desg	STP (N)	STP (E)	SFC	Test Unit	Lvl	Type	Subtype	Form	Material	Decoration	Size/Comments	Count	Pre-discard Count	Pre-discard Weight
7NC-F-171	2012.21	191.9				21	IV-1	Earthenware	Staffordshire Slip	Rim		Clear Lead Glaze/Unglazed Exterior		2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	191.10				21	IV-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Black Lead Glaze/Glaze Missing On Reverse		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	191.11				21	IV-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Interior Black Lead Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	191.12				21	IV-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Interior Black Lead Glaze/Buff Bodied		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	191.13				21	IV-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Black Lead Glaze		2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	191.14				21	IV-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Interior Manganese Lead Glaze		2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	191.15				21	IV-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Manganese Lead Glaze/Glaze Missing On Reverse		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	191.16				21	IV-1	Earthenware	Redware	Handle		Manganese Lead Glaze/Rilled		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	191.17				21	IV-1	Earthenware	Redware	Handle		Black Lead Glaze/Exterior Of Handle Rilled	Large Vessel	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	191.18				21	IV-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Trailed Yellow Slip/Clear Lead Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	191.19				21	IV-1	Earthenware	Redware	Base		Flat Base/Clear Lead Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	191.20				21	IV-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Yellow And Green Slip/Clear Lead Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	191.21				21	IV-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Clear Lead Glaze/Glaze Missing On Reverse		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	191.22				21	IV-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Clear Lead Glaze/Possible Slip/Glaze Missing On Reverse	Exposed To Heat	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	192.1				21	V-1	Brick	Hand-Made				17.0 g	8		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	192.2				21	V-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Glaze Missing		13		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	192.3				21	V-1	Earthenware	Staffordshire Slip	Body		Clear Lead Glaze	Burned	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	192.4				21	V-1	Nail	Unidentifiable	No Head			Shaft	2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	192.5				21	V-1	Nail	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable Head			Head And Shaft	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	192.6				21	V-1	Earthenware	Redware	Base And Body		Iron Glaze	Possible Bowl	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	192.7				21	V-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Black Lead Glaze		13		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	192.8				21	V-1	Earthenware	Redware	Rim		Iron Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	192.9				21	V-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Clear Lead Glaze		3		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	192.10				21	V-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Clear Lead Glaze With Trace Of Yellow Slip		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	193.1				22	I-1	Brick	Hand-Made				26 g	2		

Site	Prov/Cat Control #	Prov Desg	STP (N)	STP (E)	SFC	Test Unit	Lvl	Type	Subtype	Form	Material	Decoration	Size/Comments	Count	Pre-discard Count	Pre-discard Weight
7NC-F-171	2012.21	193.2				22	I-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Clear Lead Glaze With Yellow Slip		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	193.3				22	I-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Black Lead Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	193.4				22	I-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Manganese Glaze	Under fired	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	193.5				22	I-1	Stoneware	White Salt Glaze	Body		Scratch Blue	Burned	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	194.1				22	I-2	Brick	Hand-Made				33.8 g	3		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	194.2				22	I-2	Bottle	Green Wine	Body				1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	194.3				22	I-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Glaze Missing		3		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	194.4				22	I-2	Earthenware	Coarse	Body		Black Glaze	White To Buff Body	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	194.5				22	I-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Manganese Glaze	Ribbed	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	194.6				22	I-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Black Lead Glaze		2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	194.7				22	I-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Black Lead Glaze	Under fired	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	195.1				22	I-3	Brick	Hand-Made				132.2 g	4		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	195.2				22	I-3	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Clear Lead Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	195.3				22	I-3	Earthenware	Creamware	Body		Plain		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	195.4				22	I-3	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Glaze Missing		2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	196.1				22	II-1	Brick	Hand-Made				143.7 g	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	196.2				22	II-1	Brick	Hand-Made				39.1 g	3		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	196.3				22	II-1	Stoneware	White Salt Glaze	Rim		Scratch Blue		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	196.4				22	II-1	Earthenware	Redware	Rim		Clear Lead Glaze With Yellow Slip		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	196.5				22	II-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Manganese Glaze	Burned	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	196.6				22	II-1	Nail	Unidentifiable	No Head			Shaft	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	196.7				22	II-1	Nail	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable Head			Head And Shaft	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	196.8				22	II-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Black Lead Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	197.1				22	II-2	Brick	Hand-Made				40.4 g	2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	197.2				22	II-2	Stoneware	White Salt Glaze	Body			Wheel Turned	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	197.3				22	II-2	Vessel	Clear	Body		Ribbed	Leaded/Possible Perfume Bottle	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	197.4				22	II-2	Earthenware	Redware	Base And Body		Clear Lead Glaze With Yellow Slip	Striations On Base	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	197.5				22	II-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Black Lead Glaze		3		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	197.6				22	II-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Ribbed/Black Lead Glaze		1		

Site	Prov/Cat Control #	Prov Desg	STP (N)	STP (E)	SFC	Test Unit	Lvl	Type	Subtype	Form	Material	Decoration	Size/Comments	Count	Pre-discard Count	Pre-discard Weight
7NC-F-171	2012.21	197.7				22	II-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Brown Lead Glaze		2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	197.8				22	II-2	Unidentifiable			Iron Alloy		Metal Conglomerate	2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	197.9				22	II-2	Charcoal						1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	197.10				22	II-2	Earthenware				Black Glaze	Buff To White Body	2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	197.11				22	II-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Clear Lead Glaze With Yellow Slip		2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	197.12				22	II-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Clear Lead Glaze With Manganese Mottling		2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	197.13				22	II-2	Brick	Hand-Made				301 g/Burned	2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	197.14				22	II-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Clear Lead Glaze Exterior/Light copper Oxide Slip Interior		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	198.1				22	II-3	Brick	Hand-Made				150.9 g	2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	198.2				22	II-3	Brick	Hand-Made				58.4 g/Glazed	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	198.3				22	II-3	Buckle Fragment		Portion Of Frame	Copper Alloy	Raised Dots				
7NC-F-171	2012.21	198.4				22	II-3	Nail	Unidentifiable	No Head			Shaft	3		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	198.5				22	II-3	Window Glass	Green					1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	198.6				22	II-3	Earthenware	Redware	Base And Body		Black Lead Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	198.7				22	II-3	Stoneware	White Salt Glaze	Foot Rim				1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	198.8				22	II-3	Earthenware	Tin Glazed	Body		Glaze Missing		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	198.9				22	II-3	Earthenware	Staffordshire Slip			Mottled		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	198.10				22	II-3	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Clear Lead Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	198.11				22	II-3	Earthenware	Redware	Rim		Glaze Missing		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	198.12				22	II-3	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Black Lead Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	198.13				22	II-3	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Glaze Missing		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	198.14				22	II-3	Earthenware		Body		Black Glaze	Buff To White Body			
7NC-F-171	2012.21	199.1				22	III-1	Brick	Hand-Made				7.2 g	3		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	199.2				22	III-1	Brick	Hand-Made				33.2 g/Burned	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	199.3				22	III-1	Bottle	Light Green	Body			Thin/Possible Medicine Bottle	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	199.4				22	III-1	Vessel	Clear	Body			Leaded/Tableware	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	199.5				22	III-1	Earthenware	Redware	Base		Glaze Missing		5		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	199.6				22	III-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Glaze Missing		6		

Site	Prov/Cat Control #	Prov Desg	STP (N)	STP (E)	SFC	Test Unit	Lvl	Type	Subtype	Form	Material	Decoration	Size/Comments	Count	Pre-discard Count	Pre-discard Weight
7NC-F-171	2012.21	199.7				22	III-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Black Lead Glaze		5		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	199.8				22	III-1	Earthenware	Redware	Rim		Clear Lead Glaze With Slip Missing		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	199.9				22	III-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Clear Lead Glaze		3		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	199.10				22	III-1	Earthenware	Redware	Base		Clear Lead Glaze With Yellow Slip		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	199.11				22	III-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Brown Lead Glaze With Yellow Slip		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	199.12				22	III-1	Coal						1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	199.13				22	III-1	Nail	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable Head			Head And Shaft	5		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	199.14				22	III-1	Nail	Unidentifiable	No Head			Shaft	2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	199.15				22	III-1	Unidentifiable			Iron Alloy		Flat Metal Conglomerate	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	200.1				22	III-2	Bead	Blue	Molded	Glass	Rectangular/Raised Geometric Pattern	13.6 mm	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	200.2				22	III-2	Brick	Hand-Made				39.1 g	3		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	200.3				22	III-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Copper Oxide Slip	Burned	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	200.4				22	III-2	Earthenware	Tin Glazed	Body				1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	200.5				22	III-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Glaze Missing		2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	200.6				22	III-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Black Lead Glaze		4		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	200.7				22	III-2	Earthenware	Redware	Rim		Black Lead Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	200.8				22	III-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Clear Lead Glaze		4		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	200.9				22	III-2	Earthenware	Redware	Rim		Clear Lead Glaze With Yellow Slip		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	200.10				22	III-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Clear Lead Glaze With Copper Oxide Slip		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	200.11				22	III-2	Unidentifiable			Iron Alloy		Metal Conglomerate	2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	200.12				22	III-2	Earthenware	Redware	Base And Body		Brown Lead Glaze With Manganese Mottling		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	200.13				22	III-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Brown Lead Glaze With Manganese Mottling		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	200.14				22	III-2	Bottle	Green Wine	Body				2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	200.15				22	III-2	Bone	Tooth	Mammal				1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	201.1				23	I-1	Brick	Hand-Made				203 g	2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	201.2				23	I-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Clear Lead Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	201.3				23	I-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Black Lead Glaze		3		

Site	Prov/Cat Control #	Prov Desg	STP (N)	STP (E)	SFC	Test Unit	Lvl	Type	Subtype	Form	Material	Decoration	Size/Comments	Count	Pre-discard Count	Pre-discard Weight
7NC-F-171	2012.21	201.4				23	I-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Iron Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	201.5				23	I-1	Nail	Ungalvanized Wire				Head And Shaft	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	202.1				23	I-2	Brick	Hand-Made				21 g	2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	202.2				23	I-2	Bottle	Black	Body				1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	202.3				23	I-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Glaze Missing	Under fired	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	202.4				23	I-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Clear Lead Glaze With Yellow Slip		2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	203.1				23	I-3	Vessel	Clear	Body		Etched Cross Hatched Motif	Leaded/Tableware	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	203.2				23	I-3	Bottle	Black	Body				1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	203.3				23	I-3	Bottle	Green Wine	Body				1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	203.4				23	I-3	Brick	Hand-Made				38 g	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	203.5				23	I-3	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Glaze Missing		3		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	203.6				23	I-3	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Clear Lead Glaze With Yellow Slip		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	204.1				23	II-1	Brick	Hand-Made				24.7 g	2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	204.2				23	II-1	Earthenware	Redware	Rim		Iron Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	204.3				23	II-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Black Lead Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	204.4				23	II-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Glaze Missing		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	204.5				23	II-1	Earthenware	Creamware	Rim		Rouletted		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	204.6				23	II-1	Buckle Fragment		Portion Of Frame	Copper Alloy	Diagonal Lines		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	205.1				24	I-1	Brick	Hand-Made				6.7 g	4		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	205.2				24	I-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Brown Lead Glaze With Manganese Mottling		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	205.3				24	I-1	Bottle	Green Wine	Body				1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	206.1				24	I-2	Brick	Hand-Made				7 g	2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	206.2				24	I-2	Slag						1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	206.3				24	I-2	Unidentifiable			Iron Alloy		Metal Conglomerate	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	206.4				24	I-2	Nail	Unidentifiable	No Head			Shaft	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	206.5				24	I-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Iron Glaze	Molded	2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	206.6				24	I-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Black Lead Glaze		3		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	206.7				24	I-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Glaze Missing		1		

Site	Prov/Cat Control #	Prov Desg	STP (N)	STP (E)	SFC	Test Unit	Lvl	Type	Subtype	Form	Material	Decoration	Size/Comments	Count	Pre-discard Count	Pre-discard Weight
7NC-F-171	2012.21	206.8				24	I-2	Bottle	Green	Body			Thin	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	207.1				24	II-1	Brick	Hand-Made				8.4 g	2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	207.2				24	II-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Glaze Missing		7		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	207.3				24	II-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Clear Lead Glaze With Missing Slip		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	207.4				24	II-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Black Lead Glaze		2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	207.5				24	II-1	Earthenware	Redware	Rim		Iron Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	207.6				24	II-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Brown Lead Glaze With Manganese Mottling		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	208.1				24	II-2	Slag						1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	208.2				24	II-2	Brick	Hand-Made				5.5 g	4		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	208.3				24	II-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Clear Lead Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	208.4				24	II-2	Earthenware	Redware	Rim		Brown Lead Glaze		2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	208.5				24	II-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Glaze Missing	Under fired	2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	208.6				24	II-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Manganese Glaze	Over fired	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	209.1				24	III-1	Brick	Hand-Made				42.3 g	26		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	209.2				24	III-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Black Lead Glaze		3		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	209.3				24	III-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Manganese Glaze	Over fired	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	209.4				24	III-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Glaze Missing		4		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	209.5				24	III-1	Bone	Tooth	Mammal				2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	209.6				24	III-1	Pipe Bowl	Fragment		White Clay			1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	209.7				24	III-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Clear Lead Glaze		2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	209.8				24	III-1	Earthenware	Redware	Base		Clear Lead Glaze With Yellow Slip		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	209.9				24	III-1	Earthenware	Creamware	Body		Plain		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	210.6				24	III-2	Earthenware	Tin Glazed	Body		Plain		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	210.7				24	III-2	Earthenware	Tin Glazed	Body		Blue Hand painted		2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	210.8				24	III-2	Brick	Hand-Made				6.8 g/Burned	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	210.9				24	III-2	Slag						1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	210.10				24	III-2	Earthenware	Redware	Rim		Manganese Glaze	Ribbed/Over fired	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	210.11				24	III-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Black Lead Glaze		4		

Site	Prov/Cat Control #	Prov Desg	STP (N)	STP (E)	SFC	Test Unit	Lvl	Type	Subtype	Form	Material	Decoration	Size/Comments	Count	Pre-discard Count	Pre-discard Weight
7NC-F-171	2012.21	210.12				24	III-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Brown Lead Glaze With Manganese Mottling		3		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	210.13				24	III-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Clear Lead Glaze With A Raised Brown Slip		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	210.14				24	III-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Clear Lead Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	210.1				24	III-2	Earthenware	Coarse	Body		Possibly Tin Glazed		2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	210.2				24	III-2	Brick	Hand-Made				53.2 g	4		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	210.3				24	III-2	Bottle	Light Green	Body				1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	210.4				24	III-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Glaze Missing		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	210.5				24	III-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Clear Lead Glaze With Brown Slip		2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	211.1				24	III-3	Brick	Hand-Made				26.8 g	4		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	211.2				24	III-3	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Black Lead Glaze		5		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	211.3				24	III-3	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Glaze Missing		3		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	211.4				24	III-3	Earthenware	Redware	Rim		Glaze Missing		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	211.5				24	III-3	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Iron Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	211.6				24	III-3	Earthenware	Redware	Rim		Clear Lead Glaze With Yellow Slip		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	211.7				24	III-3	Earthenware	Redware	Base		Clear Lead Glaze With Yellow Slip		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	211.8				24	III-3	Earthenware	Redware	Rim		Clear Lead Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	211.9				24	III-3	Bone	Tooth	Mammal				1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	211.10				24	III-3	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Copper Oxide Slip		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	212.1				24	IV-1	Stoneware	Nottingham-Type	Body		Incised		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	212.2				24	IV-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Glaze Missing		4		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	212.3				24	IV-1	Earthenware	Coarse			Glaze Missing	Possible Tin Glazed	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	212.4				24	IV-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Black Lead Glaze		8		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	212.5				24	IV-1	Stoneware	White Salt Glaze	Body				1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	212.6				24	IV-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Iron Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	212.7				24	IV-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Brown Lead Glaze		2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	212.8				24	IV-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Manganese Glaze		2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	212.9				24	IV-1	Debitage	Tertiary	Whole	Jasper			1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	212.10				24	IV-1	Brick	Hand-Made				12.1 g	6		

Site	Prov/Cat Control #	Prov Desg	STP (N)	STP (E)	SFC	Test Unit	Lvl	Type	Subtype	Form	Material	Decoration	Size/Comments	Count	Pre-discard Count	Pre-discard Weight
7NC-F-171	2012.21	212.11				24	IV-1	Nail	Unidentifiable	No Head			Shaft	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	212.12				24	IV-1	Coal						1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	212.13				24	IV-1	Earthenware	Redware	Base		Clear Lead Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	212.14				24	IV-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Clear Lead Glaze		2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	212.15				24	IV-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Clear Lead Glaze With Yellow Slip		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	212.16				24	IV-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Clear Lead Glaze With Missing Slip		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	212.17				24	IV-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Clear Lead Glaze With Green Slip		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	212.18				24	IV-1	Earthenware	Coarse	Body		Glaze Missing		3		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	213.1				24	IV-2	Stock Buckle	Studded Chape		Copper Alloy	Possibly Plated		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	213.2				24	IV-2	Earthenware	Creamware	Body		Wheildon		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	213.3				24	IV-2	Debitage	Tertiary	Whole	Quartzite		Lipped Platform	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	213.4				24	IV-2	Bone	Tooth	Mammal				2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	213.5				24	IV-2	Brick	Hand-Made				81.9 g	4		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	213.6				24	IV-2	Nail	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable Head			Head And Shaft	6		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	213.7				24	IV-2	Unidentifiable			Iron Alloy		Metal Conglomerate	2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	213.8				24	IV-2	Coal						1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	213.9				24	IV-2	Earthenware	Coarse	Body		Glaze Missing	Possible Staffordshire Fragments	2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	213.10				24	IV-2	Earthenware	Redware	Rim		Clear Lead Glaze With Yellow Slip	Possible Pie Crust Edge	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	213.11				24	IV-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Clear Lead Glaze With Possible Yellow Slip		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	213.12				24	IV-2	Earthenware	Redware	Base		Clear Lead Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	213.13				24	IV-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Glaze Missing		11		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	213.14				24	IV-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Black Lead Glaze		3		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	213.15				24	IV-2	Earthenware	Redware	Rim		Black Lead Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	213.16				24	IV-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Brown Lead Glaze		2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	214.1				24	V-1	Brick	Hand-Made				31.8 g	32		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	214.2				24	V-1	Debitage	Tertiary	Broken	Chert			1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	214.3				24	V-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Brown Lead Glaze		2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	214.4				24	V-1	Bottle	Light Green	Body				1		

Site	Prov/Cat Control #	Prov Desg	STP (N)	STP (E)	SFC	Test Unit	Lvl	Type	Subtype	Form	Material	Decoration	Size/Comments	Count	Pre-discard Count	Pre-discard Weight
7NC-F-171	2012.21	214.5				24	V-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Clear Lead Glaze With Yellow Slip		2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	214.6				24	V-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Black Lead Glaze		6		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	214.7				24	V-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Iron Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	214.8				24	V-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Glaze Missing		7		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	215.1				25	I-1	Brick	Hand-Made				58.5 g	3		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	215.2				25	I-1	Earthenware	Redware	Base		Glaze Missing		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	215.3				25	I-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Manganese Glaze	Over fired	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	215.4				25	I-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Clear Lead Glaze With Manganese Mottling	Petalware	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	216.1				25	I-2	Brick	Hand-Made				7.8 g	3		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	216.2				25	I-2	Bottle	Black	Body				1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	216.3				25	I-2	Stoneware	Nottingham-Type	Body				1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	216.4				25	I-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Clear Lead Glaze With Copper And Yellow Slip		2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	216.5				25	I-2	Earthenware	Redware	Base		Clear Lead Glaze With Yellow Slip		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	217.1				25	I-3	Brick	Hand-Made				3.1 g	3		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	217.2				25	I-3	Bone	Tooth	Mammal				1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	217.3				25	I-3	Stoneware	White Salt Glaze	Body		Scratch Blue	Water Worn	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	217.4				25	I-3	Earthenware	Creamware	Body		Plain		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	217.5				25	I-3	Earthenware	Ironstone	Body		Plain		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	217.6				25	I-3	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Glaze Missing		5		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	217.7				25	I-3	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Black Lead Glaze		4		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	217.8				25	I-3	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Clear Lead Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	217.9				25	I-3	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Clear Lead Glaze With Yellow Slip		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	218.1				25	II-1	Brick	Hand-Made				22.4 g	3		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	218.2				25	II-1	Earthenware	Creamware	Body		Plain		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	218.3				25	II-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Glaze Missing		3		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	218.4				25	II-1	Pipe Bowl	Fragment		White Clay			1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	218.5				25	II-1	Earthenware	Redware	Base		Black Lead Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	218.6				25	II-1	Earthenware	Redware	Rim		Black Lead Glaze		1		

Site	Prov/Cat Control #	Prov Desg	STP (N)	STP (E)	SFC	Test Unit	Lvl	Type	Subtype	Form	Material	Decoration	Size/Comments	Count	Pre-discard Count	Pre-discard Weight
7NC-F-171	2012.21	218.7				25	II-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Black Lead Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	218.8				25	II-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Clear Lead Glaze With Yellow Slip		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	219.1				25	III-1	Brick	Hand-Made				24.6 g	4		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	219.2				25	III-1	Nail	Wrought	Wrought Head			Head And Shaft	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	219.3				25	III-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Glaze Missing		2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	219.4				25	III-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Black Lead Glaze		4		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	220.1				25	III-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Glaze Missing		6		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	220.2				25	III-2	Brick	Hand-Made				15.8 g	4		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	220.3				25	III-2	Window Glass	Green					1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	220.4				25	III-2	Coal						2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	220.5				25	III-2	Earthenware	Creamware	Body		Plain		2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	220.6				25	III-2	Stoneware	Slip Dipped White Salt Glaze	Body		Overglaze Floral Motif		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	220.7				25	III-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Clear Lead Glaze With Manganese Mottling		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	220.8				25	III-2	Earthenware	Redware	Rim		Clear Lead Glaze With Copper Oxide Slip		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	220.9				25	III-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Black Lead Glaze		9		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	220.10				25	III-2	Earthenware	Redware	Rim		Clear Lead Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	220.11				25	III-2	Earthenware	Redware	Base		Glaze Missing		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	220.12				25	III-2	Earthenware	Redware	Rim		Black Lead Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	220.13				25	III-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Brown Lead Glaze		2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	220.14				25	III-2	Earthenware	Coarse	Body		Black Glaze	White To Buff Body	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	220.15				25	III-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Manganese Glaze	Over fired	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	220.16				25	III-2	Nail	Unidentifiable	No Head			Shaft	5		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	220.17				25	III-2	Nail	Wrought	Unidentifiable Head			Complete	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	221.1				25	III-3	Tack			Copper Alloy		Possible Furniture Related	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	221.2				25	III-3	Brick	Hand-Made				52.6 g	8		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	221.3				25	III-3	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Glaze Missing		5		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	221.4				25	III-3	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Black Lead Glaze		6		

Site	Prov/Cat Control #	Prov Desg	STP (N)	STP (E)	SFC	Test Unit	Lvl	Type	Subtype	Form	Material	Decoration	Size/Comments	Count	Pre-discard Count	Pre-discard Weight
7NC-F-171	2012.21	221.5				25	III-3	Earthenware	Redware	Rim		Glaze Missing		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	221.6				25	III-3	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Clear Lead Glaze With Yellow Slip		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	221.7				25	III-3	Earthenware	Creamware	Body		Plain		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	221.8				25	III-3	Bottle	Olive	Body				1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	221.9				25	III-3	Nail	Unidentifiable	No Head			Shaft	2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	221.10				25	III-3	Unidentifiable			Iron Alloy		Metal Conglomerate	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	222.1				25	III-4	Brick	Hand-Made				2.6 g	2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	222.2				25	III-4	Earthenware	Redware	Base		Black Lead Glaze		2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	222.3				25	III-4	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Black Lead Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	222.4				25	III-4	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Iron Glaze		2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	222.5				25	III-4	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Clear Lead Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	222.6				25	III-4	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Glaze Missing		3		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	222.7				25	III-4	Nail	Unidentifiable	No Head			Shaft	2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	222.8				25	III-4	Oyster Shell					0.1 g/Fragments	2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	223.1				26	I-1	Brick	Hand-Made				11.4 g	2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	223.2				26	I-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Black Lead Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	224.1				26	I-2	Brick	Hand-Made				0.4 g	2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	224.2				26	I-2	Earthenware	Redware	Base		Manganese Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	224.3				26	I-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Iron Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	225.1				26	II-1	Earthenware	Coarse	Body		Black Glaze	Buff To White Body/Mend	3		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	225.2				26	II-1	Brick	Hand-Made				58.5 g	2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	225.3				26	II-1	Brick	Hand-Made				24.0 g/Burned	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	225.4				26	II-1	Bottle	Light Green	Neck				1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	225.5				26	II-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		No Glaze	Under fired	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	225.6				26	II-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Black Lead Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	225.7				26	II-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Brown Lead Glaze	Under fired	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	225.8				26	II-1	Unidentifiable			Iron Alloy		Possible Hook Fragment Or Handle	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	226.1				26	II-3	Brick	Hand-Made				109.2 g/Burned	2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	226.2				26	II-3	Brick	Hand-Made				1.6 g	1		

Site	Prov/Cat Control #	Prov Desg	STP (N)	STP (E)	SFC	Test Unit	Lvl	Type	Subtype	Form	Material	Decoration	Size/Comments	Count	Pre-discard Count	Pre-discard Weight
7NC-F-171	2012.21	226.3				26	II-3	Nail	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable Head			Head And Shaft	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	226.4				26	II-3	Stoneware	White Salt Glaze	Rim		Scratch Blue		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	226.5				26	II-3	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Black Lead Glaze		3		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	226.6				26	II-3	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Glaze Missing		2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	226.7				26	II-3	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Glaze Missing	Water Worn	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	226.8				26	II-3	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Clear Lead Glaze With Missing Slip		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	227.1				26	III-1	Bottle	Black	Base			Portion Of Kick	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	227.2				26	III-1	Brick	Hand-Made				35.6 g	5		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	227.3				26	III-1	Brick	Hand-Made				16.0 g/Burned	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	227.4				26	III-1	Bottle	Light Green	Body				1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	227.5				26	III-1	Nail	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable Head			Head And Shaft	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	227.6				26	III-1	Limestone						4		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	227.7				26	III-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Glaze Missing		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	227.8				26	III-1	Earthenware	Redware	Rim		Clear Lead Glaze With Yellow Slip		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	227.9				26	III-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Copper Oxide Slip		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	227.10				26	III-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Black Lead Glaze		2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	227.11				26	III-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Manganese Glaze	Burned	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	228.1				26	III-2	Brick	Hand-Made				118.1 g/Over fired/Strike Marks	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	228.2				26	III-2	Brick	Hand-Made				50.5 g	2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	228.3				26	III-2	Pipe Bowl	Fragment		White Clay		Fragment	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	228.4				26	III-2	Nail	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable Head			Possible Wrought/Head And Shaft	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	229.1				27	I-1	Brick	Hand-Made				0.7 g	2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	229.2				27	I-1	Coal						1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	229.3				27	I-1	Bottle	Green Wine	Body				1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	230.1				27	I-2	Brick	Hand-Made				128.7 g	4		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	230.2				27	I-2	Stoneware	Nottingham-Type	Rim		Ribbed		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	230.3				27	I-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Manganese Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	230.4				27	I-2	Bottle	Green	Body			Thin/Possible Medicine Bottle	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	230.5				27	I-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Clear Lead Glaze With Yellow Slip		2		

Site	Prov/Cat Control #	Prov Desg	STP (N)	STP (E)	SFC	Test Unit	Lvl	Type	Subtype	Form	Material	Decoration	Size/Comments	Count	Pre-discard Count	Pre-discard Weight
7NC-F-171	2012.21	230.6				27	I-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Brown Lead Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	231.1				27	I-3	Brick	Hand-Made				34.5 g	5		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	231.2				27	I-3	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Black Lead Glaze		3		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	231.3				27	I-3	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Brown Lead Glaze With Manganese Flecking		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	231.4				27	I-3	Earthenware	Redware	Base		Brown Lead Glaze With Manganese Flecking		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	232.1				27	II-1	Brick	Hand-Made				3.9 g	4		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	233.1				28	I-1	Brick	Hand-Made				3.9 g	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	233.2				28	I-1	Earthenware	Creamware	Body		Plain		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	233.3				28	I-1	Coal						1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	233.4				28	I-1	Slate						1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	234.1				28	I-2	Brick	Hand-Made				22.8 g	2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	234.2				28	I-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Clear Lead Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	234.3				28	I-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Glaze Missing		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	234.4				28	I-2	Earthenware	Redware	Rim		Glaze Missing		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	235.1				28	I-3	Brick	Hand-Made				2.7 g	2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	235.2				28	I-3	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Black Lead Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	235.3				28	I-3	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Glaze Missing		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	236.1				28	II-1	Coal						2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	236.2				28	II-1	Brick	Hand-Made				3.2 g	4		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	236.3				28	II-1	Earthenware	Redware	Handle		Manganese Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	236.4				28	II-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Black Lead Glaze		2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	236.5				28	II-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Glaze Missing		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	236.6				28	II-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Manganese Glaze	Burned	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	237.1				28	II-2	Coal						1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	237.2				28	II-2	Brick	Hand-Made				0.5 g	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	237.3				28	II-2	Earthenware	Redware	Base		Glaze Missing		2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	237.4				28	II-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Clear Lead Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	237.5				28	II-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Manganese Glaze		1		

Site	Prov/Cat Control #	Prov Desg	STP (N)	STP (E)	SFC	Test Unit	Lvl	Type	Subtype	Form	Material	Decoration	Size/Comments	Count	Pre-discard Count	Pre-discard Weight
7NC-F-171	2012.21	238.1				29	I-1	Brick	Hand-Made				5.2 g	3		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	238.2				29	I-1	Earthenware	Redware	Rim		Glaze Missing		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	238.3				29	I-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Black Lead Glaze		2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	238.4				29	I-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Glaze Missing		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	238.5				29	I-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Brown Lead Glaze With Manganese Mottling		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	238.6				29	I-1	Earthenware	Redware	Base		Clear Lead Glaze With Trace Of Yellow Slip		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	239.1				29	I-2	Tool	Scraper	Thumbnail	Basalt		Bear Island Point Reworked To A Scraper	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	239.2				29	I-2	Brick	Hand-Made				17.2 g	4		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	239.3				29	I-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Glaze Missing		2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	239.4				29	I-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Clear Lead Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	239.5				29	I-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Clear Lead Glaze With Trace Of Copper Oxide Slip		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	240.1				29	II-1	Brick	Hand-Made				62.4 g/Partially Glazed	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	240.2				29	II-1	Brick	Hand-Made				9.7 g	9		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	240.3				29	II-1	Earthenware	Redware	Base And Body		Black Lead Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	240.4				29	II-1	Earthenware	Redware	Base		Clear Lead Glaze With Yellow Slip		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	240.5				29	II-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Glaze Missing		2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	241.1				29	III-1	Brick	Hand-Made				29 g	10		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	241.2				29	III-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Glaze Missing		2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	241.3				29	III-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Brown Lead Glaze With Manganese Mottling		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	241.4				29	III-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Black Lead Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	242.1				29	III-2	Brick	Hand-Made				28.8 g	6		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	242.2				29	III-2	Nail	Unidentifiable	No Head			Shaft	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	242.3				29	III-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Glaze Missing		2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	242.4				29	III-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Trace Of Copper Oxide Slip		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	242.5				29	III-2	Coal						3		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	242.6				29	III-2	Bottle	Black	Body				1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	242.7				29	III-2	Earthenware	Redware	Rim		Clear Lead Glaze		2		

Site	Prov/Cat Control #	Prov Desg	STP (N)	STP (E)	SFC	Test Unit	Lvl	Type	Subtype	Form	Material	Decoration	Size/Comments	Count	Pre-discard Count	Pre-discard Weight
7NC-F-171	2012.21	242.8				29	III-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Manganese Glaze	Over fired	4		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	242.9				29	III-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Clear Lead Glaze With Copper Oxide Slip		2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	242.10				29	III-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Clear Lead Glaze With Yellow Slip		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	243.1				29	III-3	Brick	Hand-Made				255.8 g	7		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	243.2				29	III-3	Debitage	Tertiary	Quartz				1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	243.3				29	III-3	Nail	Unidentifiable	No Head			Shaft	3		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	243.4				29	III-3	Nail	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable Head			Head And Shaft	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	243.5				29	III-3	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Glaze Missing		2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	243.6				29	III-3	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Clear Lead Glaze With Yellow Slip		2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	243.7				29	III-3	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Black Lead Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	244.1				30	I-1	Bottle	Emerald Green	Body				1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	244.2				30	I-1	Brick	Hand-Made				1.3 g	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	244.3				30	I-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Black Lead Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	245.1				30	I-2	Brick	Hand-Made				194.0 g	2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	245.2				30	I-2	Stoneware	White Salt Glaze	Body		Scratch Blue		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	245.3				30	I-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Black Lead Glaze		3		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	246.1				30	II-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Clear Lead Glaze With Green Slip		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	246.2				30	II-1	Brick	Hand-Made				19.7 g	3		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	246.3				30	II-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Black Lead Glaze		6		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	246.4				30	II-1	Earthenware	Redware	Base And Body		Iron Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	246.5				30	II-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Clear Lead Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	246.6				30	II-1	Earthenware	Redware	Handle		Iron Glaze	Over fired	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	246.7				30	II-1	Earthenware	Redware	Rim		Iron Glaze	Over fired	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	247.1				30	II-2	Brick	Hand-Made				0.6 g	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	247.2				30	II-2	Brick	Hand-Made				2.0 g/Burned	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	247.3				30	II-2	Earthenware	Redware	Handle		Black Lead Glaze	Termination	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	247.4				30	II-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Glaze Missing		2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	247.5				30	II-2	Stoneware	Slip Dipped White Salt Glaze	Rim				1		

Site	Prov/Cat Control #	Prov Desg	STP (N)	STP (E)	SFC	Test Unit	Lvl	Type	Subtype	Form	Material	Decoration	Size/Comments	Count	Pre-discard Count	Pre-discard Weight
7NC-F-171	2012.21	247.6				30	II-2	Earthenware	Redware	Base		Clear Lead Glaze With Manganese Mottling		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	248.1				30	III-1	Brick	Hand-Made				14.3 g	2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	248.2				30	III-1	Brick	Hand-Made				12.0 g/Burned	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	248.3				30	III-1	Earthenware	Staffordshire Slip			Combed Slip		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	248.4				30	III-1	Earthenware	Redware	Rim		Copper Oxide Interior And Exterior		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	248.5				30	III-1	Earthenware	Tin Glazed	Body		Plain		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	248.6				30	III-1	Bottle	Green Wine	Body				1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	248.7				30	III-1	Earthenware	Redware	Handle		Black Lead Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	248.8				30	III-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Black Lead Glaze		3		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	248.9				30	III-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Glaze Missing		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	248.10				30	III-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Brown Lead Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	249.1				30	IV-1	Brick	Hand-Made				37.2 g	2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	249.2				30	IV-1	Brick	Hand-Made				104.5 g/Burned	3		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	249.3				30	IV-1	Bottle	Light Green	Body			Thin/Possible Medicine Bottle	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	249.4				30	IV-1	Bottle	Green Wine	Body				1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	249.5				30	IV-1	Earthenware	Redware	Rim		Light Copper Oxide Glaze With Yellow Slip		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	249.6				30	IV-1	Coal						1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	249.7				30	IV-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Glaze Missing		2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	249.8				30	IV-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Manganese Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	249.9				30	IV-1	Nail	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable Head			Head And Shaft	2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	250.1				30	V-1	Tool	Projectile Point	Holmes	Quartz			1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	250.2				30	V-1	Brick	Hand-Made	Corner			20.6 g/Burned/Glazed	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	250.3				30	V-1	Brick	Hand-Made				8.2 g	4		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	250.4				30	V-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Glaze Missing		14		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	250.5				30	V-1	Window Glass	Light Green					1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	250.6				30	V-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Clear Lead Glaze With Missing Slip		2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	250.7				30	V-1	Earthenware	Redware	Base And Body		Black Lead Glaze	Under fired	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	250.8				30	V-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Brown Glaze With Missing Slip	Under fired	2		

Site	Prov/Cat Control #	Prov Desg	STP (N)	STP (E)	SFC	Test Unit	Lvl	Type	Subtype	Form	Material	Decoration	Size/Comments	Count	Pre-discard Count	Pre-discard Weight
7NC-F-171	2012.21	250.9				30	V-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Glaze Missing	Under fired	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	250.10				30	V-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Black Lead Glaze		4		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	250.11				30	V-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Brown Lead Glaze With Manganese Flecking		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	250.12				30	V-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Clear Lead Glaze With Raised Brown Slip		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	250.13				30	V-1	Nail	Unidentifiable	No Head			Shaft	7		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	250.14				30	V-1	Unidentifiable			Iron Alloy		Metal Conglomerate	4		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	251.1				30	V-2	Earthenware	Tin Glazed			Plain		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	251.2				30	V-2	Brick	Hand-Made				81.5 g	3		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	251.3				30	V-2	Brick	Hand-Made				23.3 g/Burned	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	251.4				30	V-2	Nail	Unidentifiable	No Head			Shaft	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	251.5				30	V-2	Coal						1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	251.6				30	V-2	Bottle	Green	Body			Thin	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	251.7				30	V-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Glaze Missing		3		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	251.8				30	V-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Clear And Manganese Lead Glaze With Yellow Slip		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	251.9				30	V-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Glaze Missing	Burned	2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	251.10				30	V-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Black Lead Glaze	Under fired	2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	251.11				30	V-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Black Lead Glaze Exterior/Iron Glaze Interior		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	251.12				30	V-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Black Lead Glaze		9		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	251.13				30	V-2	Earthenware	Redware	Base		Iron Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	251.14				30	V-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Clear Lead Glaze		2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	251.15				30	V-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Brown Lead Glaze With Yellow Slip		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	252.1				30	VI-1	Jewel	Paste	Blue	Glass	Brilliant Cut		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	252.2				30	VI-1	Brick	Hand-Made				46.9 g	3		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	252.3				30	VI-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Glaze Missing		16		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	252.4				30	VI-1	Earthenware	Redware	Base		Glaze Missing		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	252.5				30	VI-1	Oyster Shell					Fragment	2		

Site	Prov/Cat Control #	Prov Desg	STP (N)	STP (E)	SFC	Test Unit	Lvl	Type	Subtype	Form	Material	Decoration	Size/Comments	Count	Pre-discard Count	Pre-discard Weight
7NC-F-171	2012.21	252.6				30	VI-1	Coal						1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	252.7				30	VI-1	Bottle	Green	Neck			Burned	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	252.8				30	VI-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Yellow And Copper Oxide Slip		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	252.9				30	VI-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Clear Lead Glaze With Manganese Mottling		2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	252.10				30	VI-1	Bottle	Light Green	Body				2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	252.11				30	VI-1	Earthenware	Redware	Rim		Glaze Missing		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	252.12				30	VI-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Copper Oxide Slip		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	252.13				30	VI-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Brown Lead Glaze With Manganese Mottling		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	252.14				30	VI-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Yellow Slip		2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	252.15				30	VI-1	Unidentifiable			Iron Alloy		Metal Conglomerate	3		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	252.16				30	VI-1	Nail	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable Head			Head And Shaft	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	252.17				30	VI-1	Nail	Unidentifiable	No Head			Shaft	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	252.18				30	VI-1	Earthenware	Redware	Base And Body		Black Lead Glazed Interior		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	252.19				30	VI-1	Earthenware	Redware	Rim		Clear Lead Glaze With Trailed Yellow Slip		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	252.20				30	VI-1	Earthenware	Redware	Rim		Black Lead Glaze		2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	252.21				30	VI-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Black Lead Glaze		19		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	253.1				31	I-1	Brick	Hand-Made				48.4 g	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	253.2				31	I-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Glaze Missing		2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	253.3				31	I-1	Stoneware	Nottingham-Type	Body		Incised		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	254.1				31	I-2	Brick	Hand-Made				38.5 g	12		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	254.2				31	I-2	Earthenware	Redware			Glaze Missing		8		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	254.3				31	I-2	Unidentifiable			Iron Alloy		Flat Metal/Tear Drop Shaped	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	254.4				31	I-2	Earthenware	Redware	Rim		Iron Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	254.5				31	I-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Black Lead Glaze		10		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	254.6				31	I-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Brown Lead Glaze With Manganese Mottling		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	254.7				31	I-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Clear Lead Glaze With Yellow Slip		3		

Site	Prov/Cat Control #	Prov Desg	STP (N)	STP (E)	SFC	Test Unit	Lvl	Type	Subtype	Form	Material	Decoration	Size/Comments	Count	Pre-discard Count	Pre-discard Weight
7NC-F-171	2012.21	254.8				31	I-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Clear Lead Glaze With Copper Oxide Slip		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	254.9				31	I-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Clear Lead Glaze		2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	255.1				31	II-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Glaze Missing		4		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	255.2				31	II-1	Brick	Hand-Made				25.2 g	6		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	255.3				31	II-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Clear Lead Glaze With Yellow Slip		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	255.4				31	II-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Black Lead Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	255.5				31	II-1	Porcelain	Hard Paste	Body		Blue Hand painted		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	256.1				31	II-2	Brick	Hand-Made				58.9 g	11		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	256.2				31	II-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Clear Lead Glaze With Yellow Slip		2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	256.3				31	II-2	Oyster Shell					Fragment	3		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	256.4				31	II-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Glaze Missing		2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	256.5				31	II-2	Stoneware	Slip Dipped White Salt Glaze	Rim				1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	256.6				31	II-2	Bottle	Green Wine	Body				1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	256.7				31	II-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Black Lead Glaze		3		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	256.8				31	II-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Manganese Glaze	Burned	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	257.1				31	III-1	Unidentifiable			Iron Alloy		Small Metal Fragment	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	257.2				31	III-1	Brick	Hand-Made				3.8 g	4		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	257.3				31	III-1	Brick	Hand-Made				55.8 g/Burned	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	257.4				31	III-1	Coal						1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	257.5				31	III-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Glaze Missing		4		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	257.6				31	III-1	Stoneware	Slip Dipped White Salt Glaze	Rim		Plain		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	257.7				31	III-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Black Lead Glaze		3		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	257.8				31	III-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Black Lead Glaze Exterior/Brown Lead Glaze With Manganese Mottling Interior		2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	257.9				31	III-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Brown Lead Glaze With Manganese Mottling		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	257.10				31	III-1	Earthenware	Coarse	Body		Black Glaze	White To Buff Body	1		

Site	Prov/Cat Control #	Prov Desg	STP (N)	STP (E)	SFC	Test Unit	Lvl	Type	Subtype	Form	Material	Decoration	Size/Comments	Count	Pre-discard Count	Pre-discard Weight
7NC-F-171	2012.21	257.11				31	III-1	Earthenware	Redware	Base		Iron Glaze	Under fired	3		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	257.12				31	III-1	Earthenware	Redware	Rim		Black Lead Glaze		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	257.13				31	III-1	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Black Lead Glaze	Over fired	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	258.1				31	III-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Glaze Missing		8		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	258.2				31	III-2	Earthenware	Redware	Rim		Glaze Missing		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	258.3				31	III-2	Brick	Hand-Made				44.5 g	12		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	258.4				31	III-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Clear Lead Glaze With Yellow Slip		2		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	258.5				31	III-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Clear Lead Glaze With Brown Slip		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	258.6				31	III-2	Coal						1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	258.7				31	III-2	Earthenware	Redware	Body		Black Lead Glaze		8		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	258.8				31	III-2	Bottle	Black	Body				1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	258.9				31	III-2	Bottle	Light Green	Body				1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	258.10				31	III-2	Earthenware	Staffordshire Slip	Body		Mottled		1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	258.11				31	III-2	Bone	Calcified					1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	258.12				31	III-2	Earthenware	Redware	Rim		Black Lead Glaze	Ribbed/Thick Body	1		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	258.13				31	III-2	Nail	Unidentifiable	No Head			Shaft	4		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	258.14				31	III-2	Unidentifiable			Iron Alloy			4		
7NC-F-171	2012.21	259.1			1		0	Pipe Stem			White Clay		5/64th	1		

APPENDIX E: SOIL CHEMISTRY ANALYSIS

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REPORT ON SOIL CHEMISTRY ANALYSIS OF SITE 7NC-F-171, AREA 9B, US ROUTE 301 SPUR ROAD

NEW CASTLE COUNTY, DELWARE

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May 2014

Introduction

This report details the purpose, background, methodology, results, and interpretation of chemical analysis of 82 sediment samples taken from Site 7NC-F-171 during Phase II site evaluation excavations performed by staff from Dovetail Cultural Resource Group, Inc. between August and September 2013. This analysis was undertaken in order to assess whether significant variations existed in soil chemical content due to anthropogenic activities at the site, which is interpreted as a late 18th-century tenant farm house in New Castle County, Delaware (Barile et al. 2013). Sampling was carried out using two strategies: 1) a horizontal distribution of auger coring to test the plowzone for spatial distributions that could indicate the location of human activity loci or waste disposal areas such as middens; and 2) a sampling of the stratified deposits from excavated test units to assess vertical distribution of elements within the site matrices. The processing and chemical assays of the sediments were performed by the University of Delaware's Soil Testing Laboratory, and subsequent background research, data analysis, interpretation, and report preparation was conducted by Andrew Wilkins, M.A., a doctoral candidate in anthropology at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville.

Soil chemistry is one of several environmental analyses employed in recovering and interpreting past human activity and landscapes. Soil chemistry has been applied archaeologically in survey, the study of site formation processes, and in interpretations of specific elements as they relate to past human activities. Anthropogenic soil chemical signatures can indicate the deposition of human and animal tissue and waste found in occupation sites and burials, as well as organic residues deposited during food preparation, the use of fire, food consumption, agricultural fertilization, livestock husbandry, metallurgy, and refuse disposal (Cook and Heizer 1965; Sjoberg 1976; Eidt 1984; Holliday and Gartner 2007). Soil chemical analyses have been

employed on many Mid-Atlantic historic sites (Keeler 1973; Stone et al 1987; Pogue 1988; Neiman et al 2000; Heath and Bennett 2000; Fischer 2001; Wilkins 2010) as well as specifically in the context of CRM mitigation projects (Lawrence 2007; Rypkema et al 2007; Calhoun et al 2011).

Site Background

Site 7NC-F-171 was identified in a Phase IB survey carried out by Dovetail Cultural Resource Group, between August 2011 and March 2012. Their archival and archaeological research indicated that the site, located near the corner of Churchtown Road and Choptank Road (see Figure 1), was a tract of land owned by absentee landlords from the late-18th century to the mid-19th century. Phase IB archaeological testing revealed a small concentration of late-18th century materials and brick fragments, and was deemed potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places due to its potential to contribute to the knowledge of early tenant farming in the area, under Criterion D (Barile et al 2013: 1).

Archival research by Dovetail staff revealed that the parcel was agricultural land owned, but not occupied by, a series of landholders. Several of these owners were merchants and millers. During the period of occupation, the tract was owned by Robert Haughey, the largest landholder in St. Georges Hundred at the time, until 1794. The tract was then sold 6 times, through a series of absentee landlords until purchased by John Houston, a wealthy farmer, in 1848. Research indicates that none of the owners during this time resided on the property, and it is likely that the occupants of the site were tenant farmers (Barile et al. 2013: 10-12).

Phase II archaeological investigations were carried out by Dovetail staff in autumn of 2013 to asses site size, determine the vertical and horizontal integrity of cultural deposits, and

understand the parcel's chronology in order to determine eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places. An intensive pedestrian survey was followed by the excavation of 30 test units, each 3 x 3 feet. 19 units were placed within the site core to investigate the stratigraphy of the site and to potentially identify subsurface features; the remainder were spread around the periphery in order to assess the size of the site. No features were located, though a historic occupation layer below the plowzone was identified, and nearly 2,500 artifacts were recovered, most which dated to the late-18th century (Barile et al. 2013:13-14).

Between one and three layers of flood deposits were encountered below plowzone across the site, indicating periodic inundation, draining, and silting of the site, due to its proximity to Back Creek to the north. Just to the east of the site core a glacial outwash subsoil known as the Columbia Formation was identified in several test units, overlaid only by flood deposits and a modern plowzone (Barile et al. 2013:17). Together, the stratigraphic evidence suggests the presence of substantial post-depositional site transformation processes that can affect the integrity of soil chemical signatures.

Both natural and cultural processes can affect the deposition, retention, and loss of soil chemicals and therefore distort measurements attempting to observe anthropogenic soil chemistry enhancements. Holiday and Gartner (2007) note that variations in soil composition, pH, moisture, overlying vegetation, and underlying geological circumstances can all affect the retention of various elements. The homogeneity or heterogeneity of such variables across the area of archaeological interest merits consideration. Soil classifications and detailed maps of their spatial extents are available in the United States through the Depart of Agriculture's (USDA) Natural Resources Conservation Service (NCRS) Web Soil Survey tool.

Figure 1 shows the approximate location of the Site 7NC-F-171 Project Area overlaid against a custom soil classification extent map generated by the USDA NCRS Web Soil Survey tool. These assignments are based on soil survey data, which includes both limited profile examinations in combination with observations of geology, landforms, relief, climate, and natural vegetation of a given area. Thus the divisions represented on the map do not represent clear boundaries, but rather segment the landscape in to landforms with similar land use or management qualities (Soil Survey Staff 2014: 5-6). The soil type mapped within the site boundary is Reybold silt loam, 5-10% slope.

Figure 1: Soil type extent map generated by the USDA NRCS Web Soil Survey tool (Soil Survey Staff 2014) showing the approximate location of the site outlined in red.

Soils of the Reybold series are derived from a parent material of high silt content eolian deposits underlain by sandy fluviomarine sediments, which are common on Mid-Atlantic Coastal areas such as the Delmarva Peninsula. The Reybold series of soils fall within the taxonomic classification of Typic Hapludults, a subgroup that describes a large extent of soils in the eastern United States that are moderately deep, well drained, with low amounts of organic humus, and have significant agrillic, or clayey, subsurface horizons (Soil Survey Staff 1999; 2007; 2014). A typical profile for Reybold series soils is detailed in Table 1. Many studies note that several elements of archaeological interest, notably phosphorus, are stable in all but neutral pH soils, are resistant to leaching in well drained soils, and fix well in all but very sandy soils (Cook and Heizer 1965: 13; Sjoberg 1976: 448; Holliday and Gartner 2007: 305).

Table 3: Characteristics of typical Reybold Series soil profile, created from data in Soil Survey Staff (2007).

Stratum	Depth	Description	Notes
Ap	0-25 cm	Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silt loam	Weak subangular blocky structure; very friable, slightly sticky; slightly plastic; many fine roots; common pores; 1% rounded gravel; slightly acid; clear wavy boundary.
Bt1	25-46 cm	Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) silt loam	Coarse subangular blocky structure; friable, sticky; plastic; common fine and medium roots; few fine pores; 1% rounded gravel; slightly acid; diffuse smooth boundary.
Bt2	46-76 cm	Yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silt loam	Coarse subangular blocky structure; friable, sticky; plastic; many fine roots; common fine and medium roots; few very fine pores; 2% rounded gravel; slightly acid; clear wavy boundary.
2BC	76-99 cm	Yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) gravelly coarse sandy loam	Weak subangular blocky structure; friable; slightly sticky; slightly plastic; neutral; 27% rounded gravel; slightly acid; diffuse wavy boundary.
2C1	99-124 cm	Reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/8) gravelly coarse sandy loam	Massive; very friable; nonsticky; nonplastic; neutral; 18% rounded gravel; slightly acid; clear smooth boundary.
2C2	124-183 cm	Yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) coarse sandy loam	Massive; very friable; nonsticky; nonplastic; slightly acid; 13% rounded gravel; slightly acid.

While the natural state of Reybold series soils does suggest the potential for successful retention and recovery of anthropogenic soil chemical signatures at archaeological sites, Phase II test excavations reveal that the stratigraphy at site 7NC-F-171 has been significantly altered by flood deposition, as well as potential slope-wash from east to west. The stratigraphy noted by Dovetail staff (see Table 2) varies significantly from the Reybold series type-profile. Many soil elements that can indicate human activity are particularly susceptible to loss due to leaching, reduction, oxidation, and plant uptake; though phosphorus in particular is known to be the most resistant to those natural processes (Cook and Heizer 1965:13; Woods 1988:4; Eidt 1984:6; Fischer 2001:10; Holliday and Gartner 2007:203). Cook and Heizer (1965:13) showed through percolation tests that the movement of water through soils did not leach significant amounts of phosphorus from soils. However, in comparative tests Skinner (1982:83) showed that sites susceptible to periodic flooding and inundation well beyond the percolation of water due only to rainfall can seriously impact the retention of anthropogenic soil phosphorus, due more to the bulk movement of sediments than the degradation of chemical bonds.

Table 4: Stratigraphic soil properties observed in TU 14, from Barile et al. (2013).

Stratum	Depth	Description	Notes
I-1 to I-3	0-10”	10YR 4/4-4/6 dark yellowish brown silty clay loam	Plowzone, thin O horizon present
II-1	10-14”	10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy silt mottled with 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown sand	Flood Deposit, 35% water worn cobbles
III-1 to III-3	14-26”	2.5Y 5/4 light olive brown oxidized sand mottled with 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown sand	Flood Deposits, brick flecking present
IV-1	26-27”	10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sand	Flood Deposit
V-1 to V-2	27-35”	10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy silt with about 5% brick flecking	Occupation Layer
VI-1	35-36”	10YR 5/6 yellowish brown sandy silt with about 5% brick flecking	Flood Deposit
VII-1	36-39”	10YR 5/4 yellowish brown sandy loam with about 5% brick flecking	Subsoil/ Oxidized Gley

Methodology

During Phase II data recovery fieldwork in 2013, 82 soil samples were collected from site 7NC-F-171. In order to assess variation in chemical signatures across the site area horizontally, 41 samples were collected using a 1" Oakfield split-spoon corer at 25' intervals. Up to three cores per sampling location were collected, and identifiable topsoil and subsoil strata were discarded from the samples. An additional 32 samples were taken from identifiable strata in four 3 x 3 ft. test units: 14, 15, 19, and 21 in order to assess the chemical variation vertically. Finally, 9 additional samples were collected from the occupation layer identified in test units 4, 6, 21, 22, 24, 26, 29, 30, and 31. This was done in order to see if anthropogenic soil chemical signatures may be observable in the primary historical context of the site, if not in the larger disturbed plowzones and flood deposits (Barile et al 2013: 4-5).

All samples were submitted for analysis to the University of Delaware's Soil Testing Program where a 'Routine Soil Test" was run including a Mehlich 3 extraction (Mehlich 1984) and inductively coupled plasma optical emission spectrometry (ICP-OES) for eleven elements: phosphors (P), calcium (Ca), potassium (K), magnesium (Mg), manganese (Mn), copper (Cu), zinc (Zn), iron (Fe), boron (B), aluminum (Al), and sulfur (S). The Routine Test package also includes tests for pH, organic matter content, phosphorus saturation ratio (PSR), cation exchange capacity (CEC), and base saturation. While numerous elements can be useful for establishing distinctions between contexts; P, K, Ca and Mg are the most useful for interpretation of past human activity as they have been associated with specific inputs through experimental tests (Custer et al 1986; Wilson et al 2007; Braadbaart et al 2012).

Phosphorus is most often associated with general organic refuse including human and animal waste and linked to kitchen and residential middens as well as gardens and animal pens. Phosphorus has been the most studied element in archaeological soil chemistry due to its wide

range of anthropogenic sources and general stability in soils (Holliday and Gartner 2007). Compounds including phosphorus constitute a significant component of human and animal waste and are present in all living organisms as carbohydrates, lipids, and nucleic acids (Cook and Heizer 1965; Stevenson and Cole 1999). Calcium is associated with wood ash, animal bone, shell, and architectural products made with lime such as plaster. Potassium is prevalent within plant tissue and has been linked to hearth areas and the presence ash. Magnesium has been associated with areas of burning and ash, but scholars disagree on the validity of that assertion and it is recommended that any interpretations made from Mg levels should be understood as tentative (Asher and Fairbanks 1971; Keeler 1973; Pogue 1988; Woods 1988; Neiman et al 2000; Fisher 2001; Wilkins 2009).

Microsoft Excel and ArcGIS version 9.3 were used in the following analysis to calculate descriptive statistics, and relative values such as Z scores useful for mapping and comparison of multiple elements across numerous contexts. A Z score of 1 corresponds to that sample's concentration of a given element equaling one standard deviation greater than the average concentration of the entire assemblage, while a Z-score of -1 corresponds to a sample whose value is one standard deviation below the average for that element. A statistical test for spatial autocorrelation was also applied to the soil chemistry distributions in order to evaluate the degree of dispersion, clustering, or randomness of the distributions (Hodder and Orten 1976: 174). The test, known as Moran's I, produces an index value (I), characterizing the nature of the spatial patterning as dispersed, clustered or random. Z scores characterize the extremity of the patterning, and p values evaluate statistical significance. A clustered pattern can be interpreted as the propensity of a given data point to have similar values as surrounding points, as opposed to a dispersed pattern that would indicate the values of a given point to be surrounded by

significantly different values. A random pattern would indicate that value of a given point couldn't reliably be used as predictor of the values of surrounding areas. Clustering of soil chemical values can be indicative that the concentrations of an element relates to human activity.

Results

In general, both the horizontal and vertical soil chemical variation observed at site 7NC-F-171 do not seem to readily indicate intact anthropogenic deposition of organic materials. It appears more likely that the majority of soil chemical variation is influenced by the factors of inundation, erosion, and deposition caused by disturbance of water from the nearby drainage. Using the samples in Test Units 14, 15, 19, and 21; Z-scores were calculated from the entire body of soil samples (Table 3) and then grouped and averaged by natural strata type: modern plowzone, flood deposit, historic occupation layer, and transition to subsoil. The results (Figure 2) show that two distinct groupings of soil characteristics emerged. Calcium, magnesium, and pH levels are lowest in the plowzone and flood deposits, increase in the occupation layer, and to some degree moderate in the transition to subsoil. Oppositely, phosphorus, potassium, and organic matter are highest in the plowzone and decrease through the flood deposits to values below average in the occupation layer and transition to subsoil.

Table 5: Descriptive statistics for selected soil chemicals and characteristics at site 7NC-F-171.

Variable	N	Range	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation	Variance
pH	82	1.60	4.40	6.00	5.0146	0.36989	0.137
OM (%)	82	2.30	0.40	2.70	1.2695	0.47237	0.223
P (ppm)	82	115.20	8.42	123.62	38.4376	23.56830	555.465
K (ppm)	82	163.30	14.75	178.05	59.3526	33.22289	1103.760
Ca (ppm)	82	701.65	149.55	851.20	427.3600	133.43227	17804.170
Mg (ppm)	82	117.89	37.80	155.69	86.5054	21.53648	463.82

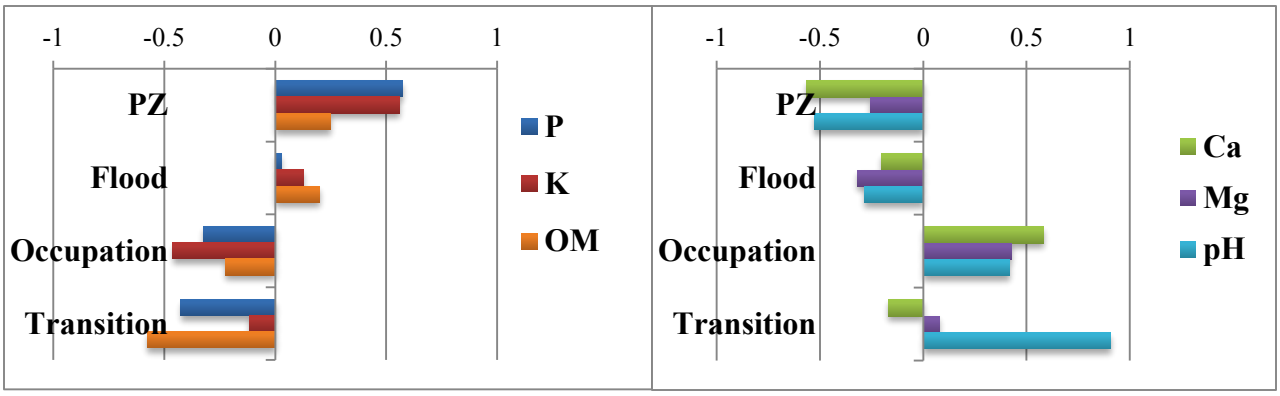

Figure 2: Bar Charts comparing Z scores by natural stratigraphy in Units 14, 15, 19, and 21.

One might expect to see the greatest levels of several typically anthropogenic soil elements and characteristics, specifically organic matter and phosphorus, within the deposits of the occupation layer. Notably, none of these layers exhibit soil element concentrations over or under one standard deviation from the average (Z =1), which is a standard threshold for considering a variation as anomalously high or low and warranting consideration as possibly due to human activity. With the mean value of pH at 5 being acidic, and even the 'higher' values of the occupation layer and transition to subsoil only approaching 5.4, neutral pH is never achieved in these sediments and does not appear to be the cause of lack of soil phosphorus retention in these layers. It is more likely that these opposing trends in vertical variation in these usually correlated anthropogenic measures is more due to the natural chemical variation and impacts of post-depositional processes than any reflection of past human activity on the site.

When considering the horizontal distributions of these elements, the group of 41 plowzone soil samples collected by cores from across the site was first mapped to assess if the concentrations of soil chemicals such as phosphorus, potassium, calcium, and magnesium would cluster near the site core, where artifact concentrations were highest. The levels of these elements in the following maps are labeled in their concentration units: parts per million (ppm) for greater transparency of information, though the breaks in the classes of values were all made using Z

scores for greater comparability between elements. Therefore, all areas with values below the mean (Z = 0) were left transparent, and the seven darker shades of color each represent breaks of 0.5 standard deviations, with the darkest shades all being those values equaling a Z score over 3 (three standard deviations over the mean). The distributions were created using the spline tool, which uses a mathematical interpolation to estimate the direction and gradient of change between data points.

Figure 3 shows only moderate levels of soil phosphorus concentrations with the site core, and not to the east where the majority of artifacts were found or to the southeast portion of the site core where the greatest degree of stratigraphy integrity was found. In general the phosphorus concentrations increase from east to west, following more the natural slope and towards the nearby drainage and likely represent the movement of sediments downhill due to inundation and erosion. Figure 4 shows a clear lack of enhanced soil potassium values in the site core area, suggesting its plowzone distribution is also not reflecting any past human activities. Figures 5 and 6 showing calcium and magnesium, respectively, are much the same. One possible note of interest is the similar, though very moderate, area of enhancement of these elements around Test Units 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11. Potassium, calcium and magnesium are associated with ash when found together, and this area of the site, though not within the site core, did contain charcoal and coal (Barile et al. 2013:66-69). Together, these distributions suggest that the plowzone does not contain significant anthropogenic soil chemical signatures relating to the historic occupation of the site.

Next, the soil samples collected from only the historic occupation layers in Test Units 4, 6, 19, 21, 22, 24, 26, 29, 30 and 31 were mapped using the same spline interpolation method, but the mapping was restricted to within the site core area, which contained all the units sampled.

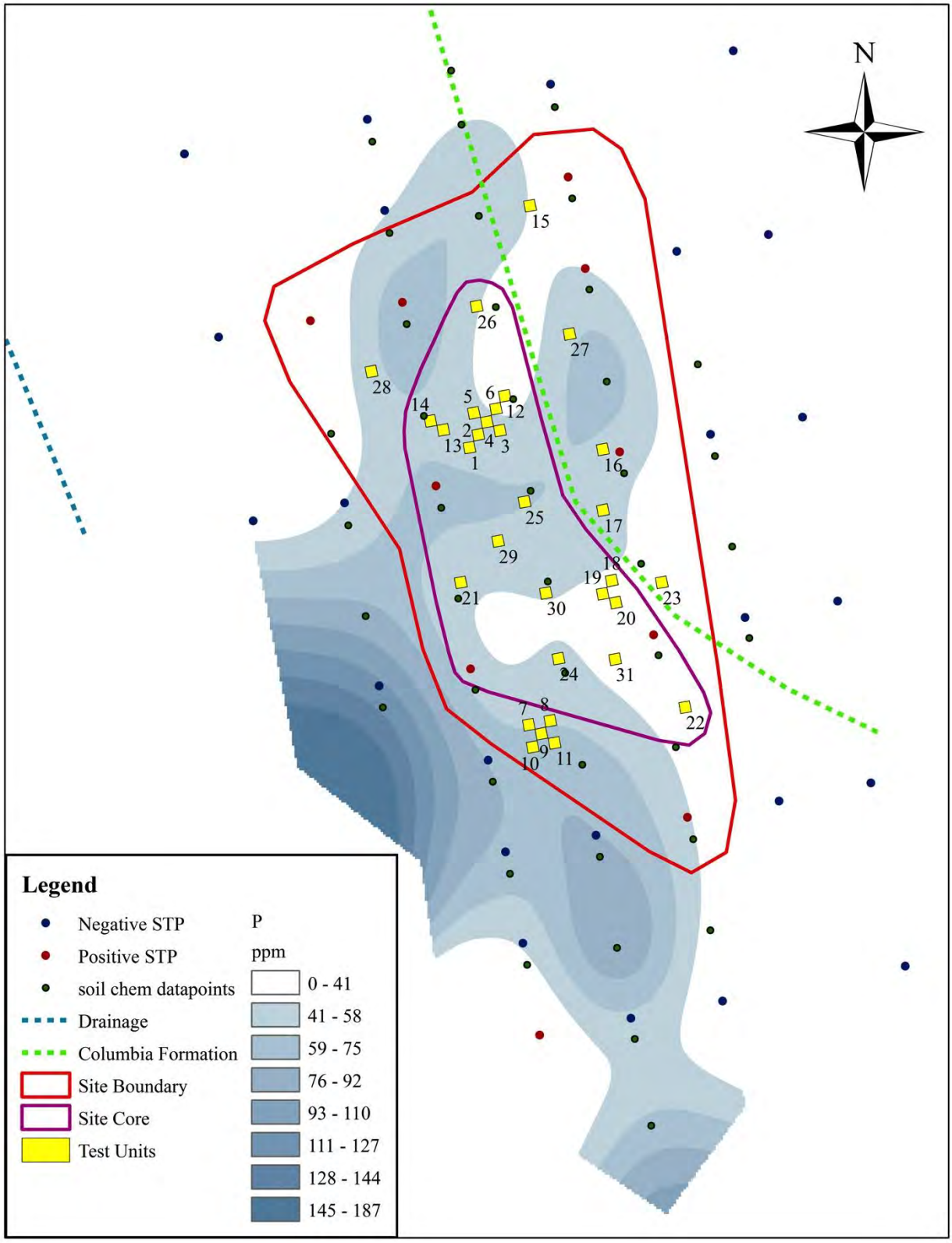

Figure 3: Soil phosphorus distributions from plowzone core samples at site 7NC-F-171.

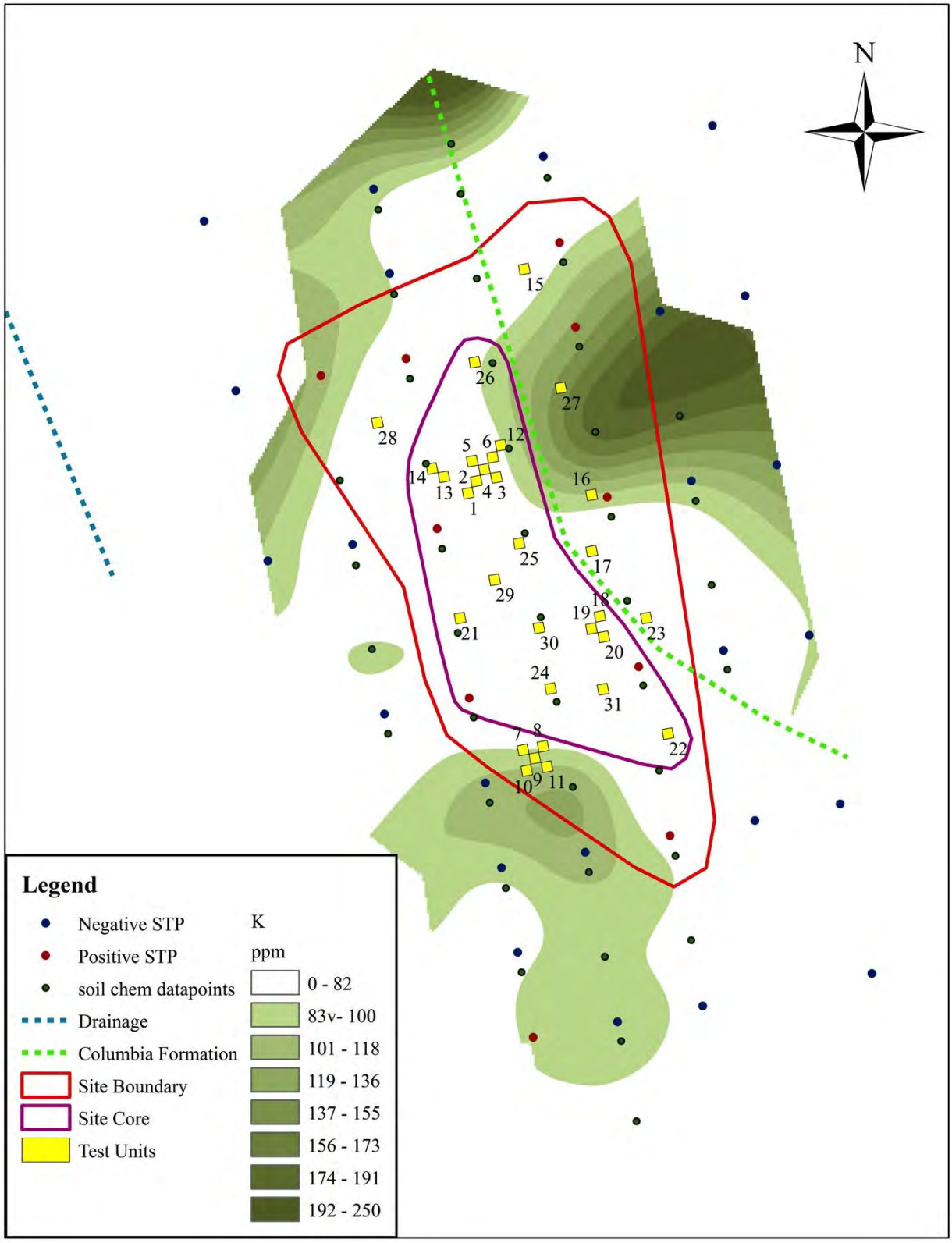

Figure 4: Soil potassium distributions from plowzone core samples at site 7NC-F-171.

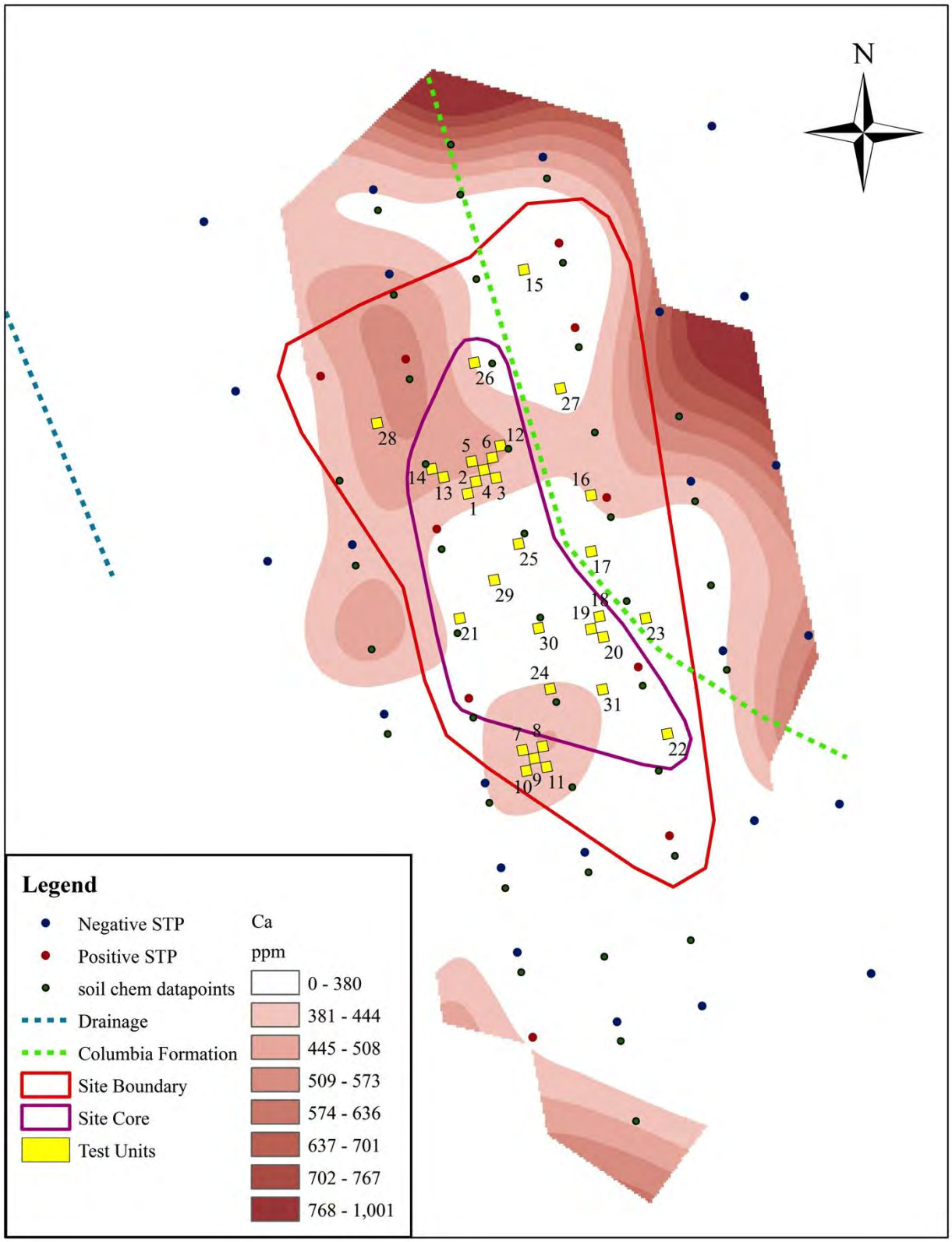

Figure 5: Soil calcium distributions from plowzone core samples at site 7NC-F-171.

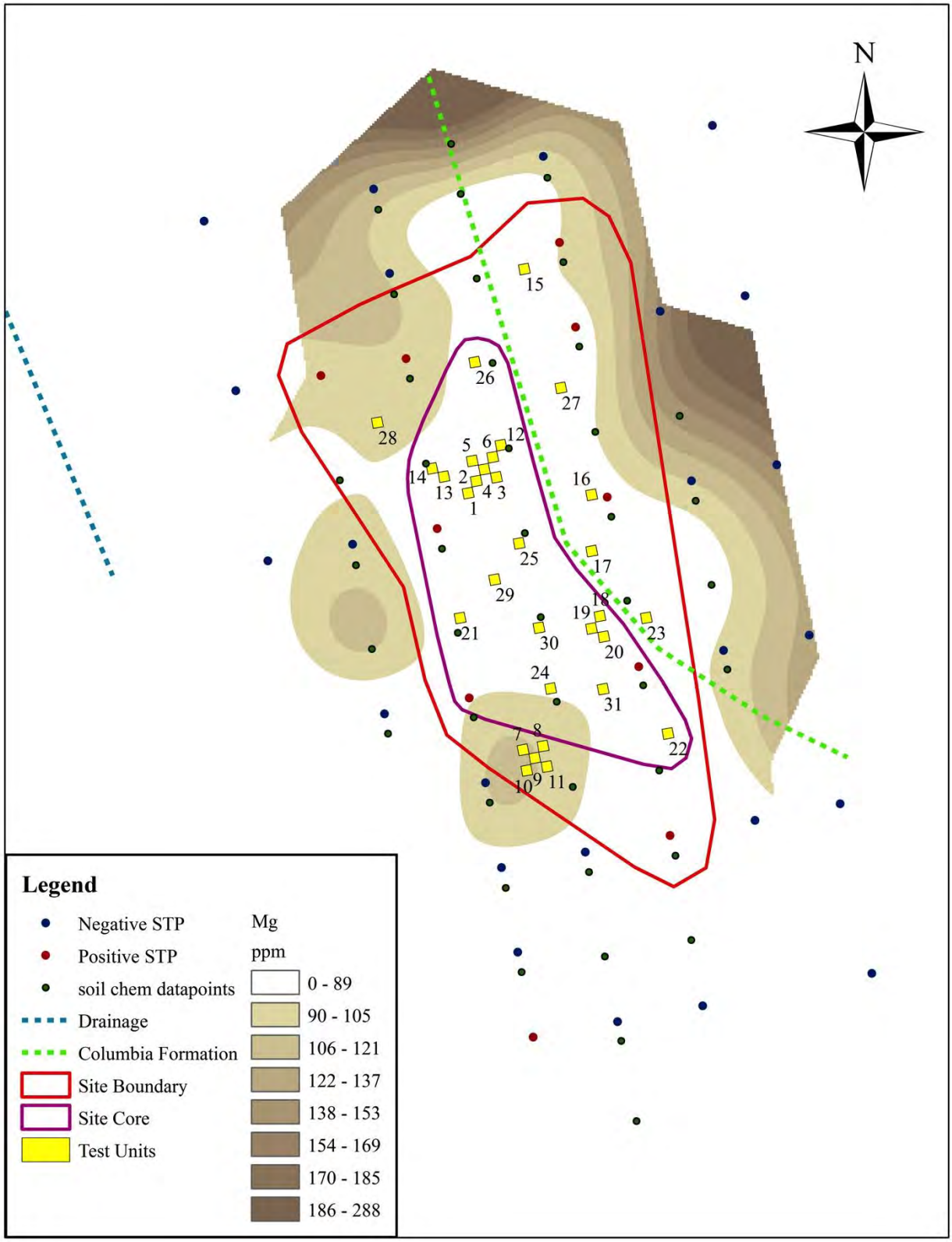

Figure 6: Soil magnesium distributions from plowzone core samples at site 7NC-171.

The results of the occupation layer distributions were shared some similarity between elements, and as they are derived from a strata more protected from post-depositional site formation processes, may be more indicative of anthropogenic activity. Figure 7 shows the soil phosphorus distribution indicating a single isolated area of elevated levels centered on Test Unit 31, though surrounding units 19, 22, 24, 30, and 19 only exhibit moderate enhancement. This area also contained some of the higher concentrations of historic artifacts in site core, and likely represents the locus of activity on the site. The potassium distribution (Figure 8) is the most unique, with only moderate enhancement in Unit 24 near the area of phosphorus concentration, and also slight enhancement in the northwest areas of the site core. Figures 9 and 10, showing calcium and magnesium respectively, include both a northern area of concentration corresponding to the potassium signature, and a southern area of elevated values corresponding to the phosphorus signature centered on Test Unit 31. This combinations of potassium, calcium, and magnesium may be indicative of ash disposal, and could represent an second locus of anthropogenic deposition, even the location of a domicile; whereas, the southern locus including phosphorus may indicate more generalized refuse deposition, such as a midden.

As discussed in the preceding methodology section, a spatial autocorrelation statistic, such as Moran's I, can be used to evaluate the degree of clustering, dispersion, or randomness of a given spatial distribution. The results can be interpreted as how likely the value of a point is likely to be similar or dissimilar to its neighbors. The I index and Z score of a Moran's test indicate the nature and degree dispersion, when I is greater than 0, a clustered pattern is indicated, negative values indicate more even dispersion, and values close to or equaling 0

indicate a random pattern. As with most statistical tests, a significance p-value is also used to evaluate the percent chance that the results are due to the vagaries of sampling (see Figure 11).

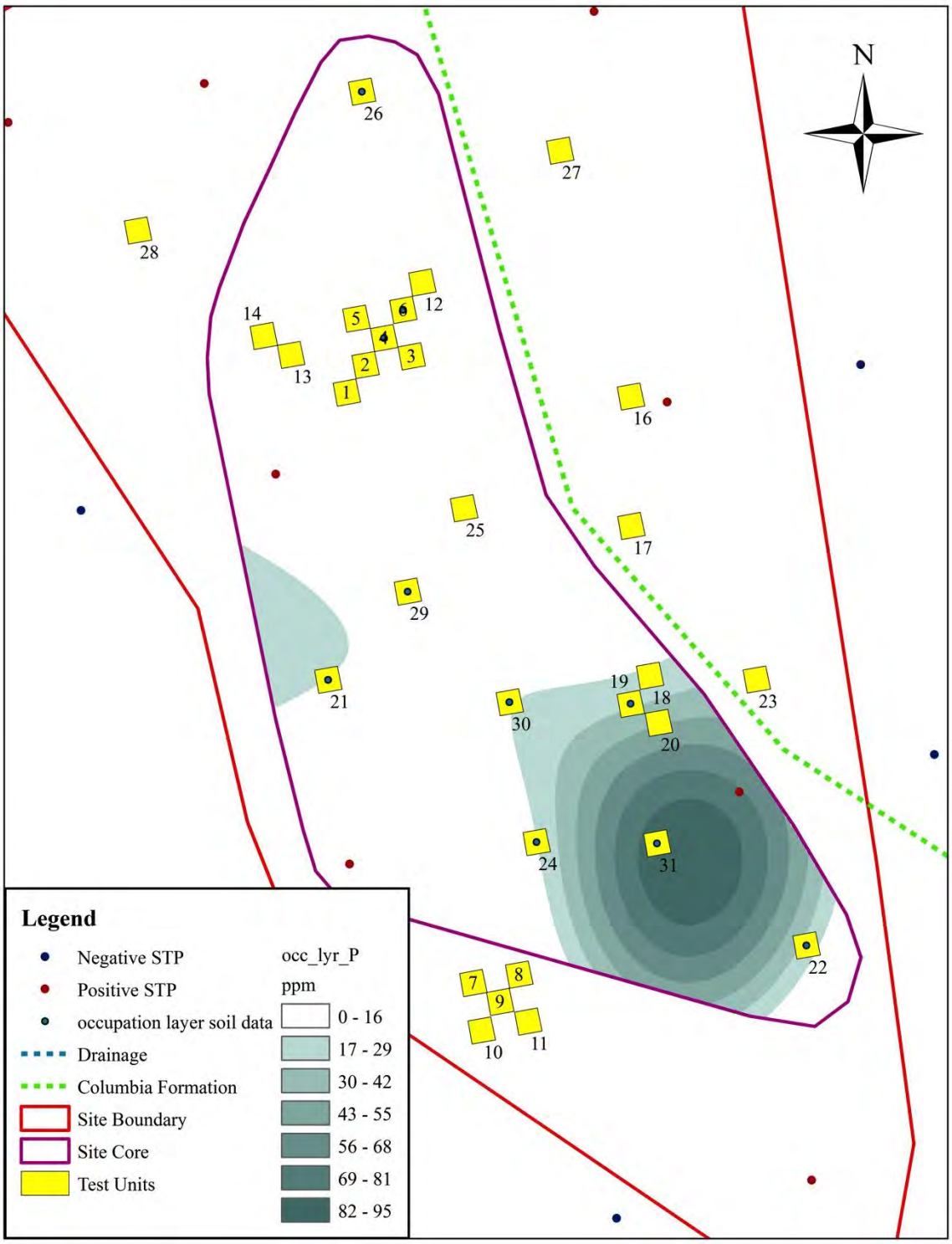

Figure 7: Soil phosphorus distribution from occupation layer soil samples.

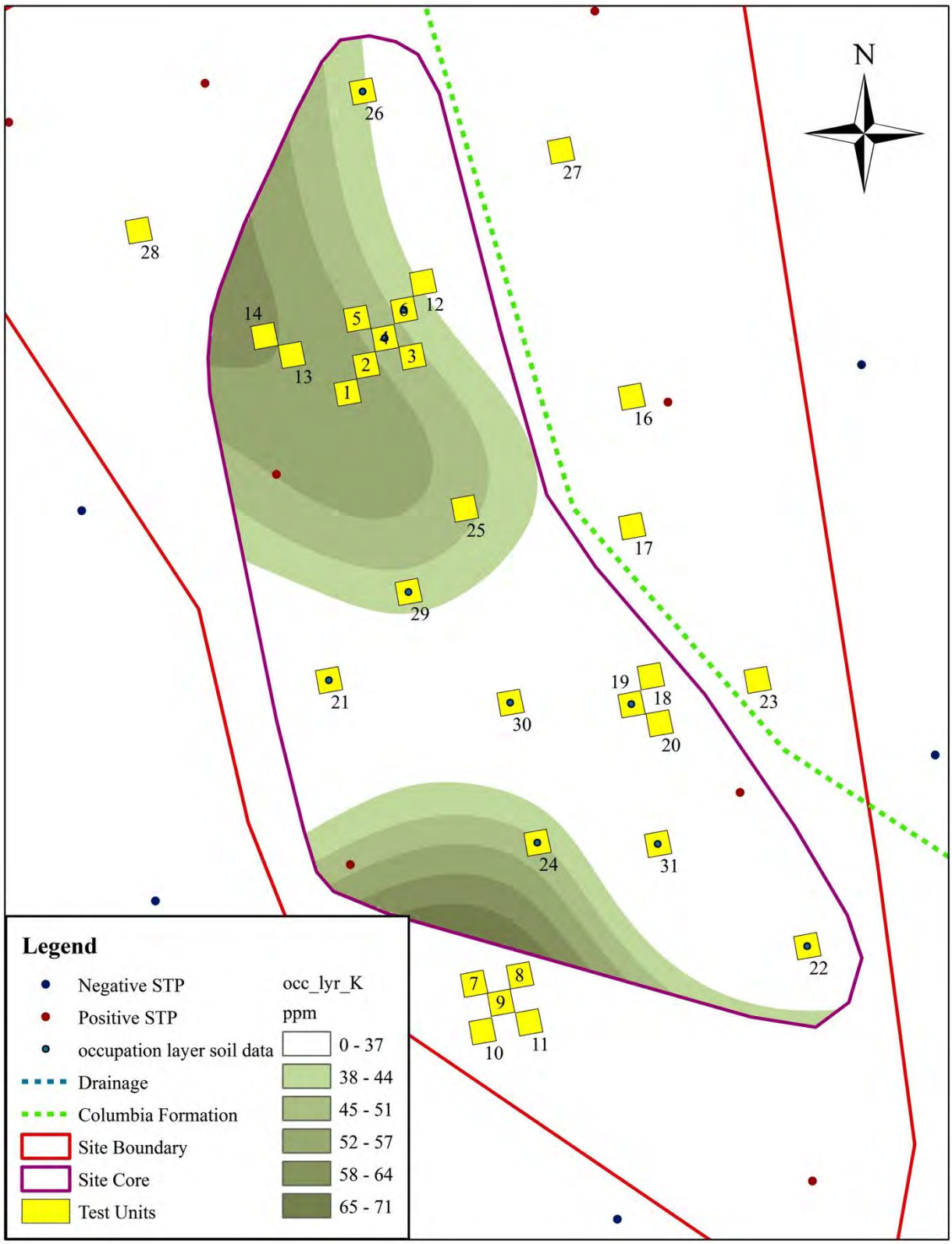

Figure 8: Soil potassium distribution from occupation layer samples.

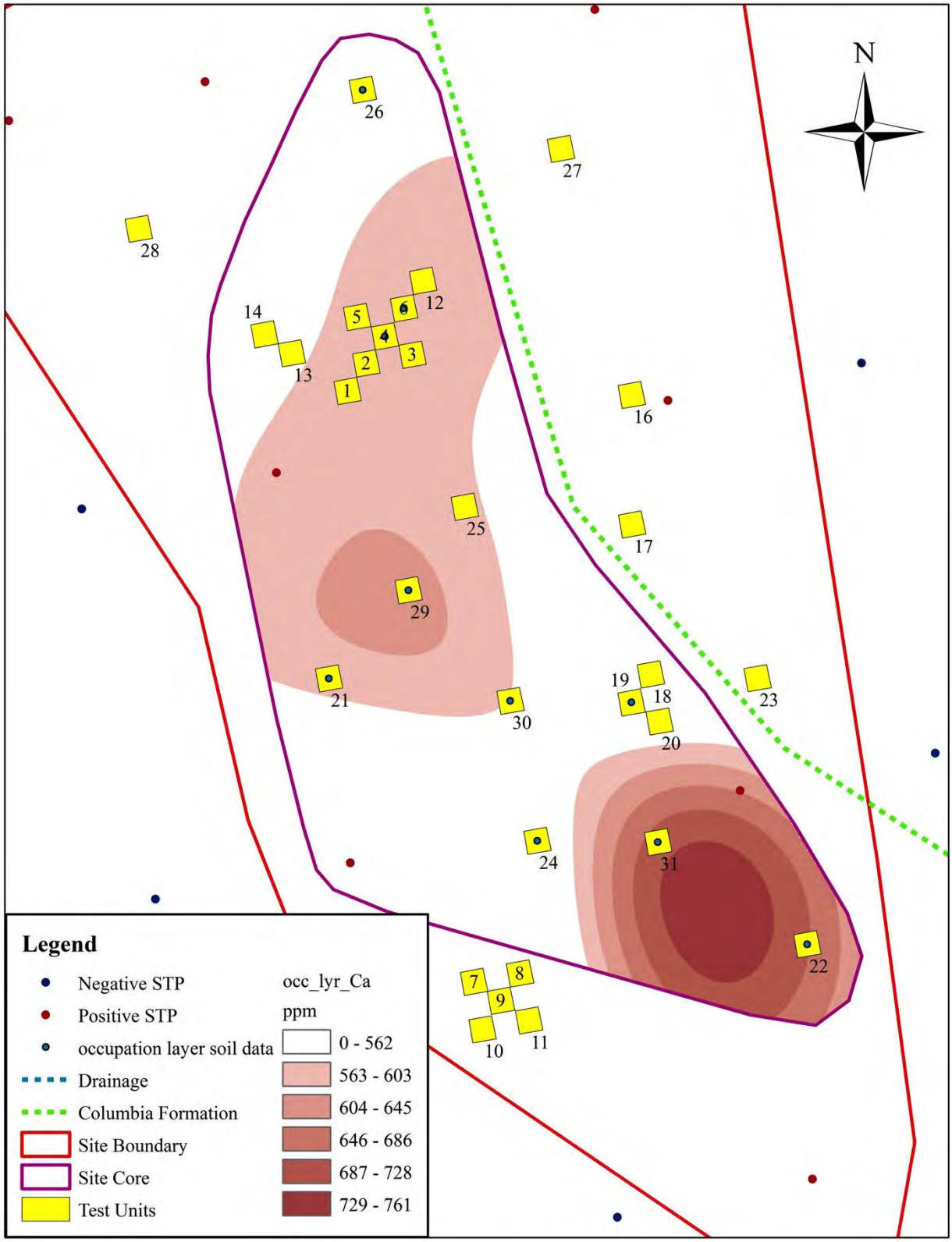

Figure 9: Soil calcium distribution from occupation layer samples.

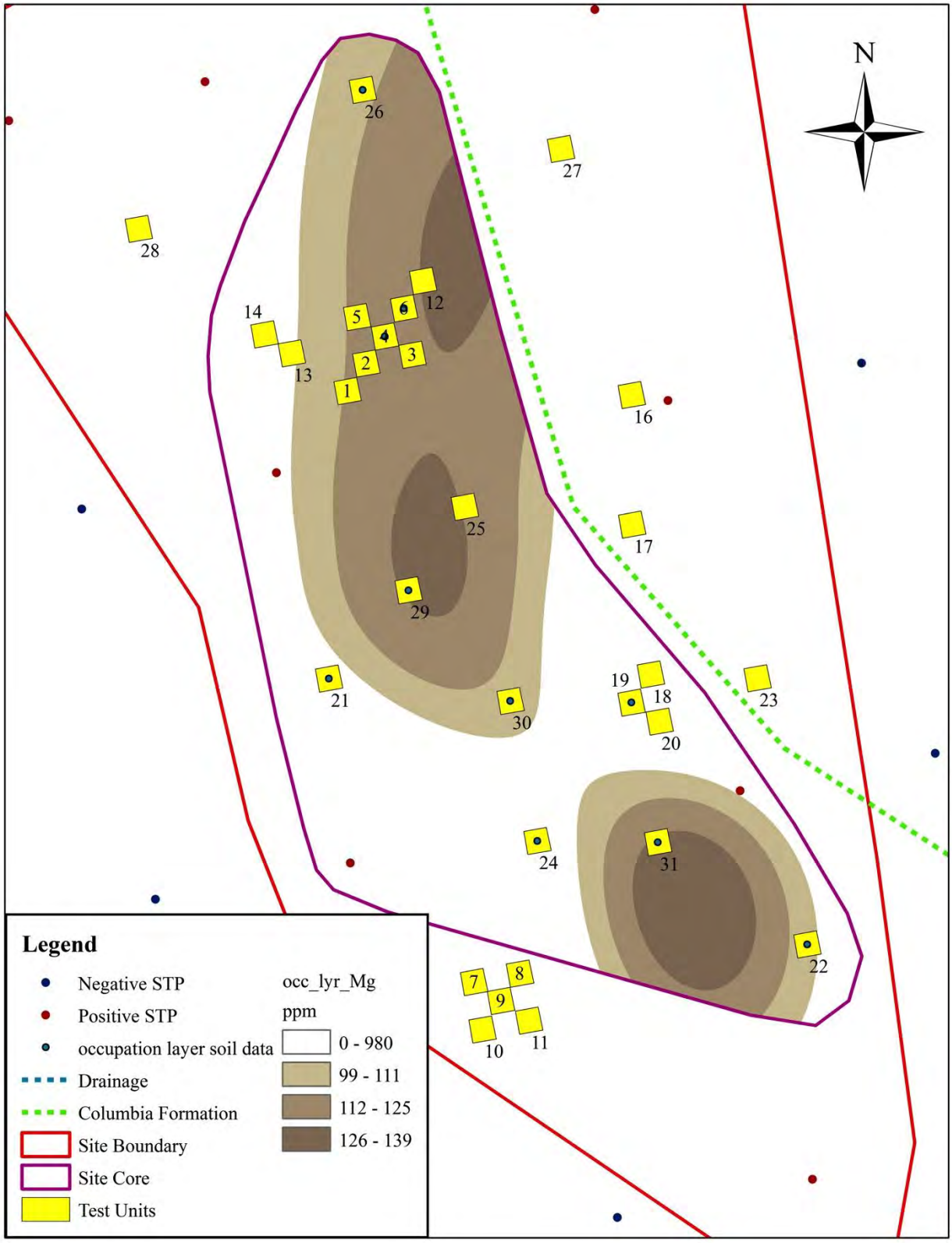

Figure 10: Soil magnesium distribution from occupation layer samples.

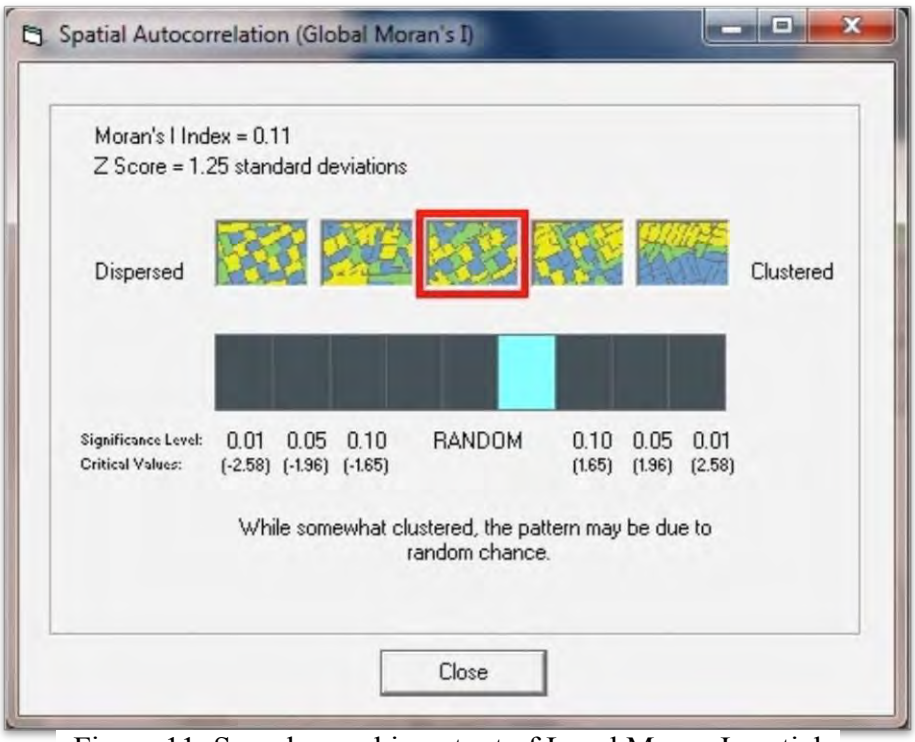

Figure 11: Sample graphic output of Local Moran I spatial autocorrelation statistic in ArcGIS v. 9.3.

The results of spatial autocorrelation analysis on the four primary soil elements of interest for each set of samples, plowzone cores and test unit occupation layers give some indication that most of these variables are only moderately clustered, meaning that their patterning is not tightly focused in space (see Table 4). Generally, anthropogenic signatures on archaeological sites tend to result in highly clustered patterns with high significance values. While these results suggest that the patterning of some variables are not significant, such as calcium and magnesium in the occupation layer, the small number of data points is almost certainly a factor in this case. Still, this casts some doubt onto the more promising occupation layer distributions, and adds to the conclusion that while variations in soil chemical values are somewhat evident at site 7NC-F-171, their direct connection with past anthropogenic activities is not certain, and appears to be heavily effected by post-depositional processes.

Table 6: Local Moran's I spatial autocorrelation statistics for soil chemical values at site 7NC-F-171.

Variable	Moran's I	Z Score	P value	Assessment
Occupation Layer P	0.11	1.25	0.21	Possibly clustered
Occupation Layer K	0.37	1.42	0.15	Possibly clustered
Occupation Layer Ca	-0.07	0.13	0.90	Random
Occupation Layer Mg	0.00	0.34	0.73	Random
Plowzone P	0.36	2.66	< 0.01	Clustered
Plowzone K	0.31	2.34	0.02	Somewhat Clustered
Plowzone Ca	0.31	2.33	0.02	Somewhat Clustered
Plowzone Mg	0.24	1.92	0.05	Somewhat Clustered

Conclusion

In summary, the soil chemical variation at site 7NC-F-171 does not appear to add much insight on the understanding of the mid-to-late 18th-century occupation. Vertical distributions of key elements such as phosphorus, potassium, calcium, and magnesium do not seem to indicate particularly anomalous concentrations in any strata, including the occupation layer. Furthermore, the correlations between calcium, magnesium, and pH increasing with depth; coupled with phosphorus, potassium, and organic matter decreasing with depth is more likely due to natural water percolation, leaching, and chemical properties of the various soil types of the strata. Horizontal distributions of those same elements in the plowzone core samples do not indicate any area of the site core as exhibiting potentially anthropogenic deposits, despite the clustering of those elements being statistically valid. The horizontal distribution of chemicals in the occupation layer samples did seem to indicate two loci of activity in the site core: one to the south suggesting the possibility of general organic refuse deposition; and one to the north with only the elements typically associated with ash deposition. However, these distributions, most likely due to the small number of samples involved, did not have statistical strength or

significance. This analysis supports the recommendation that site 7NC-F-171 does not contain sufficient integrity of deposits or the potential to add significantly to the history of the area.

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