Chapter 3

PHASE Ib ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

A. FIELD METHODS

1. Geophysical Survey (Appendix D)(Figure 3.1; Plate 3.1)

A ground penetrating radar (GPR) and gradiometer survey was undertaken for this Phase II archaeological investigation. The survey was conducted along grids established using a tape measure and pin flags and referencing the boundaries of the U.S. Route 301 alignment. The geophysical survey grid was rectangular so that data could be post-processed using computer software into 3 dimensional models.

Four survey grids were established on "Site Cluster A(H)," "Site Cluster B(H)," "Site Cluster C(P)," and "Site Cluster D(P)" identified during Phase Ib testing. Data was collected along a 2 meter transect spacing on two grids established on Site Cluster A(H) (0.9 acre) and Site Cluster B(H) (0.7 acre). Site Cluster A(H) and Site Cluster B(H) have a historic component so a 2 meter transect spacing was designed to locate the foot print of potential historic structures. A 2-foot survey grid was established on Site Cluster C(P) (0.54 acre) and Site Cluster D(P) (1.4 acres, revised upward from 0.8 acres on the basis of consultation with the DelDOT and the DelSHPO [Personal communication, David Clarke and Gwen Davis, September 9, 2010]) to investigate potential cultural features associated with the prehistoric component of these two site clusters. The total survey area for all four grids was 3.48 acres. There was 39,700 linear feet of survey within the four site cluster grids.

GPR and gradiometer data was collected using a GSSI SIR3000 GPR system equipped with a 400 MHz antenna and a Geometrics G858 Cesium Vapor Gradiometer. A 2-meter grid was chosen to target former historic structures. The purpose of the two 2-foot grids was to identify anomalies possibly associated with prehistoric cultural features and artifacts. The geophysical data was processed and used to identify areas of soil disturbance related to historic and prehistoric occupation within the APE, as specified by Hunter Research, Inc. The GPR signal can be adversely affected by the presence of clayey soils that reduce the maximum depth of penetration to 1-3 feet below surface. Soils at the site are described as silt loam and were evaluated as suitable for GPR surveys. The site was recently planted in winter wheat at the time the geophysical survey was conducted.

Anomalies were marked in the field from the GPR as the surveys are conducted. It was not possible to mark the gradiometer anomalies in the field since the person collecting the gradiometer data could not stop along a survey line as data was being recorded. At the conclusion of the fieldwork and analyses, a report was prepared summarizing the survey procedures and results (Appendix D). Anomalies mapped across the survey blocks are shown on site maps and three dimensional time (or depth) slice models of GPR survey data were produced as well as maps of the gradiometer data.

Figure 3.1. Rumsey Historic/Prehistoric Site 7NC-F-121 Site Plan showing the locations of Phase II Archaeological Testing.

Plate 3.1. General view of team conducting GPR survey looking northeast(Photographer: Joelle Browning, December 2010) [HRI Neg. #10070/D3-122].

On receipt of the geophysical report, Hunter Research, DelDOT and DelSHPO consultation resulted in slight adjustments to the field excavation strategy.

2. Machine-Assisted Excavation of RGA Study Area 7/12 (Figure 3.1)

Because the stratigraphic data and artifacts from RGA Study Area 7/12 suggested that this may represent a simple, possibly one-phase brick clamp or agricultural building site, it was considered appropriate to adopt a field strategy that employed machine-assisted excavation. Six backhoe trenches, each measuring 5-foot wide by 120-foot long and oriented northeast-southwest, were excavated to remove the plowzone under close archaeological direction. Flat-bladed shovels and trowels were then to be used to reveal sub-plowzone archaeological features. The plowzone was stockpiled with the intent to sample-screen 10% of the soil. Six additional trenches, measuring 5-foot wide by 100-feet long, were to be placed perpendicularly to, and bisecting, the first six, followed by shoveling and trowelling and plowzone screening in the same manner. This level of effort reflects the enlargement of the survey area in accordance with discussions with DelDOT and DelSHPO (Personal communication, David Clarke and Gwen Davis, September 9, 2010). Identified features and foundations were sampled to the degree necessary to establish their date, function, integrity and horizontal and vertical extent. A split-spoon probe was employed to define the extent of large features.

3. Manual Excavation of HRI Section 2, Area 2 and RGA Study Area 2/3 (Figure 3.1)

It was proposed to manually excavate approximately 1,600 square feet (148 square meters), a 20% increase on the original proposal, based on the extended size area of Cluster D as agreed with DelDOT and DelSHPO (Personal communication, David Clarke and Gwen Davis, September 9, 2010). Eighty percent of this total (1,280 square feet/118 square meters) was deployed initially, with the remaining 20% held in reserve for judgmental additional testing using 5-foot-square units, singly or in combination.

The initial 1,600 square feet (64, 5-foot square equivalents) of excavation was expanded to a total 3,308 square feet providing full coverage of the site. Units varied in size based on the GPR target or location with the smallest unit measuring 3-feet square and the largest unit measuring 5-by-60 feet. The depth of these units varied from the base of the plowzone (about 0.75 feet) to 4 feet. In some cases units located along the lower lying portions of the field exhibited apparent natural horizons. These units were deepened as a precaution and encountered cultural horizons buried below thick clay deposits (which gave every indication they were well developed).

Excavation units were placed using geospatial data acquired in the Phase Ib work combined with predictive statements from the geophysical survey. They were located so as to intersect with high artifact concentrations, features and apparent “blank” areas. Placement of the other units built on the results of the initial unit excavations.

Excavation techniques followed standard practice, with all soils being screened through ¼-inch mesh, artifacts being bagged by provenience, and excavation proceeding through the identification of distinct stratigraphic contexts or, in their absence, natural horizons excavated in arbitrary levels. Plans and profiles were drawn of all excavation units. Horizontal control for unit

locations was provided by the use of a total station. Units were backfilled using a backhoe at the conclusion of the fieldwork.

B. DESCRIPTION AND RESULTS

1. Archaeological Testing of Geophysical Survey Anomalies

The following discussion is organized by GPR Anomalies, Historic Loci 1-4 and Blank Areas. GPR Anomalies overlap with Historic Loci 3 and 4 as well as Blank Areas.

The geophysical investigation identified anomalies and the location of possible cultural features. There were complicating geologic conditions such as the abundance of limonite and changes in terrain that resulted in some of the identified anomalies actually being natural occurring features (Seramur 2010:9). A total of 36 excavation units (Excavation Units 25-31, 34, 36, 43-63, 65, 67-70, and 98) were deployed to investigate 44 anomalies (some anomalies were investigated by two units) identified by GPR (Figure 3.1; Table 3.1; See Appendix D). Testing at the location of the 44 geophysical anomalies encountered 12 features. Three of the features were non-cultural. Four prehistoric pits, three wagon/cart tracks, one probable historic period post hole and the probable edge of a limonite quarry were encountered. Anomalies located within a low-lying trough and on sloped banks near the Sandy Branch lead to important discoveries. Phase I Survey surface collection data from this area did not indicate what was lying below. No clusters or even scatters of artifacts on the surface were observed during the Phase Ib survey and therefore would not have normally been tested during the Phase II investigations. It should also be noted that a large portion of the GPR survey area appears to have been quarried for the extraction of limonite/bog iron deflating and, more than likely, altering the magnetic fields within the study area.

TABLE 3.1

SUMMARY OF FEATURES ENCOUNTERED TESTING GROUND PENETRATING RADAR ANOMALIES

Anomaly	Description of Feature	Provenience	GPR report comments (Seramur 2010: 7-9)
1	Probable historic posthole	Excavation Unit 55	Located in area where several prehistoric artifacts were recorded along the eastern edge of the upland surface. Lower area includes portion of circular pattern noted on shaded relief map. Also includes a contrast in values on color magnetometer map. GPR reflections are noted in upper portion of the anomaly at a depth of 45 cm.
3	Rodent den	Excavation Unit 53	Located in area where several prehistoric artifacts were recorded along the eastern edge of the upland surface. Very distinct area of low magnetometer values on both Grids 2 and 4.
11	Probable edge of limonite quarry	Excavation Units 25-28	Branching linear trails of GPR reflections. Preliminary field data indicated a filled linear depression.
12	Prehistoric Pit	Excavation Unit 69	GPR reflections branching out in a circular geometry between A-11 and A-13. Possibly representing a split in a trail or an outline of a structure.
16	Wagon/Cart Tracks	Excavation Units 34 and 36	Rectangular area of low magnetometer readings notched into the southern edge of the ravine. Initial testing of this feature indicated possible cultural origin. Scattering of GPR reflections across this area on the 45 cm map.
17	Shallow disrupted subsoil	Excavation Unit 67	Area of low amplitude reflections on the 30 cm and 45 cm GPR maps. These are located in the center of artifact cluster A.
18A	Wagon/Cart Tracks	Excavation Unit 65	[18a & b] Two sets of GPR reflections on both the 30 and 45 cm maps along the ravine the crosses the northern corner of Grid 3. This area is associated with recorded artifacts.
19A	Wagon/Cart Tracks	Excavation Unit 44	[19a & b] Another set of GPR reflections on both the 30 and 45 cm maps along the ravine that crosses the northern corner of Grid 3. 19b (eastern) coincides with a high magnetometer value.
20	Prehistoric Pit	Excavation Unit 48	This anomaly crosses the eastern edge of the Grid 1 Rectangular Anomaly. Note this anomaly is not apparent on color magnetometer map presented here as it was identified on Grid 3 and Grid 1 covers up the edge of this grid.
24	Non-cultural Disturbance	Excavation Unit 60 and 62	Area of lower magnetometer values with a point source higher magnetometer value along edge of feature.
26	Prehistoric Pit	Excavation Unit 58	[25 & 26] Areas of lower magnetometer values in the southwest corner of the Grid 1 Rectangular Anomaly.
31	Prehistoric Pit	Excavation Unit 63	A circular to square pattern of GPR reflectors along the northern edge of Grid 1.

2. Machine-Assisted Test Trenches – RGA Study Area 7/12 (Figure 3.1)

Artifacts and stratigraphic data from Study Area 7/12 had suggested a simple, possibly single-phase structure (either a brick clamp or an agricultural building) was once present at the site (Grossman-Bailey and Philip A. Hayden 2011:3-13). Based on discussions with DelDOT and SHPO it was considered appropriate to adopt a field strategy that employed machine-assisted excavation under close archaeological direction. Twelve, 5-foot-wide backhoe trenches (six measuring 100 feet long and six measuring 120 feet long) were used to investigate this area, with the plowzone being stockpiled for ten percent sampling. The initial configuration consisted of six trenches oriented east-west bisected by six trenches placed perpendicularly. Upon examination of the surface finds of the newly plowed field north-south trenches were shifted to encounter surface clusters to optimize the potential of encountering subsurface cultural features.

The total of 12 trenches, covering 6,425 square feet, were mechanically excavated down to the top of the B horizon using a backhoe (Figure 3.1). The bucket was fitted with a beveled collar to increase the payload and to create a smooth excavation surface. Two crew members were assigned to monitoring the removal of the plowzone and to guide the backhoe operator through the process. The smooth beveled blade allowed monitors greater visibility of subsurface anomalies. Following the removal of the plowzone each trench was then cleared using flat blade shovels and trowels to delineate identified anomalies and to identify anomalies which may not have been identified initially (Plates 3.2 and 3.3). All anomalies were sectioned and screened through ¼-inch hardware cloth to assess their potential significance. Cultural features were fully excavated. Anomalies were classified into three categories: Prehistoric, Historic, and Non-cultural.

A total of 29 anomalies were initially identified, two prehistoric, no historic, and 27 non-cultural. Non-cultural features consisted of animal burrows and root disturbances from trees. Some of the root disturbances are from a nineteenth-century peach orchard, which for the purposes of this report are considered non-cultural. The orchard was apparently burned intentionally to halt the spread of the “yellows” a blight which ran rampant in New Castle County during the early 1890s (De Cunzo 2004:134).

The two prehistoric anomalies identified were the remnants of two large pit features. The first pit (Contexts 3/4), located in Trenches 10 and 12 was a classic D-shaped feature measuring 10.5 feet by 4.7 feet and extending 1.8 feet below the plowzone into the sterile clay loam (Plate 3.4). This feature had well defined edges. The interior silty loam fill (Context 3) of the pit exhibited numerous flecks of charcoal, burned earth and charred hickory nut fragments, suggesting the pit may have served to store roasted hickory nuts during the winter months. A single sherd of prehistoric ceramic was the only diagnostic artifact recovered from the fill of the pit. The sherd exhibited opposing convex and concave margins suggesting coil construction. The thickness is 5.98 millimeters and the temper is crushed quartz. The exterior surface exhibits the impression of a coil wrapped stick and the charred interior surface is undecorated. A preliminary identification suggests this is a Hell Island type dating from ca. A.D. 600 to A.D. 1000 (Custer 1984:88). Hell Island ceramics have been attributed to the Web and Delaware Park Complexes of the Woodland I period. Soil samples were retained for flotation and charcoal samples were retained for carbon dating at a later date.

Plate 3.2. General view of Trench 1following removal of the plowzone by the backhoe looking southeast(Photographer: Joelle Browning, December 2010) [HRI Neg. #10070/ D3-082].

Plate 3.3. General view of Trench 5 following removal of the plow-zone by the backhoe looking southeast(Photographer: Joelle Browning, December 2010) [HRI Neg. #10070/D3-109].

Plate 3.4. View of Trenches10 and 12 showing a prehistoric storage pit following removal of the interior fill looking northwest(Photographer: Joelle Browning, December 2010) [HRI Neg. #10070/D3-186].

The second pit located in Trench 12, was located 9 feet southwest of the first pit (Figures 3.2 and 3.3). Initially it was thought to be two separate pits identified as Contexts 3 and 4 and 7 and 8, but further excavation revealed one large pit, here after referred to as Contexts 3 and 4 (Plate 3.5). This pit measured 11 by 7 feet and extended 3.4 feet below the base of the plowzone into sterile sand. A smaller circular disturbance, Contexts 5 and 6, is likely a burnt peach tree planted in the center of the prehistoric pit. This circular disturbance had a 2 foot diameter and extended 3 feet below the base of the plowzone. The fill, Context 5, exhibits multiple burnt patches of soil. The larger prehistoric pit, Context 4, exhibited well defined walls with traces of digging stick marks resulting from the initial excavations by Native Americans. The silty loam fill, Context 3, contained a few minute fragments of red ochre. The only prehistoric artifact recovered from Context 3, was a base fragment from a side notched projectile point fashioned from white quartz. Both the base and the notches exhibit grinding. Similar styles have been dated to the Archaic period in Delaware along the U.S. Route 1 corridor (Custer, Riley and Mellin 1996:61-63). Soil samples were retained for flotation and charcoal samples were retained for carbon dating at a later date.

The lack of identified historic cultural features associated with the Phase Ib surface finds led to discussions with DelDOT and DelSHPO. Plow zone screening was reduced from 10% of the accumulated stockpiles to one day of screening by two crews. No artifacts were recovered from this screening.

The lack of historic features and the low number of bricks indicates that the Phase Ib hypothesis that this location was the site of a brick clamp or an agricultural building must be abandoned. No further work is recommended for this area.

3. Manual Excavations - HRI Section 2, Area 2 (RGA Study Area 2/3)

a. Historic Locus 1 (Possible Post-In-Ground Structure 1)(Figure 3.1; Plates 3.6-3.9)

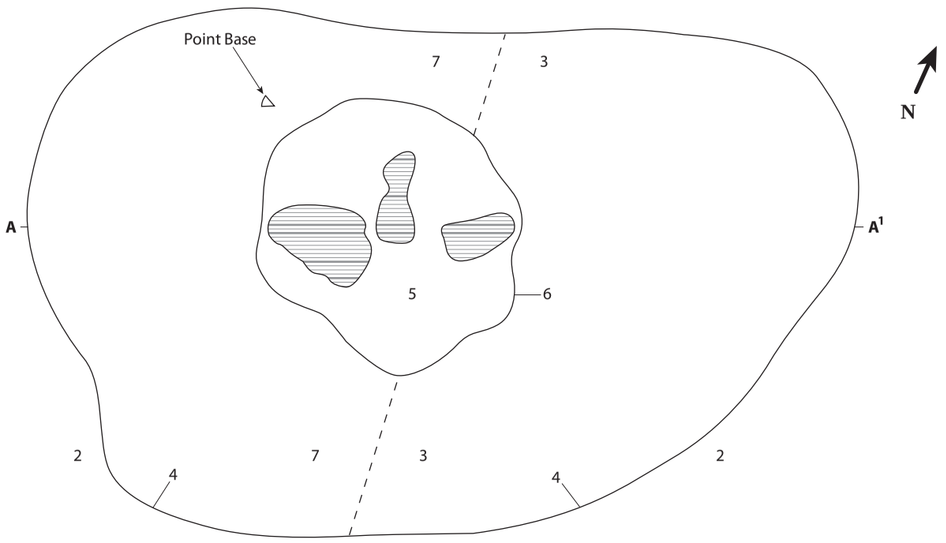
Historic Locus 1 is located on a low sandy rise northwest of a central relict drainage and northeast of the modern dirt farm lane. This relict drainage, which is still reflected in the topography, was formerly an intermittent or low order stream, part of the headwaters leading to the Sandy Branch. Today this drainage likely passes through terracotta field drains leading to the Sandy Branch.

Based on a light scatter of eighteenth-century artifacts observed on the surface, ten units (Excavation Units 5-13 and 17) were initially deployed over select surface finds. A total of 735 artifacts were recovered from this area. Artifact counts from the units ranged from nine to 78, with more than half having at least 20 plus artifacts suggesting a domestic structure once stood in the general area. Artifacts recovered from this area include brick, wrought nails, ceramics (redware, white salt-glazed stoneware, buff-bodied Staffordshire ware, Whieldonware, creamware and pearlware) and white clay tobacco pipe fragments.

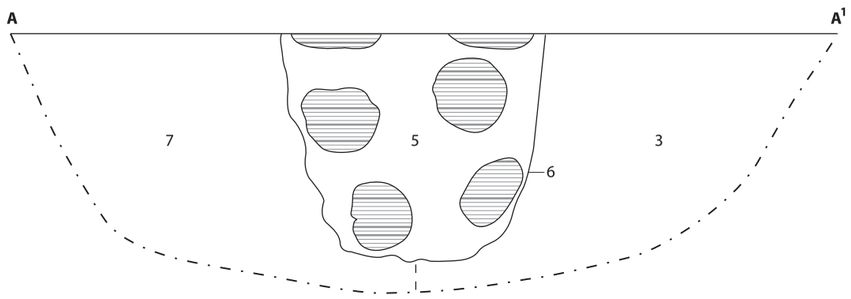
Three postholes were located in this area, one each in Excavation Units 8, 10 and 12. The posthole (Contexts 3 and 4) in Excavation Unit 8 measures 0.6 feet across and extended 1 foot below the plowzone (Plate 3.6). The posthole in EU 10 measures 1.8 feet across and extends 0.8

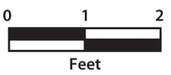
Trench 12

Pit Feature Sequence



North Profile





Context List

Context	*Description [Interpretation]*	*Munsell*
2	Clay loam [B1 horizon]	10 YR 6/4
3	Silty loam [fill of prehistoric pit]	10 YR 3/4
4	Cut of context 3	--
5	Silty loam [fill/peach tree]	10 YR 4/4
6	Cut of context 5	--
7	Silty loam	10 YR 3/4

Figure 3.2. Rumsey Historic/Prehistoric Site 7NC-F-121 (RGA Levels Road Mitigation Site – Study Area 7/12) Backhoe Trench 12, plan view of a large prehistoric pit.

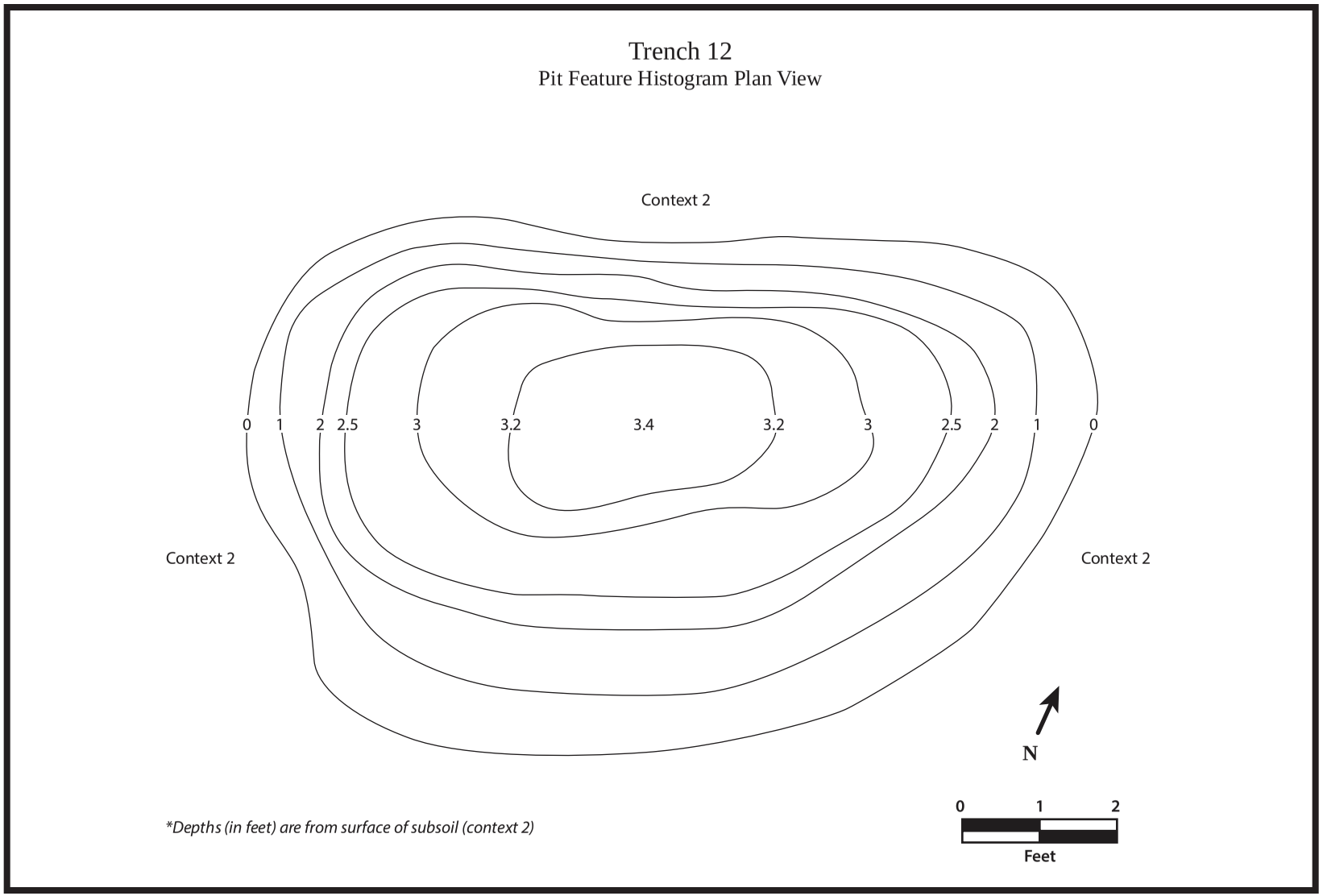


Figure 3.3. Rumsey Historic/Prehistoric Site 7NC-F-121 (RGA Levels Road Mitigation Site – Study Area 7/12) Backhoe Trench 12, Histogram of a large prehistoric pit.

Plate 3.5. View of Trench 12 showing a prehistoric storage pit following removal of the interior fill looking north(Photographer: Joelle Browning, December 2010) [HRI Neg. #10070/D3-244].

Plate 3.6. View of Excavation Unit 8 at top of the subsoil showing a historic posthole looking northeast(Photographer: Joelle Browning, November 2010) [HRI Neg. #10070/D3-049].

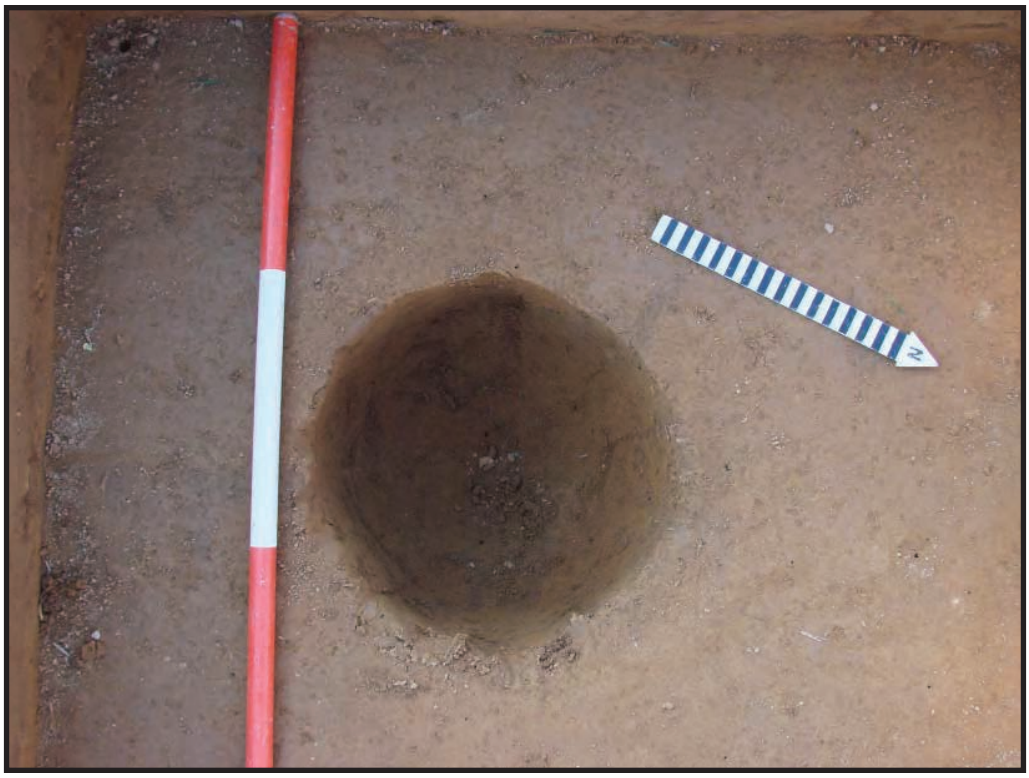


Plate 3.7. View of Excavation Unit 10 at top of the subsoil showing a historic posthole looking northeast (Photographer: Joelle Browning, November 2010) [HRI Neg. #10070/D3-057].

Plate 3.8. View of Excavation Unit 12 at top of the subsoil showing a historic posthole looking northeast (Photographer: Joelle Browning, November 2010) [HRI Neg. #10070/D3-055].

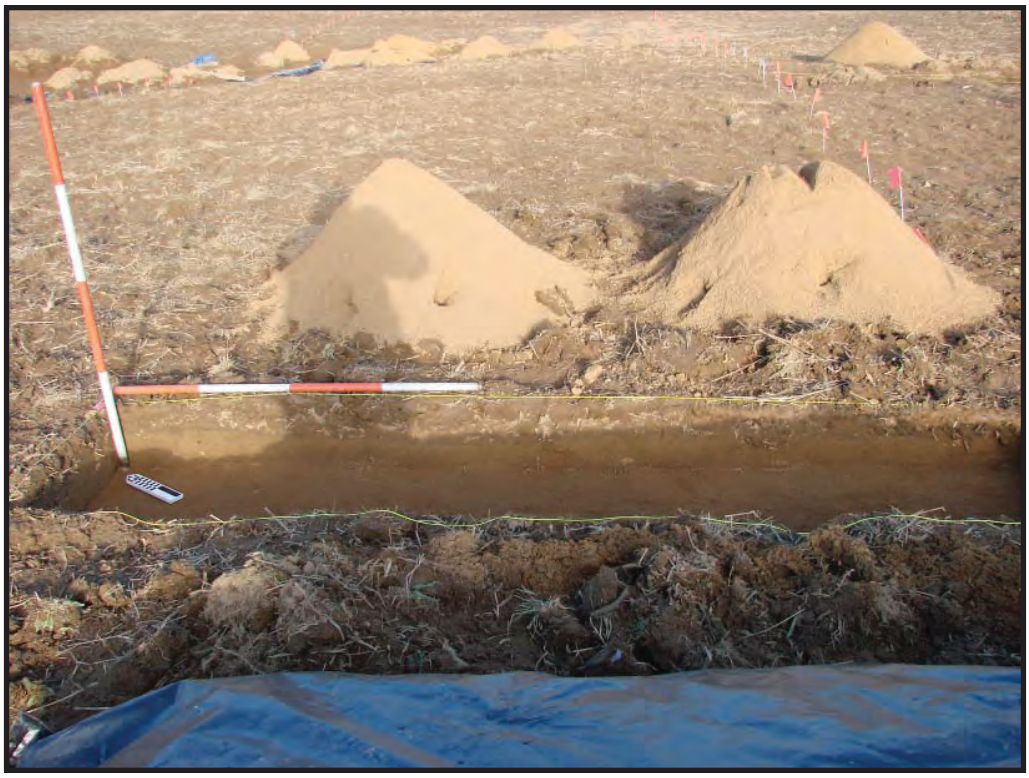


Plate 3.9. View of Excavation Unit 76 at top of the subsoil showing a prehistoric pit looking northwest (Photographer: Joelle Browning, March 2011) [HRI Neg. #10070/D3-257].

feet below the plow zone (Plate 3.7). The posthole in Excavation Unit 12 measures at least 1 foot across (extending slightly into the side wall) and extends 1 foot below the plow zone (Plate 3.8). All three units are located in close proximity and may represent a single structure. Artifacts from this area date to the same time period as those in Historic Loci 2, 3 and 4, thus by relative proximity and date range links them to the other areas as a single site. To further define this area an additional 14 excavation units (71-78 and 81-86) were deployed. Recovery of additional eighteenth-century artifacts supports the interpretation of a domestic structure in the immediate area, possibly a short-lived post-in-ground or cabin-type structure. Artifacts of note are a flake from spall-type blonde French gunflint (a complete spall type pistol gunflint was recovered from this area during the Phase I investigations), a corrugated- or fluted-style flint-glass tumbler/flip base (similar to Stiegel types), a small coat "tombac" button and a decorative gilt brass pin fragment (Hunter 1950: Figures 114-117). No additional historic subsurface features were uncovered. One possible prehistoric pit feature was identified in Excavation Unit 76 (Plate 3.9). The fill of the pit contain flecks of carbonized wood but no diagnostic cultural artifacts. Eighty feet southeast, a thermally reddened jasper side-notched projectile point was recovered from the plow zone in Excavation Unit 86.

Excavation units (14-16, 18, 49-51) located immediately to the northeast of this area, had elevated eighteenth-century artifact counts and likely represents drifting along the outer edges of a related sheet midden located within the core of Locus 1. These units served the dual purpose of ground-truthing GPR anomalies 32-34.

Table 3.2 depicts the artifactual assemblage for historic period artifacts from the Phase II archaeological work within Locus 1 by functional category after South (1977). Prehistoric artifacts (45), 279 brick fragments (1333.5 grams), 125 fragments of coal (205 grams), 19 slag fragments (86.5 grams), 1 shell fragment and 7 pieces of metal were excluded from the functional analysis. Nearly 90 percent of the artifact assemblage from Locus 1 was comprised of kitchen related artifacts. Ninety-two percent of the kitchen related material was ceramic. Only a small quantity of bottle glass, and other glass was recovered. Architectural items comprise 8.8% of the assemblage. Slightly less than three quarters of the architectural material were nails. There was one wrought nail, two cut nails and 37 nails that could not be determined as to type. A small number of other objects were present as described above. Ceramics were examined by paste type (Table 3.2). Redwares were the most prevalent paste type present. Nearly 83 percent of the ceramic assemblage was coarse paste redware. Creamware was the next most plentiful ceramic type comprising 8.7% of the ceramic assemblage from Locus 1. Other ceramic types recovered from Locus 1 include whitewares (2.5%), pearlwares (2.1%), and white stoneware (1.7). Small quantities of buff bodied earthenware, stoneware, porcelain, and Whieldon-type ware were also present. Other items recovered from Locus 1 include artifacts relating to furniture, clothing (a button and a pin), a gun spall, five tobacco pipe fragments, a fragment of a pencil and a bolt.

TABLE 3.2

PERCENTAGE OF HISTORIC ARTIFACTS BY FUNCTIONAL TYPE
CERAMICS ASSEMBLAGE BY WARE TYPE
Locus 1 – Phase II Investigations

Group❶	Percent of Assemblage		Ceramic Type	Percent
Kitchen	**89.2**		Redware	82.7
Ceramics		92.4	Stoneware	0.4
Bottle glass		1.6	Buff bodied e-ware	0.2
Other glass		6.0	Creamware	8.7
Other		0.0	Pearlware	2.1
Architecture	**8.8**		Whiteware	2.5
Window		28.6	Porcelain	0.4
Nails		71.4	White Stoneware	1.7
Other❷		0.0	Tin glazed	0.0
Furniture	**0.5**		Refined redware	0.0
Personal	**0.0**		Whieldon-like	0.4
Clothing	**0.3**		Other	1.3
Arms	**0.1**		**N**	**526**
Tobacco	**0.8**			
Activities	**0.3**			
N	638			

❶after South 1977
❷brick and mortar excluded

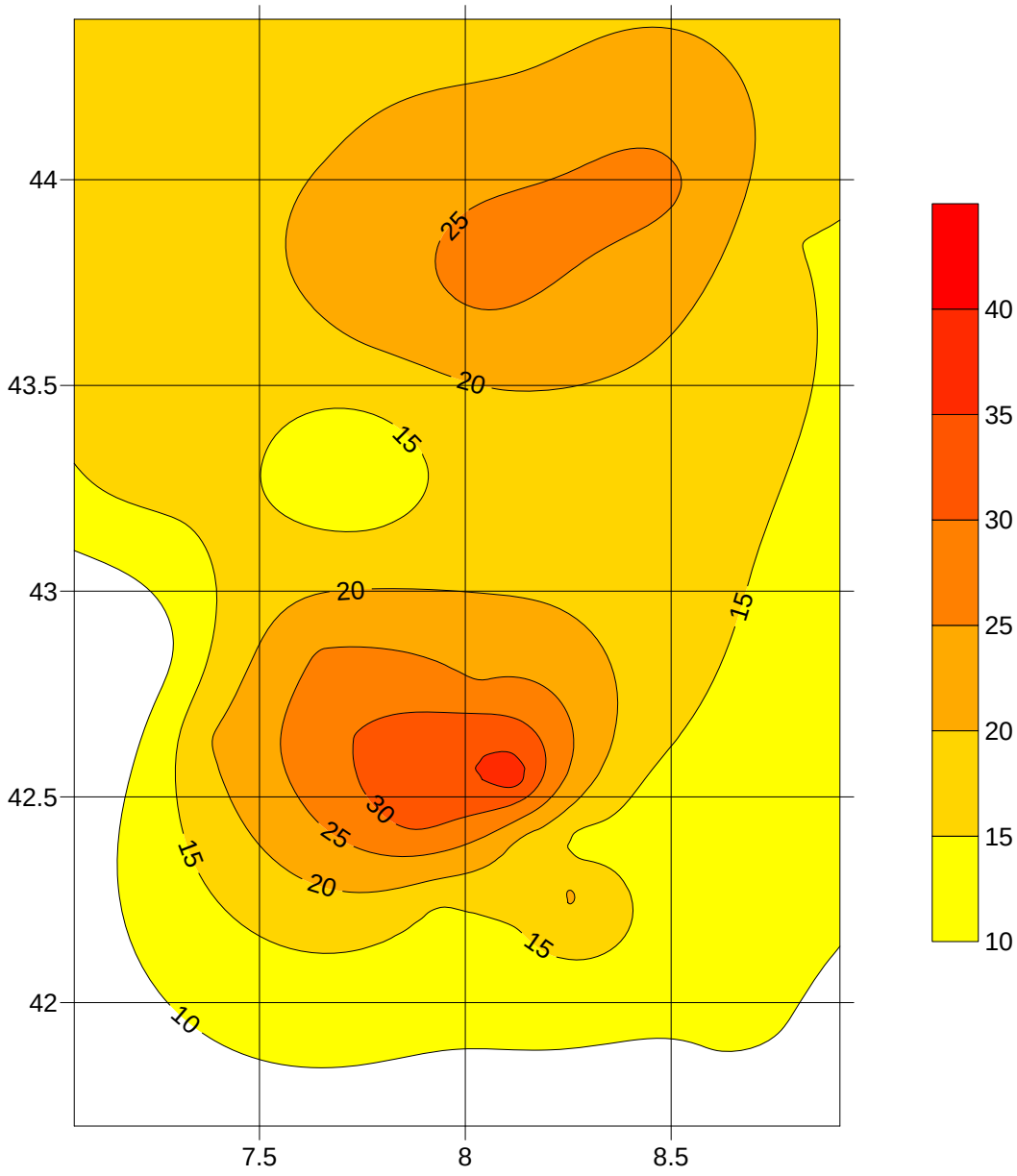
The overall percentages of kitchen and architecturally related items in Locus 1 are consistent with an interpretation of a domestic deposit. The relatively low number of architectural items can be viewed as consistent with a post in ground structure, although there is no firm evidence for such a building in the arrangement of features exposed during the Phase II investigations. Hunter Research calculated a mean ceramic date for the site as a whole as 1786.0 (see Chapter 4 and Table 4.1 below). The presence of creamwares and white salt glazed stonewares, which comprise slightly more than 10 percent of the ceramic assemblage, is consonant with a late eighteenth-century date for the assemblage found in Locus 1. Slightly more than four percent of the ceramic assemblage is comprised of pearlwares and whitewares, indicating an occupation that continued into the nineteenth century. No artifacts are present that would indicate that the site continued to be occupied in the mid- to late nineteenth century. The property was leased by William Rumsey III to his brother John Rumsey in 1785 to 1836. This date range is consistent with the date ranges of the refined paste ceramics at the site. A mean ceramic date was calculated using the date ranges provided by Hunter Research for the refined ceramics. On the basis of 83 sherds a mean ceramic date of 1800.6 was calculated for Locus 1.

The Phase II artifacts from Locus 1 were examined for horizontal patterning. The data from the test excavations was entered into a commercially available mapping program called

SURFER© which interpolates the data and produces isoplethic contour maps. Because excavation units varied in size, the data was manipulated in order to make the information internally consistent and the resulting maps indicate the patterns in the data, rather than the exact number of artifacts present at each location. A series of maps were generated in an effort to identify if there were patterns in the distribution of artifacts across the Locus 1. A map of the total artifacts for the site (excluding brick fragments, coal and slag) shows a relative light scatter of material. The artifacts are distributed around two nodes that are roughly 100 feet apart, with the southern node representing a slightly higher density of material than the northern node (Figure 3.4). Distribution of coarse paste earthenwares, corresponds with the total artifact distribution (Figure 3.5). This is not surprising as nearly 70 percent of the artifacts are coarse paste earthenware. Refined past earthenwares in contrast are limited to three small areas adjacent to the edges of the southern artifact node (Figure 3.6). Although architectural material was small in number, the distribution of architectural artifacts was also plotted. The distribution of nails shows a concentration in the northern node. An examination of the distribution of brick (in grams) is provided in Figure 3.7. The total amount of brick for this area is less than one whole modern brick (~2000 grams). A modern brick fragment approximately 1 inch square and ½ of an inch thick weighs 20 grams. The brick material is concentrated in the southern node area of Locus 1. A secondary area is present along the northern edge of the Locus. When compared with the architectural items found at the Locus (Figure 3.8), the northern node of brick can be seen to be just north of the concentration of architecturally related items. The southern node is well south of any other architectural debris. The post holes identified at the site that suggested the interpretation of a post-in-ground house were encountered in Tests 8, 10 and 12. The highest concentration of bricks was in Test 8 in the southern node. Thus there is a concentration of brick in the vicinity of the post hole features that is located approximately 35 feet south of the southern concentration of artifacts in Locus 1 (cf. Figure 3.4 and Figure 3.7) and a second concentration of brick a similar distance to the north of the northern concentration of artifacts and the concentration of architectural items in Locus 1. The distribution of refined paste ceramics (Figure 3.6) is also associated with the southern deposits, suggesting that a house was located in this area. A secondary house or building, perhaps from a slightly later period, may be represented by the artifact distributions in the northern portion of the Locus.

b. Historic/Prehistoric Locus 2 (Possible Post-In-Ground Structure 2) (Figure 3.1; Plates 3.10-3.13)

Historic Locus 2 is located on a low knoll southeast of the central relict drainage and about 150 feet southwest of the Sandy Branch. Based on a light scatter of eighteenth-century period artifacts observed on the surface, 12 units (Excavation Units 19-24, and 33) were initially deployed over selected surface finds similar to Locus 1. Artifact counts from these units ranged from three to 52 with more than half containing over 15 suggesting a structure once stood in the general area. A single posthole was located in Excavation Unit 33 measuring 2 feet across and extending 2.5 feet below the plow zone. The size and depth are consistent with a driven structural post rather than a fence post, suggesting a possible post-in-ground structure. Historic artifacts recovered from this area include a translucent dark gray spall-type musket gunflint, ceramics (redwares, Whieldonware, creamware, and pearlware), red brick and window glass. Prehistoric artifacts of note are a medial fragment from a Meadowood-type projectile point ca. 1,300 to 500 BC) fashioned from Onondaga chert and a quartzite hammerstone from Excavation



SCALE

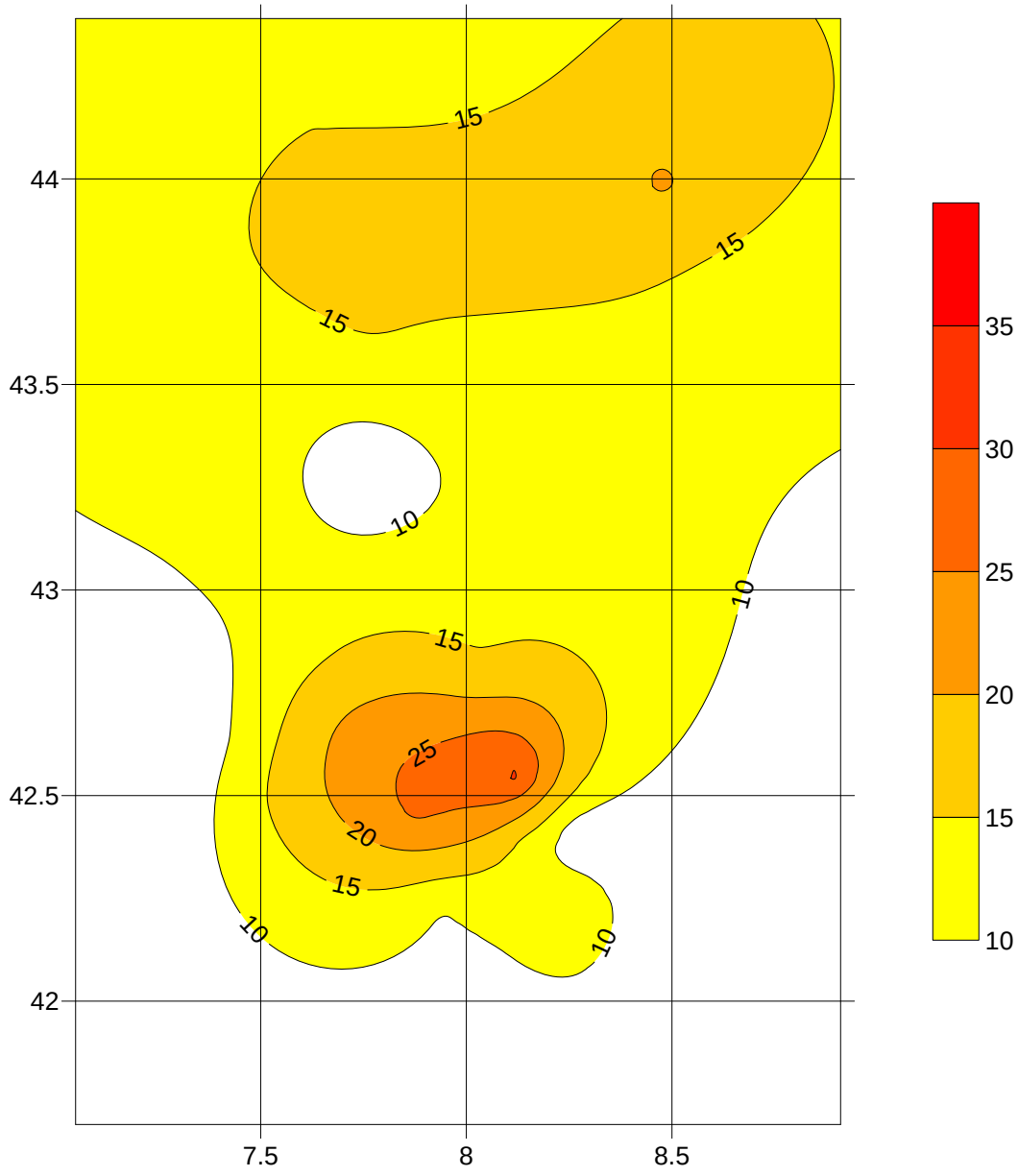
0ft 150ft

0m 45.7m

Prepared by CHRS, Inc.

LOCUS 1 - ARTIFACT DISTRIBUTION

FIGURE 3.4



SCALE

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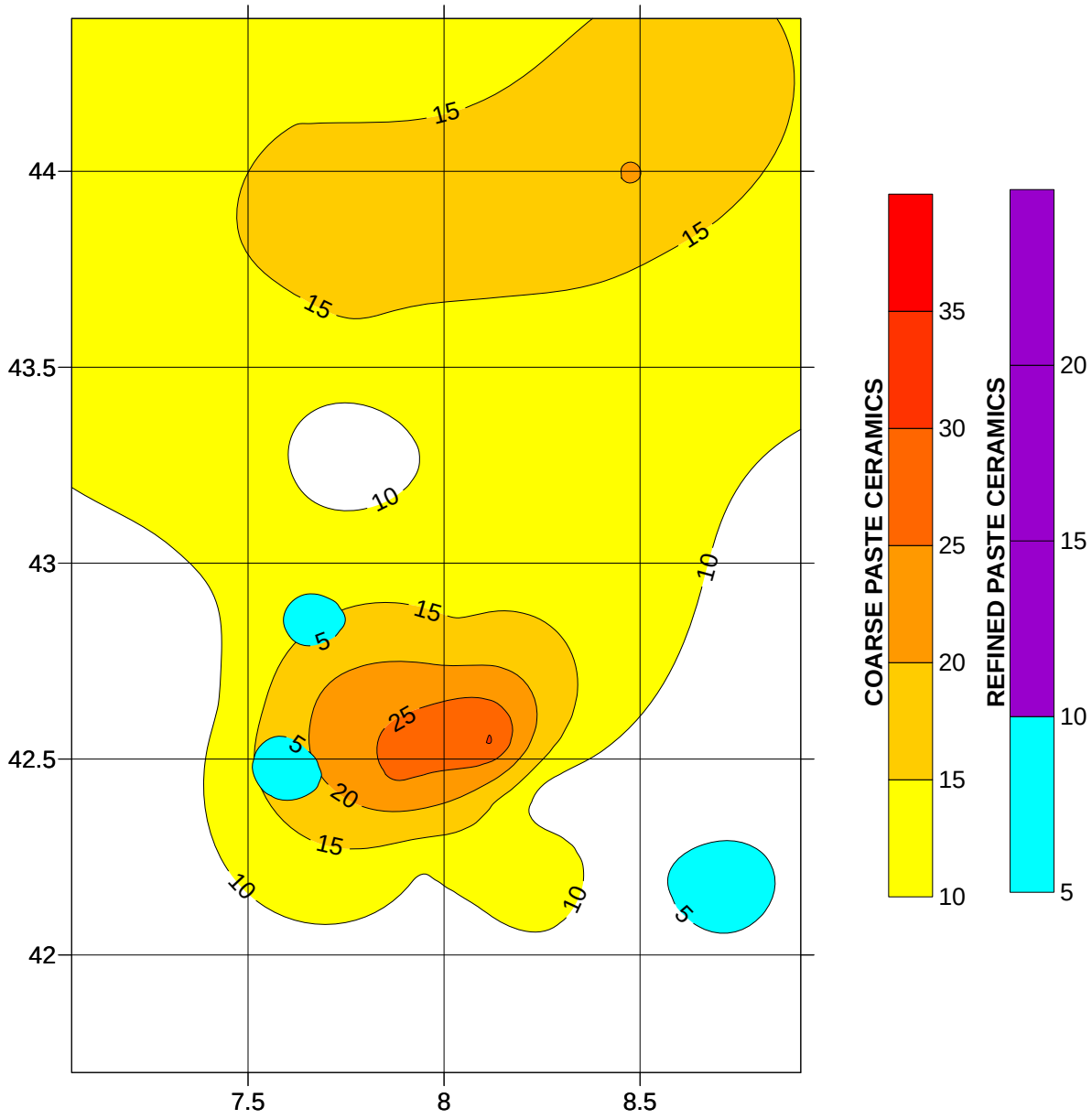
Prepared by CHRS, Inc.

LOCUS 1 - DISTRIBUTION OF COARSE PASTE CERAMICS

FIGURE 3.5



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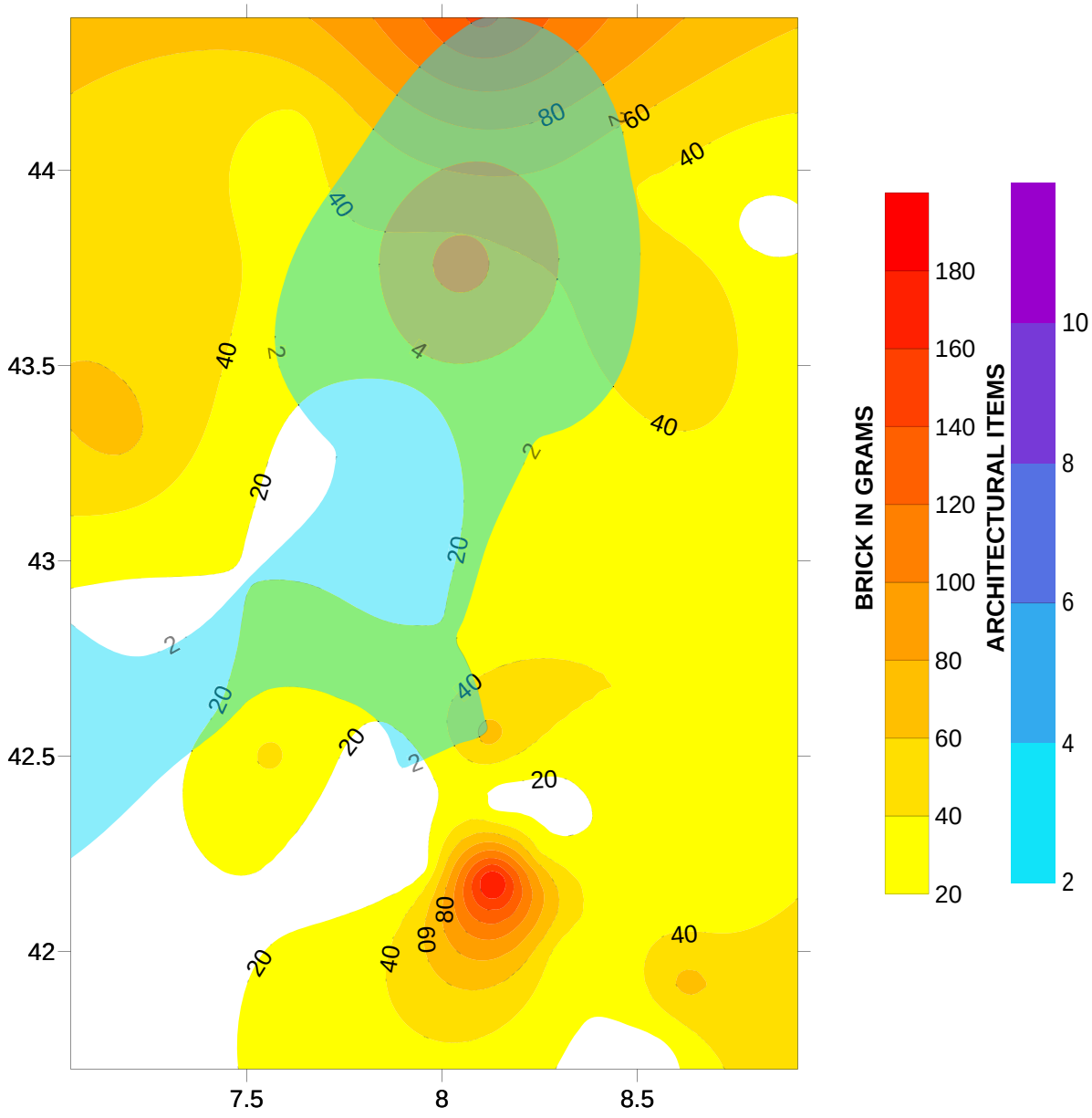
Prepared by CHRS, Inc.

LOCUS 1 - DISTRIBUTION OF REFINED PASTE AND COURSE PASTE CERAMICS

FIGURE 3.6



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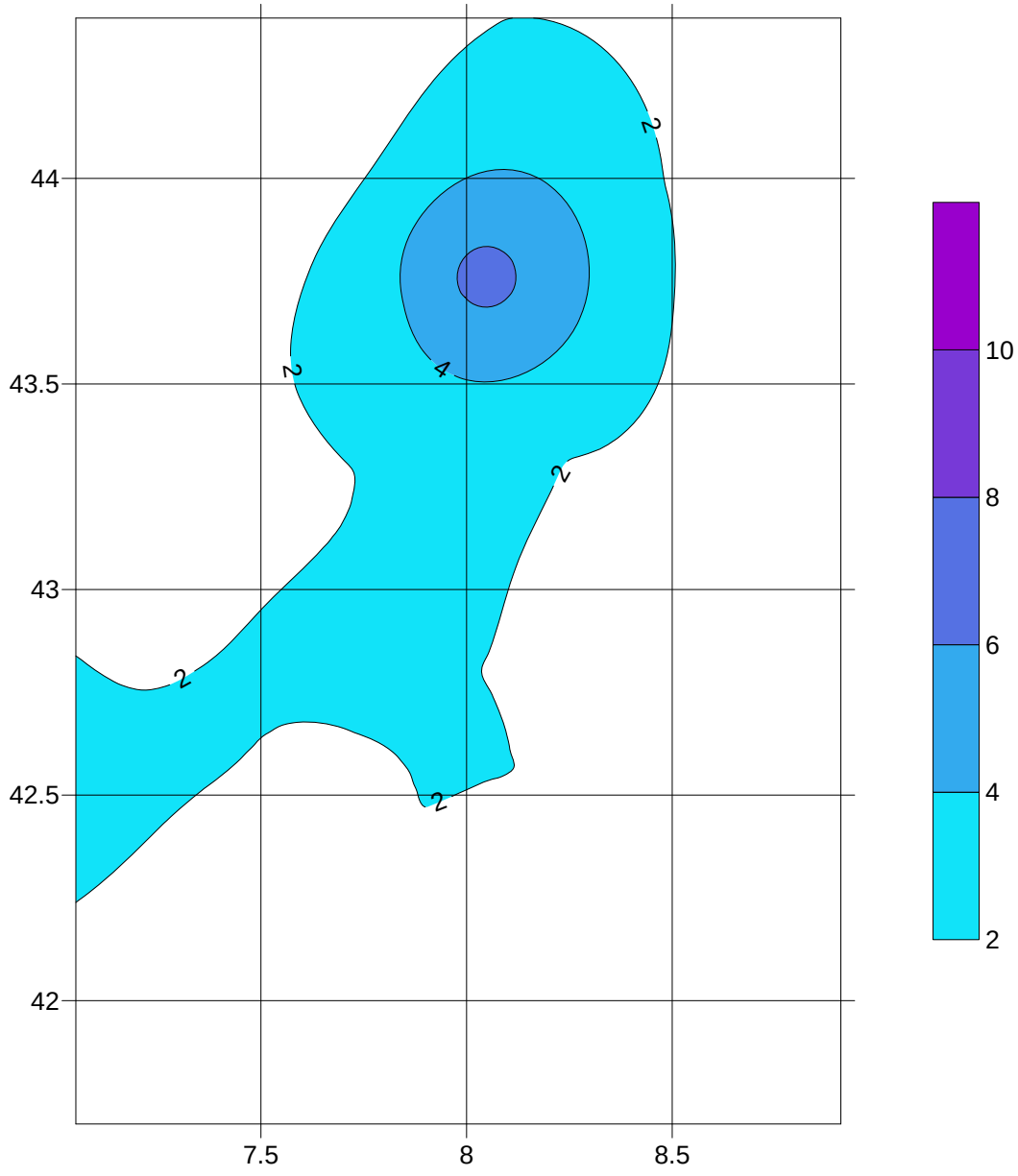
Prepared by CHRS, Inc.

LOCUS 1 - DISTRIBUTION OF BRICK AND ARCHITECTURAL ITEMS

FIGURE 3.7



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Prepared by CHRS, Inc.

LOCUS 1 - DISTRIBUTION OF ARCHITECTURAL ITEMS

FIGURE 3.8

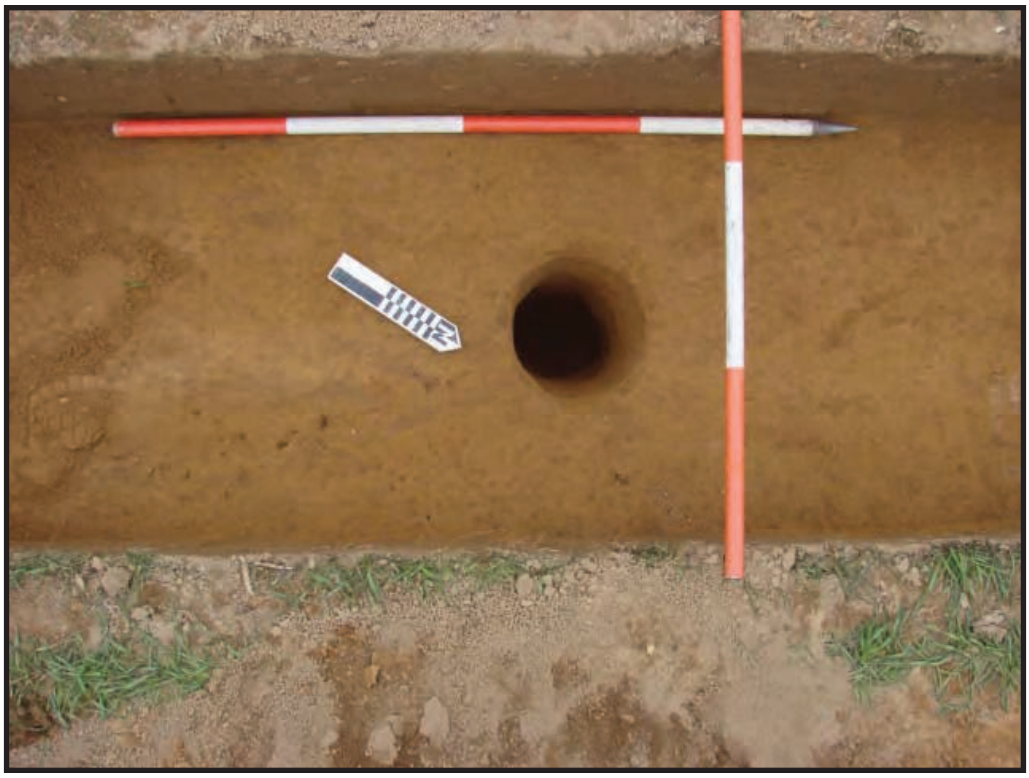


Plate 3.10. View of Excavation Unit 94 at top of the subsoil showing excavated historic posthole looking southwest (Photographer: Joelle Browning, March 2011) [HRI Neg. #10070/D4-309].

Plate 3.11. View of Excavation Unit 55 at top of the subsoil showing a historic posthole and a natural disturbance looking northwest (Photographer: Joelle Browning, February 2011) [HRI Neg. #10070/D4-066].

Plate 3.12. View of Excavation Unit 55 at top of the subsoil showing excavated historic posthole looking west (Photographer: Joelle Browning, February 2011) [HRI Neg. #10070/D4-062].

Plate 3.13. View of Excavation Unit 55 at top of the subsoil showing excavated natural disturbance looking west(Photographer: Joelle Browning, February 2011) [HRI Neg. #10070/D4-064].

Unit 23, Context 1 and a Cuesta quartzite straight stemmed knife from Excavation Unit 21, Context 1.

To further define this area an additional eight excavation units (87-89 and 91-95) were deployed. A second posthole was located in Excavation Unit 94, measuring 0.8 feet across and extending 1.6 feet below the plowzone (Plate 3.10). The size and depth are again consistent with a structural post rather than a fence post, suggesting a possible post-in-ground structure. Artifacts recovered from this area include ceramics (redwares, white salt-glazed stoneware with scratch blue decoration, and creamware), red brick and olive vessel glass.

A probable prehistoric pit feature was identified in Excavation Unit 93. The fill of the pit contained flecks of carbon but no diagnostic cultural artifacts. Soil samples were retained for flotation at a later date. Excavation units (Excavation Units 52-55) located immediately to the north of this area exhibit elevated prehistoric artifact counts. These units served the dual purpose of ground truthing GPR anomalies 1-4. Although prehistoric artifacts counts were high, no prehistoric features were encountered within the excavated units. This may indicate that although not located, prehistoric features are close by. In Excavation Unit 55, an isolated posthole with no associated artifacts was thought to be historic based on the dark color of the feature fill. The 1-foot diameter driven post extended 0.8 feet below the plowzone (Plates 3.11 and 3.12). Also located within Excavation Unit 55 was an indeterminate natural disturbance (Plate 3.13).

Table 3.3 depicts the artifactual assemblage for historic period artifacts from the Phase II archaeological work within Area 2 by functional category after South (1977). Prehistoric artifacts (110), 103 brick fragments (1561 grams), 86 fragments of coal (169.5 grams), 9 slag fragments (94 grams), 1 shell fragment, 1 tooth, and 1 pieces of miscellaneous metal were excluded from the functional analysis. Slightly less than 85 percent of the artifact assemblage from Area 2 was comprised of kitchen related artifacts. Eighty-seven percent of the kitchen related material was ceramics. Only a small quantity of bottle glass, and other glass was recovered. Architectural items comprise 12.4% of the assemblage. Seventy percent of the architectural artifacts were nails. There were five wrought nails, and 9 nails that could not be determined as to type. A small number of other objects were present as described above. Ceramics were examined by paste type (Table 3.3). Redwares were the most prevalent paste type present. Approximately 61 percent of the ceramic assemblage was coarse paste redware. Creamware was the next most plentiful ceramic type comprising 20.5% of the ceramic assemblage from Area 2. Other ceramic types recovered from Area 2 include whitewares (9.4%), porcelain (5.1%) and utilitarian stoneware (4.3%). Small quantities of buff bodied earthenware and white stoneware were also present. Other items recovered from Locus 2 include artifacts relating to furniture, a button, a gunflint, a bolt, a nut, a fragment of wrought iron.

TABLE 3.3

PERCENTAGE OF HISTORIC ARTIFACTS BY FUNCTIONAL TYPE
CERAMICS ASSEMBLAGE BY WARE TYPE
Locus 2 – Phase II Investigations

Group[1]	Percent of Assemblage		Ceramic Type	Percent
Kitchen	**83.2**		Redware	60.7
Ceramics		87.3	Stoneware	4.3
Bottle glass		3.0	Buff bodied e-ware	0.0
Other glass		9.7	Creamware	20.5
Other		0.0	Pearlware	0.0
Architecture	**12.4**		Whiteware	9.4
Window		30.0	Porcelain	0.0
Nails		70.0	White Stoneware	0.8
Other[2]		0.0	Tin glazed	0.0
Furniture	**1.3**		Refined redware	0.0
Personal	**0.0**		Whieldon-like	0.9
Clothing	**0.6**		Other	3.4
Arms	**0.6**		**N**	**117**
Tobacco	**0.0**			
Activities	**1.9**			
N	473			

[1] after South 1977
[2] brick and mortar excluded

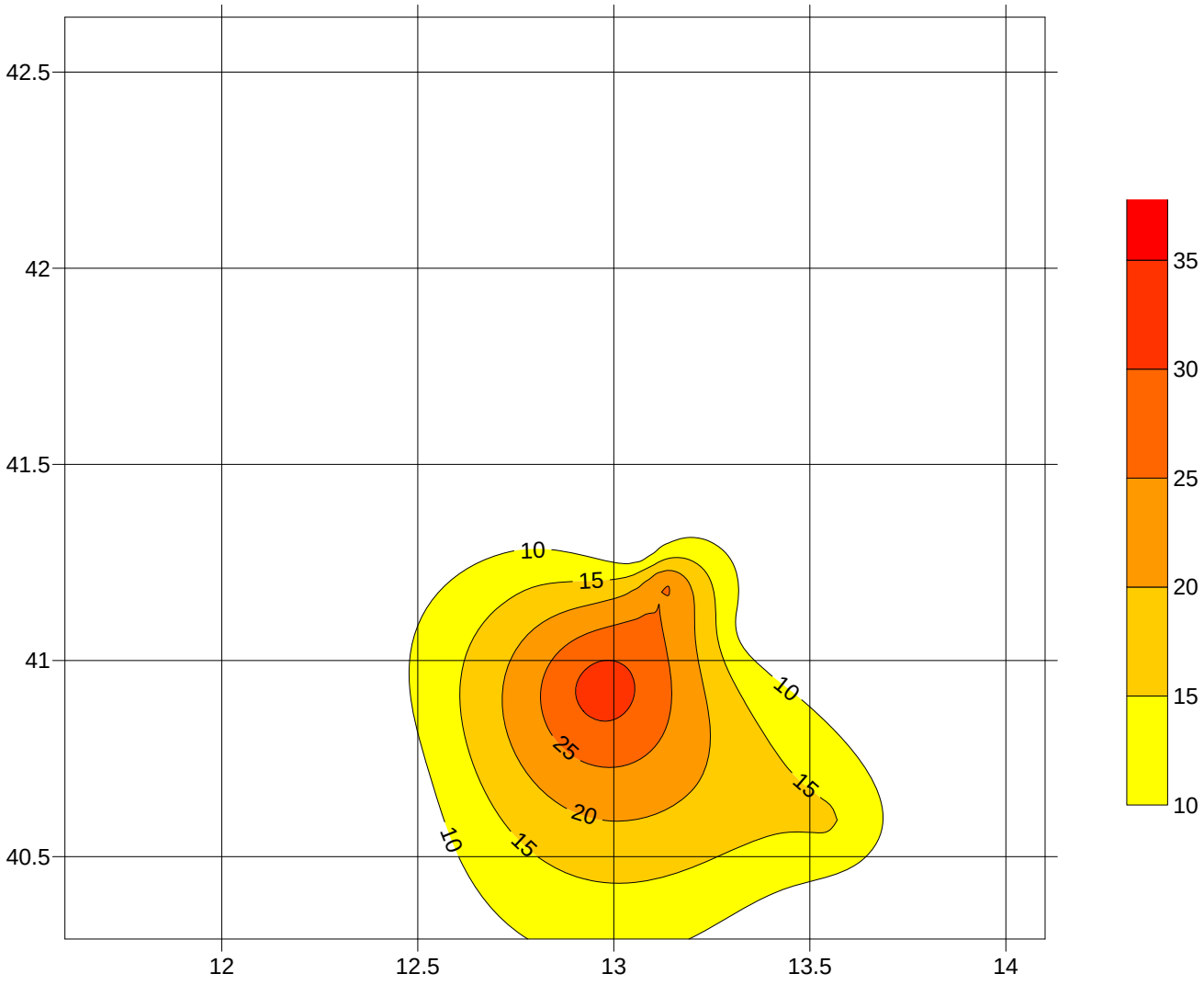
The overall percentages of kitchen and architecturally related items in Locus 2 are consistent with an interpretation of a domestic deposit. The relatively low number of architectural items can be viewed as consistent with a post in ground structure, although there is no firm evidence for such a building in the arrangement of features exposed during the Phase II investigations. Hunter Research calculated a mean ceramic date for the site as a whole as 1786.0 (see Chapter 4 and Table 4.1 below). Although the total number of ceramics found during the Phase II is low (117). The presence of creamwares and white salt glazed stonewares, which comprise slightly more than 20 percent of the ceramic assemblage, is consonant with a late eighteenth-century date for the assemblage found in Locus 2. Nearly ten percent of the ceramic assemblage is comprised of whitewares, indicating an occupation that continued into the nineteenth century. No artifacts are present that would indicate that the site continued to be occupied in the mid- to late nineteenth century. At the time of the Phase I archaeological survey, the artifacts from Area 2 and 3 were combined. A higher percentage of Redware was identified in the Phase I work (83.1%), creamware/white stoneware percentages were low ~5%, and the percentages of whitewares was about the same (~9%). The property was leased by William Rumsey III to his brother John Rumsey in 1785 to 1836. This date range is consistent with the date ranges of the refined paste ceramics at the site. A mean ceramic date was calculated using the date ranges provided by

Hunter Research for the refined ceramics. On the basis of 40 sherds a mean ceramic date of 1819.7 was calculated for Locus 2.

The Phase II artifacts from Locus 2 were examined for horizontal patterning. The data from the test excavations was entered into a commercially available mapping program called SURFER© which interpolates the data and produces isoplethic contour maps. Because excavation units varied in size, the data was manipulated in order to make the information internally consistent and the resulting maps indicate the patterns in the data, rather than the exact number of artifacts present at each location. A series of maps were generated in an effort to identify if there were patterns in the distribution of artifacts across the Locus 2. A map of the total artifacts for the site (excluding brick fragments, coal and slag) shows a relative light scatter of material. The artifacts are distributed around a single location (Figure 3.9). Distribution of coarse paste earthenwares, corresponds with the total artifact distribution (Figure 3.10). This is not surprising as 45 percent of the artifacts are coarse paste earthenware and the material from Locus 2 is located around a single locus. Refined past earthenwares overlays the distribution of the coarse paste earthenwares (Figure 3.11). Although architectural material was small in number, the distribution of architectural artifacts was also plotted. An examination of the distribution of brick (in grams) is provided in Figure 3.12. The total amount of brick for this area (1561 grams) is less than one whole modern brick (~2000 grams). A modern brick fragment approximately 1 inch square and ½ of an inch thick weighs 20 grams. The brick material is widely spread across the locus, but concentrated southeast of the concentration of artifacts as whole (cf. Figure 3.12 and Figure 3.9). The distribution of nails overlaps the concentration of the brick. The highest concentration of bricks was in Test Unit 92 and the highest concentration of non-brick artifacts was in Test Unit 87. The post hole identified at the site that suggested the interpretation of a post-in-ground house was encountered in Test Unit 33 approximately 30 feet northeast of the area of artifact concentration and approximately 50 feet north of the concentration of brick. The distribution of artifacts in Locus 2 suggests a low density, plow disturbed midden deposit.

c. Historic/Prehistoric Locus 3 (Possible Warehouse?) (Figure 3.1; Plates 3.14-3.17)

Historic Locus 3 is located on a well defined sandy knoll northwest of the central relict drainage and about 180 feet southwest of the Sandy Branch, adjacent to Locus 4. Based on a dense concentration of eighteenth-century artifacts observed on the surface during the Phase Ib archaeological survey, 13 units (Excavation Units 37-43, 45-48, 60, 62 and 67) were deployed within this area. Artifact counts from these units ranged from 44 to 594. Historic artifacts recovered from this area include red brick fragments, hand-wrought nails, ceramics (redware, buff-bodied Staffordshire ware, tin enameled earthenware, creamware, pearlware, Whieldonware, Jackfield redware, gray-bodied salt–glazed stoneware, and white salt-glazed stoneware), olive vessel glass, a “tombac” button (made from a brass alloy with a high percentage of zinc common during the eighteenth century, particularly from 1770 to 1800), a spall-type musket-sized gunflint and bloomery slag. Artifacts of special note are a cast and wrought horse curry comb, a low-fired white-bodied earthenware ceramic sherd with a translucent lead glaze of unknown origin, two low-fired white-bodied earthenware ceramic sherds with translucent olive green lead glaze identified as Saintonge Plain ware from the southwest region of France and two white salt-glazed stoneware teacup rim/body sherds with



SCALE

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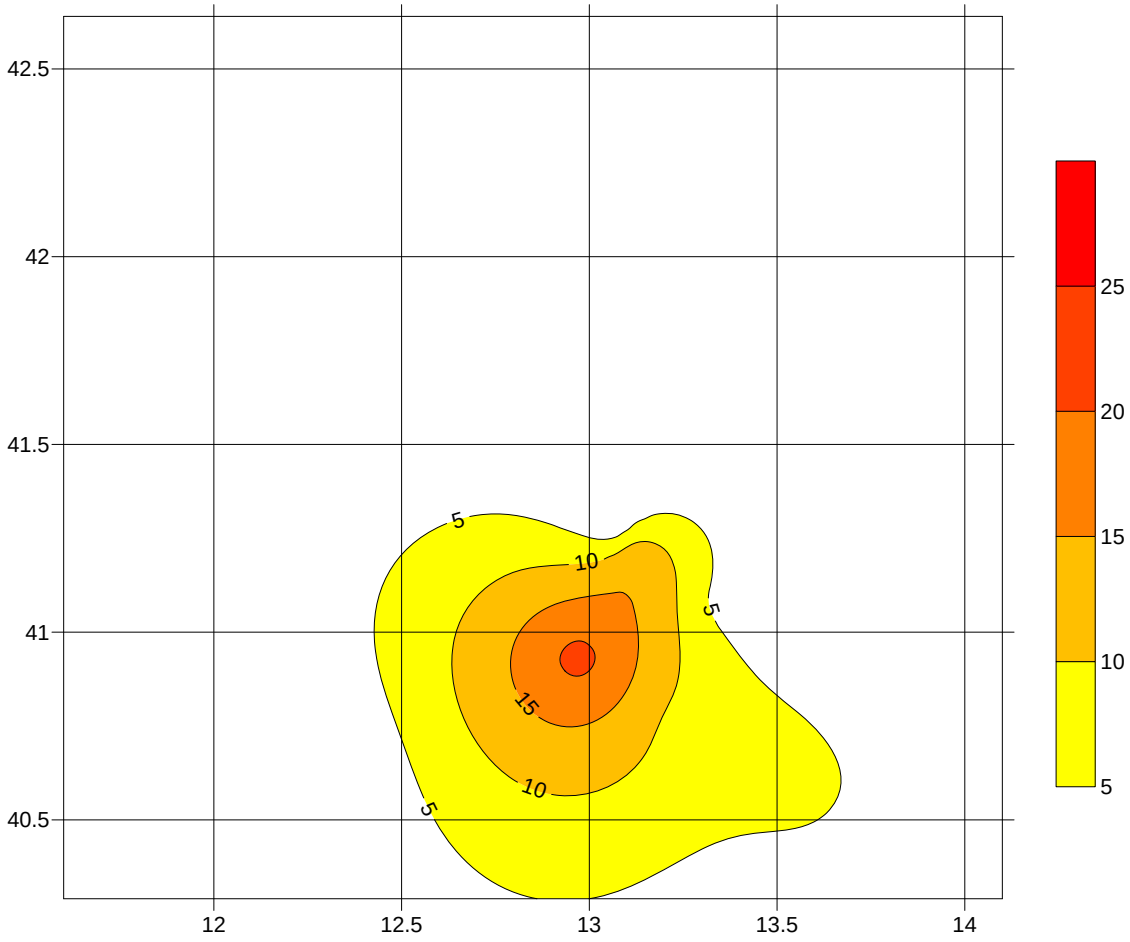
Prepared by CHRS, Inc.

LOCUS 2 - ARTIFACT DISTRIBUTION

FIGURE 3.9



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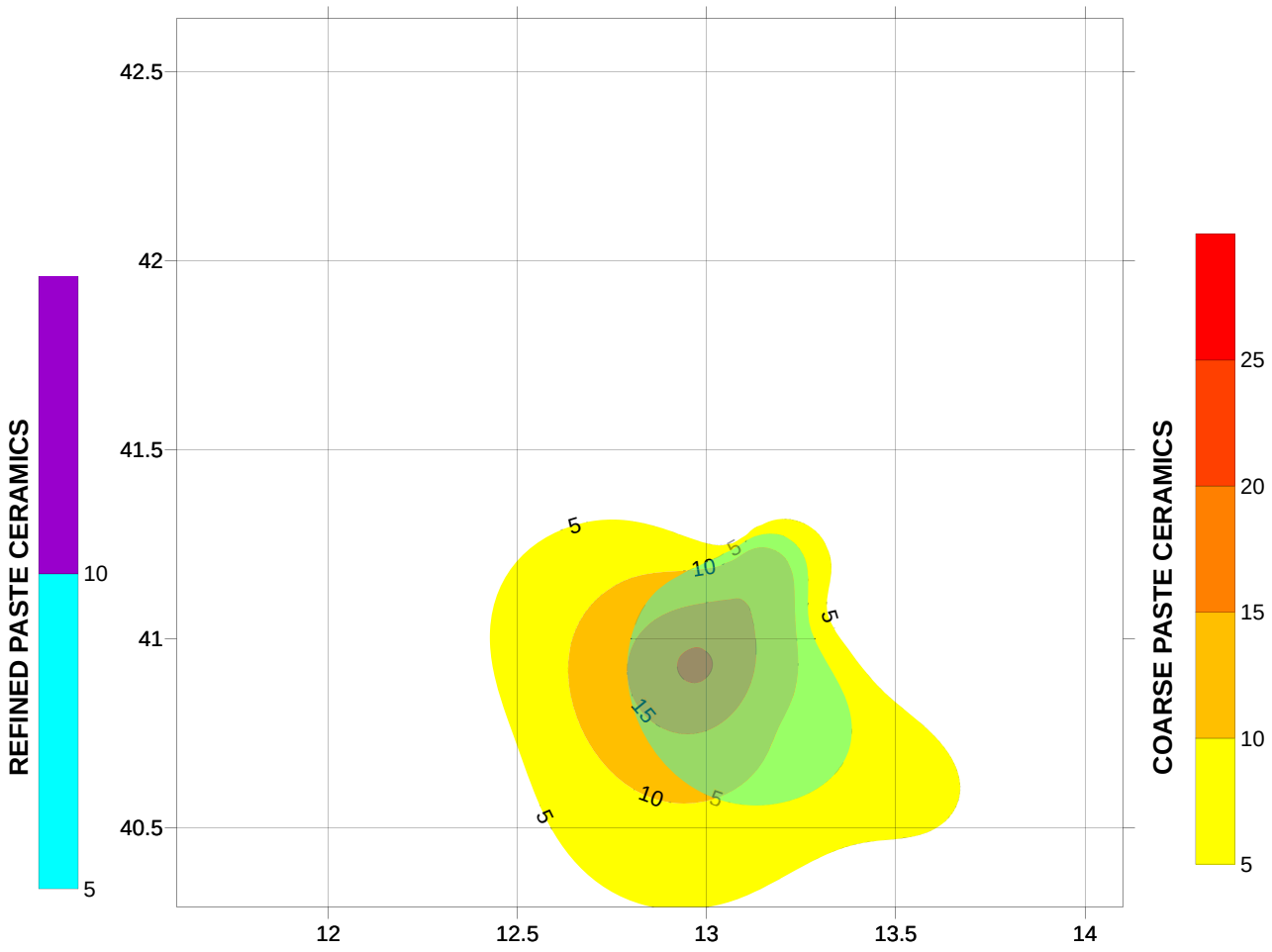
Prepared by CHRS, Inc.

LOCUS 2 - DISTRIBUTION OF COARSE PASTE CERAMICS

FIGURE 3.10



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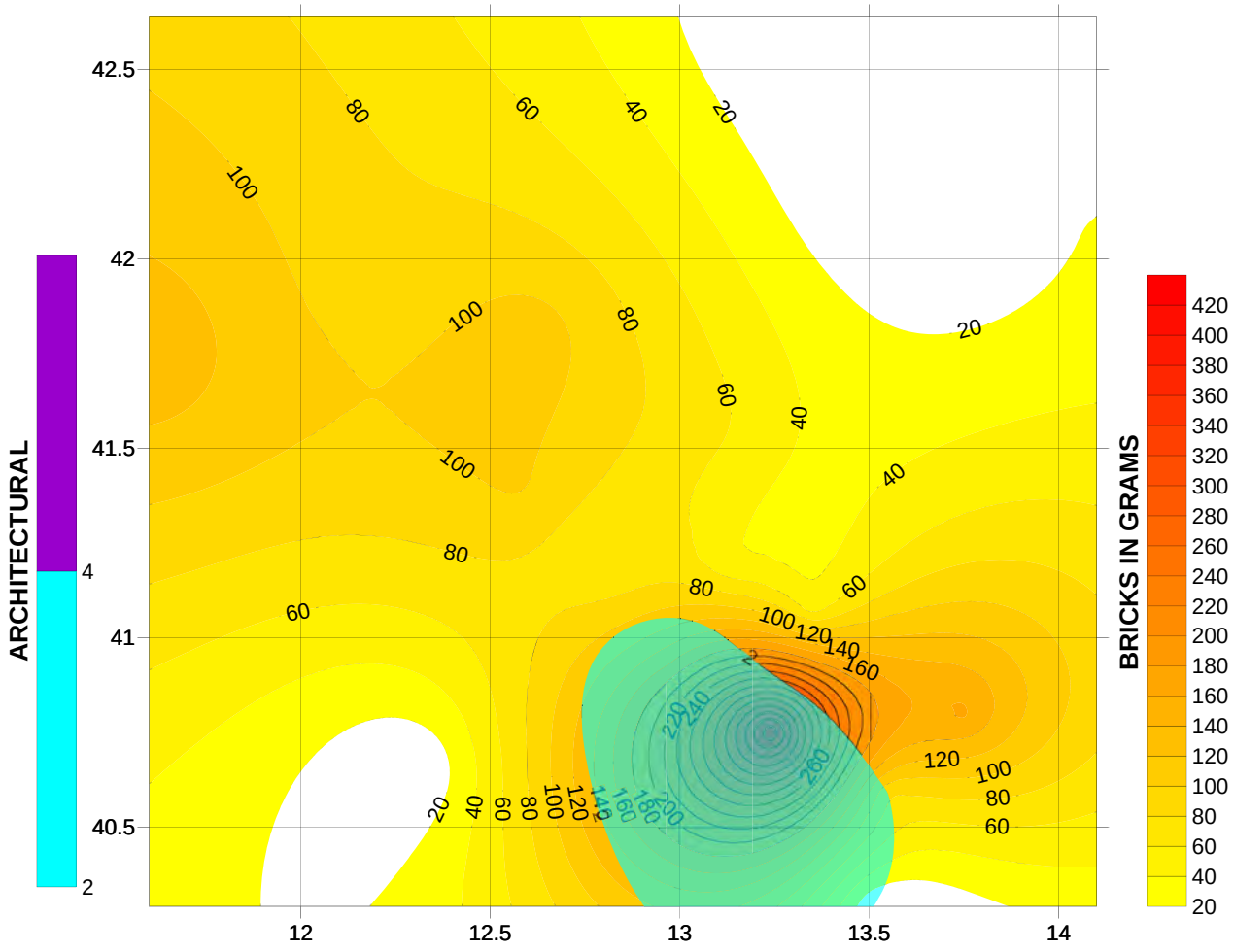
Prepared by CHRS, Inc.

LOCUS 2 - DISTRIBUTION OF REFINED PASTE AND COARSE PASTE CERAMICS

FIGURE 3.11



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Prepared by CHRS, Inc.

LOCUS 2 - DISTRIBUTION OF BRICK AND ARCHITECTURAL ITEMS

FIGURE 3.12

Plate 3.14. Rumsey Site (7NC-F-121): A cast and wrought iron curry comb for grooming horses (Bottom). Shown here with a similar one recovered from the Reedy Island Cart Road Site #3 7NC-F-*** (Top), (Photographer: Lindsay Lee, August 2011) [HRI Neg. #10070/D5-07].

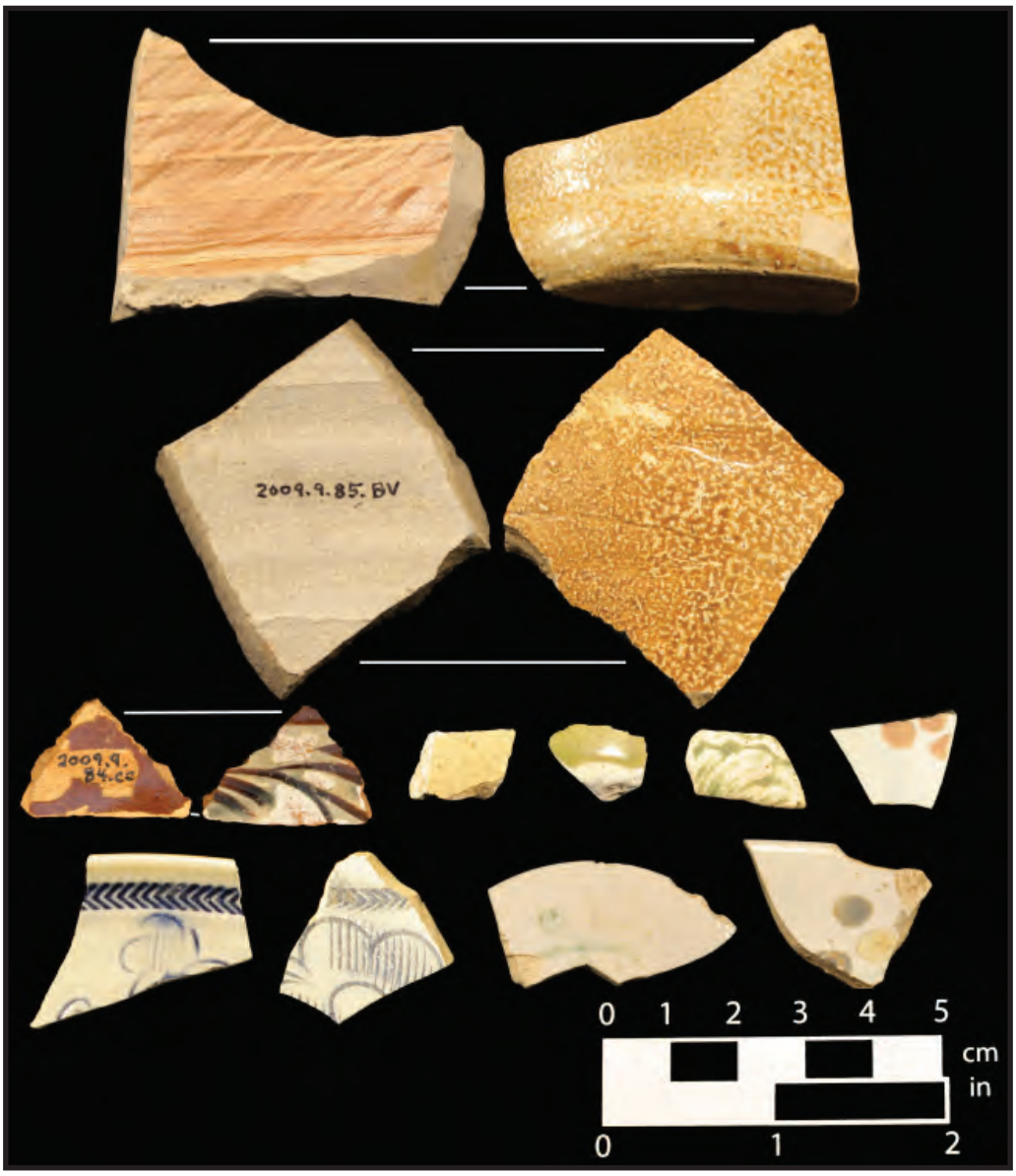


Plate 3.15. Rumsey Site (7NC-F-121): selected historic ceramic artifacts. Top row: a grey-bodied stoneware bottle base with brown salt likely of English origin. Second row: a grey-bodied stoneware jug body sherd with brown salt likely of English or German origin. Third row: Astbury –like refined earthenware with white slip and sgraffito decoration, a low-fired buff earthenware body sherd with a yellow-tinted translucent lead glaze likely of French origin, a low-fired buff-earthenware with an olive green tinted translucent lead glaze, FrenchSaintonge Plain ware, An unglazed low-fired white-bodied earthenware with molded green floral decoration, likely of French origin, an English white salt-glazed stoneware teacup body sherd with over-glazed polychrome hand-painted decoration circa 1755 to 1780. Bottom row: two English white salt-glazed stoneware sherds with scratch blue floral and chevron decoration, an English white salt-glazed stoneware teacup lid sherd with over-glazed polychrome hand-painted decoration, an English white salt-glazed stoneware teacup rim/body sherd with over-glazed polychrome hand-painted decoration (Photographer: Lindsay Lee, August 2011) [HRI Neg. #10070/D5-02].

Plate 3.16. View of Excavation Unit 42 at top of the subsoil showing two historic postholes looking southeast (Photographer: Joelle Browning, March 2011) [HRI Neg. #10070/D4-219].

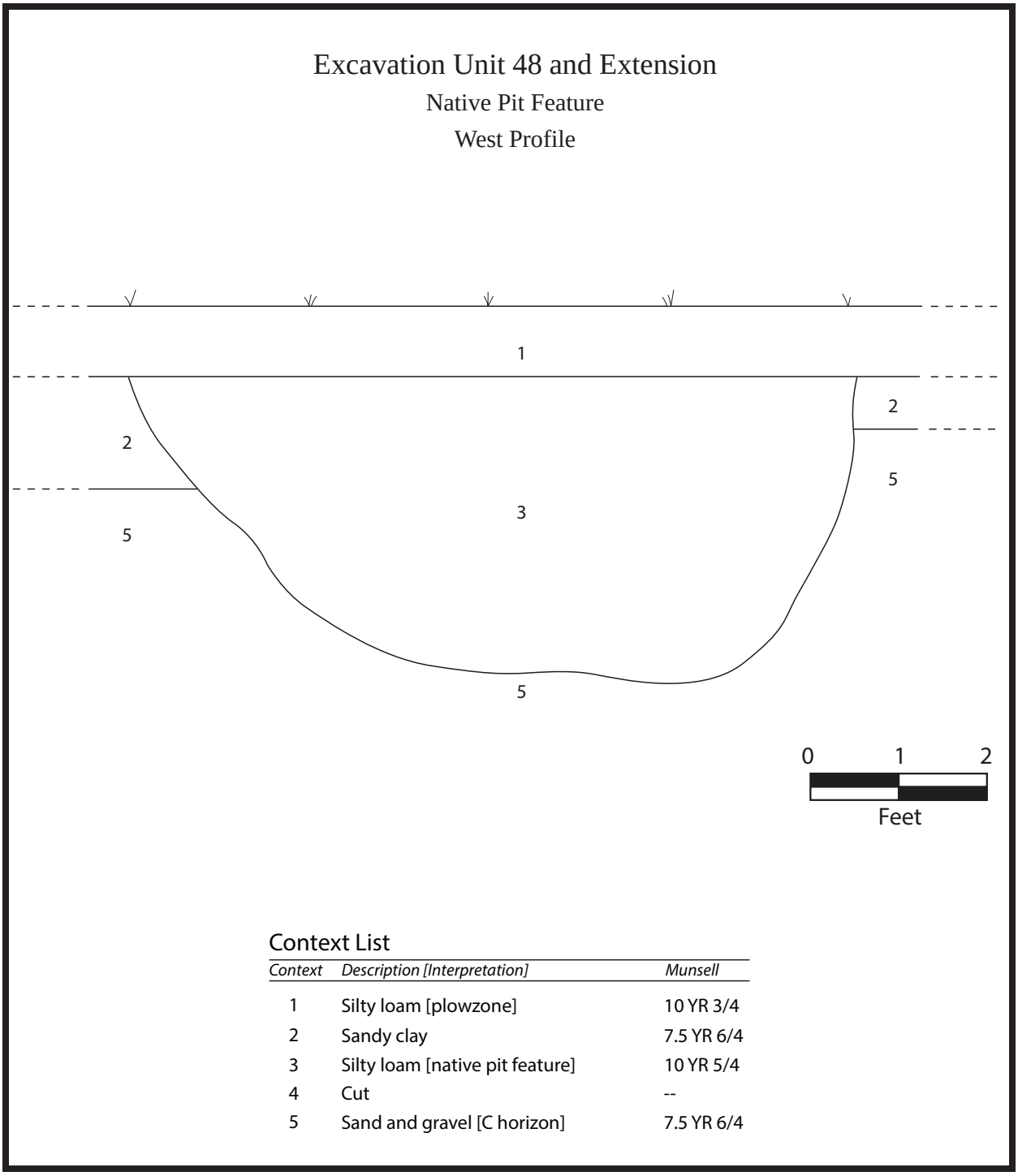
Plate 3.17. View of Excavation Unit 48 at top of the subsoil showing a prehistoric pit looking northwest (Photographer: Joelle Browning, March 2011) [HRI Neg. #10070/D4-320].

overglazed polychrome hand-painted decoration ca. 1755 to 1780 (Plates 3.14 and 3.15), (Bradley and Camp 1994:121-123; Faulkner and Faulkner 1987:186-202; Skerry and Hood 2009:123-125).

The absence of faunal material recovered from this area suggests a possible work area (Pogue 2006). There is also a very low percentage (0.36%) of white clay tobacco pipe fragments from this area. The background history of the Rumsey family includes reports of smuggling tobacco to France during the American Revolution for firearms and gunpowder. Although tenuous, the lack of tobacco pipe fragments may suggest a non-smoking area near the storage of gunpowder. Two postholes were located in Excavation Unit 42 (Plate 3.16). The posts were situated immediately adjacent to each other consistent with fence construction rather than architecture. The first post measures 0.8 by 1.1 and extends 0.95 feet below the plowzone. The second post had a 0.7 feet diameter and extended 0.35 feet below the plowzone. The position suggests either a post was replaced or there was a gate with a pivot post, which would account for the larger size of the first post. The absence of structural posts from this area may suggest the former structure that appears to have occupied this knoll was built on the ground surface. It may also reflect the limited amount of square footage exposed during the Phase II investigations. A prehistoric pit feature was identified in Excavation Unit 48 over Anomaly 20 (Figure 3.13). The fill of the pit contained flecks of carbon and red ochre as well as thermally-fractured rocks, but no diagnostic cultural artifacts (Plate 3.17). Soil samples were retained for flotation at a later date. Eighty feet southwest of Excavation Unit 48, a white quartz “teardrop”-type projectile point ca. 2,108-492 B.C. was recovered from the plowzone in Excavation Unit 60, Context 1 (Mounier and Martin 1994).

Excavation units (Excavation Units 56-62) located to the south and southwest of Locus 3 exhibit elevated historic artifact counts and likely represent drifting of artifacts over time through agricultural activities along the outer edges of a related sheet midden. These units served the dual purpose of ground truthing GPR anomalies 17, 20-26, 28-30 and 35. Excavation Unit 58 contained a prehistoric pit with carbon flecking, a jasper flake, a quartz flake, one quartz shatter and small jasper tool, but no temporal diagnostic materials. Soil samples were retained for flotation and charcoal samples were retained for carbon dating at a later date.

Table 3.4 depicts the artifactual assemblage for historic period artifacts from the Phase II archaeological work within Locus 3 by functional category after South (1977). Prehistoric artifacts (135), 1014 brick fragments (6940 grams), 95 fragments of coal (243.0 grams), 21 slag fragments (123.5 grams), 2 shell fragments, 1 bone, 3 fruit pits and 22 pieces of metal were excluded from the functional analysis. Over 90 percent of the artifact assemblage from Locus 3 was comprised of kitchen related artifacts. Ninety percent of the kitchen related material was ceramic. Bottle and other glass comprised nearly 10 percent of the kitchen group assemblage. Architectural items comprise 6.3% of the assemblage. Slightly more than eighty percent of the architectural artifacts were nails. There were 41 wrought nail, two cut nails and 13 nails that could not be determined as to type. A small number of other objects were present as described above. Ceramics were examined by paste type (Table 3.4). Redwares were the most prevalent paste type present. Nearly 81.1 percent of the ceramic assemblage were coarse paste redware. Creamware was the next most plentiful ceramic type comprising 10.5% of the ceramic assemblage from Locus 3. Other ceramic types recovered from Locus 3 include pearlwares



Context List

Context	*Description [Interpretation]*	*Munsell*
1	Silty loam [plowzone]	10 YR 3/4
2	Sandy clay	7.5 YR 6/4
3	Silty loam [native pit feature]	10 YR 5/4
4	Cut	--
5	Sand and gravel [C horizon]	7.5 YR 6/4

Figure 3.13. Rumsey Historic/Prehistoric Site 7NC-F-121 (Historic/Prehistoric Locus 3) Excavation Unit 48, west profile of a prehistoric pit.

(3.1%), white stoneware (1.5%), and whitewares (1.0%). Small quantities of buff bodied earthenware, stoneware, porcelain, Jackfield, and Whieldon-type ware were also present. Other items recovered from Locus 3 include artifacts relating to furniture, clothing (buttons), a gun spall, nine tobacco pipe fragments, and a horse curry comb.

TABLE 3.4

PERCENTAGE OF HISTORIC ARTIFACTS BY FUNCTIONAL TYPE
CERAMICS ASSEMBLAGE BY WARE TYPE
Locus 3 – Phase II Investigation

Group❶	Percent of Assemblage		Ceramic Type	Percent
Kitchen	**92.2**		Redware	81.1
Ceramics		90.0	Stoneware	0.2
Bottle glass		2.8	Buff bodied e-ware	0.4
Other glass		7.1	Creamware	10.5
Other		0.1	Pearlware	3.1
Architecture	**6.3**		Whiteware	1.0
Window		18.8	Porcelain	0.3
Nails		81.2	White Stoneware	1.5
Other❷		0.0	Tin glazed	0.4
Furniture	**0.1**		Refined redware	0.0
Personal	**0.0**		Whieldon-like	0.7
Clothing	**0.3**		Other	0.7
Arms	**0.1**		**N**	**526**
Tobacco	**0.8**			
Activities	**0.2**			
N	2387			

❶after South 1977
❷brick and mortar excluded

Although the locus has been interpreted by Hunter Research as a possible warehouse location, the overall percentages of kitchen and architecturally related items in Locus 3 are consistent with an interpretation of a domestic deposit. The relatively low number of architectural items can be viewed as consistent with a post in ground structure, although there is no firm evidence for such a building in the arrangement of features exposed during the Phase II investigations. Hunter Research indicates the absence of faunal remains as a potential indicator of non-domestic activity in Locus 3; however, there is an absence of faunal remains from Locus 1 and Locus 2 which Hunter Research identified a possible house sites.

Hunter Research calculated a mean ceramic date for the site as a whole as 1786.0 (see Chapter 4 and Table 4.1 below). The presence of creamware, white salt glazed stoneware, tin-glazed earthenware, and Jackfield redware, which comprise slightly more than 12 percent of the ceramic assemblage, is consonant with a late eighteenth-century date for the assemblage found in Locus 3. Slightly more than four percent of the ceramic assemblage is comprised of pearlwares

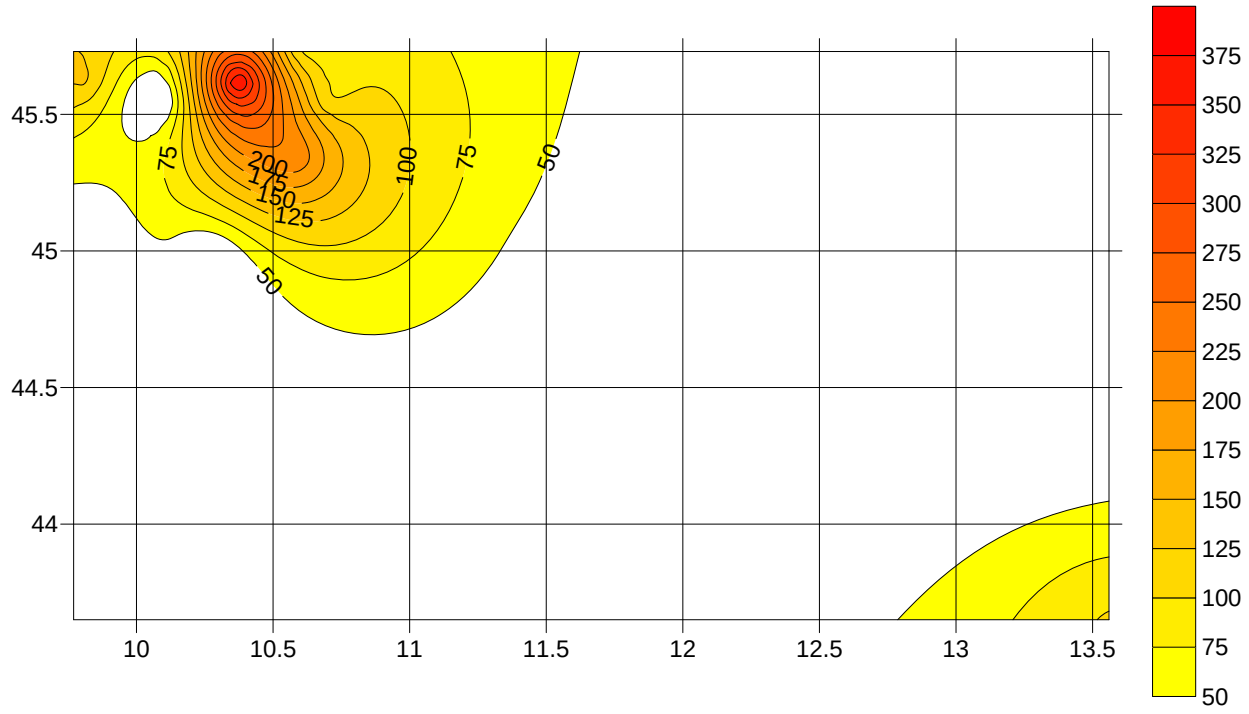
and whitewares, indicating an occupation that continued into the nineteenth century. No artifacts are present that would indicate that the site continued to be occupied in the mid- to late nineteenth century. The property was leased by William Rumsey III to his brother John Rumsey in 1785 to 1836. This date range is consistent with the date ranges of the refined paste ceramics at the site. A mean ceramic date was calculated using the date ranges provided by Hunter Research for the refined ceramics. On the basis of 164 sherds a mean ceramic date of 1791.6 was calculated for Locus 3.

The Phase II artifacts from Locus 3 were examined for horizontal patterning. The data from the test excavations was entered into a commercially available mapping program called SURFER© which interpolates the data and produces isoplethic contour maps. Because excavation units varied in size, the data was manipulated in order to make the information internally consistent and the resulting maps indicate the patterns in the data, rather than the exact number of artifacts present at each location. A series of maps were generated in an effort to identify if there were patterns in the distribution of artifacts across Locus 3. A map of the total artifacts for the site (excluding brick fragments, coal and slag) shows a slightly more dense scatter of material than was present at the other loci. The artifacts are distributed around a single node near the northern edge of the locus near Locus 4 (Figure 3.14). Distribution of coarse paste earthenwares, corresponds with the total artifact distribution (Figure 3.15). This is not surprising as nearly 68 percent of the artifacts are coarse paste earthenware. For the most part, the refined paste earthenwares overlapped with the coarse paste ceramic distribution (Figure 3.16). Although architectural material was small in number, the distribution of architectural artifacts was also plotted. The distribution of nails shows a concentration in the area of overall artifact concentration and a small concentration node at Test 38. An examination of the distribution of brick (in grams) is provided in Figure 3.17. The total amount of brick for this area is more than one whole modern brick (~2000 grams). The brick material is concentrated in the area of overall artifact concentration with a secondary concentration near the location of Test 38.

d. Historic Locus 4 (Limonite/Bog iron Quarry/Wagon Road Trace/Landing) (Figure 3.1; Plates 3.18 - 3.23)

Initially this area was projected to be less productive for Phase II investigations but GPR located two clusters of anomalies. A total of 19 excavation units (25-31,34-36, 44, 64-66, 68-70, 97 and 99) were deployed to investigate this area with nine units located to investigate anomalies.

Contours within this area appear to be unnatural, dipping down sharply to the north and west forming a basin-like feature on the landscape. The landscape to the west exhibits a series of low knolls separated by ephemeral streams which have long since been reduced by centuries of agriculture. Underlying the knolls are strata of bog iron, also known as limonite. Fragments of limonite which show evidence of intense heat suggest they have been roasted either to test their quality or to reduce the ore for shipping to a formal bloomery (Plate 3.18). It appears the shaped area is the result of deliberate mining of the iron ore, a popular practice along creek beds and swamps in the Delmarva region during the eighteenth century.



SCALE

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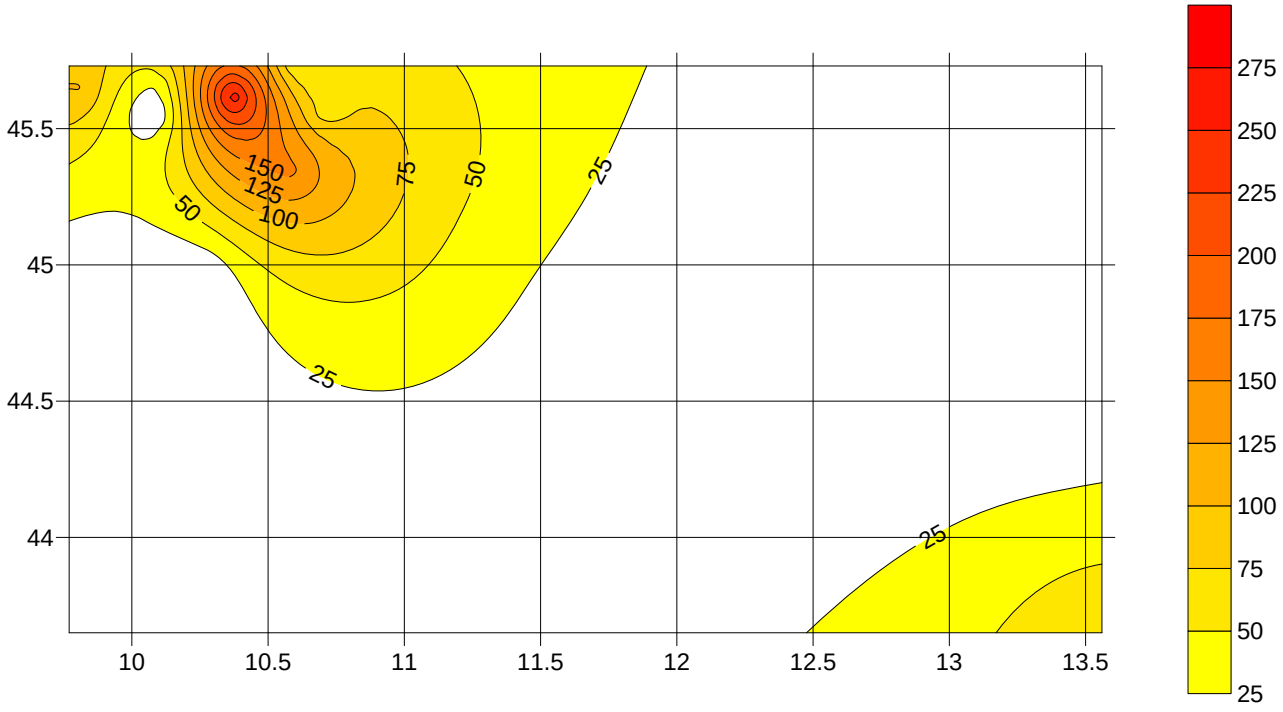
0m 62.4m

Prepared by CHRS, Inc.

LOCUS 3 - ARTIFACT DISTRIBUTION

FIGURE 3.14



SCALE

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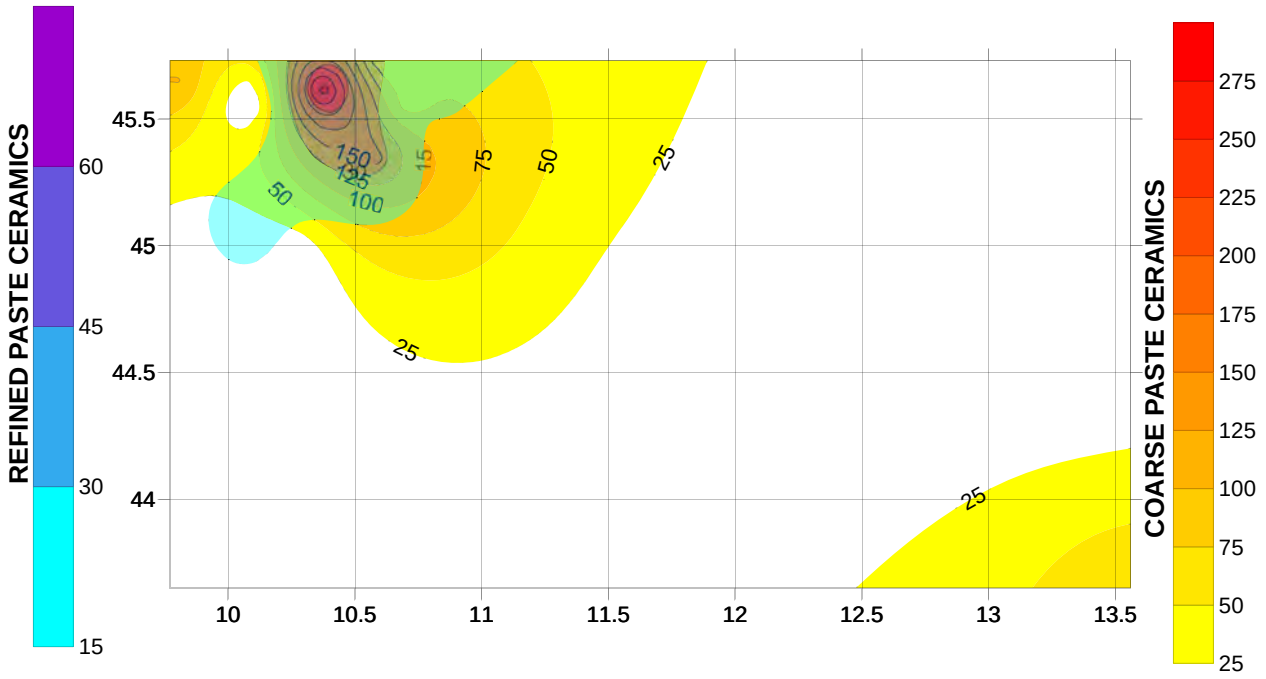
Prepared by CHRS, Inc.

LOCUS 3 - DISTRIBUTION OF COARSE PASTE CERAMICS

FIGURE 3.15



SCALE

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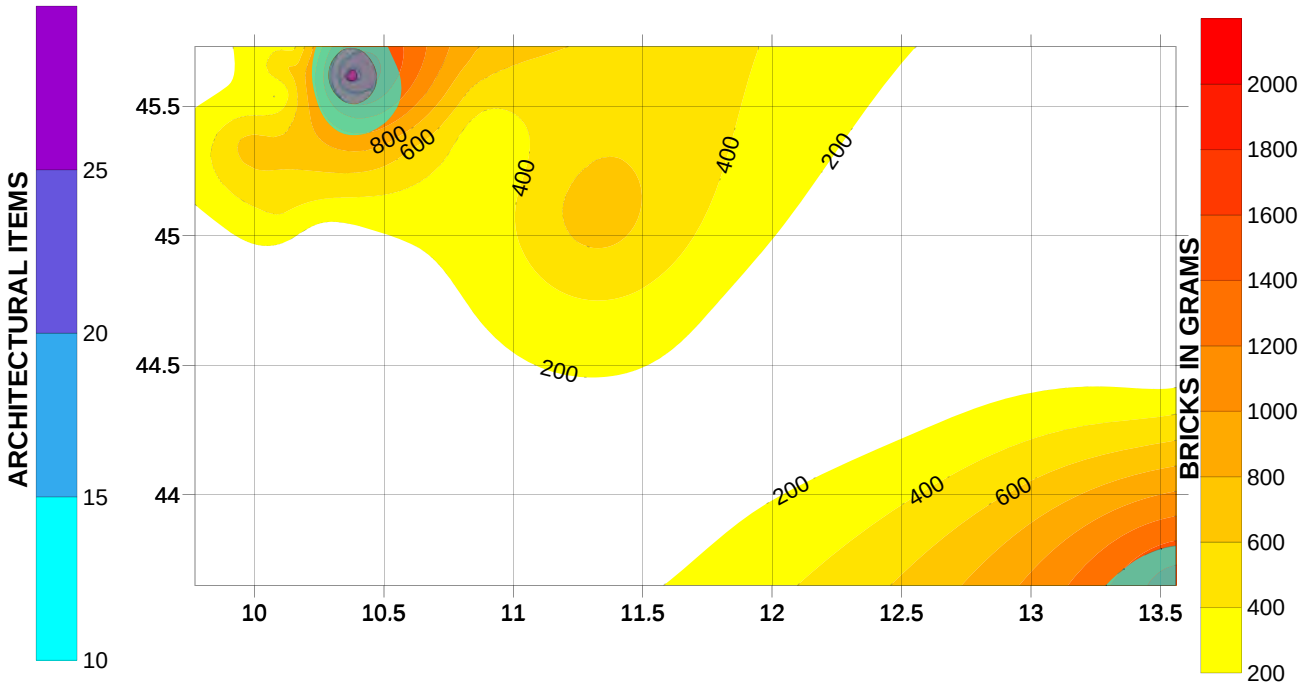
Prepared by CHRS, Inc.

LOCUS 3 - DISTRIBUTION OF REFINED PASTE AND COARSE PASTE CERAMICS

FIGURE 3.16



SCALE

0ft 220ft

0m 67m

Prepared by CHRS, Inc.

LOCUS 3 - DISTRIBUTION OF BRICK AND ARCHITECTURAL ITEMS

FIGURE 3.17

Plate 3.18. Rumsey Site (7NC-F-121): roasted bog iron/bloomery slag fragments exhibiting melting/fusing of the quart within the ore (Photographer: Lindsay Lee, August 2011) [HRI Neg. #10070/D5-05].

Plate 3.19. View of the juncture of Excavation Units 34 and 36 following the removal of the plowzone showing a thick historic deposit above a wagon road looking northeast (Photographer: Joelle Browning, December 2010) [HRI Neg. #10070/D3-223].

Plate 3.20. View of Excavation Unit 68 during the removal of a thick historic fill level deposited over a wagon road looking northwest (Photographer: Joelle Browning, March 2011) [HRI Neg. #10070/D4-148].

Plate 3.21. View of Excavation Unit 68following the removal of a thick historic fill level deposited over a wagon road looking northwest(Photographer: Joelle Browning, March 2011) [HRI Neg. #10070/D4-152].

Plate 3.22. View of southeast profile of Excavation Unit 68 following the removal of a thick historic fill level looking southeast (Photographer: Joelle Browning, March 2011) [HRI Neg. #10070/D4-185].

Plate 3.23. View of northeast profile of Excavation Unit 99 following the removal of a very thick historic fill level over a buried A horizon looking northeast (Photographer: Joelle Browning, March 2011) [HRI Neg. #10070/D4-328].

Located inside of the northern rim of the basin was an apparent set of ruts interpreted as wagon or cart tracks observed in Excavation Units 34, 36, 44, and 65. The ruts were buried by as much as 2.4 feet of soil sometime shortly after 1780 (Plate 3.19). Historic artifacts from the fill of the ruts include ceramics such as locally produced redware, white salt-glazed stoneware, mottled-brown salt-glazed Rhenish stoneware, creamware, pearlware (hand-painted blue decoration), Astbury–like ware, and a low-fired unglazed white-bodied earthenware sherd with molded floral decoration (possibly French Saintonge-slip plain ware). Other artifacts include vessel glass (clear acid etched tumblers and olive green bottle fragments), a cast brass hinge, a cast brass buckle fragment, a cast brass bracelet (similar to French/Native American Indian trade bracelets observed in the mid-west and the south), large and small "tombac" buttons, a brass hinge, a cast iron locking bolt, roasted bog iron slag, and cast iron cauldron fragments (Schroedl 1986:130, 441). Prehistoric artifacts from these contexts include debitage (quartz, jasper, quartzite and limonite), scrapers (jasper and rhyolite) and a large argillite biface fragment.

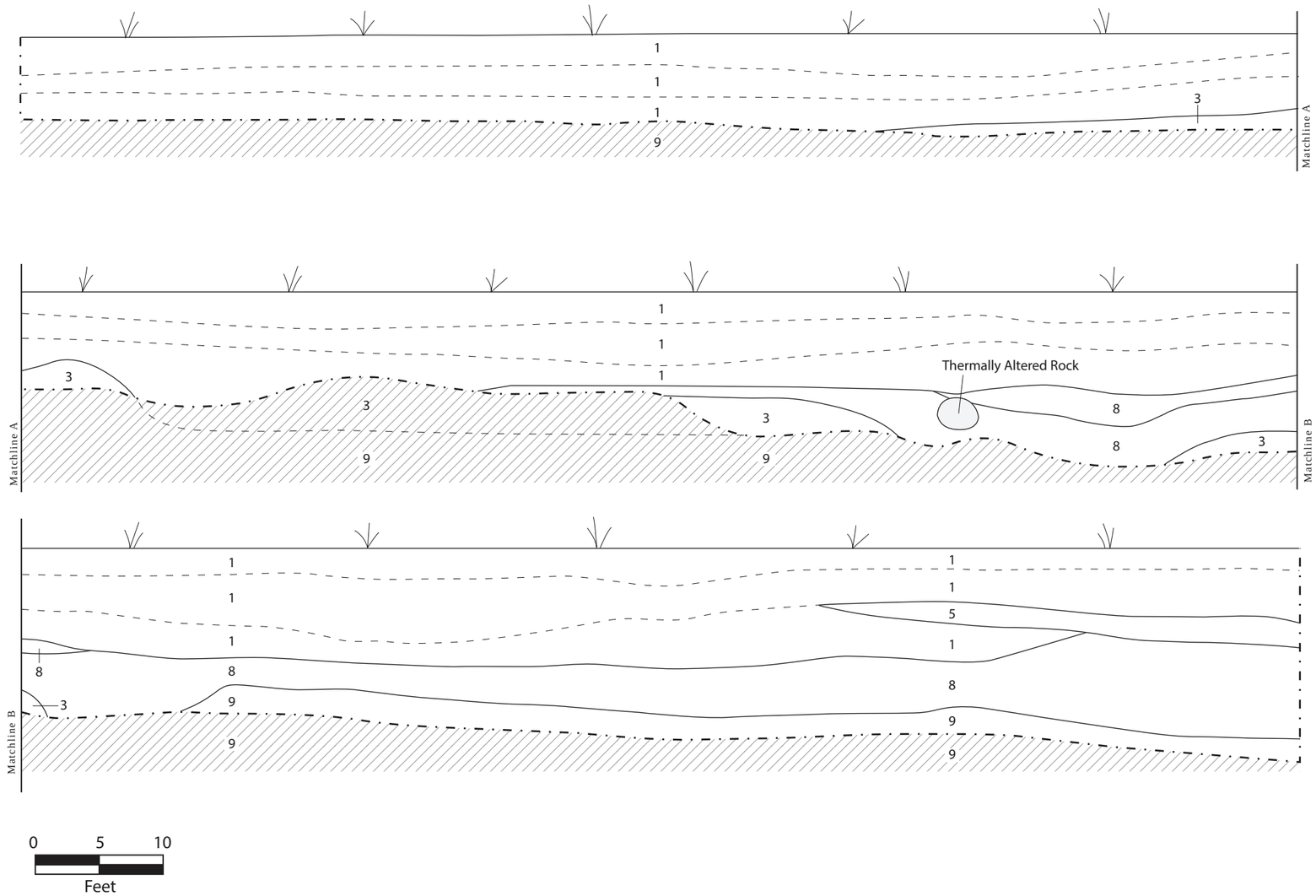
Further down the slope the ruts transformed into a mounded roadway (Context 3) through the wetlands as observed in Excavation Unit 68 (Figure 3.18; Plates 3.20-3.22). Why did the roadway change from ruts to a mounded surface? It is likely that, following the removal of bog iron, soils in this area close to the stream would have been wet, unconsolidated and unable to support the weight of a wagon or cart. Excavation Unit 68 exhibited disturbed soils to as much as 3 feet below the surface in the western end of the unit. Artifacts recovered from the overlying deposits (Contexts 1, 3, 5 and 8) date no later than 1785. Artifacts from these contexts consist of ceramics such as redware, white salt-glazed stoneware, mottled brown salt-glazed stoneware, dark-olive-green mallet-bottle base fragments, and a cast iron cauldron body/foot fragment (with "D" shaped cross-section).

Excavation Units 97 and 99 were placed at the base of the slope close to the Sandy Branch (Figure 3.19; Plate 3.23). Both units exhibited a thick layer of silt clay slope-wash (Context 2), which had the appearance of a natural well-developed wetland horizon. This layer formed rapidly sometime during the third quarter of the eighteenth century. In Excavation Unit 99 a hand-made red brickbat and multiple pieces of well-preserved wood were recovered from the base of the clay deposit (Context 3) 3 feet below the surface. Below the clay (Context 3) was a thin black sandy buried A horizon (Context 4) from which a jasper Late Woodland triangle was recovered. Below the buried A horizon sand (Context 4) was naturally occurring vibrant green marl (Context 5). Soil samples were retained from Contexts 4 and 5.

Table 3.5 depicts the artifactual assemblage for historic period artifacts from the Phase II archaeological work within Locus 4 by functional category after South (1977). Prehistoric artifacts (263), 1339 brick fragments (22,812.5 grams), 34 fragments of coal (73.0 grams), 29 slag fragments (508.0 grams), 3 shell fragments, 3 bone, 3 and 49 pieces of metal were excluded from the functional analysis. Slightly more than 73 percent of the artifact assemblage from Locus 4 was comprised of kitchen related artifacts. Ninety-one percent of the kitchen related artifacts were ceramics. Bottle and other glass comprised 8% of the kitchen group assemblage and 10% of the kitchen material were other objects (5 cauldron fragments and 2 utensils). Architectural items comprise 24% of the assemblage. Approximately 80% of the architectural artifacts were nails. There were 29 wrought nail, and 181 nails that could not be determined as to type. A small number of other objects were present as described above. Ceramics were examined by paste type

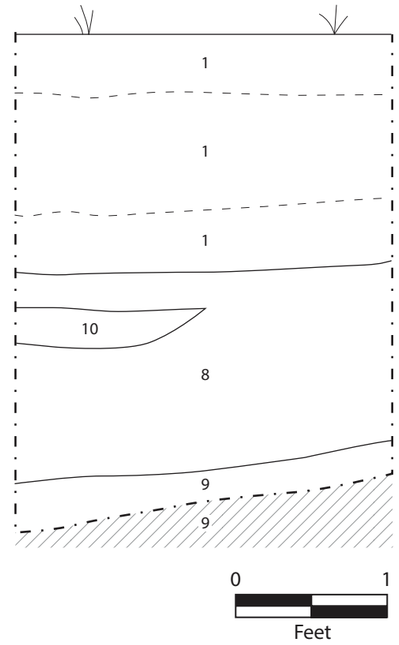
Excavation Unit 68

East Profile



Excavation Unit 68

South Profile



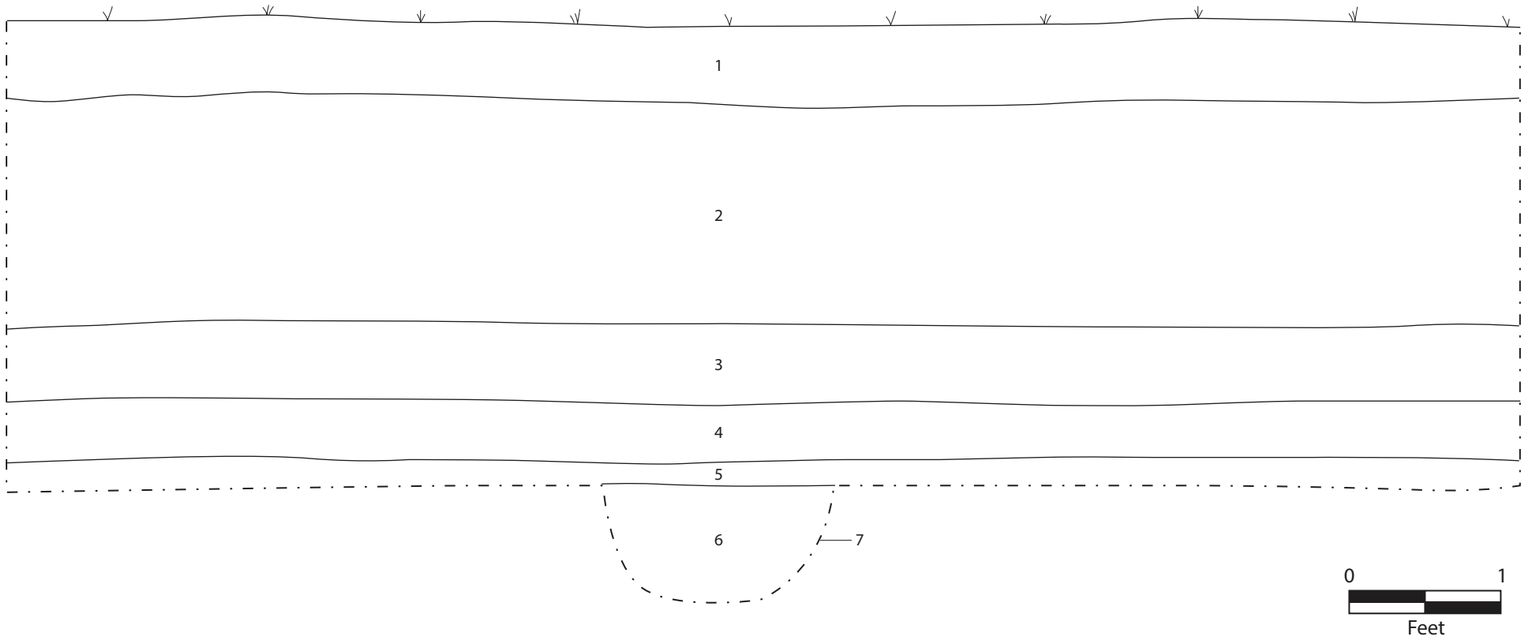
Context List

Context	*Description [Interpretation]*	*Munsell*
1	Sandy loam [A horizon]	10 YR 3/3
3	Silty sand with round medium pebbles [raised road surface]	10 YR 4/6
5	Sand	10 YR 5/8
8	Silty sand with medium to small round pebbles	10 YR 4/3
9	Mottled sand with small rounded gravel [C horizon]	7.5 YR 5/6
10	Sand lens	10 YR 5/6

Figure 3.18. Rumsey Historic/Prehistoric Site 7NC-F-121 (Historic Locus 4) Excavation Unit 68, East and South profiles showing buried raised road surface.

Excavation Unit 99

East Profile



Context List

Context	*Description [Interpretation]*	*Munsell*
1	Loose silty clay	10 YR 4/3
2	Mottled clayey sandy loam	5 YR 3/3
3	Silty clay	10 YR 4/2
4	Fine sand with organics	7.5 YR 2.5/1
5	Sandy clay	5 G 5/1
6	Sandy clay loam [fill of context 7]	10 YR 4/3
7	Cut	--

Figure 3.19. Rumsey Historic/Prehistoric Site 7NC-F-121 (Historic Locus 4) Excavation Unit 99, East profile.

(Table 3.5). Redwares were the most prevalent paste type present. Nearly 81% of the ceramic assemblage was coarse paste redware. Creamware was the next most plentiful ceramic type comprising 9.4% of the ceramic assemblage from Locus 4. Other ceramic types recovered from Locus 4 include white stoneware (2.5%), pearlware (2.5%), and stoneware (1.2%). Small quantities of tin-glazed earthenware, buff bodied earthenware, Jackfield, refined paste redware, and whiteware were also present. Other items recovered from Locus 4 include a cast brass buckle fragment, a cast brass bracelet, buttons, a brass hinge, a cast iron locking bolt, a drill bit fragment, and cast iron cauldron fragments.

TABLE 3.5

PERCENTAGE OF HISTORIC ARTIFACTS BY FUNCTIONAL TYPE
CERAMICS ASSEMBLAGE BY WARE TYPE
Locus 4 – Phase II Investigations

Group❶	Percent of Assemblage		Ceramic Type	Percent
Kitchen	**73.5**		Redware	80.9
Ceramics		91.0	Stoneware	1.2
Bottle glass		4.6	Buff bodied e-ware	0.4
Other glass		3.4	Creamware	9.4
Other		10.0	Pearlware	2.5
Architecture	**24.0**		Whiteware	0.9
Window		18.8	Porcelain	0.0
Nails		81.2	White Stoneware	2.5
Other❷		0.0	Tin glazed	0.7
Furniture	**0.2**		Refined redware	0.4
Personal	**0.1**		Whieldon-like	0.0
Clothing	**0.7**		Other	0.9
Arms	**0.0**		**N**	**671**
Tobacco	**0.3**			
Activities	**1.2**			
N	2725			

❶after South 1977
❷brick and mortar excluded

The Locus has been interpreted by Hunter Research as Limonite/Bog Iron quarry with a Wagon Road Trace and a Landing. The overall percentages of kitchen and architecturally related items in Locus 4 are consistent with an interpretation of a domestic deposit. The relatively low number of architectural items can be viewed as consistent with a post in ground structure or post on ground structure at the location of the artifact concentrations in this locus.

Hunter Research calculated a mean ceramic date for the site as a whole as 1786.0 (see Chapter 4 and Table 4.1 below). The presence of creamware, white salt glazed stoneware, tin-glazed earthenware, and Jackfield and refined redware which comprise slightly more than 13 percent of the ceramic assemblage, is consonant with a late eighteenth-century date for the

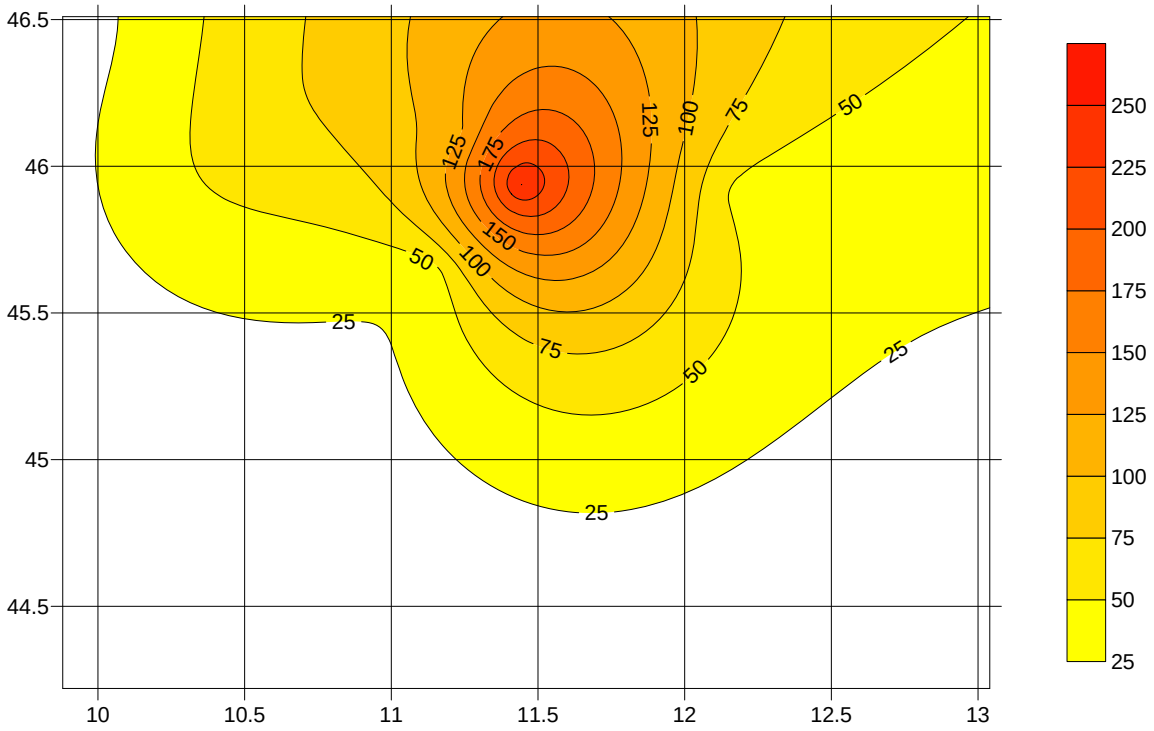
assemblage found in Locus 4. Slightly more than three percent of the ceramic assemblage is comprised of pearlwares and whitewares, indicating an occupation that continued into the nineteenth century. No artifacts are present that would indicate that this locus continued to be occupied in the mid- to late nineteenth century. The property was leased by William Rumsey III to his brother John Rumsey in 1785 to 1836. This date range is consistent with the date ranges of the refined paste ceramics at the locus. A mean ceramic date was calculated using the date ranges provided by Hunter Research for the refined ceramics. On the basis of 122 sherds a mean ceramic date of 1783.9 was calculated.

The Phase II artifacts from Locus 4 were examined for horizontal patterning. The data from the test excavations was entered into a commercially available mapping program called SURFER© which interpolates the data and produces isoplethic contour maps. Because excavation units varied in size, the data was manipulated in order to make the information internally consistent and the resulting maps indicate the patterns in the data, rather than the exact number of artifacts present at each location. A series of maps were generated in an effort to identify if there were patterns in the distribution of artifacts across Locus 4. A map of the total artifacts for the site (excluding brick fragments, coal and slag) shows a slightly more dense scatter of material than was present at the other loci. The artifacts are distributed around a single node (Figure 3.20) near the location where Tests 34 and 36 cross the wagon road. Distribution of coarse paste earthenwares, corresponds with the total artifact distribution (Figure 3.21). This is not surprising as nearly 55 percent of the artifacts are coarse paste earthenware. For the most part, the refined paste earthenwares overlapped with the coarse paste ceramic distribution although small node is present to the west of the main concentration (Figure 3.22) at the location where Test 42 crosses the wagon road. Although architectural material was small in number, the distribution of architectural artifacts was also plotted. The distribution of architectural items shows a concentration in the area of overall artifact concentration. An examination of the distribution of brick (in grams) is provided in Figure 3.23. The total amount of brick for this locus is more than ten whole modern bricks (a modern brick is ~2000 grams). The brick material is also concentrated in the area of overall artifact concentration. The relatively high concentration of brick and architectural material suggest that a structure or structures were located in this area.

d. Blank Areas (Figure 3.1; Plate 3.24)

A total of 29 excavation units were deployed between historic loci to ensure locus boundaries were correctly established and to provide an adequate sample of the area (1-4, 14-16, 18,32, 49- 63, 79, 80, 90, 96 and 98). Excavation unit locations were based on isolated surface finds, the absence of artifacts and surface contours (such as flat areas and slight knolls) which would have been habitable. Close examination of the artifact counts suggests the boundaries of Loci 1, 2 and 3 needed to be adjusted to account for drifting of sheet middens associated with activity areas and or the possible locations of former short-term structures. Excavation Units 14-16, 18, 49 and 50 appear to be associated with Locus 1, Excavation Units 52-55 appear to be associated with Locus 2 and Excavation Units 56-62 appear to be associated with Locus 3.

Excavation Unit 63 located over Anomaly 31 contained a small prehistoric pit with carbon flecking, but no temporal diagnostic materials were recovered from within the pit (Plate 3.24).



SCALE

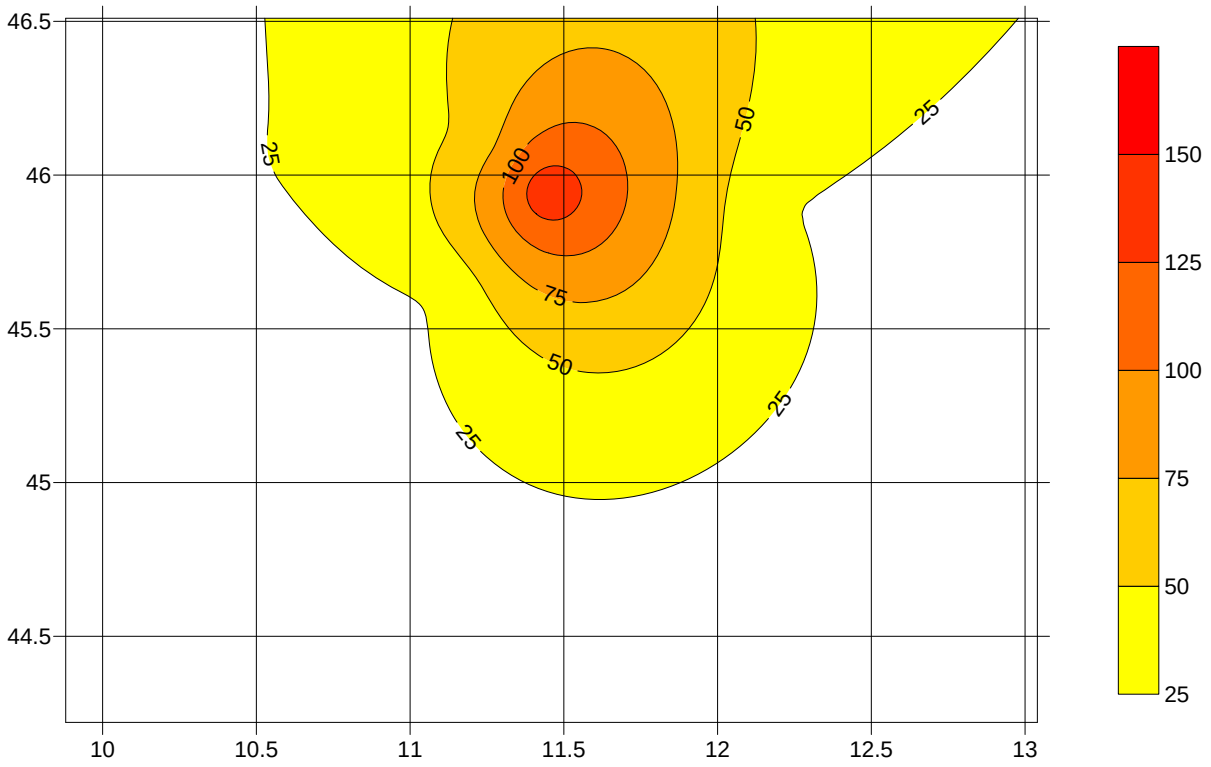
0ft 115ft

0m 35m

Prepared by CHRS, Inc.

LOCUS 4 - ARTIFACT DISTRIBUTION

FIGURE 3.20



SCALE

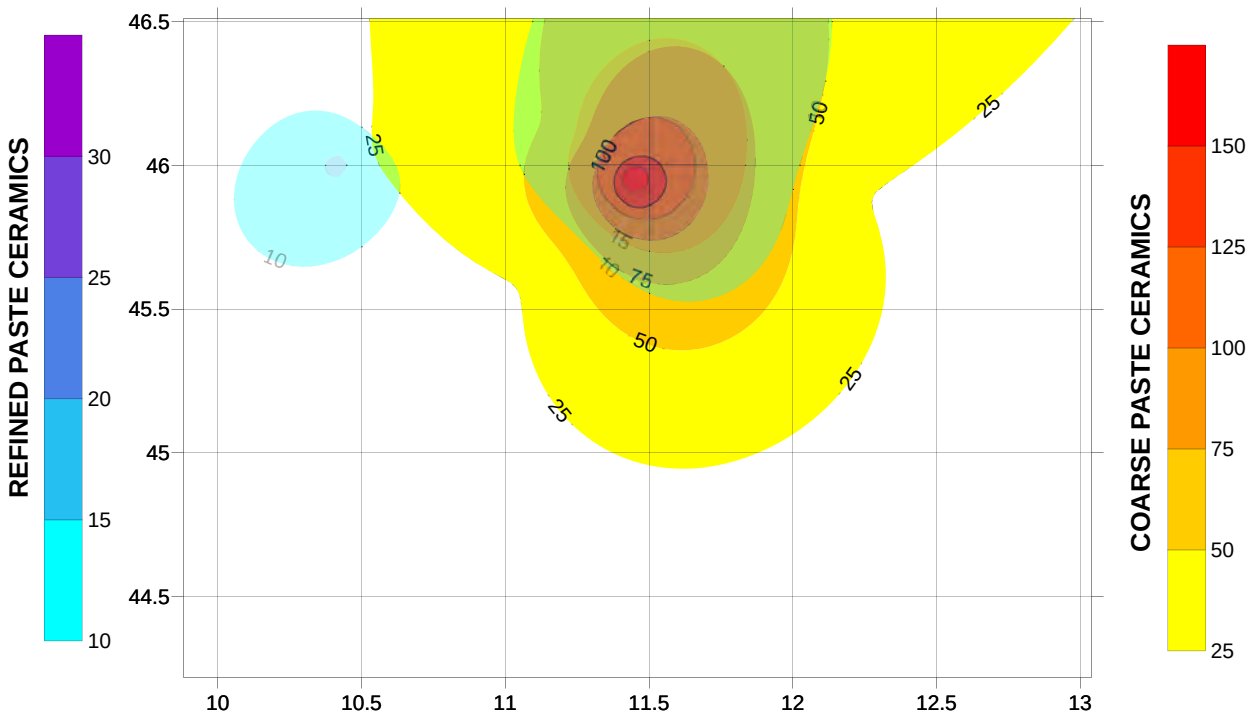
0ft 185ft

0m 56.3m

Prepared by CHRS, Inc.

LOCUS 4 - DISTRIBUTION OF COARSE PASTE CERAMICS

FIGURE 3.21



SCALE

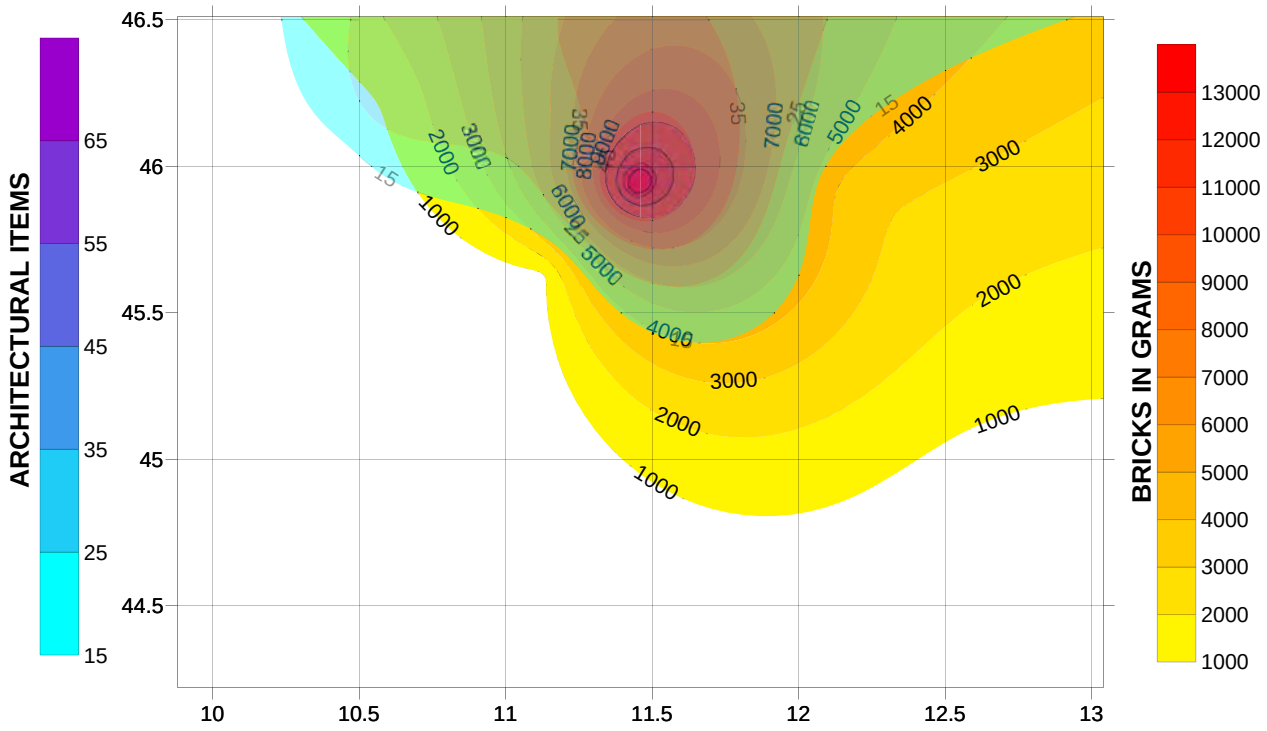
0ft 200ft

0m 60.9m

Prepared by CHRS, Inc.

LOCUS 4 - DISTRIBUTION OF REFINED PASTE AND COARSE PASTE CERAMICS

FIGURE 3.22



SCALE

0ft 195ft

0m 59.4m

Prepared by CHRS, Inc.

LOCUS 4 - DISTRIBUTION OF BRICK AND ARCHITECTURAL ITEMS

FIGURE 3.23

Plate 3.24. View of Excavation Unit 63 at top of the subsoil showing a prehistoric pit looking northeast (Photographer: Joelle Browning, February 2011) [HRI Neg. #10070/D4-090].

Soil samples were retained for flotation at a later date. A single, non-diagnostic fragmentary prehistoric ceramic sherd tempered with quartz grit and sand was recovered from the plowzone above the pit, suggesting a Woodland period date for the pit.

The data from the Blank Areas defined by Hunter Research during the Phase I archaeological survey that they indicated needed to be included with the Loci 1 – 4 data were integrated into the assemblages analyzed above for each of those loci. Table 3.6 depicts the artifactual assemblage for historic period artifacts from the Phase II archaeological work within the Blank Areas by functional category after South (1977). Prehistoric artifacts (35), 29 brick fragments (3457.5 grams), 7 fragments of coal (16.5 grams), and 2 slag fragments (149.0 grams), were excluded from the functional analysis. The adjusted total for the assemblage was only 25 artifacts. Despite the small number of artifacts the functional categories represented are similar to that found in the different loci. Slightly less than 70 percent of the artifact assemblage from Blank Area was comprised of kitchen related artifacts. Eighty-eight percent of the kitchen related artifacts were ceramics. Architectural items comprise 24% of the assemblage. A small number of other objects were present include a tobacco pipe fragment and a metal bolt. Ceramics were examined by paste type (Table 3.6). Redwares were the most prevalent paste type present. Nearly 67% of the ceramic assemblage was coarse paste redware. Other ceramic types recovered from the Blank Areas includes a sherd of Jackfield, a sherd stoneware, a sherd of creamware, a sherd of whiteware, and a sherd of porcelain. No distributional analyses were undertaken for the Blank Areas.

TABLE 3.6

PERCENTAGE OF HISTORIC ARTIFACTS BY FUNCTIONAL TYPE
CERAMICS ASSEMBLAGE BY WARE TYPE
BLANK AREAS

Group❶	Percent of Assemblage		Ceramic Type	Percent
Kitchen	**68.0**		Redware	66.6
Ceramics		88.2	Stoneware	6.6
Bottle glass		0.0	Buff bodied e-ware	0.0
Other glass		11.8	Creamware	6.6
Other		0.0	Pearlware	0.0
Architecture	**24.0**		Whiteware	6.6
Window		50.0	Porcelain	0.0
Nails		50.0	White Stoneware	0.0
Other❷		0.0	Tin glazed	0.0
Furniture	**0.0**		Refined redware	0.0
Personal	**0.0**		Whieldon-like	0.0
Clothing	**0.0**		Other	6.6
Arms	**0.0**		**N**	**15**
Tobacco	**4.0**			
Activities	**4.0**			
N	25			

❶after South 1977
❷brick and mortar excluded

e. Machine Excavated Geomorphology Test Trench (Figures 3.1 and 3.24)

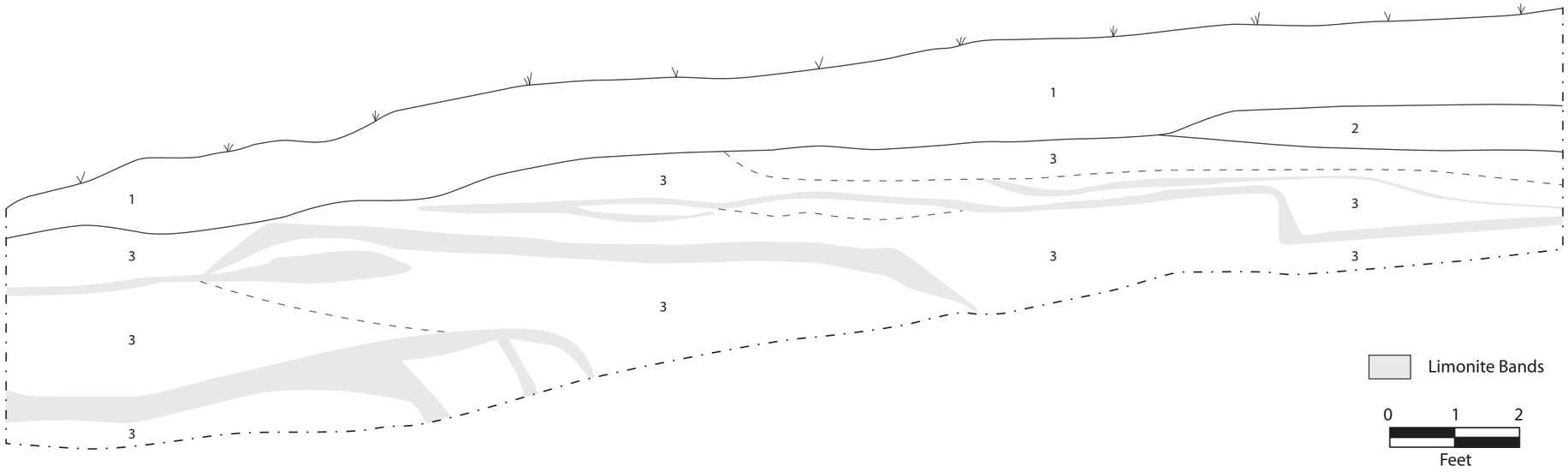
During the Phase Ib Survey, Excavation Unit 1, which was situated on a prominent knoll along the west side of the Sandy Branch, recovered over 300 pounds of limonite. The intention of the machine excavated trench during the Phase II investigations was to examine the stratified beds of limonite and assess the quality or grade of the raw material for tool use during prehistoric times and iron ore during historic times (see Appendix C for an examination of the prehistoric use of limonite from the site and Chapter 2 for a discussion of the historic use). Examination of the south profile of the trench revealed three separate beds or veins of limonite. Based on the amount of limonite fragments in the plow zone another bed was apparently located in the upper portion of the plow zone prior to being cultivated. Volumetric data from this trench could be used to calculate how much iron ore may have been removed from what appears to be an eighteenth-century bog iron quarry located immediately to the north.

4. Comparison of Artifact Assemblages between Loci

The four Loci identified within the Rumsey Historic/Prehistoric Site 7NC-F-121, N14497 were preliminarily assessed in the Phase II archaeological management summary report as

Geomorphology Trench

South Profile



Context List

Context	*Description [Interpretation]*	*Munsell*
1	Silty sand [A_p horizon]	7.5 YR 5/8
2	Silty sand [B_1 horizon]	10 YR 5/8
3	Sand with heavy gravels [B_2 horizon]	7.5 YR 5/8

Figure 3.24. Rumsey Historic/Prehistoric Site 7NC-F-121 South profile of geomorphological test trench, showing limonite banding.

representing two house sites (Locus 1 and Locus 2), a possible Warehouse location (Locus 3) and a limonite quarry/Wagon Cart Trace/Landing associated with a historic cart road, and with industrial activity (Locus 4). With the exception of Locus 3 and 4. The Loci are widely separated across the landscape. The artifacts within each locus, although present across the entire area designated as the locus, is concentrated in one node in each locus except Locus 1, which exhibits two areas of concentration.

TABLE 3.7

PERCENTAGE OF ARTIFACTS BY FUNCTIONAL TYPE AND LOCUS

Group	Site	Locus 1	Locus 2	Locus 3	Locus 4
Kitchen	**85.0**	**89.2**	**83.2**	**92.2**	**73.5**
Ceramics	90.8	92.4	87.3	90.0	91.0
Bottle glass	3.1	1.6	3.0	2.8	4.6
Vessel glass	5.8	6.0	9.7	7.1	3.4
Other	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.0
Architecture	**12.8**	**8.8**	**12.4**	**6.3**	**24.0**
Window	17.9	28.6	30.0	18.8	13.3
Nails	82.1	71.4	70.0	81.2	86.7
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Furniture	**0.3**	**0.5**	**1.3**	**0.1**	**0.2**
Personal	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.1**
Clothing	**0.4**	**0.3**	**0.6**	**0.3**	**0.7**
Arms	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.6**	**0.1**	**0.0**
Tobacco	**0.6**	**0.8**	**0.0**	**0.8**	**0.3**
Activities	**0.7**	**0.3**	**1.9**	**0.2**	**1.2**
N	3041	638	161	1091	1003
% of total artifacts	-	21.0	5.3	35.9	33.0
Artifacts per square footage of excavation	-	0.71	0.28	1.38	1.34

Artifact density across the site is relatively light. The actual number of historic artifacts recovered during the Phase II investigations varies considerably between loci (Table 3.7). Nearly 70% of the artifacts from the site were recovered from Locus 3 and Locus 4. The depth of the units varied across the site and within each locus. It was not possible to easily calculate the volume of earth excavated; however, the horizontal extent of excavation could be calculated for each loci. Locus 3 and Locus 4 still exhibit the largest quantity of material with an average of 1.3 artifacts per square foot. Locus 1 exhibits an average of 0.71 artifacts per square foot. Locus 2 had an average of approximately one artifact for each 4 square feet of the locus that was excavated.

Although the quantity of material from each locus varied, the type of material recovered from each locus was very similar, suggesting a continuity in the exchange network in which the

site inhabitants participated during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century (Orser 1996:248). Items related to food preparation, storage, and consumption were the largest percentage of artifacts found (Table 3.7). Kitchen related items comprise approximately 90% of the artifacts assemblage from Locus 1 and Locus 3, 83.2% of the historic artifact assemblage of Locus 2 and 73.5% of Locus 4. The percentages of kitchen related material is consonant with a domestic deposit. Locus 3 was postulated by Hunter Research in the Phase II management summary report to be a warehouse, and Locus 4 a landing. The composition of the kitchen related material is very similar for each of the loci. Approximately 90% of the kitchen related material at each site is comprised of ceramics.

A comparison was made of ceramic paste types by locus (Table 3.8). Slightly more than 80% of the ceramics recovered from Locus 1, Locus 3, and Locus 4 were redware. Locus 2 was anomalous with only approximately 61% of the ceramics being redware. Locus 1, the house site, and Locus 3, the possible warehouse, have very similar percentages of ceramic types. The major differences between these two loci are the presence of a small quantity of Jackfield and tin-glazed earthenware in Locus 3 but not in Locus 1 and a slightly higher percentage of whiteware (and correspondingly smaller percentage of creamware) in Locus 1 than in Locus 3. This suggests that the deposits in Locus 3 may be slightly earlier than the deposits in Locus 1, which appear to date to the first quarter of the nineteenth century. Mean ceramic dates calculated using only the refined earthenwares were 1800.6 for Locus 1 and 1791.6 for Locus 3. The percentage of ceramic types in Locus 4 is similar to that in Locus 3. The major difference between these two assemblages is absence of porcelain in Locus 4, and a slightly higher percentage of white stoneware in Locus 4. The mean ceramic date for Locus 4 was 1783.9.

TABLE 3.8

PERCENTAGE OF CERAMIC TYPES BY LOCUS

Ceramics	Site	Locus 1	Locus 2	Locus 3	Locus 4
redware	79.3	82.7	60.7	81.1	80.9
Jackfield	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2
buff bodied earthenware	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.4
Staffordshire	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.2
pink coarse earthenware	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
stoneware	0.7	0.2	4.3	0.2	1.2
white stoneware	2.6	1.7	0.8	1.5	2.5
tin glazed earthenware	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.7
refined redware	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
Whieldon-type	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.7	0.0
creamware	10.3	8.7	20.5	10.5	9.4
pearlware	2.6	2.1	0.0	3.1	2.5
whiteware	1.9	2.5	9.4	1.0	0.9
porcelain	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.0
N	2347	526	117	905	671

Locus 2 is anomalous to the other three loci. Fewer types of ceramics are present. The percentage of redware is nearly 30% lower than the other three loci. The percentage of

creamware is more than double that found in the other loci. The percentage of stoneware is four times what was found elsewhere, and the percentage of whiteware was nine times that found in Locus 3 and Locus 4. An interpretation of the pattern in ceramic type in Locus 2 is difficult. The lesser variety and fewer objects could suggest a short term occupation. The higher percentage of serving wares (white saltglazed whiteware, creamware, whiteware) in Locus 2 might suggest an occupation of the site by a slightly higher status individual. The temporal spread of the material is also vexing. The non-redware ceramics range in date from types manufactured in the late eighteenth century through to the mid-nineteenth century. A mean ceramic date calculated for Locus 2 using refined ceramics was 1819.7. Given the relatively small artifact assemblage, it seems unlikely that Locus 2 represents a habitation that was occupied throughout that period. It is more likely that this was a second quarter of the nineteenth-century domestic deposit. The reason for a high percentage of creamwares and salt-glazed white stoneware is unknown. It is possible that the percentages are a result of the small size of the assemblage.

Among the buff-bodied earthenware category are three sherds of what has been identified in the Phase II management summary report as possible French Saintonge Slip Plain ware. One of these sherds was found in the upper soil horizon of Test 34 in Locus 3 and is described as water worn, the other two sherds were located in the upper soil horizon of Test 40 in Locus 4. One surface is missing from one of the sherds in Locus 4, both surfaces are reported missing from the second sherd in this area. A suggestion was made in the Phase II management summary report that the presence of these sherds and a blonde gunflint, may be a reflection of Nathanial Rumsey's presence in France during the American Revolutionary War where he arranged exchanges of American tobacco for arms and powder. The small size of the objects, the condition of two of the sherds (one water worn, the other with both surfaces eroded), and their location in the uppermost soil horizons (with one to two contexts underlying the finds) suggests that such an interpretation, while possible, is not supported by the data.

The ceramic assemblage was also examined by vessels forms by loci (Table 3.9; Figure 3.25). The percentages are based upon the number of sherds for which a vessel forms could be postulated, not the minimum number of vessels present. As much of the ceramic material were small sherds, between 45% and 69% of the loci assemblages were unidentifiable as to vessel form. Locus 2 had the largest percentage of unidentifiable objects, Locus 4 the smallest percentage. Between 31% and 50% of the ceramics were assessed as being from hollow forms. As redware comprised the largest portion of the assemblage, it is likely that jar, pans, jugs, pots and other vessels are represent. It was possible to identify large hollowware forms. These objects are likely larger redware and stoneware storage vessels. The Locus 4 assemblage contained the highest percentage of this type. While it is tempting to associate the high percentage of large hollowware with the locus that has been associated with a landing, Locus 4 also contained the highest percentage of small hollowware forms as well. The small hollowware, pie plate, plates, and bowls, are in keeping with domestic deposits and similar to both Locus 1 and Locus 3.

TABLE 3.9

PERCENTAGE OF VESSEL FORMS BY LOCUS

Vessel Form	Total	Locus 1	Locus 2	Locus 3	Locus 4
unidentified	53.5	61.4	69.2	53.4	44.8
hollowware	40.2	35.0	29.9	41.6	44.3
large hollowware	2.3	0.2	0.9	1.1	6.0
plate	1.4	1.3	0.0	0.9	2.5
pie plate	0.8	0.9	0.0	0.8	0.7
platter	0.7	0.4	0.0	1.4	0.0
small hollowware	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.4	1.2
saucer	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0
chamber pot	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
shallow bowl/dish	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
jug	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2

When compared to one another, Locus 2 is the most anomalous of the four loci. Of the 11 categories of vessel forms identified, Locus 2 only had material from three categories: unidentified, hollowware, and large hollowware. The percentages of form types from the other three loci are similar to each other. Interestingly, there is a gradually increase in the percentage of unidentifiable forms as one moves south across site from Locus 4 to Locus 1, and a correspondingly gradual decline in the percentages of hollowwares from south to north (Figure 3.25). The topography across the sites gradually dips toward Sandy Branch. Locus 1 is at the highest point of the landscape, Locus 4 at the lowest, and Locus 3 is in between. It is possible that the pattern in the data is a factor of erosion, deflation, and plowing. The landscape in Locus 1 is more likely to have been impacted by plowing, than the slightly lower landscape positions.

Figure 3.25: Percentage of Vessel Forms by Locus

Redware was the most prevalent ceramic recovered from the site. The glaze/decorative treatment of the redware sherds was examined between the four loci at the site (Table 3.10, Figure 3.26). From the site as a whole slightly less than a third of the sherds were manganese glazed, slightly more than a quarter were eroded to the point where no surface remained and approximately 20% of the material was brown (lead) glazed. Other treatments encountered in decreasing frequency were trailed slip decorated, clear lead glazed, mottled lead glazed, ground white slip coated, burned sherds, trailed slip with copper splotches, and clouded.

The pattern seen in the vessel form analysis was present in the surface treatment of the redwares. The lowest percentage of eroded redware sherds was in Locus 4, with a gradual increase in the percentage of eroded sherds as one moves south across the site, through Locus 3 and then Locus 1. Approximately 20% of the Locus 4 redwares were eroded while 30% of the redware from Locus 3 and 32% of the redware from Locus 3 was eroded.

Locus 2 was anomalous in relation to the other three loci. Nearly 50% of redware in Locus 2 was manganese glazed. Locus 1 had only 30% manganese glazed sherds, Locus 3 24% and Locus 4 approximately 38%. While Locus 2 had approximately the same percentage of brown glazed redware sherds (~20%), it had substantially lower percentages of trailed slip decorated and clear glazed sherds. Only 2.9% of the Locus 2 assemblage was brown glazed as opposed to 9% to 10% in the other loci. Clear glazed sherds in Locus 2 comprised 1.5% of the assemblage while this category comprised between 5.9% and 9% in the other loci. Although low in number generally, surface treatments associated primarily with the eighteenth century such as the trailed

slip with copper splashing, the ground white slip decorated and the clouded wares, were absent from Locus 2. This reinforces the interpretation of this portion of the site representing a domestic deposit from the nineteenth century.

TABLE 3.10

PERCENTAGE OF REDWARE SURFACE TREATMENTS BY LOCUS

Decoration/glaze	Site Total	Locus 1	Locus 2	Locus 3	Locus 4
black (manganese)	30.7	29.9	47.8	24.2	37.8
eroded	26.6	31.7	21.7	29.4	19.3
brown (lead)	19.4	17.7	20.3	21.3	18.0
slip trailed/decorated	9.3	8.7	2.9	10.1	9.4
clear lead	6.9	9.0	1.5	6.8	5.9
mottled lead	4.2	1.8	5.8	4.8	5.2
ground white slip coated	0.9	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.6
burned	0.9	0.5	0.0	0.7	1.8
slip trailed with copper	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.8	0.7
clouded	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.3

The percentages of surface treatments in Locus 1, Locus 3, and Locus 4 assemblages are very similar. The highest percentage is for each loci is manganese glazed redware followed by sherds with a brown (lead) glaze. Manganese glazed sherds in Locus 1 and 3 comprise between 24% and 30% of the redware assemblage, while 37.8% of the redware from Locus 4 is manganese glazed. Brown glazed and trail slip decorated sherds were found in comparable amounts in all three loci. There is a higher percentage of clear lead glazed redware in Locus 1 than in Locus 3 and Locus 4, and higher percentage of mottled lead glazed redwares in Locus 3 and Locus 4 than in Locus 1. This pattern was present when the data was reworked to exclude the unidentifiable surface treatment (i.e., eroded) and the burnt redware. The similarity between the areas is more pronounced when the data from Locus 3 and Locus 4, which are adjacent to one another, are combined and compared with Locus 1 (Figure 3.27). The major differences between Locus 1 and the two northern loci are absence of trailed slip with copper splash and clouded sherds and the relatively low percentage of mottled lead glazed redwares. This difference may indicate that Locus 1 represents a domestic deposit that dates to a later period than Locus 3 and Locus 4, perhaps dating to the second decade of the nineteenth century. This would be consonant with creamware, pearlware, and small quantity of whiteware also found in Locus 1.

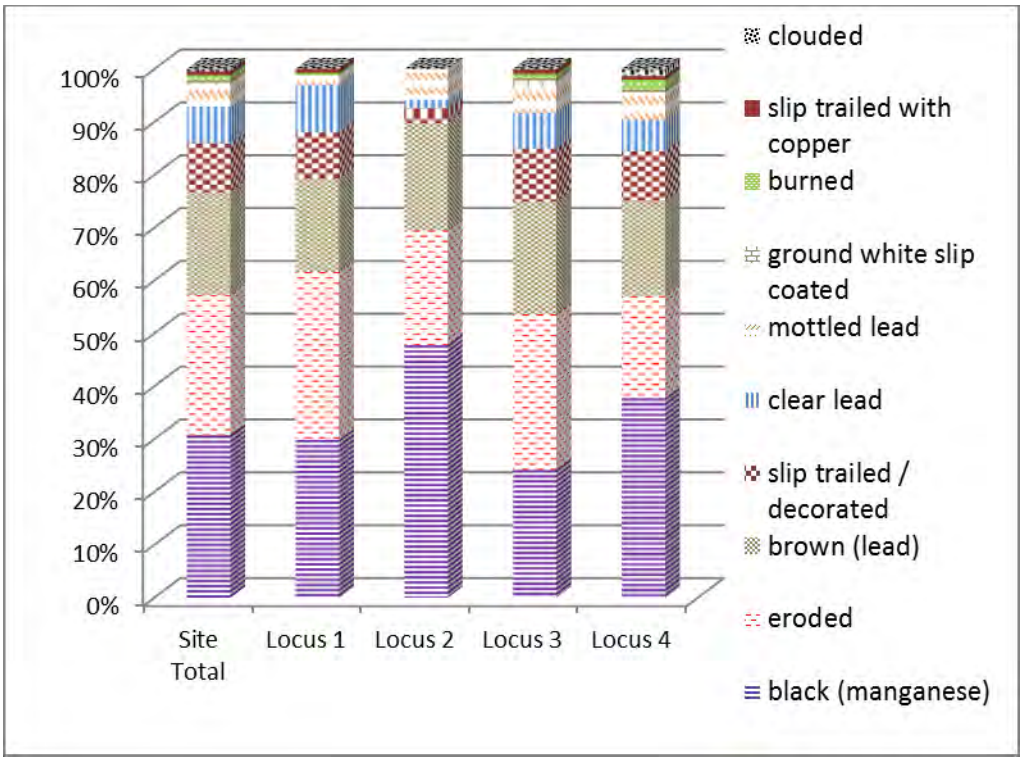


Figure 3.26: Percentage of Surface Treatment on Redware by Locus.

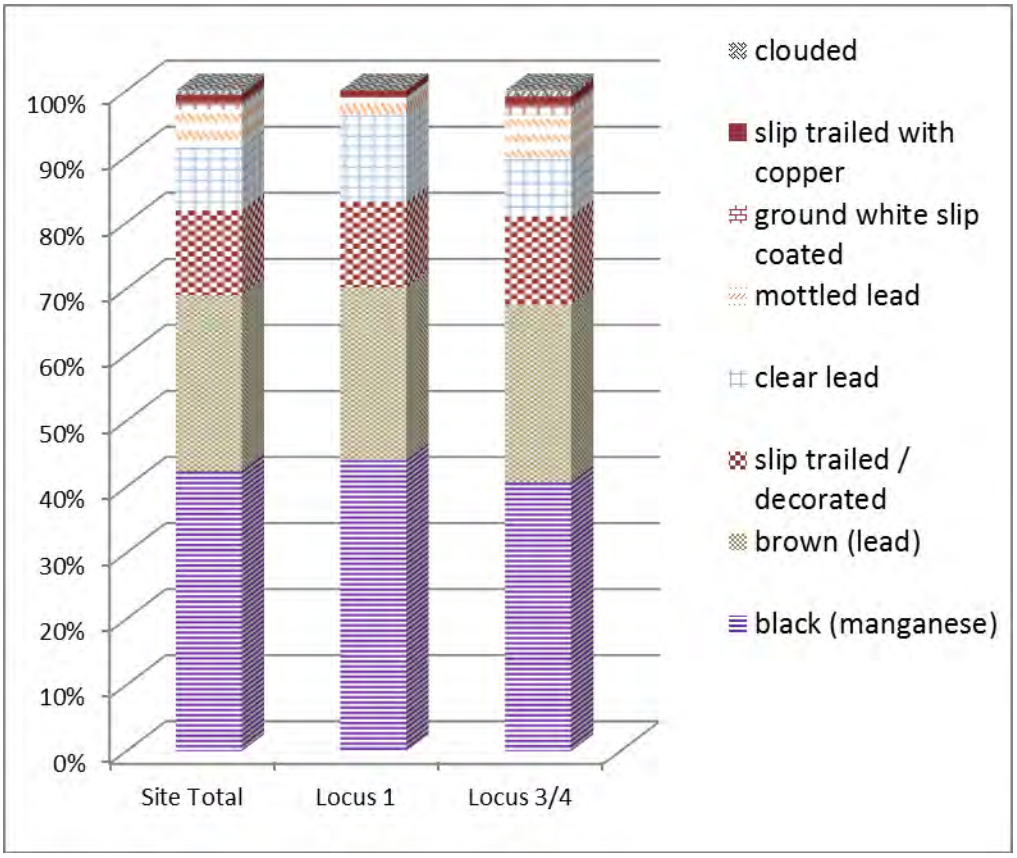


Figure 3.27: Percentage of Surface Treatment on Redware by Site, Locus 1 and Locus 3/4

The percentage of architectural items varied widely by loci (Table 3.11). Locus 4, the area identified as probable landing site, contained the highest percentage of architectural group items. Twenty-four percent of the artifact assemblage from Locus 4 was comprised of architecturally related items. Locus 3, the possible warehouse location, contained the lowest percentage of architectural items at 6.3%. The architectural items in Locus 1 and Locus 2, the postulated house sites, comprised 8.8% and 12.4% of their assemblages. The majority of this material, between 70% and 86.7%, were nails. Nails comprised about 70% of the assemblages of both Locus 1 and Locus 2. Locus 3 and Locus 4 had percentages of 81.2% and 86.7% respectively. The largest number of nails (209) came from Locus 4 (Table 3.11). Approximately 15% of these nails were wrought, about 4% were cut nails, and the rest of the nails were unidentifiable as to type. The second largest number of nails (56) was recovered from Locus 3. Wrought nails comprise 73% of the nails from Locus 3, ~ 4% of the nails were cut, and the remaining quarter of the assemblage was unidentifiable as to type. The fewest nails were found at the two loci interpreted in the Phase II management summary report as dwelling locations. Locus 1 contained 40 nails, one of which was a wrought nail, 2 of which were cut nails, and the remaining were unidentifiable as to type. Only 14 nails were recovered from Locus 2. Five of these were wrought nails, while the remaining nails were unidentifiable as to type. As with the other analyses performed, the results of the architectural analyses seem counter-intuitive. If the houses and warehouse used primarily mortise and tenon construction the need for nails would be lessened. But what would account for the relatively large number of nails recovered from Locus 4, the landing location? Do the nails represent lost goods or do they represent discarded material that was left to deteriorate at this location from the other nearby buildings. Unfortunately it was not possible to determine if the nails were unused, used, or reused.

TABLE 3.11

PERCENTAGE OF ARCHITECTURAL GROUP TYPES AND NUMBER OF NAILS TYPES BY LOCUS

Group	Site	Locus 1	Locus 2	Locus 3	Locus 4
Architecture	**12.8**	**8.8**	**12.4**	**6.3**	**24.0**
Window	17.9	28.6	30.0	18.8	13.3
Nails	82.1	71.4	70.0	81.2	86.7
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total # of Nails	321	40	14	56	209
Wrought Nails	76	1	5	41	29
Cut Nails	13	2	0	2	9
Unidentifiable to type	232	37	9	13	171

The remaining artifacts from the site are too few for meaningful numerical comparisons between loci. Furniture related material was found in extremely small numbers in each locus except Locus 4. This material was primarily lamp chimney glass. Items of clothing included mostly buttons, although two buckle fragments and a rivet were also present. Clothing items were found in all four loci. Locus 4, the landing had the largest number of buttons. Nearly all of the buttons are described as made of brass and as Tombac buttons. Tombac is an alloy of zinc and copper. Tombac buttons were common in the eighteenth through early nineteenth century

(White 2005). Other materials found include buttons made of white metal and a four hole glass button. Of the 11 buttons recovered, five are between 0.6 inches and 0.68 inches in diameter, three are between 0.9 inches and 1.0 inch in diameter, and three are between 0.43 inches and 0.5 inches. Few arms related items were found. The arms related material was primarily gunflints. A gunflint was recovered from each locus, except Locus 4.

Surprising for domestic deposits from the eighteenth or early nineteenth century, few tobacco pipes were recovered. Although the absence of tobacco pipes was postulated to be a defining feature of Locus 3 as a warehouse in the Phase II management summary report, Locus 3 actually has the largest number and largest percentage of tobacco pipe fragments. For stems that could be measured, bore diameters were evenly split between 5/64 inches and 6/64 inches. Eighteenth-century pipes of these bore diameters are generally associated with sites from the first half of the eighteenth century; however, there is no correlation with pipes of this type manufactured during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The stems from Locus 1 all had diameters of 5/64 inches. The other artifacts found in the Locus suggest a date in the first quarter of the nineteenth century.

Another unusual aspect of the four loci is the absence of food remains. None of the loci contain more than a few objects of bone or shell. Again, the initial analysis of Locus 3 was postulated as a warehouse location in part due to the absence of faunal remains. One fragment of bone, two shells and three fruit pits were encountered in Locus 3. In contrast, the two house sites had one shell (Locus 1) and one shell and one tooth (Locus 2). The landing site (Locus 4) had three bone fragments and three shell fragments. Although the artifacts suggest domestic deposits, clearly faunal remains were either discarded elsewhere, or were not preserved.

Incidental items found in each loci include brick fragments and coal. For the site a whole nearly 2800 pieces of brick were recovered during the Phase II work. Although a large number of fragments were recovered, the total for the site as a whole was 39,000 grams, or the equivalent of 19.5 bricks. Nearly half the brick fragments and nearly 60% of the brick by weight was recovered from Locus 4. Slightly more than a third of the brick fragments and 18% of the brick by weight was recovered from Locus 3. What does the brick material represent? No buildings were postulated for Locus 4, and it is unlikely that brick would be needed for the warehouse structure unless as a foundation and the material seems of unusually low density if brick represent remnants of chimneys at the postulated house locations. In a similar vein, coal, coal ash, and coal slag were recovered from most of the excavations in small quantities. Coal was seldom used as a heating fuel during the eighteenth century or even in the first decades of the nineteenth century. The age of coal use does not correspond to dates of other artifacts recovered from the site and the quantity of material is relatively small suggesting the material may have been brought to the site through the use of night soil or spreading of coal ash to enrich the soils of the agricultural fields.

5. Comparison of Artifact Assemblages: Phase I – Phase II

The artifact assemblages from the Phase I archaeological survey work and the Phase II archaeological survey work were also compared. The areas that were examined during the Phase I and Phase II work were not entirely the same location, as the Phase I data was used to refine the

Phase II testing strategy; however, the comparison is important as a demonstration of the continuity of the work, and the relative homogeneity of artifacts across the site. Phase I archaeological survey undertaken by Hunter Research consisted of a surface collection survey, metal detecting, the excavation of 63 shovel tests in areas of artifact clusters, and the excavation of six units measuring 2.5 feet by 10 feet each. The Phase II archaeological survey included additional surface collection and the excavation of 99 test units of varying sizes. Despite the difference in the amount of sampling, the artifact assemblages from the two phases of work are very similar (Table 3.12). Both assemblages contained high percentages of kitchen related material. Approximately 90% of the Phase I assemblage was kitchen related items while 85% of the Phase II historic period assemblage fell into this category. The 5% difference is reflected in the architecture group. The Phase II assemblage had approximately 5% more architectural items than found during the Phase I work. The other functional categories in Table 3.12 represent small numbers of items recovered, but these are roughly comparable between the two assemblages.

The makeup of the kitchen group assemblage is similar between the two assemblages. Approximately 90% of the assemblage is comprised of ceramics and approximately 9% is comprised of bottle glass (during the Phase II work glass that could not definitively be determined to be from a bottle was designated vessel glass. While some of this material relates to non-bottle glass, the majority or items are likely bottle related). The largest difference was in the "other" category. During Phase I twelve cauldron fragments were recovered.

The ceramics recovered vary somewhat between the assemblages (Table 3.12). Redware is the primary ceramic type recovered. A slightly higher percentage of redware was found during Phase I (83.1%) that during the Phase II work (79.3%). The variety of paste types recovered from the site was less during the Phase I work. Of the 14 paste type identified, only eight were identified during Phase I. The percentages of ceramic types also were different during the Phase I work. Whiteware and porcelain were found in much higher percentages during the Phase I than during the Phase II work, while creamware was found in much lower percentages.

TABLE 3.12

PERCENTAGE OF HISTORICAL ARTIFACTS BY FUNCTIONAL TYPE – PHASE I AND PHASE II

Group	Phase I & II	Phase I	Phase II	Ceramics	Phase I	Phase II
Kitchen	**85.8**	**90.2**	**85.0**	redware	83.1	79.3
Ceramics	90.3	87.4	90.8	Jackfield	0.0	0.2
Bottle glass	4.1	9.9	3.1	buff bodied e-ware	0.0	0.4
Vessel glass	4.9	0.0	5.8	Staffordshire	0.0	0.2
Other	0.7	2.7	0.3	pink coarse e-ware	0.0	0.1
Architecture	**12.0**	**6.8**	**12.8**	stoneware	1.5	0.7
Window	18.4	23.5	17.9	white stoneware	1.3	2.6
Nails	81.4	73.5	82.1	tin glazed e-ware	0.3	0.4
Other	0.2	3.0	0.0	refined redware	0.0	0.1
Furniture	**0.3**	**0.4**	**0.3**	Whieldon-type	0.0	0.4
Personal	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.1**	creamware	3.3	10.3
Clothing	**0.4**	**0.2**	**0.4**	pearlware	1.5	2.6
Arms	**0.2**	**0.6**	**0.1**	whiteware	7.5	1.9
Tobacco	**0.5**	**0.2**	**0.6**	porcelain	1.5	0.2
Activities	**0.8**	**1.6**	**0.7**	**N**	396	2347
N	3543	502	3041			

Although the number of architecturally related artifacts recovered during the Phase I archaeological survey is low (34), a comparison between the relationship between window glass and nails is revealing. Both the Phase I and the Phase II assemblages are comprised of approximately 75% to 80% nails and 20% to 25% window glass. Five hundred and twelve brick fragments (28,369.6 grams) were recovered during the Phase I work and 2797 brick fragments (39,006.5 grams) were encountered during the Phase II work. The average weight of the brick fragments during the Phase I was 55.4 grams; the average weight of brick fragments during the Phase II work was 13.9 grams. Although overall quantities of brick are small, it is likely that a small sampling error may have occurred during the Phase I that relates to the size of artifacts. Importantly, despite the slight difference in areas tests, the massive difference in the quantity of earth excavation, and possible sampling error based on artifact size during the Phase I archaeological survey, the artifact assemblages from the two phases of work are remarkably similar. The similarity between the Phase I and Phase II historic archaeological assemblages, as with the similarities identified between the loci at the site, suggest that similar activities were being undertaken within each portion of the site. The historic artifact assemblage suggests four domestic deposits rather than two house site locations (Locus 1 and Locus 2), a warehouse (Locus 3), and a landing (Locus 4).

6. Comparison of Artifact Assemblage to Other Sites

A comparison of the Phase II artifact assemblage from the Rumsey Historic/Prehistoric Site (7NC-F-121) and several other sites (or components of sites) in Delaware is presented in Tables 3.13 and 3.14. It was possible to construct a comparison between the sites by functional group and the percentage of ceramic types. The Benjamin Wynn Tenancy Site (7K-C-362) is located in Kent County, several miles above Dover, Delaware. The site was occupied from ca. 1765 to 1822 (Grettler et al. 1996). The William Strickland Plantation Site (7K-A-117) is located in Kent County southeast of Smyrna. The site was occupied from 1726 to 1764 (Catts et al. 1995). The McKean/Cochran Farm Site is located just west of Odessa in New Castle County. A portion of the site was occupied between 1750 and 1830 (Bedell et al. 1999). The Weldin Plantation Site (7NC-B-49) is located in northern New Castle County. The site was occupied between 1780 and 1850 (Eiswert et al. 2012). The four sites overlap with both the occupation dates initially postulated by Hunter Research in the Phase II management summary report for the Rumsey Historic/Prehistoric Site 7NC-F-121 and/or those postulated based on the more intensive analysis undertaken of the historic archaeological component by CHRS.

The data from the five sites shows some variation. The Benjamin Wynn Tenancy exhibits the highest percentage of kitchen related material. More than 93% of the historic period assemblage was kitchen related. The Rumsey Historic/Prehistoric Site had the next highest percentage of kitchen related material, at 85%. The interpretation of both of these sites is that of tenant farmers. The two plantation sites (William Strickland and Weldin) as well as the McKean/Cochran Farm Site exhibit lower percentages of kitchen related material. The McKean/Cochran Farm and the earlier component of the Weldin Plantation Site exhibited low percentages of kitchen related goods (~56% and ~42% of the historic assemblages respectively). The period of occupation for both of these sites extends into the second quarter of the nineteenth century. Interestingly, the material that makes up the kitchen group in each assemblage is similar. Between 86% and 91% of each kitchen group assemblage is comprised of ceramics with most of the remaining items made of glass. With the exception of the Weldin Plantation Site, all of the assemblages contained less than 0.5% of non-ceramic or bottle/vessel glass artifacts. Weldin Plantation Site had over 2% of its kitchen assemblage made of other material.

Architectural items reflect a similar pattern to that exhibited by the kitchen group. The lowest percentage of architecturally related material was found in the Benjamin Wynn Tenancy Site. Only 5.6% of the historic artifact functional assemblage was architecturally related. The Rumsey Historic/Prehistoric Site and the William Strickland Plantation Site exhibited 12.8% and 13.9% architectural items, respectively. The McKean/Cochran Farm Site and the Weldin Plantation Site both have relatively high percentages of architectural remains comprising between ~41% and 45% of the historic functional assemblage. The percentages of architectural items may reflect the type of buildings that were constructed on the site. Architectural features at the B. Wynn Tenancy were limited to a cellar hole that may have been excavated subsequent to the erection of the house on the property and a few post holes. Subsurface features at the William Strickland, McKean/Cochran and Weldin Sites were more extensive and included cellar holes, a relatively large number of post features. The presence of houses at the Rumsey Historic/Prehistoric Site are postulated on the basis of three or fewer postholes at the three loci postulated in the Phase II archaeological survey report to contain a building. The large

percentages of architectural remains at McKean/Cochran and Weldin Sites may reflect the slightly later period of occupation for these sites. Interestingly, the percentages of window glass versus nails do not follow the same pattern as the percentage of architectural items as a whole. At the Rumsey Site more than 87% of the architectural functional assemblage is nails. At the B. Wynn, William Strickland, and McKean/Cochran Sites, window glass and nails were found in relatively equal proportions. While at the Weldin Site 75% of the architectural items were window glass. The low number of structural features in each loci at the Rumsey Site, the relatively low percentage of architectural items, and the high percentage of nails to window glass at the Rumsey Site may be indicative of small buildings that were occupied for relatively short periods of time.

TABLE 3.13

PERCENTAGE OF HISTORICAL ARTIFACTS BY FUNCTIONAL TYPE – RUMSEY HISTORIC/PREHISTORIC SITE AND OTHER HISTORIC PERIOD SITES

	Rumsey Historic/ Prehistoric Site 7NC-F-121	Benjamin Wynn Tenancy (1765-1822)❶	William Strickland Plantation Site (1726-1764)❷	McKean/ Cochran Farm Site (1750-1830)❸	Weldin Plantation Site (~1780-~1850)❹
Kitchen	**85.0**	**93.1**	**76.6**	**56.1**	**42.0**
Ceramics	90.8	87.3	88.4	86.0	90.5
Bottle glass	3.1	11.9	10.6	12.2	6.3
Vessel glass	5.8	0.5	0.7	1.6	0.8
Other	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	2.3
Architecture	**12.8**	**5.6**	**13.9**	**40.9**	**45.0**
Window	17.9	43.5	54.1	50.9	75.3
Nails	82.1	56.5	45.9	49.1	24.7
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
Furniture	**0.3**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.1**	*
Personal	**0.1**	**>0.1**	**0.0**	**0.3**	*
Clothing	**0.4**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**0.5**	*
Arms	**0.1**	**>0.1**	**0.0**	**>0.1**	
Tobacco	**0.6**	**1.1**	**9.3**	**2.2**	*
Activities	**0.7**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.3**	*
N	3041	10095	1742	28137	2077

❶ Grettler et al. 1996; ❷ Catts et al. 1995; ❸ Bedell et al. 1999; ❹ Eiswert et al. 2012
*data not available

A comparison was made for the relative proportion of ceramic types for the Benjamin Wynn Tenancy, William Stickland Plantation and the Weldin Plantation Sites (comparable ceramic data was not available for the McKeen/Cochran Farm Site) and the Rumsey Historic/Prehistoric Site. The highest percentage of ceramic type was redware at each of the four sites (Table 3.14). The Rumsey Site had the highest percentage at just short of 80% of the ceramic assemblage. The

Benjamin Wynn Tenancy Site had the next highest percentage at slightly less than 70%, followed by the William Stickland Plantation Site at ~60% and the Weldin Plantation Site at ~40%. The next most prevalent ceramic type was creamware for both the Rumsey (10.3%) and Wynn Tenancy Sites (19.3%), stoneware at Strickland (9.5%), and pearlware at Weldin (26%). For the remaining ceramic types both the Rumsey and Wynn Tenancy Sites have comparable percentages except that Wynn has a slightly higher percentage of pearlware and Rumsey a slightly higher percentage of white stoneware. Strickland has a more balanced ceramic assemblage in terms of percentages. Seven ceramic types have percentages greater than three percent, compared to three or four types at the other sites. The more balanced ceramic assemblage and high percentages of eighteenth-century ceramic types at Strickland correspond well with the postulated date of the site of 1726-1764. However, nearly 10% of the ceramics are whiteware and pearlware, suggesting that the site continued to be used into the early nineteenth century. The similarities between the Wynn Tenancy and the Rumsey Sites suggest that these two sites represent domestic deposits dating from the late eighteenth through early nineteenth centuries. The Weldin Plantation Site, although given a date range of 1780-1850 by its investigators, appears to be skewed toward the later part of the time span indicated.

TABLE 3.14

PERCENTAGE OF CERAMIC TYPES – RUMSEY HISTORIC/PREHISTORIC SITE AND OTHER HISTORIC PERIOD SITES

Ceramic Types	Rumsey Historic/ Prehistoric Site 7NC-F-121	Benjamin Wynn Tenancy (1765-1822)❶	William Strickland Plantation Site (1726-1764)❷	Weldin Plantation Site (~1780-~1850)❸
Redware	79.3	67.8	60.3	41.0
Buff bodied earthenware	0.4	0.3	4.8	0.0
Whieldon-type	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0
stoneware	0.7	0.8	9.5	0.0
yellowware	0.0	1.2	1.9	0.4
creamware	10.3	19.3	0.3	12.0
pearlware	2.6	4.0	3.9	26.0
whiteware	1.9	3.4	5.9	13.0
porcelain	0.2	0.3	4.7	3.0
White stoneware	2.6	0.7	0.3	1.0
Tin glazed earthenware	0.4	0.3	8.1	1.0
Refined redware	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.0
other	5.0	1.9	0.0	0.6
N	2347	8199	1179	789

❶ Grettler et al. 1996; ❷ Catts et al. 1995; ❸ Eiswert et al. 2012

6. Conclusions

The Rumsey Historic/Prehistoric Site (7NC-F-121) contains both historic and prehistoric cultural components. The prehistoric component is small and the analysis has been limited to descriptive data and a study of limonite lithic resource (see Cresson 2011, included as Appendix C to this report). The primary analytical focus has been on the historic component of the site. Four historic loci were identified. The four historic loci identified within the Rumsey Historic/Prehistoric Site (7NC-F-121) were preliminarily assessed in Hunter Research's Phase II management summary report (Liebeknecht and Burrow 2011) as representing two house sites (Locus 1 and Locus 2), a possible Warehouse location (Locus 3) and a limonite quarry/Wagon Cart Traces/Landing associated with a historic cart road, and with industrial activity (Locus 4). The more detailed analysis of the data suggests that the initial characterization of the site is partially incorrect.

Hunter Research characterized Locus 1 as a house site. The archaeological remains from Locus 1 are consistent with an interpretation of a domestic deposit. The relatively low number of architectural items can be viewed as consistent with a post in ground structure, although there is no firm evidence for such a building in the arrangement of features exposed during the Phase II investigations. Hunter Research suggested that the locus represents the remains of a tenant farm during the period that the property was leased by William Rumsey III to his brother John Rumsey (i.e., 1785 to 1836). A variety of eighteenth- and early nineteenth-century artifacts were recovered from the site. No artifacts are present that would indicated that the site continued to be occupied in the mid- to late nineteenth century. Using refined ceramics only a mean ceramic date of 1800.6 was calculated for Locus 1. This date in consonant with the period John Rumsey leased the property. Comparison of the data from Locus 1 and other domestic sites in the region (cf. Tables 3.7 and 3.13) indicate that the assemblage is similar to that of other tenant farm sites from this time period. The relatively low density of artifacts and the virtual absence of food remains suggest that the site may have been occupied for a short period of time. Given the presence of pearlwares and whiteware in conjunction with late eighteenth-century ceramics, it is probable that the occupation dates to the first quarter of the nineteenth century. On the basis of the data collected Locus 1 represents a domestic deposit associated with a tenant farm house from the early nineteenth century.

Hunter Research characterized Locus 2 as a house site. The archaeological remains from Locus 2 are consistent with an interpretation of a domestic deposit. The relatively low number of architectural items can be viewed as consistent with a post in ground structure, although there is no firm evidence for such a building in the number of features exposed during the Phase II investigations or their arrangement. Hunter Research suggested that the locus represents the remains of a tenant farm during the period that the property was leased by William Rumsey III to his brother John Rumsey (i.e., 1785 to 1836). A variety of eighteenth- and early nineteenth-century artifacts were recovered from the site. No artifacts are present that would indicated that the site continued to be occupied in the mid- to late nineteenth century. Using refined ceramics only a mean ceramic date of 1819.7 was calculated for Locus 2. Although it is possible that Locus 2 represent a habitation site, there is very little evidence to support this assumption. A comparison of the material from Locus 2 with other loci at the site shows that this location is consistently different in artifact density, and the composition of artifact type. Locus 2 has few

artifacts, few types of artifacts, and different relatively percentages of artifact types than the other loci. Based on the light density of material and the distribution of artifacts Locus 2 appears to be a low density, plow disturbed midden deposit.

Hunter Research characterized Locus 3 as a warehouse site. Although the locus has been interpreted by Hunter Research as a possible warehouse location, the overall percentages of kitchen and architecturally related items in Locus 3 are consistent with an interpretation of a domestic deposit. The relatively low number of architectural items can be viewed as consistent with a post in ground structure, although there is no firm evidence for such a building in the arrangement of features exposed during the Phase II investigations. Hunter Research indicates the absence of faunal remains as a potential indicator of non-domestic activity in Locus 3; however, there is an absence of faunal remains from Locus 1 and Locus 2 which Hunter Research identified a possible house sites. Hunter Research in the Phase II management summary also postulated that the absence of tobacco pipes suggested that this locus as a warehouse. Additional analysis indicates that the Locus 3 assemblage actually has the largest number and largest percentage of tobacco pipe fragments of the four historic loci. Hunter Research suggested that the locus represents the remains of a warehouse during the period that the property was leased by William Rumsey III to his brother John Rumsey (i.e., 1785 to 1836). A variety of eighteenth- and early nineteenth-century artifacts were recovered from the site. No artifacts are present that would indicated that the site continued to be occupied in the mid- to late nineteenth century. Using refined ceramics only, a mean ceramic date of 1791.6 was calculated for Locus 3. The artifact assemblage of Locus 3 is similar in composition to that of Locus 1 suggesting that Locus 3 is also a domestic deposit relating to a tenant farm on the property. Although the artifact scatter at Locus 3 is relatively more dense than Locus 1, artifact density is still low. This suggests that the locus may have been occupied for a relatively short period of time. Based on the data Locus 3 represents a domestic deposit associated with a tenant farm house from the late eighteenth/early nineteenth-century.

Hunter Research characterized Locus 4 as a Limonite/Bog Iron quarry with a Wagon Road Trace and a Landing. The overall percentages of kitchen and architecturally related items in Locus 4 are consistent with an interpretation of a domestic deposit. No features suggesting a building at this location were encountered, but as with the other loci the relatively low number of architectural items can be viewed as consistent with a post in ground structure. The percentage of architectural items in the Locus 4 assemblage was two to four times that found at the other loci where buildings had been postulated. A variety of eighteenth- and nineteenth-century artifacts were recovered from the site. No artifacts are present that would indicated that the site continued to be occupied in the mid- to late nineteenth century. Using refined ceramics only, a mean ceramic date of 1783.9 was calculated for Locus 4. Although the percentages of functional groups vary between Locus 3 and Locus 4, the percentage of items with each group is very similar between the two adjacent loci and was similar to Locus 1 as well. Portions of Locus 4 include evidence of use of bog iron and a wagon road trace. The artifact data suggest that Locus 4 also represents a domestic deposit associated with a tenant farm house from the late eighteenth century.

The historic archaeological component of the Rumsey Historic/Prehistoric Site (7NC-F-121, N14501) appears to represent the remains of a series of tenant farm occupations during the

period when the property was leased by William Rumsey III to his brother John Rumsey (i.e., 1785 to 1836). The site is similar to other sites from similar time periods. The mean ceramic date for the site using refined ceramics is 1793.4. The mean ceramic dates for the loci vary by their placement on the landscape with the earlier mean ceramic dates being closest to the creek and the more recent dates being further upslope (Table 3.15). Based on this data, each of the domestic deposits loci identified appears to be about a decade younger than the locus to east. The exception is Locus 2 (interpreted as a midden deposit) which lies south of the other three loci and that has a mean ceramic date nearly 20 years younger than that of Locus 1. If the mean ceramic dates based on refined past ceramics is a valid representation of the deposits, the Rumsey Historic/Prehistoric Site (7NC-F-121, N14501) may represent a series of tenant farm occupations that shifted further from the creek every decade as the importance of that waterway in the operation of the farm lessened. The mean ceramic date for the site as a whole is skewed toward the eighteenth century in part due to the higher number of artifacts from the early period loci (Table 3.15). The larger number of artifacts at the loci may be reflective of a slightly longer or more intensive use of the landscape in earlier periods.

TABLE 3.15

MEAN CERAMIC DATES BY LOCI
(Refined Ceramics)

	Site	Locus 4	Locus 3	Locus 1	Locus 2
Mean Ceramic Date	1793.4	1783.9	1791.6	1800.6	1819.7
Number of Artifacts	3041	1003	1091	638	161

Material Culture (Plates 3.25 through 3.29)

All three of the loci appear to be related date from the eighteenth century and thus the artifacts (for the purposes of this report) were photographed in groups by materials and not by loci unless previously mentioned above.

Plate 3.25. Rumsey Site (7NC-F-121): selected prehistoric projectile points. Top row: a quartz narrow-bladed side-notchedpoint, a reddish brown jasper, corner-notched point, a tan chert teardrop-shaped point, which appears to have been worked down from a larger stemmed point, a yellow/brown jasper narrow-bladed contracting stemmed point. Middle row: a quartzite narrow-bladed straight stemmed point, a quartzite narrow-bladed expanding stemmed point, a quartz narrow-bladed straight stemmed point. Bottom row: an Onondogachert midsection with a flat cross-section from a Meadowood point, a quartz teardrop-shaped point, a quartzite triangular point (Photographer: Lindsay Lee, August 2011) [HRI Neg. #10070/D5-01].

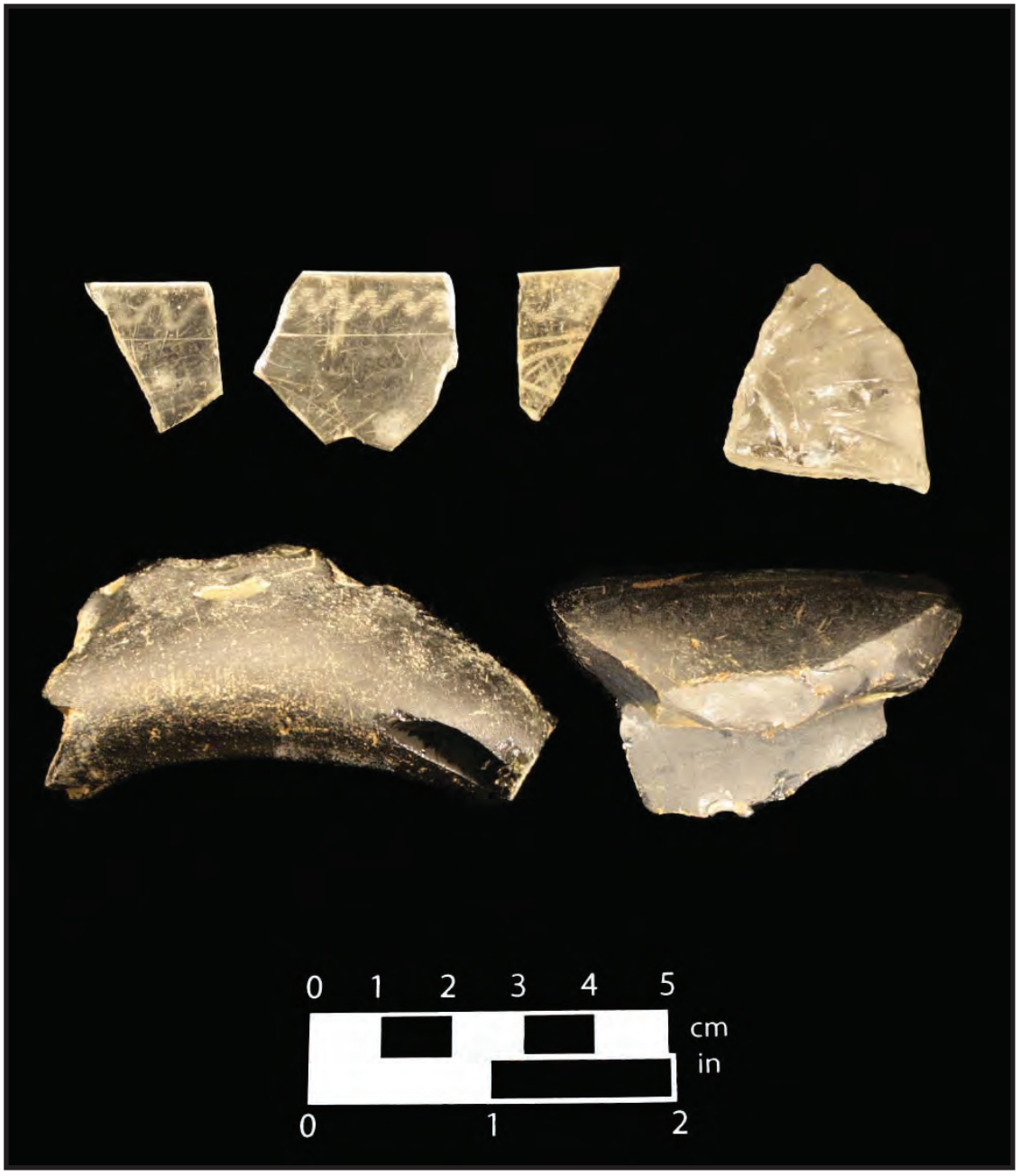


Plate 3.26. Rumsey Site (7NC-F-121): selected historic glass artifacts. Top row: three tumbler rim fragmentswith etched festoon borders, Stiegel type, a clear lead glass corrugated or fluted style tumbler base, similar to Stiegel types with an etched festoon borders. Bottom row: two dark olive green mallet shaped spirit bottle bases (Photographer: Lindsay Lee, August 2011) [HRI Neg. #10070/D5-03].

Plate 3.27. Rumsey Site (7NC-F-121): selected historic flint artifacts. Left to right: two spall type musket size gunflints, two flakes from honey colored gunflints (Traditionally thought to be French), (Photographer: Lindsay Lee, August 2011) [HRI Neg. #10070/D5-08].

Plate 3.28. Rumsey Site (7NC-F-121): selected historic metal artifacts. Top row: a wrought iron door lock latch. Second row: a wrought iron pin with a rounded head. Third row: six tombac buttons of various sizes. Tombac buttons are made from a brass alloy with a high percentage of zinc and were common during the 18th century, particularly from 1770 to 1800. Bottom row: a cast brass shoe buckle fragment, a wrought brass bracelet (similar to French trade bracelets observed in the mid-west in the second half of the 18th century), a decorative cast brass pin, a small cast brass hinge (likely from a small box) and a clinched wrought iron nail with a rose head (Photographer: Lindsay Lee, August 2011) [HRI Neg. #10070/D5-05].

Plate 3.29. Rumsey Site (7NC-F-121): cast iron cauldron artifacts. Top row: a rim/shoulder fragmentfrom a mid-sized cauldron exhibiting both horizontal and vertical mold seams, a body fragment with a mold seam. Bottom row: a base/foot fragment (Photographer: Lindsay Lee, August 2011) [HRI Neg. #10070/D5-06].