

## VI. Artifact Analysis

Phase II through Phase III excavations by McCormick Taylor at the Weldin Plantation Site (7NC-B-11) yielded a total of 63,085 historic artifacts and 14 pre-contact artifacts (*Appendix H*). Most of the artifacts were recovered during Phase III excavation (n=49,606 historic, 13 pre-contact). Phase II excavation recovered 13,476 historic artifacts and only one pre-contact artifact. The pre-contact artifacts were found in association with historic artifacts and consisted of four projectile points of various material, two pestles, a hammerstone, a quartz bipolar core, a quartz biface and several flakes. The historic assemblage was composed predominantly of domestic artifacts (n=30,453; 48%), but also included architectural remains (n=21,178; 34%), heating by-products (n=379, 0.6%), hardware (n=110, 0.2%), arms/ammunition (n=58, 0.09%), farming-related (n=86, 0.1%), gardening-related (n=209, 3%), transportation-related (n=65, 0.1%), ecological material (n=191, 0.3%), one military-related artifact, and artifacts unidentifiable to class (n=10,356, 16%).

### A. Analytical Contexts

In the following discussion, the artifact assemblage is separated first by yard area, then by individual features or ACs within the specified yard area. In some cases, multiple Strata were present within features and were subsequently identified as individual ACs within those features. For example, F. 27 was identified as the foundation remains of an attached kitchen, and several Strata identified as individual ACs were present within units that were located adjacent to or within those foundation remains. Within the area of F. 27, ACs that overlay the foundation remains (AC1 and AC2) are discussed prior to ACs that were identified in units interior to the foundation remains of F. 27 and ACs that were exterior to the foundation remains. Separating the assemblage by yard area, features and ACs allows for spatial and temporal comparisons of deposits. Such comparison aids interpretations of spatial use and identification of any changes in material culture and spatial use that occurred during the occupation of the site.

#### 1. North Yard

A total of 37,189 historic artifacts and eight pre-contact artifacts were recovered from units excavated in the north yard (*Figure 45*). Several features yielded artifacts within the north yard, with the most productive features being the kitchen foundations (F. 27 and F. 39), which were located in the east half of the North Yard. Additional features in the east half that yielded artifacts included several postholes (F. 26, F. 38, F. 40, F. 51, and F. 56), a landscaped area encircled with stones (F. 28), a late nineteenth/early twentieth century concrete trough for movement of downspout water (F. 36), part of a late nineteenth/early twentieth century porch (F. 44), part of a probable fireplace support (F. 45), a trash pit likely associated with the fireplace (F. 55), and a roughly circular Feature (F. 30) that was possibly associated with repair of the porch. Features in the west half of the North Yard that yielded artifacts were F. 15, F. 31, and F. 44. TPQ and mean dates for North Yard contexts varied, but generally indicated modern deposition within AC1 (the modern A horizon), as well as the possibility of intact historic contexts within AC6 and AC9 (buried A horizon) (*Table 8*).

The mean dates and number of datable artifacts noted in *Table 11* for F. 27 and F. 39 AC1 and AC2 do not include datable architectural material recovered from these ACs. This artifact class was removed from TPQ and mean date calculations to reflect a more accurate depositional period; architectural material present in these ACs would have been deposited during demolition of the house and/or kitchen structure, which would have contained an abundance of earlier architectural material, such as wrought nails and cut nails, which would have skewed the mean date to an earlier time period.

**a. Feature 27**

Excavation of the attached kitchen (F. 27) was primarily within the interior of the foundation walls, but several TUs yielded material from the exterior of the foundation walls (*Figure 45*). Test Units that yielded material from the exterior of the foundation were TUs 72 and 84, which were placed exterior to the foundation walls, and TUs 33, 34, 37, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61 and 62, which overlay the walls of F. 27. Test Units within the interior of F. 27 were TUs 5, 6, 35, 36, 38, 39, 42, 69, and 93 through 103.

Since the walls of F. 27 were not encountered until AC4 (Stratum III), interior and exterior units were not segregated for AC1 (Stratum I) and AC2 (Stratum II). In TU 5 and TU 6, however, Stratum II was considered separately from other units associated with F. 27 due to its apparent later deposition in TU's 5 and 6. Within TU 5 and TU 6, AC2 was present above the slate roofing layer, whereas this AC was present below the slate roofing layer in the remainder of the units. Also, TU's 5 and 6 contained the majority of AC2's twentieth century artifacts, which suggested primarily post-abandonment deposition. The top of a brick pier, which was associated with a twentieth century porch, was found near the base of AC2 in TU 6 along with other architectural remains, which further suggested post-abandonment deposition.

The interior portion of F. 27 contained 10,691 historic artifacts recovered from four ACs. While AC4 (Stratum III) yielded artifacts in all excavation units, AC5 (Stratum IV) was negative within TUs 58 and 59. Analytical Context 6 (Stratum V) yielded artifacts only within TUs 5, 6, 35, 42, 69, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100 and 102, and AC50 (Stratum VI) yielded artifacts only within TUs 35, 64, 95, 96, 97, 98, and 100. The majority of the interior assemblage was recovered from AC4 (n=8446) and AC5 (n=2067).

A total of 1329 historic artifacts were recovered from the exterior of F. 27. These artifacts were recovered from six Stratigraphic contexts. AC7 (Stratum III) yielded the highest quantity of artifacts (n=770) and was present in the TUs adjacent to the west wall of F. 27 (TUs 33, 34, 37, 56, and 57), TU 61 on the north wall, and TUs 72 and 84, which were exterior of the north wall of F. 27. While Stratum III generally represented a pre-1870 ground surface, in TU 72 Stratum III was identifiable as the buried A horizon. Stratum IIIA was present in TUs 57, 60, 61, 62 and 72, but the nature of this Stratum varied between units; in TUs 57 and 60, Stratum IIIA appeared to represent an intact surface since it lacked demolition fill and mottled soils, while in TU 61 and TU 62 demolition fill was present, and in TU 72 Stratum IIIA appeared to be re-deposited subsoil in the western half of the unit. Stratum IIIA in TU 57 and TU 60 yielded a total of 84 artifacts, in TU 61 and TU 62 a total of 148 artifacts were recovered, and in TU 72 a total of 87 historic artifacts were recovered. Artifacts were recovered from AC8 (Stratum IV) in all units

**Table 11: 7NC-B-11 North Yard TPQ and Mean Dates**

Feature	AC /Stratum	Portion of Feature	Test Units Contributing	TPQ Date	TPQ Artifact	Mean Date	# of Datable Artifacts
26	Stratum IV and V		73	1835	Whiteware-transfer printed flow mulberry	1874	2
27	AC1 (modern A)	Interior and Exterior	5, 6, 33-39, 42, 56-65, 69, 72, 84	1989	Nestle Butterfinger Candy Wrapper	1937*	1222*
	AC2 (post-1870)	Interior and Exterior	5 and 6	1955	Dairy Bottle-Buck Glass Co mfg, 1955 patent date	1951*	468*
	AC2 (post-1870)	Interior and Exterior	33, 34-39, 42, 56-65, 69, 72, 84, 93-103	1962	Styrofoam	1859*	1062*
	AC3 (re-deposited subsoil from west half house)	Interior	35, 36	1866**	Brass Shotgun Casing	1824	60
	Stratum IIIA	Interior and Exterior	58, 59 (overlays Stratum III)	1810	Mold-Formed Bottle Glass	1783	196
	AC4 (pre-1870)	Interior only	5, 6, 35, 36, 38, 39, 42, 58, 59, 60, 62, 63, 64, 65, 69, 93-103	1947	Aluminum Foil	1811	2455
	AC7 (pre-1870)	Exterior only	33, 34, 37, 56, 57, 60, 61, 62, 72, 84	1860**	Whiteware-Lake Series pattern	1809	354
	AC5 (re-deposited subsoil)	Interior only	5, 6, 35, 36, 38, 39, 42, 63, 64, 65, 69, 93-103	1860**	Embossed Bottle Glass	1800	558
	AC8 (re-deposited subsoil)	Exterior only	33, 34, 37, 56, 57, 60, 61, 72, 84	1810	Glass Vessel-mold formed	1796	47
	Stratum IV-A	Interior only	6	1775**	Pearlware-painted blue	1884	2
	Stratum IV.A	Exterior only	84	1795	Pearlware-painted polychrome	1793	5
	AC6 (buried A)	Interior only	5, 6, 35, 42, 69, 93-100, 102	1830	Transitional Whiteware-painted blue	1784	24
	AC9 (buried A)	Exterior only	34, 37	1795	Pearlware-painted polychrome	1792	14
	AC50 (subsoil)	Interior only	35, 64, 95, 96, 97, 98, 100	1795	Pearlware-painted polychrome	1809	2
		Exterior only	34	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
28	Stratum II		60	1795	Pearlware-painted polychrome		6
30	Stratum I		64	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
36	Stratum II		66	1830	Yellow Ware-plain	1831	4
38	Stratum IV and V		70	1762	Creamware-plain	1787	2
39	AC1 (Modern A)	Interior and Exterior	66, 70, 71, 73, 80, 81, 89	1990	Battery-Panasonic brand	1889	202
	AC2 (post-1870)	Interior and Exterior	66, 70, 71, 73, 80, 81, 89	1934 (Mixed)	Bottle-Applied Color Label	1848	214
	AC4 (pre-1870)	Interior only	66, 71	1840	Prosser China Button	1816	112
	AC11 (mix of AC4 and AC5)	Interior only	73, 89	1860	Bottle-mold blown and embossed	1839	122
	AC12 (pre-1870)	Exterior only	70, 80, 81	1867	Bottle-embossed panel	1825	177
	AC5 (re-deposited subsoil)	Interior only	66, 71	1840	Prosser China Button	1813	24
	AC6 (buried A)	Interior Only	73, 89 (also TU 66 VI, TU 71 V)	1850	Ironstone-Barker & Son mfg	1839	40
	AC9 (re-deposited subsoil)	Exterior only	70, 80, 81	1830	Whiteware-painted	1794	360
	Stratum IV.1	Interior only	73	1685	Redware	1782	1
	Stratum IV.A	Exterior only	81	N/A	-	-	-
	Stratum IV/V	Exterior only	81	N/A	-	-	-
40	Stratum V		80	1685	Redware	1782	1
44	Stratum II, III and IV		93	1896	Aluminum-painted scenic design	1872	14
45	Stratum III and IV		95	1752	delftware-blue glazed	1781	14
52	Stratum V/VI		98	1795	Pearlware-painted polychrome	1823	2
55	Stratum II and III		102, 103	1830	Yellow Ware-plain	1795	59
56	Stratum IV and V		101	1746	White Salt Glazed Stoneware-painted polychrome	1760	1

\*see discussion of this Feature for more detail

\*\*adjusted TPQ date (see Methodology section for more detail)

except TU 72, in which this Stratum was the subsoil. A total of 106 historic artifacts were recovered from AC8. Stratum IV.A was present only in TU 84, where this Stratigraphic designation was assigned to a shell lense, from which 93 historic artifacts were recovered. AC9 (Stratum V) was present only in TU 34 and TU 37, and yielded 40 historic artifacts. One artifact was also recovered from AC50 (Stratum VI) in TU 34.

Of note, the distribution of architectural remains within and exterior to F. 27 suggested evidence of construction and demolition activities during particular time periods (*Table 12*). The high percentage of architectural remains combined with the TPQ dates for AC1, both within and exterior to F. 27, was consistent with continued deterioration/demolition after the site's abandonment in the twentieth century. Beneath a slate layer in AC2, architectural remains were likely deposited during demolition activities immediately after the site was abandoned, while other artifact types were a mix of Urbanization and Suburbanization Period (1880-1940) artifacts and earlier artifacts. The quantity of architectural remains in AC4, combined with the highly mixed nature of the assemblage, suggested this context was formed through demolition of the kitchen structure (F. 27 and F. 39), as well as discard during the Weldin family occupation. Higher percentages of architectural remains on the exterior of F. 27 within AC5/AC8 and AC6/AC9 may be related to the construction of F. 27/39.

**Table 12: Architectural Distribution Associated with F. 27**

<b>AC/Stratum</b>	<b>Interior</b>	<b>Exterior</b>
AC1/I	n=1593, 48%	n=936, 37%
AC2/II (above slate layer in TU 5 and 6)	n=535, 25%	N/A
AC2/II (beneath slate layer outside of TU 5 and TU 6)	n=2966, 56%	n=616, 47%
AC4 and AC7/III	n=1489, 18%	n=244, 34%
AC5 and AC8/IV	n=339, 16%	n=24, 23%
AC6 and AC9/V	n=11, 7%	n=19, 56%

\*Percentages are relative to other classes within each Stratum

**i. AC1 (Modern A horizon Stratum I)**

This context represented a modern surface, but contained a mixture of eighteenth century, nineteenth century and twentieth century artifacts. A total of 5733 historic artifacts were recovered, with the majority of non-architectural artifacts dating to the twentieth century. A wide range of artifact classes were represented, with the larger portion of the assemblage being domestic artifacts (n=2634, 46%) and architectural remains (n=2492, 43%). Other artifact classes were arms/ammunition-related, gardening-related, architectural or farming-related, hardware, heating by-products, transportation-related, and indeterminate class artifacts. The overall appearance of the assemblage suggested it was formed through modern littering (especially of food and beverage packaging), continued deterioration of the house, and through rodent and root disturbance.

Domestic artifact types included ceramics, non-ceramic tablewares, bottle parts, packaging material, lighting glass and other household furnishing, a limited amount of personal items, dietary bone and shell, and items not identifiable to specific use. Ceramic fragments formed a

minor portion of the domestic artifacts (3%). Ceramic types were tablewares (n=34) and utilitarian wares (n=39). Tableware ceramic types were creamware (n=5 [1762-1820]), pearlware (n=11 [1780-1840]), whiteware (n=8 [1805-present]), transitional whiteware with impressed and scalloped shell-edge decoration (n=1 [1805-1840]), indeterminate refined white earthenware (n=2), embossed rim white salt glazed stoneware (n=1 [1740-1765]), ironstone (n=3 [1842-present]), and porcelain (n=3) that included only one datable fragment (painted blue Chinese landscape [1685-1840]). Food storage/utilitarian types included redware (n=32 [1685-1880]), mold-formed slipped stoneware (n=1 [1880-present]), yellow ware (n=3 [1830-1940]), and mold-formed slipped earthenware (n=3 [1880-present]). Non-ceramic tablewares included one glass dish fragment that was not datable, one glass tumbler fragment that was not datable, one glass stemware fragment (1810-present), one glass drink stirrer (undatable), one stainless steel spoon (1910-present), one piece of brass cutlery (1800-1915), and fragments of plastic spoons (n=2 [1940-present]).

Glass bottle fragments comprised the majority of domestic artifacts (n=2322, 83%). Additional bottle parts included metal seals (n=11), plastic bottle caps (n=3), bottle cap liners (n=4), and a bottle label. Identifiable bottle types included milk bottle (n=149), beer bottle (n=59), wine bottle (n=7), general alcohol bottle (n=24), soda bottle (n=26), toiletry bottle (n=10), and at least one Tropicana orange juice bottle as identified by the paper label. One plastic shampoo bottle and one glass and plastic spray bottle were also found. Most of the glass bottle fragments were non-datable (n=1541). Datable fragments generally possessed twentieth century TPQ dates (n=356) related to machine-made traits and/or twentieth century manufacturer marks, with an additional 189 fragments possessing a TPQ date of 1810 based on the presence of mold seams, and 103 fragments possessing a TPQ date of 1860 based on the presence of embossed lettering or design.

Packaging material consisted mostly of plastic and paper wrappers for food and cigarettes (n=14), but also included aluminum ointment or toothpaste tubes (n=1 [1928-present]; n=1 [1953-1967]) and parts of styrofoam containers (n=18 [1962-present]). Additional packaging material included aluminum pull-tab can parts (n=8 [1962-present]), glass jar fragments (n=14 [1893-present]), pieces of aluminum foil (n=5 [1947-present]), plastic beverage cup lids (n=3 [1962-present]), and one tin can key-type opener (1866-present). Plastic straws (n=2 [1915-present]) were also found. The glass jar fragments and the tin can key type opener were the only packaging material that possessed nineteenth century TPQ dates, and could have been associated with the occupation of the house.

The remainder of the domestic assemblage consisted primarily of household furnishings. Lighting glass was mostly light bulb-related (n=52), but also included lamp chimney fragments (n=3), and indeterminate lighting fragments (n=12). Other household furnishings included one glass mirror fragment, one brass pull-chain, and one iron stove burner plate. Indeterminate vessel glass fragments (n=31) could have been from bottles, lamp glass, or table glass. Personal items were one button made of porcelain with wood or bone, one silver plated chain or bracelet, one decorated white clay tobacco pipe bowl fragment (1780-1900), one plastic toothbrush head, one plastic miscellaneous grooming implement handle, toy vehicle tire parts (n=2), and a brass tag or plaque stamped "SCHOO...", which may have been from a school box. Dietary bone and shell consisted of one vertebra and one rib from a cow, one pig tooth, one sheep or goat foot

element, goose wing elements (n=2), clam shell fragments (n=10), and oyster fragments (n=4). Butchery marks were not visible on any of the dietary bone.

Architectural remains were mostly window glass (n=1902, 76%) and nails (n=384, 15%). Other architectural remains consisted of brick (n=57), brick with mortar associated with a stair step (n=1), mortar (n=6), one piece of mortar or plaster, one piece of wood, asphalt shingle (n=16), roofing slate (n=37), tarpaper (n=31), porcelain electrical insulator fragments (n=16), one porcelain and copper fuse, bulb or insulator part, iron or steel pipe fragments (n=11), one hose spigot, one door escutcheon, iron hinge parts (n=4), fasteners, and non-glass window parts. Nail varieties consisted of cut (n=129 [1791-1891]), wrought (n=1 [1685-1805]), cut or wrought (n=99), wire (n=17), and nails unidentifiable to manufacturing method (n=138). Other fasteners were bolts (n=2), washers (n=6), one bracket, and one spike. Non-glass window parts included pieces of aluminum screen (n=3), shutter fasteners (n=2), and window frame pieces (n=6). The slate layer cap below AC1, combined with the generally modern nature of the domestic artifacts, suggests the architectural remains in AC1 were likely deposited during continued post-abandonment deterioration or demolition of the house. One nail-knob type insulator, which was made by Cook Pottery Company [1894-1940], was the only architectural remain identifiable to manufacturer.

Additional artifact classes formed a relatively minor percentage of the assemblage, and reflected a mix of occupation-associated artifacts and likely roadside debris. Arms/ammunition-related artifacts were brass bullet casings (n=2) and shotgun shell casing (n=2). Gardening-related artifacts consisted of terra cotta flowerpot fragments (n=114 [1880-present]), and part of a root clipper. Hardware items (n=14) included screws (n=7), a hacksaw blade, an iron or steel clamp or bracket, a miscellaneous iron pin, one miscellaneous iron decorative hardware, and unidentified copper alloy hardware (n=3). Heating by-products were charcoal (n=5) and coal (n=3). An oil can was the only transportation-related artifact. Artifacts unidentifiable to class (n=464) consisted mostly of plastic (n=34), glass (n=170) and iron or steel (n=175) unidentifiable to artifact type, but also included iron/steel can fragments (n=14), aluminum can fragments (n=4), iron or steel wire (n=7), one electrical plug prong, one unidentifiable electrical item made of porcelain and coiled wire, a brass knob, bone not identifiable as dietary or ecological/non-cultural (n=13), miscellaneous plastic casing (n=11), rubber not identifiable to artifact type (n=4), tar that could have been architectural or paving (n=10), one piece of terra cotta flowerpot or drainage tile, one piece of unidentifiable fiber rope or lace, one piece of leather, two pieces of plastic or paper, two pieces of paper, one wrapper made of paper and plastic, one aluminum foil and plastic wrapper, and one piece of indeterminate synthetic material.

Artifacts with TPQ dates in the Modern Period (1940-present) were 13% (n=155) of the datable non-architectural artifacts. This context was represented primarily by machine-made bottle glass (n=94, 61%) with manufacturing dates extending to the late twentieth century or the present. Plastic and other modern packaging material composed the remaining artifact types in this group.

Within AC1, most of the datable non-architectural artifacts (n=611, 50%) dated to the Urbanization and Early Suburbanization Period (1880-1940). Most of these artifacts possessed beginning production dates between 1900 and 1934 (n=438, 36% of datable), and were

fragments of machine-made bottles (n=356). Artifacts with beginning production dates between 1934 and 1940 accounted for 8% (n=101) of the datable artifacts, and were also mostly bottle fragments that included pieces with Applied Color Labeling (n=57 [1934-1970]), pieces marked “No Deposit No Refill” (n=17 [1939-present]), one piece made by Anchor-Hocking (1938-present), one piece made by Hazel-Atlas (1939-1964), and several Rolling Rock beer bottle fragments (n=20 [1939-present]). Additional artifacts with early twentieth century TPQs included three plastic lid fragments (1939-present), an aluminum toothpaste or ointment tube (1928-present), ivory-bodied whiteware (n=2 [1900-present]), pieces of plastic bags and wrappers (n=26 [1933-present]), candy wrappers for Snickers (n=1 [1930-present]) and Mounds (n=1 [1920-present]), a plastic toy tire (1915-present), miscellaneous black plastic pieces (n=9 [1907-present]), plastic straw (n=2 [1915-present]), a plastic toothbrush (1915-present), plastic tubing (n=1 [1915-present]), and pieces of clear or brightly colored plastic (n=24 [1915-present]). All of the aforementioned artifacts could have been deposited after the site was abandoned, however, especially given the artifact types represented (e.g. bottle glass, food wrappers), as well as this Stratum’s location above the majority of the demolition fill, which will be discussed further below.

Non-architectural artifacts with TPQ dates between 1880 and 1899 accounted for 11% (n=138) of the datable artifacts. The majority of these artifacts were the previously noted mold-formed terra cotta flowerpot fragments (n=114 [1880-present]). Other artifacts in this group consisted of crown-type bottle caps (n=6 [1892-present]), a bottle with crown-type finish (1892-present), an exterior-threaded jar (1893-present), mold formed earthenware and stoneware vessels (n=4 [1880-1950]), an aluminum oil can (1892-present), and a Western Super model bullet casing (1898-1931). Artifacts with 1880 to 1899 TPQ dates could have been deposited before or after the Weldin family’s occupation.

Non-architectural artifacts that could have been deposited during the Weldin family’s occupation within the Industrialization and Early Urbanization Period (1860-1880), accounted for 13% (n=159) of the datable non-architectural artifacts. Artifacts included in this group possessed TPQ dates between 1860 and 1879. Artifact types were light bulb parts (n=52 [1879-present]), embossed mold-formed bottle glass (n=103 [1860-present]), possible celluloid plastic (n=3 [1869-present]), and a key-type can opener (1866-present).

Artifact with TPQ dates in the Industrialization and Early Urbanization Period, which were prior to the Weldin family’s occupation (1830-1860), accounted for only 2% (n=27) of datable non-architectural artifacts. Artifacts in this group consisted of yellow ware (n=3 [1830-1940]), metal can fragments (n=14 [1837-present]), ironstone (n=1 [1842-present]), brass pistol casing (n=1 [1846-present]), hard rubber fragments (n=4 [1851-present]), and jar glass (n=4 [1858-present]).

Artifacts with TPQ dates in the Early Industrialization Period (1770-1830) accounted for 19% (n=230) of the datable non-architectural artifacts. Most of these were fragments of mold-formed bottle glass (n=195 [1810-present]). Additional mold-formed vessel glass (n=10), pearlware (n=13 [1770-1840]), banded transitional whiteware (n=1 [1805-1840]), whiteware (n=6 [1805-present]), blue Willow printed ironstone (n=2 [1813-present]), polychrome decorated indeterminate refined white earthenware (n=1 [1795-present]), brass cutlery handle plating (n=1 [1800-1915]), and the white clay pipe fragment (1780-1900) were also included in this group.

Artifacts with TPQ dates in the Intensified and Durable Occupation Period (1730-1770) were limited to pieces of creamware (n=5 [1762-1820]), white salt-glazed stoneware (n=1 [1740-1765]), and indeterminate refined white earthenware (n=1 [1762-present]), while Contact, Exploration and Frontier Settlement Period (1630-1730) artifacts were 3% (n=33) of the datable non-architectural artifacts. Most of the artifacts with TPQ dates in the Contact, Exploration and Frontier Settlement Period were redware fragments (n=30), but one piece of painted blue porcelain (1685-1840), and Astbury-type teapot fragments (n=2 [1725-1750]) were also included.

Whiteware, ironstone and yellow ware in this context were likely deposited by the Weldin family in underlying ACs, and moved to this AC through bioturbation activities like rodent burrowing and tree root growth. The use of these ceramics by the Weldin family is suggested by their greater quantities in AC1 through AC4 (Stratum I through III), compared to AC5 through AC50 (Stratum IV through VI) of F. 27. Whiteware and ironstone with post-1860 end production dates accounted for 29% of tableware ceramics in AC1, compared to 3% in AC5. If they had formed approximately the same percentage of tableware ceramics in AC5 through AC50, then use of these ceramics throughout the nineteenth century would have been suggested, and association with any particular period of ownership could not be ascribed. Similarly, yellow ware formed a higher percentage of food storage/utilitarian ceramics in AC1 through AC4 than AC5 through AC50, and was likely deposited during the Weldin family occupation. Yellow ware formed 8% of food storage/utilitarian ceramics in AC1, compared to 2% in AC5. Their movement from underlying Strata is suggested by the minimal presence of tableware ceramics in Stratum I.

## **ii. AC2 (Stratum II TU 5 and TU 6 only)**

A total of 2103 historic artifacts were recovered from TU 5 and TU 6 Stratum II. AC2 as it was recovered in these units also appeared to represent a modern surface. It was present above a slate layer that was likely deposited after the house was abandoned, and the overwhelming majority of datable artifacts (n=335, 72%) were datable to the Urbanization and Early Suburbanization Period (1880-1940). Artifact classes represented included architectural, domestic, ecological, farming and indeterminate class artifacts, but as in AC1, most of the artifacts were domestic (n=1510, 71%).

Domestic artifacts were primarily bottle glass fragments (n=1439, 95%), most of which were unidentifiable to content type. Identifiable types accounted for 22% of bottle glass, and included fragments of beer bottle (n=209 [1930-present]), soda bottle (n=2 [1929-1980]), hair rinse (n=1 [1934-1970]), wine (n=2 [1903-present]; n=1 [1933-1961]), general alcohol (n=2 [1933-1964]), and milk bottle (n=99 [1903-1970]). The majority of bottle fragments not identifiable to type were also not dated, but datable fragments were strictly twentieth century (n=92).

Additional domestic artifacts consisted of ceramics, dietary bone, sewing and clothing-related artifacts, one grooming implement, one non-ceramic tableware item, an iron or steel miscellaneous vessel, and light bulb parts (n=22). Ceramics were only 1% of the domestic artifacts, and consisted of creamware (n=2 [1762-1820]), pearlware (n=10 [1770-1840]), redware (n=2 [1685-1880]), mold-formed slipped earthenware (n=1 [1880-present]), undecorated

whiteware (n=3 [1805-present]), and painted black or black glazed whiteware (n=2 [1830-present]). Dietary bone consisted of one chicken wing element, one foot element and one shoulder steak from a cow, duck wing (n=2) and foot elements (n=3), sternum fragments (n=2) from a Galliformes sp. (e.g. chicken, turkey), one goose foot element, sheep lower hindlimb elements (n=3), medium mammal indeterminate limb-bone (n=2), and large mammal thoracic vertebra (n=2). The beef shoulder steak and the large mammal thoracic vertebrae were the only elements to exhibit butchery marks. A brass thimble was the only sewing-related artifact. Clothing items included one nylon stocking (1938-present), one bone button, and one iron buckle. The single grooming implement was a hard rubber comb made by the India Rubber Comb Company (1851-1898), and the single non-ceramic tableware item was a fragment of glass stemware.

Architectural remains consisted mostly of window glass (n=314), but also included brick (n=35), small fragments of asphalt shingle (n=50 [1917-present]), roofing slate (n=50), nails (n=82), and electrical insulators (n=4). Most of the nails were cut (n=75 [1791-1891]), but wire nails (n=5 [1850-present]) were also found, as well as one nail unidentifiable to manufacturing method.

As in AC1, the architectural remains in TU 5 and TU 6 Stratum II were likely associated with continued deterioration of the house after it was abandoned. The asphalt shingles were found strictly in TU 6, which was disturbed by a brick footer. Asphalt shingle fragments in TU 6 were likely associated with a twentieth century porch addition, as were fragments found in Stratum II of TU 42 (AC2), which was also disturbed by a brick footer, and pieces found in Stratum I of TUs 29 and 30 within the West Yard. The asphalt shingles were likely used as porch roofing, rather than house roofing, since this material was limited to AC1 of the North Yard and West Yard, Stratum II of TU 6, and Stratum II of TU 42 (*Figure 81*). In contrast, roofing slate was abundant and widely distributed in all yard areas.

The remaining artifacts were limited in variety. One raccoon bone was identified as ecological class due to its probable non-cultural association. The single farming artifact was a horseshoe nail. Indeterminate class artifacts consisted primarily of bone that could not be defined as dietary or ecological (n=26), iron or steel unidentifiable to artifact type (n=21), plastic wrappers (n=7 [1933-present]), and one piece of hard rubber (1851-present).

Artifacts with TPQ dates in the Modern Period (1940-present) were 14% (n=65) of datable non-architectural artifacts. Artifacts in this group consisted of square-shaped milk bottle fragments (n=60 [1945-1970]), three bottle bases embossed with the Owen-Illinois Company Duraglas logo (1940-present), and fragments of a dairy bottle with a patent datable 1955 to 1969 (n=2).

Artifacts with TPQ dates in the Urbanization and Early Suburbanization Period (1880-1940) were 72% (n=335) of datable non-architectural artifacts, and were nearly equally distributed between both TU 5 and TU 6. Nearly all of these artifacts were machine-made glass bottle fragments with TPQ dates between 1900 and 1934 (n=339). Glass bottles with maker's marks datable to 1939 (n=2), the nylon stocking (1938-present), two plastic bottle lids (1907-present), and the mold-formed earthenware fragment (1880-present) were also included in this group.



Artifacts with TPQ dates corresponding to the Weldin family's occupation in the Industrialization and Early Urbanization Period (1860-1880) were 6% of datable artifacts, while artifacts with TPQ dates prior to the Weldin family occupation in that Historic Context were 2% (n=12). Artifacts with TPQ dates during the Weldin family occupation were light bulb parts (n=22 [1879-present]) and pieces of unidentified plastic (n=7 [1869-present]). Artifacts with TPQ dates prior to the Weldin family occupation were one piece of unidentifiable hard rubber (1851-present), the piece of rubber comb made by the India Rubber Comb Co (1851-1898), metal can fragments (n=8 [1837-present]), and the single piece of whiteware with painted or glazed black decoration (1830-present).

Early Industrialization Period (1770-1830) artifacts were 3% (n=13) of datable non-architectural artifacts. These included the pieces of pearlware (n=10 [1770-1840]), and the undecorated whiteware fragments (n=3 [1805-present]).

Artifacts with TPQ dates prior to the Early Industrialization Period were limited. Two pieces of creamware (1762-1820) represented the Intensified and Durable Occupation Period (1730-1770), and two pieces of redware (1685-1880) represented the Contact, Exploration and Frontier Settlement Period (1630-1730).

### **iii. AC2 (Stratum II exclusive of TU 5 and TU 6)**

This context yielded 6416 historic artifacts, and was encountered below the aforementioned slate layer. As in AC1, most of the assemblage consisted of architectural remains and domestic artifacts, but with a higher percentage of architectural remains (n=3492, 54%) than domestic artifacts (n=1787, 28%). Other artifact classes included ecological material (bone identifiable as non-cultural, and nutshell), farming-related, gardening-related, hardware, arms/ammunition-related, heating by-products, and indeterminate class artifacts. This context appeared to contain structural debris from the initial demolition of the house, as well as a mix of artifacts deposited throughout the occupation of the site.

The highest quantity and percentage (relative to other artifact classes) of architectural remains within Feature 27 was found in this context. The predominance of architectural remains was likely related to the initial demolition of the house after its abandonment. Architectural remains were predominantly window glass (n=2200, 63%) and nails (n=926, 26%). Nails identifiable to manufacturing method were cut (n=235 [1791-1891]), wrought (n=5 [1685-1805]), cut or wrought (n=275 [1685-1891]), wire (n=24 [1850-present]), and wrought or wire (n=1 [1685-present]). Other architectural remains consisted of asphalt shingle (n=6), roofing slate (n=39), tarpaper (n=9), brick (n=152), mortar (n=19), brick with mortar (n=1), mortar or concrete (n=1), a porcelain door knob, gutter fragments (n=90), iron hinge (n=2), window frame fragment (n=1), electrical insulator fragments (n=22), escutcheons (n=2), spikes (n=2), a piece of porcelain tile, a wire nail or architectural staple, a bracket, and a nut.

Compared to AC2 in TU 5 and TU 6 and to AC1 throughout F. 27, this context possessed a much smaller amount of bottle glass and packaging material, and a much higher amount of storage and tableware ceramics. Bottle glass accounted for only 29% (n=521) of domestic artifacts, compared to 95% in TU 5 and TU 6 Stratum II and to 83% in AC1. Packaging material

represented 0.8% of the domestic artifacts in this context, compared to 2% in AC1. Packaging material in TU 5 and TU 6 Stratum II was limited to plastic wrappers not identifiable to type, and was subsequently classed as Indeterminate, but would have represented 0.4% of domestic artifacts. Ceramics in this context represented 45% (n=808) of the domestic artifacts, compared to 3% in AC1 and to 1% in TU 5 and TU 6 Stratum II.

Bottle glass was generally not identifiable to type or manufacturing method, but identifiable types included milk bottle (n=28), soda (n=3), beer bottle (n=1), wine (n=5), miscellaneous alcohol (n=5), and toiletry (n=4). All of the milk, soda, beer, and miscellaneous alcohol bottles were manufactured in the twentieth century, and most were manufactured after the house was abandoned. Square milk bottle (1945-1970) and Applied Color Label fragments (1934-1970) represented 60% of milk bottle fragments, while all of the soda bottle fragments possessed Applied Color Labeling (1934-1970), and the single beer bottle fragment was from a Rolling Rock brand bottle (1939-present). Only two of the toiletry bottle fragments were datable, and both were manufactured in the nineteenth century; one blown (mold or free-blown) toiletry bottle body fragment was datable from 1800 to 1900, while a mold-blown finish fragment dated from 1860 to 1880. The wine bottle fragments were only datable from 1860 to present based upon the presence of embossing. Bottle glass not identifiable to type, but which was identifiable to manufacturing method, included machine-made fragments (n=40 [1903-present]), one mold-blown fragment (1810-1900), mold-formed (blown or machine) fragments (n=56 [1810-present]), and embossed fragments (n=25 [1860-present]).

A wide variety of tableware ceramics were present, but whiteware (n=159) and pearlware (n=186) predominated. Whiteware fragments included undecorated fragments (n=81 [1805-present]), transfer printed blue (n=34 [1805-present]), transfer printed purple (n=15 [1828-present]), painted fragments (n=8 [1830-present]), sponge blue (n=11 [1840-present]), embossed (n=2 [1805-present]), flow or sponge blue (n=2 [1840-1930]), painted shell edge-like lines (n=1 [1840-1895]), and indeterminate blue decoration (n=5 [1805-present]). Transitional whiteware fragments were also present (n=53). One saucer, which was printed in the Agricultural Vase pattern by Ridgway, Morley, Wear and Company (1836-1842), accounted for most of the transitional whiteware (n=36) (*Photograph 67*). Additional transitional whiteware fragments were banded (n=3 [1805-1840]), shell edge (n=1 [1805-1840] and n=2 [1840-1860]), transfer printed black (n=1 [1805-1860]), transfer printed blue (n=1 [1805-1860]), transfer printed mulberry (n=3 [1835-1855]), painted (n=1 [1830-1860]), and undecorated (n=5 [1805-1860]). Pearlware included undecorated fragments (n=92), painted blue Chinese design (n=2 [1775-1810]), painted blue floral (n=26 [1775-1830]), painted brown (n=13 [1795-1830]), painted polychrome (n=11 [1795-1830]), transfer printed blue (n=13 [1783-1830]), transfer printed blue willow (n=1 [1795-1830]), transfer printed black (n=2 [1790-1830]), mocha decorated (n=4 [1790-1840]), shell edge (n=12 [1780-1835]), indeterminate blue decoration (n=6 [1775-1830]), painted or transfer printed blue (n=2 [1775-1830]), transfer printed or spatter blue (n=1 [1783-1840]), and possible overglaze enamel dots (n=1 [1775-1830]).

Additional tableware ceramics consisted of fragments of creamware, creamware or pearlware, creamware or modern ivory-bodied ware, indeterminate refined white earthenware, delftware, ironstone, porcelain, semi-porcelain, bone china, white salt-glazed stoneware, scratch-blue stoneware, engine-turned redware, and Jackfield. Creamware fragments were mostly



Photograph 67: Agricultural Vase Pattern Saucer (including pieces from AC2 and AC4 within F. 27 interior).

undecorated (n=39 [1762-1820]), but also included mocha-decorated fragments (n=3 [1790-1820]) and embossed edge fragments (n=2 [1762-1820]). All of the creamware or pearlware fragments (n=15 [1762-1840]) and the single piece of creamware or ivory-bodied ware (1762-present) were undecorated. Indeterminate refined white earthenware (n=18 [1740-present]) consisted of undecorated and burned fragments (n=6), as well as pieces without any glaze remaining (n=4), and decorated pieces that were painted blue (n=2 [1775-1900]), transfer printed blue (n=1 [1783-present]), transfer printed black (n=1 [1790-present]), streaky brown glazed (n=1 [1740-present]), and possessing indeterminate blue decoration (n=1 [1775-present]). Delftware fragments were all blue glazed with painted blue decoration (n=4 [1752-1771]). Ironstone fragments (n=18) were mostly refit fragments of a transfer printed blue Lozere pattern saucer by Edward Challinor (n=15 [1842-1867]) (**Photograph 68**). The remaining ironstone fragments were undecorated (n=2 [1842-present]) and embossed rim and body (n=1 [1842-present]). A total of 41 pieces of porcelain were present, which were mostly refit fragments of a transfer printed overglaze and enameled saucer with a “Japan” mark (n=23 [1921-present]) (**Photograph 69**). Other porcelain fragments were undecorated (n=9), painted blue (n=2 [1685-1840]), overglaze enamel (n=4 [1790-present]), overglaze enamel in twentieth century style (n=2 [1890-present]), and scalloped and embossed non-Chinese porcelain (n=1 [1825-present]). Semi-porcelain, bone china, white salt-glazed, and scratch-blue stoneware were represented by one fragment each. The bone china and semi-porcelain fragments were undecorated, but the white salt-glazed possessed overglaze enamel polychrome decoration (1746-1775), and the scratch-blue stoneware (1744-1775) was decorated with a wheat pattern. Five pieces of engine turned redware were similar to Astbury-type pieces (1725-1750), and were likely teapot fragments. The two pieces of Jackfield (1745-1790) were identifiable only as hollow vessel, but were black glazed interior and exterior.

Food storage/utilitarian ceramics were mostly redware fragments (n=195), but also included yellow ware (n=57), stoneware hollow vessels (n=5), and buff-bodied earthenware (n=1). Identifiable vessel forms for redware included fragments of a bowl (n=4), slip-trailed plates (n=4), slip-trailed plates or bowl (n=8), a saucer or jar rim and body (n=2), a jug or bottle rim (n=1), and a jug or milkpan spout (n=1). The remaining redware fragments were identifiable only as hollow vessels (n=127) or indeterminate vessel (n=53). Most of the yellow ware fragments (n=43) were refit as part of one mocha-decorated lid (1830-1940), which was also present within AC4 of F. 27 (**Photograph 70**), and was sized to fit a 7” diameter vessel opening. Three fragments of a hollow vessel and two indeterminate vessel fragments matched the aforementioned lid, while eight pieces of indeterminate vessel were undecorated, and one piece of indeterminate vessel possessed an indeterminate brown decoration. One piece of stoneware was black slipped interior and exterior (1820-1880), while the remaining fragments were opaque white slipped (1880-present). The buff-bodied earthenware was unidentifiable to vessel form, but possessed yellow glaze on one side, and was spalled on the other side.

Additional domestic artifacts included cutlery, glass tableware, sewing/clothing-related items, coins, lighting, furniture hardware, mirror glass, tobacco pipe fragments, indeterminate vessel glass, and packaging material. Cutlery items were a bone and iron or steel utensil or tool (1720-1870), a brass spoon (1800-1915), and a Britannia metal utensil (1800-1900). Glass tableware consisted of serving vessel glass (n=15) that was unidentifiable to manufacturing method, two fragments of mold-formed tumbler (1810-present), and a machine-made salt shaker (1903-



Photograph 68: Lozere Pattern Saucer (including pieces from AC2 [TU 72 Stratum II], AC12 exterior to F. 39, and pieces from TU 72 Stratum III).



Photograph 69: AC2 F. 27 Overglaze Transfer Printed Porcelain Saucer marked "Japan."



Photograph 70: AC2 F. 27 Mocha-Decorated Yellow Ware Lid.

present). Sewing/clothing-related items were mostly buttons made of bone (n=5), brass (n=7), prosser china (n=1 [1840-1950]), silver (n=1) and wood (n=2), but also included two brass clothing hooks. One additional sewing-related item was a fragment of a carved bone part from a sewing implement, which refit with fragments from an adjacent TU in AC4 of F. 27. Coins were one 1864 penny, one large cent (1793-1857) and one indeterminate copper alloy coin. Lighting parts included lamp chimney glass (n=18), light bulb parts (n=2), and indeterminate lighting glass (n=18). Furniture hardware consisted of one lead alloy drawer pull and one brass hinge. Five fragments of mirror glass were also found. Tobacco pipe fragments were white clay decorated bowl (n=3 [1780-1900]) and undecorated stem (n=5 [1685-1900]) fragments. Indeterminate vessel glass (n=80) was mostly unidentifiable to manufacturing method, but identifiable methods consisted of mold-formed (n=6 [1810-present]) and pressed (n=2 [1827-present]). Packaging material consisted of aluminum foil (n=4), aluminum foil wrappers (n=2), plastic candy and cigarette wrappers (n=4), part of a styrofoam cup, and a wax paper label.

Dietary bone (n=98) included cow elements (n=11), pig elements (n=3), chicken wing (n=1) and foot (n=2) elements, duck wing (n=2) and leg (n=1) elements, goose wing (n=2) and leg (n=2) elements, and one Galliformes sp. wing element. The cow elements included two sawn leg roundsteaks, two sawn rib cuts, unmodified lumbar (n=4) and thoracic (n=1) vertebrae fragments, one tooth, one toe bone, and three lower limb elements. The pig elements were two teeth and one lower hindlimb element. Shell included clam (n=63) and oyster (n=33) fragments, as well as one clam or deep sea scallop fragment, and indeterminate bivalve fragments (n=69). One piece of eggshell was not identifiable to taxon.

Of the remaining artifact classes, artifacts not identifiable to form or function were the most abundant (n=1033). Arms/ammunition-related artifacts consisted of one brass pistol casing (1846-present), and one English flint (1700-1825). One farming-related artifact was a wrought horseshoe nail. Hardware consisted of screws (n=4) and a piece of chain link. Gardening-related artifacts were fragments of terra cotta flowerpot (n=5 [1880-present]). Heating by-products were coal (n=2), cinder (n=2), and slag (n=11). Ecological material consisted of 24 pieces of rat bone and one walnut shell. Indeterminate class artifacts were mostly glass unidentifiable to type (n=471), indeterminate flat iron and/or steel (n=316), and bone not identifiable as dietary or ecological (n=186). Additional glass artifacts not identifiable to class were part of a light bulb or fuse and a fragment of an insulator or stemware. Additional ferrous metal (iron, steel) artifacts were bar or bracket (n=2), bar or small hinge (n=1), fishing weight or plug (n=1), wire (n=2), miscellaneous ring (n=1), iron slag (n=1), and iron unidentifiable to form (n=33). Pieces of indeterminate flat iron or steel and tar (n=4), which may have been architectural or just pieces of other flat iron/steel objects rusted to the tar, were also present. Additional indeterminate class artifacts were plastic wrappers not identifiable to type (n=28), aluminum foil and paper wrapper not identifiable to type (n=1), plastic not identifiable to form (n=2), pieces of architectural or road tar (n=4), iron or steel can (n=1 [1837-present]), iron or steel can or plating (n=1), rubber unidentifiable to form (n=10 [1851-present]), slate not identifiable to type (n=6), pieces of redware or brick (n=4), electrical tape (n=1 [1940-present]), miscellaneous brass bands (n=2), and copper alloy cylindrical framing (n=2).

Only 2% (n=27) of the datable artifacts in this AC appeared to post-date the site's abandonment, compared to 13% in AC1 and 14% in TU 5 and TU 6 Stratum II. Modern Period (1940-present)

artifacts (n=21) consisted of aluminum foil (n=7 [1947-present]), styrofoam (n=1 [1962-present]), electrical tape (n=1 [1940-present]), bottle glass with the Owen-Illinois Company mark datable from 1940-present (n=2), and square milk bottle glass (n=16 [1945-1970]).

Urbanization and Early Suburbanization Period (1880-1940) artifacts were also present in a much lower percentage (n=134, 13% of datable non-architectural) than in AC1 (n=611, 50%) and in TU 5 and TU 6 Stratum II (n=335, 72%). Urbanization and Early Suburbanization Period artifacts mostly had beginning production dates between 1900 and 1934 (n=118, 11% of datable non-architectural). The vast majority of artifacts with beginning dates between 1900 and 1934 were machine-made bottle glass fragments (n=60, 49%). Artifacts with TPQ dates between 1934 and 1939 were one piece of jar glass with an Anchor Hocking mark datable from 1938-present, one piece of Rolling Rock beer bottle (1939-present), and one plastic Lance Company food wrapper (1939-present). The bottle glass fragments could have been deposited by the Weldin family, who occupied the site into the 1940's, but rodent and tree disturbance in and around F. 27 make it likely that some portion of the glass fragments were intrusive from AC1. Additional artifacts with TPQ dates in the early twentieth century included the salt shaker (1903-present), all but one piece of plastic (n=2 [1915-present]; n=1 [1923-present]); n=30 [1933-present]), and the Japanese porcelain saucer (n=23 [1921-present]). Non architectural artifacts that possessed TPQ dates between 1880 and 1899, and were likely deposited by the Weldin family during the Urbanization and Early Suburbanization Period, accounted for only 1% of the datable non-architectural artifacts. These artifacts included the terra cotta flowerpot fragments (n=5 [1880-present]), the opaque slipped stoneware fragments (n=4 [1880-present]), the twentieth century style porcelain (n=2 [1890-present]), one piece of copper electrical wiring (1881-present), and a threaded-finish jar (n=1 [1893-present]).

Artifacts that could have been deposited by the Weldin family during the Industrialization and Early Urbanization Period (1860-1880) accounted for 3% (n=35) of datable non-architectural artifacts. These artifacts consisted of embossed bottle fragments (n=30 [1860-present]), the mold-blown toiletry bottle (1860-1880), the light bulb parts (n=2 [1879-present]), the light bulb or fuse (1879-present), and the 1864 penny.

Artifacts with TPQ dates prior to the Weldin family occupation in the Industrialization and Early Urbanization Period (1830-1860) accounted for 14% (n=157) of the datable non-architectural artifacts. Fragments of yellow ware (n=57), transitional whiteware (n=42), and whiteware (n=22) composed the majority of these artifacts. Nearly all of the yellow ware fragments were mocha-decorated and probable mocha-decorated fragments (n=69 [1830-1940]), and only eight fragments were undecorated (1830-1940). Transitional whiteware in this group included the Agricultural Vase pattern saucer (n=36 [1836-1842]), as well as vessel fragments that were mulberry printed (n=3 [1835-1855]), painted (n=1 [1830-1860]), and unscaloped shell edge with impressed lines (n=2 [1840-1860]). Whiteware fragments in this group were painted (n=8 [1830-1900]), sponged blue (n=11 [1840-1930]), flow printed or sponge blue (n=2 [1840-1930]), and unscaloped shell edge for which molding could not be determined (n=1 [1840-1895]). Additional artifacts in this group were ironstone fragments that included a Lozere pattern saucer (n=15 [1842-1867]) and undecorated fragments (n=3 [1842-present]), one piece of semi-porcelain (1842-present), metal can fragments (n=2 [1837-present]), jar glass (n=1 [1858-

present]), pieces of hard rubber (n=10 [1851-present]), prosser china buttons (n=3 [1840-1950]), and one brass pistol casing (1846-present).

Artifacts with TPQ dates in the Early Industrialization Period (1770-1830) were 40% (n=418) of the datable non-architectural artifacts. Most of these artifacts were fragments of whiteware (n=137) that possessed end production dates in later Historic Contexts, and fragments of pearlware (n=86 [1770-1840]). Fragments of mold-formed glass (n=64 [1810-present]), pieces of pressed glass (n=2 [1827-present]), one piece of wheel-thrown Albany slipped stoneware (1820-1880), mocha-decorated creamware (n=3 [1795-1820]), transitional whiteware (n=4 [1805-1840]; n=6 [1805-1860]; n=1 [1805-1850]), one large copper cent (1793-1857), decorated fragments of indeterminate refined white earthenware (n=2 [1775-1900]; n=1 [1775-present]; n=1 [1783-present]; n=1 [1790-present]), a gilded brass button (1790-1900), a brass spoon (1800-1915), and a Britannia metal utensil (1800-1900) were also included in this group.

Artifacts with TPQ dates in the Intensified and Durable Occupation Period (1730-1770) accounted for 7% (n=78) of the datable artifacts. Most of these were fragments of creamware (n=41 [1762-1820]), creamware or pearlware (n=15 [1762-1840]), and undecorated indeterminate refined white earthenware (n=13 [1762-present]). Other artifact types were delftware (n=4 [1752-1771]), Jackfield (n=2 [1745-1790]), scratch-blue stoneware (n=1 [1744-1775]), overglaze enamel white salt-glaze stoneware (n=1 [1746-1775]), and indeterminate refined white earthenware that could have been Whieldon or Tortoise Shell decorated (n=1 [1740-present]).

Artifacts with TPQ dates in the Contact, Exploration and Frontier Settlement Period (1630-1730) represented 20% (n=214) of datable non-architectural artifacts. Redware was the most abundant artifact type in this group (n=197). Other artifact types were painted blue porcelain (n=2 [1685-1840]), blown glass (n=2 [1685-1900]), white clay pipe fragments (n=8 [1685-1900]), one gunflint (1700-1825), Astbury-type redware (n=5 [1725-1750]), one bone-handled utensil or tool (1720-1870), and one wrought horseshoe nail (1685-1805).

Though their TPQ dates were within earlier Historic Contexts, the whiteware, ironstone, semi-porcelain, and yellow ware present in this context were also likely deposited by the Weldin family, either during the Industrialization and Early Urbanization Period or the Urbanization and Early Suburbanization Period. Whiteware, ironstone and the single piece of semi-porcelain composed 32% of tableware ceramics in this context, and accounted for 16% of datable non-architectural artifacts. Yellow ware composed 21% of food storage/utilitarian ceramics, and accounted for 5% of datable non-architectural artifacts.

#### **iv. AC3 (Re-deposited Subsoil)**

A total of 173 historic artifacts were recovered from AC3. This context was present only in TU 35 and TU 36 II-2, and represented subsoil that was likely re-deposited during excavation of the western half of the basement. Most of the artifacts in this AC were architectural (n=90, 52%). Domestic class artifacts were 27% (n=47) of the assemblage from this context. Additional artifact types were one brass shotgun casing (1866-present), indeterminate flat glass (n=25), bone not identifiable as dietary or ecological (n=8), one plastic bag fragment (1933-present), and one

iron loop or shank. The TPQ date for this context was adjusted to exclude the plastic bag fragment, which was likely deposited in overlying Stratum II Level 1 (AC2) of these Test Units.

Architectural remains were more limited in variety than in overlying AC1 and AC2. The only architectural remains present were brick (n=20), window glass (n=18), nails (n=25), mortar (n=15), and roofing slate (n=12). Nails that were identifiable to manufacturing method consisted of cut nails (n=11 [1791-1891]) and cut or wrought nails (n=11 [1685-1891]).

Domestic artifacts were mostly fragments of tableware ceramics (n=24), but also included food storage ceramics (n=9), dietary bone (n=3) and shell (n=4), sewing/clothing-related items (n=4), one piece of embossed colorless bottle glass (1860-present), one piece of dark olive bottle glass that was not datable, and one non-datable glass bead that was olive in color. Tableware ceramics were mostly fragments of pearlware (n=18), of which one painted polychrome fragment was identifiable as a hollow vessel, while the remainder were not identifiable to vessel form, and were undecorated (n=10 [1770-1840]), painted blue floral (n=1 [1775-1830]), painted brown star (n=2 [1795-1830]), painted polychrome (n=4 [1795-1830]), and transfer printed black scenic (n=1 [1790-1830]). Additional tableware ceramics were whiteware (n=4), one piece of shell edged transitional whiteware (1840-1860), and one piece of a scalloped rim creamware platter (1762-1820). Whiteware included fragments of a transfer printed blue Willow pattern plate (n=2 [1805-present]), one plate fragment with transfer printed blue scenic design (1805-present), and one undecorated indeterminate vessel fragment (1805-present). Food storage ceramics were redware hollow vessel fragments (n=4 [1685-1880]), indeterminate vessel fragments (n=2 [1685-1880]), and small jar fragments (n=2 [1685-1880]), as well as one piece of undecorated yellow ware that was not identifiable to vessel form (1830-1940). Dietary bone was not identifiable to species, and included one medium mammal femur with saw and cut marks, one medium or large mammal rib fragment with saw marks, and one large mammal bone not identifiable to element. Shell consisted of two clam fragments and two oyster fragments. Sewing/clothing-related items were one brass button manufactured by Steele and Johnson (1860-1870), one prosser china button (1840-1950), an awl or needle case with carved spiral design, and a miscellaneous handle or needle case with incised bands (*Photograph 71*).

Most of the datable artifacts in this AC (n=33, 55%) possessed TPQ dates in the Early Industrialization Period (1770-1830), with the majority being pearlware fragments (n=18 [1770-1840]). Additional artifact types in this group were the cut nails (n=11 [1791-1891]) and the whiteware fragments (n=4 [1805-present]).

Artifacts with TPQ dates in the Modern Period (1940-present) were absent, and the single piece of plastic was the only Urbanization and Early Suburbanization Period (1880-1940) artifact. Additionally, very few artifacts possessed TPQ dates in the Industrialization and Early Urbanization Period (1830-1880); artifacts in this group were limited to the brass shotgun casing (1866-present), the Steele & Johnson button (1860-1870), the prosser china button (1840-1940), the embossed bottle glass (1860-present), the single piece of yellow ware (1830-1940), and the piece of transitional whiteware (1840-1860). Artifacts with TPQ dates prior to the Early Industrialization Period were limited to the single creamware fragment with TPQ date in the Intensified and Durable Occupation Period (1730-1770), the redware fragments (n=8 [1685-1880]), and the cut or wrought nails (n=11 [1685-1891]).



Photograph 71: AC2 F. 27 Carved Bone Objects (top: awl or needle case [cat#345]; bottom: handle or needle case [cat#345]).

v. **AC4 (Pre-1870 ground surface Stratum III)**

This context contained 8446 historic artifacts that appeared to have been deposited primarily during the mid to late nineteenth century. Though TPQ dates for artifacts ranged from 1685 to 1947 (only TPQ dates from the 1870's and 1880's were missing), end production dates were in the mid to late nineteenth century for most of the eighteenth century or earlier TPQ date artifacts, making conclusions about actual time of deposition difficult. The mix of Historic Contexts represented was likely due to refuse deposition pre- and post-demolition of the kitchen structure; as can be seen through comparison of F. 27 to F. 39 further along in this report, it is possible that the floorboards were removed, and the underlying soil exposed for a period of time prior to the removal of the walls, after disposal continued in this yard area. Twentieth century artifacts were few and likely intrusive from upper ACs.

Architectural remains (n=1489) represented 18% of the recovered historic artifacts, but additional amounts noted in the field during excavation make it likely demolition debris from the kitchen (F. 27) was also deposited in this context. Domestic artifacts (n=4067, 48%) and indeterminate class artifacts (n=2768, 33%) predominated. Additional artifact classes were ecological, arms/ammunition-related, hardware, farming-related, military-related, and heating by-products.

- **Domestic Class Artifacts**

Domestic artifacts consisted of a wide variety of tableware, food storage/utilitarian items, household furnishings, sewing/clothing-related objects, personal items, coins, bottle glass, and dietary bone and shell. A few artifacts could not be identified to a specific function, but were likely domestic artifacts. These included a pointed wooden stick, a lead weight, a pewter button or seal, a glass doorknob or vessel lid knob, indeterminate vessel glass (n=141), a lead alloy finial, and a bone-handled utensil or pocket knife.

Tableware consisted of ceramic vessels, cutlery and glassware. Ceramic tableware accounted for 34% (n=1295) of domestic artifacts, and included creamware (n=204), pearlware (n=730), creamware or pearlware (n=20), pearlware or whiteware (n=6), transitional whiteware (n=62), whiteware (n=160), ironstone (n=6), indeterminate refined white earthenware (n=17), Jackfield (n=3 [1745-1790]), Astbury-type teapot (n=16 [1725-1750]) (*Photograph 72*), Majolica (n=2 [1850-present]), Faience or Majolica (n=1 [1685-present]), delftware (n=18 [1685-1788]), white salt glazed stoneware (n=24 [1720-1805]), scratch-blue stoneware (n=7 [1744-1775]), and porcelain (n=122). Cutlery included bone-handled forks (n=2 [1720-1770]), one flat-tanged and wedge-shaped bone handle knife (n=5 [1760-1820]) and miscellaneous utensils (n=7 [1700-1870]), one iron or steel fork head, one iron or steel spoon bowl, one iron or steel knife blade, one piece of iron or steel handle or tang, pewter spoons (n=2 [1700-1800]), lead alloy spoons (n=4 [1700-1900]), and lead alloy indeterminate utensil handles (n=2 [1700-1900]). Glassware consisted of one fragment of mold-formed serving vessel, stemware fragments (n=2 [1810-present]), and one tumbler fragment unidentifiable to manufacturing method. Ironstone was represented by a minimum of one embossed edge plate or platter (1842-present). Jackfield was only identifiable as hollow vessel. Both pieces of Majolica were identifiable only as miscellaneous hollow vessel. The single piece of Faience or majolica was green glazed on the



Photograph 72: AC4 F. 27 Astbury-type Teapot (cat#440).

interior and exterior, but was not identifiable to form. Delftware included a minimum of two miscellaneous hollow vessels, one of which possessed a painted polychrome scenic design (1685-1788), while the second was painted blue (1752-1771), and a minimum of one sponge green vessel (1708-1788) that was not identifiable to form (*Photograph 73*). White salt-glazed vessels included embossed rim plates (MVC=2 [1740-1765]), and painted polychrome miscellaneous hollow vessel (MVC=1 {1746-1775}) (*Photograph 74*). One saucer was the only identifiable form for scratch-blue stoneware, and was represented by two small rim and body fragments.

Pearlware and whiteware fragments, including transitional whiteware, were decorated similarly (*Photographs 75, 76, and 77*) though painted decorations were the most common decorative form on pearlware (n=259, 61% of decorated pearlware), while transfer printing was the most common decoration on whiteware fragments (n=59, 44% of decorated whiteware). Additional decoration on pearlware included banding (n=7 [1790-1840]), mocha (n=15 [1790-1840]), shell edge (n=54 [1780-1835]), embossed edge (n=4 [1820-1835]), spatter (n=1 [1805-1840]), transfer printing in blue (n=45 [1783-1830]), transfer printing in black (n=11 [1790-1830]), and embossed body with painting (n=2 [1795-1830]). Indeterminate blue decoration (n=19), indeterminate brown decoration (n=1), and indeterminate painted or transfer printed designs (n=4) were also observed. Additional decorations on whiteware consisted of banding (n=21 [1805-1840]), mocha (n=2 [1805-1840]), painted (n=27 [1830-1900]), shell edge (n=13 [1805-1860]), spatter (n=7 [1805-1840]), and sponge (n=4 [1840-1930]). Indeterminate blue decoration (n=2) and indeterminate brown decoration (n=1), and transfer printed or painted black design (n=1) were also observed on whiteware. Transfer printed whiteware fragments were more often blue in color (n=45), but also consisted of black transfer print (n=2), purple print (n=10), and mulberry transfer print (n=2 [1835-1855]).

Several patterns and potters were identifiable. Transfer printed pearlware included Willow pattern (n=7 [1795-1830]) pieces that represented a minimum of one plate and one hollow vessel, and Euphrates pattern (1834) pieces that included one cup rim, one saucer rim (n=2), and one plate base (*Photograph 78*). Transfer prints on whiteware were Willow pattern (n=2 [1805-present]) on a minimum of one plate, Agricultural Vase pattern (n=6 [1836-1842]) on a minimum of one saucer, and Eon pattern (n=19 [1853-1865]) on a minimum of one plate (*Photographs 67 and 79*). Identifiable potters were David Dunderdale, Castleford, England (1790-1821) for a creamware plate, William Ridgway, Staffordshire, England for the Euphrates pattern, George Wooliscroft, Tunstall, England for the Eon pattern, and Ridgway, Morley, Wear and Company, Staffordshire, England (1836-1842) for the Agricultural Vase pattern (*Photographs 80 and 81*).

Identifiable vessel forms for pearlware included shallow bowl, cup, plates, platter, saucers, vessel lids, small lidded bowl or jar, and miscellaneous hollow vessel. A single shallow bowl was shell edge decorated. A minimum of two cups were present; one was undecorated, while the second was decorated with the aforementioned Euphrates pattern. Pearlware plates were shell edged (MVC=4), embossed edge (MVC=2), transfer printed blue Euphrates (MVC=1), and transfer printed blue Willow-like (MVC=1). One shell edge blue platter was represented. Saucers included painted blue varieties (MVC=3), painted polychrome varieties (MVC=3), painted brown band with brown star/asterisk design (MVC=1), transfer printed black with



Photograph 73: AC4 F. 27 Delftware Sample (left: painted blue hollow vessel base [cat#603]; right: painted polychrome scenic design hollow vessel body [cat#622]).



Photograph 74: AC4 F. 27 White Salt-Glaze Stoneware Sample (top left: Dot, Diaper and Basket Pattern Plate Rim [cat#475]; top right: Barley Pattern Queens Ware Plate Rim [cat#599]; bottom: painted polychrome floral hollow vessel [cat#599]).



Photograph 75: AC4 F. 27 Pearlware Sample (left to right top row: painted blue chinoiserie hollow vessel exterior view [cat#609], painted blue floral saucer [cat#615], painted blue floral hollow vessel interior view and exterior view [cat#628]; center row: shell edge green straight impressed lines [cat#371], shell edge blue curved impressed lines [cat#628], blue transfer printed hollow vessel interior view [cat#391]; bottom row: mocha-decorated hollow vessel [cat#599], mocha-decorated hollow vessel [cat#475], banded hollow vessel [cat#593]).



Photograph 76: AC4 F. 27 Pearlware Sample (left to right top row: painted polychrome hollow vessel exterior view [cat#593], painted polychrome lid [cat#347], painted brown band and star hollow vessel exterior view [cat#603]; center row: painted polychrome saucer [cat#632], painted polychrome saucer [cat#628], painted polychrome saucer [cat#609], painted polychrome hollow vessel exterior view [cat#603]; bottom row: black transfer printed and blue painted saucer [cat#616], black transfer printed and blue painted hollow vessel [cat#616], spatter decorated unidentifiable vessel [cat#468], embossed edge blue plate [cat#609]).



Photograph 77: AC4 F. 27 Whiteware Sample (left to right top row: painted blue floral hollow vessel exterior view [cat#593], painted blue crackle design hollow vessel exterior view [cat#475], painted polychrome hollow vessel interior view [cat#615], painted polychrome saucer [cat#637]; bottom row: blue transfer printed plate [cat#640], blue Willow transfer printed unidentifiable vessel [cat#346], blue transfer printed hollow vessel interior view [cat#603], black transfer printed hollow vessel [cat#475], sponge blue hollow vessel [cat#640]).



Photograph 78: AC4 F. 27 Euphrates Pattern Vessels (top row left: cup [cat#367], center: saucer [cat#615], right: plate base [cat#475]) and Willow Pattern Vessel (plate rim [cat#347]).



Photograph 79: AC4 F. 27 Eon Pattern Plate (cat#391).



Photograph 80: AC4 F. 27 David Dunderdale, Castleford Mark (left [cat#443]) and William Ridgway, Staffordshire Mark (right [cat#475]).



Photograph 81: AC4 F. 27 Ridgway, Morley, Wear & Company, Staffordshire Mark (cat#391 [with cat#s 631 and 639 from AC2 F. 27]).

painted blue lip (MVC=1), transfer printed blue (MVC=3) that included the Euphrates Pattern, and undecorated varieties (MVC=1). Vessel lids included one transfer printed blue, one painted polychrome, and one painted brown band. One small lidded bowl or jar possessed an indeterminate blue decoration on the interior. Miscellaneous hollow vessels included banded (MVC=1) and mocha-decorated (MVC=3) vessels that would have been bowls or mugs (ref. Miller and Earls 2008:83), embossed edge (MVC=1), embossed and painted polychrome body (MVC=1), undecorated (n=3), transfer printed black with painted blue lips (MVC=1), transfer printed blue Willow pattern (MVC=1), and undecorated (MVC=1). Painted miscellaneous hollow vessels were likely teacups (ref. Miller 2008:83), and were painted blue (MVC=3), painted brown bands and star/asterisk (MVC=1), painted polychrome (MVC=3), and painted overglaze floral (MVC=1).

Whiteware vessel forms included plates, platter, saucers, lids, and miscellaneous hollow vessel. Plates were shell edge (MVC=1), and transfer printed blue (MVC=2), of which one was identifiable as Eon Pattern and one possessed a seaweed and floral border. One shell edge green platter was identifiable. One undecorated lid was present, and possessed a small hole centrally located in the knob attachment area. Saucers included part of the Agricultural Vase pattern saucer (1836-1842) from AC2, and part of a painted polychrome saucer. The painted polychrome saucer was the only identifiable form for painted fragments. Miscellaneous hollow vessels, however, included one painted blue floral, one painted blue imitation crackle design, and two painted polychrome. Additional miscellaneous hollow vessels were banded blue (MVC=2), spatter decorated (MVC=1), sponge decorated (MVC=1), transfer printed blue (MVC=1), and undecorated (MVC=1). Transfer printed mulberry fragments were not identifiable to form, and represented a minimum of one indeterminate vessel.

Identifiable creamware vessel forms were plates, platter, plates or platters, saucer and miscellaneous hollow vessel. Plates were undecorated (MVC=1), feather edge (MVC=1), embossed diamond pattern (MVC=1), and scalloped (MVC=1). One platter fragment was also scalloped. One embossed plate or platter was also present. A minimum of one undecorated saucer, one undecorated hollow vessel, one banded hollow vessel, and one overglaze enameled hollow vessel with embossed dotted band were also present (*Photograph 82*).

The only other tableware ceramic present in quantities above 100 was porcelain, which was limited in decoration and vessel form. Decorated porcelain fragments included overglaze Deteriorated Chinese Trade style (n=17 [1790-1825]), twentieth century overglaze floral decoration (n=16 [1890-present]), Deteriorated Chinese Trade or twentieth century style (n=23, [1790-present]), and painted underglaze blue (n=21 [1685-1840]) (*Photograph 83*). One undecorated vessel was present, but not identifiable to form. Painted blue fragments were identifiable as miscellaneous hollow vessel (MVC=1), but also included one indeterminate vessel with a different design than the hollow vessel. The overglaze decorated fragments included miscellaneous hollow vessel (MVC=1), saucer (MVC=1), and plate (MVC=1) for Deteriorated Chinese Trade style, and hollow vessel (MVC=1) and saucer (MVC=1) for the twentieth century decoration. One undecorated vessel was also present, but not identifiable to form.

Food storage/utilitarian items accounted for 17% (n=699) of domestic artifacts and were mostly fragments of redware (n=654). Fragments of yellow ware (n=44) were part of the mocha-



Photograph 82: AC4 F. 27 Creamware Sample (left to right top row: bowl interior view [cat#628], hollow vessel with rolled rim interior view [cat#391], scalloped plate rim [cat#603]; center row: feather edge plate rim [cat#347], embossed and angular rim [cat#628]; bottom row: overglaze enamel interior with embossed exterior hollow vessel [cat#632], overglaze enamel floral hollow vessel exterior view [cat#603], banded hollow vessel [cat#391]).



Photograph 83: AC4 F. 27 Porcelain Sample (left to right top row: overglaze black floral with scalloped rim saucer [cat#615], overglaze red and green floral hollow vessel exterior view [cat#616], overglaze red band and floral saucer [cat#599]; bottom row: overglaze enamel red dot and black band hollow vessel interior view [cat#616], overglaze enamel red lines with scalloped rim hollow vessel interior view [cat#609], painted blue Oriental landscape cup exterior view [cat#347]).

decorated lid that was also present within AC2 of F. 27 (**Photograph 70**). An iron meat hook was also included in this group. One threaded jar fragment (1893-present) was recovered, but could not be identified as a food jar. Identifiable vessel forms for redware included bowls (MVC=2), of which one was plain glazed and the other was glazed with slip trail and copper oxide spotting. Other vessel forms included one bowl or pan glazed and slip-trailed, three glazed and slip-trailed plates, one small jar glazed interior and exterior, one glazed jug, one glazed storage jar, and one glazed lid. An additional MVC of three miscellaneous hollow vessels were also present, which possessed glaze on the interior and exterior.

Household furnishings comprised 4% of domestic artifacts, and included furniture parts, mirror glass (n=29), lamp chimney parts (n=111), indeterminate lighting glass (n=10), and a skeleton key. Furniture parts were all made of brass, and included an escutcheon with keyhole, a small door knob with keyhole, and a brad nail. Lamp chimney parts were mostly fragments of chimney glass (n=110), but also included a brass lamp collar.

Sewing/clothing-related items also comprised 4% of domestic artifacts, and consisted mostly of buttons of various material (n=118), which notably included a George Washington 1789 Inaugural button (**Photograph 84**). It has been noted that objects depicting, or referencing, George Washington were common displays of patriotism in post-Revolutionary War homes, and among these objects were sets of buttons, in 50 identified varieties, sold to commemorate his 1789 inauguration (Cunningham 1994:14; Withington 1994:288-290). Other sewing/clothing-related items included a Lincoln 1864 campaign pin, brass straight pins (n=25), brass thimbles (n=5), a bone thread winder fragment, a wood finial or cap for a clamp or needle case, a carved bone part for a clamp or thread winder, brass clothing hooks (n=4), a large brass shoe buckle (1775-1790), a brass buckle or brooch, and brass sewing clamp parts (**Photographs 85, 86, and 87**). Buttons were primarily made of brass (n=54), bone (n=21), and prosser china (n=17 [1840-1950]). Datable brass buttons included one button manufactured by Allen & Moore, London (1855-1870), two spun-back buttons (1760-1785), four domed buttons of the 1812-1830 form noted by Olsen (1963), and five gilded buttons (1790 to present). Buttons made of white metal (n=1), glass (n=2 [1840-present]), shell (n=7), wood (n=1), wood or bone (n=5), and plastic (n=1 [1907-present]) were also present. The white metal button was manufactured by E. Scott Company, which made buttons in the early 1800's in Connecticut (Luscomb 1999; Tice 1997). A few buttons possessed backs and/or shanks made of a different material than the button face. These included a brass button with bone back (1700-1790), a glass button framed in pewter (1700-1840), and glass buttons with brass shanks (n=2 [1700-1840]).

Personal items included grooming implements, one glass bead, one glass button or jewelry inset, a brass jewelry or button part, toys, writing instruments, white clay tobacco pipe parts, a mouth harp, and a bone or wood-handled pocket knife. Grooming implements included part of a hard rubber comb (1851-1898), bone comb (n=2), an ivory comb tooth, and part of an ivory or bone with brass hair accessory. The hard rubber comb was black with teeth on both sides, and was likely part of the India Rubber Comb Co comb found in Stratum II. Toys included a steel jack, bone domino fragments (n=9), limestone marbles (n=6), China-type marbles (n=2 [1846-1870]), and a glass marble (1846-present) (**Photograph 88**). Writing instruments included slate pencils (n=8) and a slate compass or sundial fragment (**Photographs 89 and 90**). Tobacco pipe parts included undecorated stem fragments (n=7 [1685-1900]), decorated stem fragments (n=3 [1685-



Photograph 84: 1789 George Washington Inaugural Button.



Photograph 85: AC4 F. 27 Sewing/Clothing-Related Sample (left to right top row: large brass shoe buckle [cat#622], clamp parts [cat#615]; bottom: carved bone part of clamp or thread winder exterior view and interior view [cat#640], wood finial for clamp or cap for needle case [cat#371], part of thread winder [cat#615]).



Photograph 86: AC4 F. 27 Sewing/Clothing-Related Sample (left to right top row: thimbles [cat#632], straight pins [cat#593], clothing hook [cat#593]; bottom row: bone and brass button [cat#391], brass button from AC2 [cat#631], shell button [cat#615], bone button [cat#615], prosser buttons [cat#615]).



Photograph 87: 1864 Lincoln Campaign Pin.



Photograph 88: AC4 F. 27 Toy Sample (left to right top row: stone marble [cat#357], interior of broken stone marble [cat#348], bone domino [burned, cat#603], China-type clay marble [cat#632]; bottom row: glass marble [patinated, cat#220], steel jack [cat#214]).



Photograph 89: AC4 F. 27 Slate Objects (left: slate pencils [cat#637], right: slate compass or sundial fragment [cat#632]).



Photograph 90: AC4 F. 27 Sundial from National University of Ireland (comparative to compass or sundial fragment cat#632).

1900]), undecorated bowl fragments (n=7 [1685-1900]), decorated bowl fragments (n=7 [1780-1900]), and one complete bowl made in Gouda (1740-1800) (*Photograph 91*), which possessed the Gouda coat of arms and the letter “S” denoting the lesser quality of the pipe (Bradley 2000:117).

A total of 15 copper coins and 5 silver coins were present (*Photographs 92 and 93*). These coins dated primarily to the early nineteenth century, but also included a silver 2-reales dating to 1781, a New Jersey State cent dating to 1787, a silver half-dime dating to 1857, and two 3-cent coins dated to 1851 and 1853, respectively. Early nineteenth century coins included a silver dime dated to 1837, a King George III copper dating to 1807, six large cents with definitive dates (1800, 1812, 1816, 1821, 1828, 1839), two large cents for which the date was not observable (1793-1857), a half cent dating to 1807, a half cent dating to 1809, and one half cent of the Draped Bust type (1800-1808).

Bottle glass was generally not identifiable to type (n=182, 88%). Most of the miscellaneous bottle glass was also not datable (n=151), but datable fragments included blown pieces (n=6 [1685-1900]), mold-blown (n=1 [1810-1900]), mold-formed (n=9 [1810-present]), machine-made (n=1 [1930-present], n=1 [1940-present]), and embossed (n=12 [1860-present]). Identifiable types included fragments of alcohol bottle embossed with “Federal Law Forbids Sale or Re-Use Of This Bottle” (n=7 [1933-1964]), dark olive wine bottle that was blown (n=7 [1685-1870]), indeterminate color wine bottle with string rim finish (n=1 [1685-1820]), toiletry (n=5) of which two fragments were blown, pharmaceutical or toiletry bottle that was blown (n=5), and an aqua-colored bulk bottle fragment (n=1).

Dietary bone (n=537) included elements from a wide variety of species, while shell fragments (n=634) appeared to be only from clams and oysters. Vertebrate taxon included cow, pig, sheep, sheep or goat, chicken, goose, turkey, duck, grouse, and unidentified fish. Cow bone included upper (MNE=2) and lower (MNE=6) limb elements, foot elements (MNE=9), rib fragments (n=5) that included a sawn short rib cut, and unmodified thoracic (MNE=5) and lumbar (MNE=1) vertebrae fragments, one sawn sirloin cut, part of a lower jaw, and teeth (MNE=2). Pig bone consisted of lower limb elements (MNE=4), foot elements (MNE=8), one shoulder blade, lower jaw (MNE=2), one upper jaw, and numerous teeth fragments (n=40). None of the pig bone exhibited butchery marks, though the scapula could have been part of a Boston Butt cut, and the foot elements would likely have been associated with a “pig feet” cut. Sheep elements were from the upper forelimb (MNE=2), lower forelimb (MNE=1), and lower hindlimb (MNE=1). While butchery marks were absent on sheep bone, two distal humeri ends could have been part of a foreleg cut, which would traditionally include only the distal ends of the humerus and the proximal half of the radius and ulna. One sheep or goat metapodial fragment was also present. An MNI of three chicken was represented by wing elements (MNE=5) and one foot element. An MNI of two geese were represented by wing elements (MNE=9) and one foot element. One duck was represented solely by one nasal and upper jaw fragment. One wing element was identifiable as grouse. An MNI of one turkey was represented by one wing bone. Fish remains included crania fragments (n=12), vertebra fragments (n=4), ribs (n=4) and scale fragments (n=162). Clam shell totaled 181 fragments representing a minimum of seven clams. Oyster shell totaled 207 fragments representing a minimum of 27 oysters. Shell fragments identifiable only as indeterminate bivalve (n=246) were also likely clam or oyster.



Photograph 91: AC4 F. 27 White Clay Tobacco Pipes (clockwise from left: pipe bowl with Gouda mfg mark on heel [cat#615], decorated pipe stem [cat#632], undecorated pipe stem [cat#632], fluted bowl [cat#632]).



Photograph 92: AC4 F. 27 Copper Alloy Coin Sample (left to right top row: large cent 1800 [cat#632], coronet type large cent 1816 [cat#615], perforated coronet type large cent 1828 [cat#355], clipped large cent illegible date [cat#391]; bottom row: King George III 1807 showing reverse side [cat#632], New Jersey State Coin 1787 showing reverse side [cat#468], half cent ca. 1800 to 1808 [cat#640]).



Photograph 93: AC4 F. 27 Silver Coin Sample (left to right: seated liberty dime 1837 [cat#616], seated liberty half-dime 1857 [cat#371], three cent 1851 [cat#640], Spanish two reales 1781 [cat#593]).

- **Additional Artifact Classes**

Architectural remains were primarily window glass fragments and nails. Window glass accounted for 49% (n=733) of the architectural remains, and nails accounted for 40% (n=595). The majority of the nails were identifiable to manufacturing method, and were primarily cut (n=159 [1791-1891]) and cut or wrought (n=238 [1685-1891]). Wrought nails (n=5) and two wire nail were also present. Additional architectural material consisted of brick (n=72) that included one salt-glazed piece, mortar (n=67), roofing slate (n=2), tarpaper (n=1), mortar or concrete (n=1), porcelain insulator (n=1), hinges (n=4), a bracket, bolts (n=4) that included one with washer still attached, one nut, spikes (n=5), and one nail or bolt.

Of the remaining identifiable artifact classes, ecological material was most prevalent. Ecological material consisted almost entirely of rat bone (n=76), but also included one mouse bone, one fox bone, and one snail shell. Hardware included steel-pronged objects (n=2), one screw, pieces of chain link (n=3), one chain link or staple fragment, and one unidentified iron hardware. Arms/ammunition-related items were brass ammunition (n=1 [1866-present]), gunflints (1700-1825) made of English (n=2) and French flint (n=3), and lead ammo balls (n=2 [1600-1866]) (*Photograph 94*). Farming-related items were horseshoe fragments (n=2). Two artifacts were identifiable as military-related items, of which one was a fragment of a cross-rifle type badge or pin, and the second was an early New York State militia button (*Photograph 95*). This cross-rifle type badge or pin would have been used on infantry uniforms beginning in 1875, and was most similar to early twentieth century types depicted in an encyclopedia of U.S. Army insignia (Emerson 1996:49). The New York State militia button was a variant used between 1800 and 1840 (Tice 1997:372-374). Heating by-products were coal cinder (n=1) and slag (n=23).

Indeterminate class artifacts accounted for 33% (n=2768) of this assemblage, and consisted mostly of unidentifiable glass (n=1456), and bone (n=1142) that was not identifiable as dietary or ecological. Iron items not identifiable to specific form or function (n=134) were comprised of band or ring-like objects (n=11), buckles not discernable as clothing-related or farming-related (n=4), a miscellaneous bar, tubing (n=1), a hinge or bar, iron slag (n=1), pieces of a band or nail (n=2), the shank of a nail or handle (n=2), a handle escutcheon or gasket, part of a buckle or chain link, a hook, a strap hinge or tong fragment, indeterminate flat pieces (n=48), and unidentifiable lumps (n=59). Other items in this group consisted of one piece of iron or steel casing, a steel can fragment, copper alloy possible buckle parts (n=2), fragments of redware or brick (n=4), a graphite pencil or battery rod, a piece of lime, a piece of lime or shell, a piece of lime or mortar, steel can fragments (n=4), lead alloy unidentifiable to form (n=4), one piece of plastic unidentifiable to form, brass unidentifiable to form (n=2), brass cap fragments (n=3), a brass cover or finial, brass tubing (n=1), and band-like brass objects (n=1).

- **Historic Context Groups**

Artifacts possessing TPQ dates within the Urbanization and Early Suburbanization Period, or later, accounted for only 1% of all datable artifacts (i.e. including architectural). Most possessed TPQ dates between 1900 and 1934 (n=10). Two artifacts with Modern Period TPQ dates were



Photograph 94: AC4 F. 27 Arms/Ammunition Sample (left: French flint [cat#371], center: lead ammo ball [cat#391], right: English flint [cat#632]).



Photograph 95: AC4 F. 27 Brass Infantry Cross-Rifle Type Badge or Pin [cat#637].

also present: an Owen-Illinois manufactured bottle (1940-present), and one aluminum foil Snicker's fun size wrapper (1947-present). Urbanization and Early Suburbanization Period artifacts included fragments (n=7 [1933-1964]) of an alcohol bottle embossed with "Federal Law Forbids Sale Or Re-Use Of This Bottle", one plastic button (1915-present), one plastic wrapper fragment (1933-present), one piece of unidentifiable plastic (1907-present), the piece of machine-made brown-colored bottle glass (1930-present), fragments of overglaze decorated porcelain in twentieth century floral style (n=16 [1890-present]), and the single piece of threaded-neck glass jar (1893-present).

Artifacts that were likely deposited by the Weldin family during the Industrialization and Early Urbanization Period accounted for 0.6% (n=15) of the datable artifacts. Artifacts in this group were embossed bottle glass fragments (n=12 [1860-present]), the Lincoln campaign pin (1864), the cross-rifle type pin (1875-1950), and brass ammunition (n=1 [1866-present]).

Artifacts with TPQ dates prior to the Weldin family occupation during the Industrialization and Early Urbanization Period totaled 5% (n=145) of the datable artifacts. Artifacts in this group included ceramics, toys, coins, prosser china buttons (n=17 [1840-1950]), the Allen & Moore button (1855-1870), wire nails (n=2 [1850-present]), a porcelain insulator (1850-present), and metal can fragments (n=5 [1837-present]). Ceramics were the transfer printed purple Agricultural Vase pattern (n=6 [1836-1842]) transitional whiteware, the pieces of mulberry print whiteware (n=2 [1835-1855]), painted polychrome whiteware (n=18 [1830-1900]) and transitional whiteware (n=9 [1830-1860]), yellow ware (n=44 [1830-1940]), indeterminate brown decorated whiteware (n=1 [1830-present]), unscaloped shell edged whiteware with impressed lines (n=11 [1840-1860]), sponge decorated whiteware (n=4 [1840-1930]), Euphrates pattern pearlware (n=5 [1834]), ironstone (n=6 [1842-present]), green-glazed indeterminate refined white earthenware (n=2 [1845-present]), and Majolica (n=2 [1850-present]). Toys were the China-type marble (1846-1870), the white clay marble with red lines (1846-1920), and the glass marble (1846-present). Coins in this group were the silver dime (1837), the large cent coin dated to 1839, the silver half-dime (1857), and both silver 3 cent pieces (1851 and 1853).

Artifacts with TPQ in the Early Industrialization Period (1770-1830) accounted for the highest percentage of datable artifacts (n=1168, 45%). The vast majority of this group consisted of pearlware fragments (n=725 [1770-1840]). Additional ceramics included creamware that was banded (n=2 [1790-1820]), mocha-decorated (n=1 [1795-1820]), painted brown (n=1 [1770-1820]), and part of a plate with the David Dunderdale mark (n=20 [1790-1821]), one piece of creamware or pearlware that was banded (1790-1840), and one piece of mocha-decorated indeterminate refined white earthenware (1790-1840). Pieces of pearlware or transitional whiteware that were painted (n=1 [1775-1860]) and transfer printed or painted (n=1 [1795-1860]), as well as undecorated pearlware or flow blue whiteware (n=2 [1770-1920]) were also present. Porcelain with TPQ dates in this Historic Context were fragments that were overglaze Deteriorated Chinese-Trade style (n=17 [1790-1825]) and overglaze possible Deteriorated Chinese-Trade style (n=23 [1790-present]). Transitional whiteware that was banded (n=22 [1805-1840]), mocha-decorated (n=2 [1805-1840]), spatter-decorated (n=7 [1805-1850]), shell edged (n=2 [1805-1860]) and transfer printed blue (n=2 [1805-1860]) were also included in this group. Whiteware that was undecorated (n=88 [1805-present]) including 34 fragments of a lid, transfer printed blue (n=21 [1805-present]), transfer printed black (n=2 [1805-present]),

indeterminate blue decorated (n=1 [1805-present]), and transfer printed purple (n=4 [1828-present]). Other artifact types were the George Washington Inaugural button (1789), four domed brass buttons (1812-1830), a pewter button with an E. Scott Company manufacturing mark (1800-1830), gilded brass buttons (n=5 [1790-1900]), the New York State militia button (1800-1840), one plain 4-hole pewter button (1800-1840), the large shoe buckle (1775-1790), the decorated pipe bowls (n=7 [1780-1900]), the silver reales (1781), the copper coins with TPQ dates ranging from 1787 to 1839 (n=13), mold-formed glass (n=20 [1810-present]), pressed glass (n=7 [1827-present]), and cut nails (n=160 [1791-1891]).

Artifacts with TPQ dates in the Intensified and Durable Occupation Period (1730-1770) accounted for 10% (n=241) of datable artifacts, and were mostly fragments of creamware (n=179 [1762-1820]). Other artifact types were undecorated indeterminate refined white earthenware (n=14 [1762-present]), undecorated creamware or pearlware (n=19 [1762-1840]), delftware (n=14 [1752-1771]), Jackfield (n=3 [1745-1790]), white salt-glazed stoneware with embossed barley pattern (n=2 [1740-1765]) and overglaze painted (n=4 [1746-1775]), scratch-blue stoneware (n=7 [1744-1775]), the clay pipe made in Gouda (1740-1800), the bone-handled knife with flat tang and wedge-shaped handle (1760-1820), and two spun-back buttons (1760-1785).

Contact, Exploration and Frontier Settlement Period (1630-1730) artifacts were the second-most predominant group (n=1032, 39%). Redware fragments were the most numerous artifact type in this group (n=654), but a wide variety of other artifact types were also present. Additional ceramics included undecorated white salt-glazed stoneware (n=18 [1720-1805]), painted blue porcelain (n=22 [1685-1840]), Astbury-type teapot (n=16 [1725-1750]), the single piece of Faience or Majolica (1685-present), and delftware that was painted polychrome (n=2 [1685-1788]) and sponge-decorated (n=2 [1708-1786]). Also represented in this group were one bone-backed stamped brass button (1700-1790), glass buttons with brass shanks (n=2 [1700-1840]), one glass button with pewter back (1700-1840), bone-handled cutlery ranging in date from 1700 to 1875 (n=10), white clay pipe fragments (n=17 [1685-1900]), pewter utensils (n=2 [1700-1800]), lead alloy utensils (n=6 [1700-1900]), lead ball ammunition (n=2 [1685-1866]), wrought nails (n=5 [1685-1805]), cut or wrought nails (n=241 [1685-1891]), gunflints (n=5 [1700-1825]), free-blown glass (n=11 [1685-1870]), and free-blown or mold-blown glass (n=10 [1685-1900]).

As previously noted, whiteware, ironstone, and yellow ware were also likely deposited by the Weldin family, given their higher percentages in this Stratum than in the underlying Strata. Whiteware and ironstone were 12% of tableware ceramics. Yellow ware was 5% of food storage/utilitarian ceramics. Additionally, though the Agricultural Vase pattern has an end production date of 1859, the absence of any transfer printed purple whiteware in lower ACs, and the higher quantity of it in AC2, makes it likely it was owned by the Weldin family. The whiteware, ironstone and yellow ware fragments represented a combined 8% of datable artifacts.

#### **vi. AC5 (Re-deposited Subsoil Stratum IV)**

This context was apparently subsoil re-deposited during construction of the eastern half of the basement, and contained 2067 historic artifacts. TPQ dates for artifacts ranged from 1685 to 1933 with an absence of dates from the 1870's and 1880's. The percentage of artifacts dating to 1890 or later was minimal (1%, n=9), however, so an adjusted TPQ date of 1860 (for embossed

bottle glass) was applied. The context was still regarded as mixed due to the quantity of mid-eighteenth century artifacts present with mid-nineteenth century artifacts, as well as the fill nature of this context. The majority of the artifacts were domestic (n=973, 47%), but architectural remains (n=339, 16%) and indeterminate class artifacts (n=709, 34%) were also prevalent. Additional artifact classes were ecological, hardware, arms/ammunition-related, farming-related, and heating by-products. Ecological remains were bone from non-consumed species: rat (n=17), groundhog (n=1), opossum (n=1), sparrow (n=1). Hardware consisted of one screw and one washer. One gunflint made of French flint (1700-1825) was the only arms/ammunition-related item. Heating by-products were coal (n=1), cinder (n=1), and slag (n=20).

Domestic artifacts were primarily tableware ceramics and food storage/utilitarian ceramics. Tableware ceramics (n=253) were predominantly fragments of pearlware (n=144). Identifiable pearlware vessel forms included cup (MVC=1), plate (MVC=2), saucer (MVC=4), miscellaneous hollow vessel (MVC=6), and hollow vessel lid (MVC=2). One vessel, which was painted overglaze in black (n=1 [1795-1830]), was not identifiable to vessel form. The single cup was painted with brown bands and stars (n=8 [1795-1830]). The saucers were painted brown star (n=9), painted polychrome (n=6), painted blue floral (n=4 [1775-1830]), and transfer printed blue (n=1 [1783-1830]) (*Photograph 96*). Both plates were shell edged (n=17 [1780-1835]) (*Photograph 97*). The hollow vessel lids were represented by undecorated knobs. The seven hollow vessels represented included two painted blue Chinese motif (n=8 [1775-1810]), one transfer printed blue scenery vessel (n=3 [1783-1830]), one transfer printed blue geometric motif matching typical Chinese motif borders (n=2 [1783-1830]), one transfer printed blue Willow pattern vessel (n=1 [1797-1814]), one transfer printed black (n=1 [1790-1830]), and one transfer printed brown with painted polychrome highlights (n=1 [1809-1825]) (*Photograph 98*). Additional hollow vessel fragments, which did not contribute to MVCs, were painted blue (n=2), painted brown (n=1), and painted polychrome (n=4). Indeterminate vessel fragments, which did not contribute to MVCs, were undecorated (n=44), painted blue Chinese design (n=2), painted blue indeterminate design (n=5), transfer printed blue (n=2), painted brown (n=1), painted polychrome (n=7), and shell edge (n=1). Also, a body and base fragment from a plate or platter was undecorated, and was not considered an additional vessel since it could have been from a shell edge plate.

Additional refined earthenware tableware ceramics were creamware (n=35), creamware or pearlware (n=4), pearlware or whiteware (n=1), whiteware (n=3), transitional whiteware (n=3), and indeterminate refined white earthenware (n=1). Creamware included one undecorated, scalloped rim plate (n=1 [1762-1820]), one hollow vessel with embossed beaded rim (n=1 [1762-1820]), one Whieldon or Tortoise Shell decorated hollow vessel (n=1 [1740-1770]), one undecorated hollow vessel (n=11 [1762-1820]), and one vessel that was not identifiable to form and was painted red (n=1 [1765-1815]). Additional creamware fragments were undecorated and unidentifiable to vessel (n=20). All of the creamware or pearlware fragments were unidentifiable to vessel form and undecorated. The single piece of pearlware or whiteware was transfer blue Willow (1797-present), but was not identifiable to vessel form. Whiteware included one transfer printed blue hollow vessel (n=1 [1805-present]), and one undecorated indeterminate vessel (n=2 [1805-present]). Transitional whiteware fragments were from a painted polychrome saucer with



Photograph 96: AC5 F. 27 Pearlware Saucer and Cup Vessels (left to right top row: painted brown band and star saucer [cat#215], painted polychrome saucer [cat#221]; bottom row: painted brown band and star cup exterior view [cat#221], painted polychrome saucer [cat#368], painted blue floral saucer [cat#221], blue transfer printed saucer [cat#221]).



Photograph 97: AC5 F. 27 Pearlware Plates (left: shell edge green [cat#221]; right: shell edge blue [cat#368]).



Photograph 98: AC5 F. 27 Pearlware Miscellaneous Hollow Vessels, exterior views (left to right top row: painted blue chinoiserie [cat#372], painted blue Chinese landscape [cat#471], painted blue [cat#368], blue Willow transfer printed [cat#372]; bottom row: blue geometric transfer printed [cat#221], blue scenic transfer printed [cat#221], black transfer printed [cat#368], brown transfer printed and painted polychrome [cat#368]).

Regout style flower (1830-1860). The single piece of indeterminate refined white earthenware was not identifiable to vessel form and was undecorated (1762-present).

Delftware (n=26), Jackfield-like redware (n=5), Astbury-type redware (n=2), English sgraffito slipware (n=1 [1685-1850]), white salt-glazed stoneware (n=9), scratch-blue stoneware (n=3), and porcelain (n=16) were also present. Delftware fragments were primarily from blue glazed with blue decoration hollow vessel (n=15, MVC=1 [1752-1771]), but also included one painted polychrome hollow vessel (n=1 [1685-1788]), and one blue decoration on white glaze indeterminate vessel (n=1 [1685-1788]). Additional delftware fragments, which could have been part of the aforementioned vessels, were blue glazed hollow vessel fragments (n=2) and indeterminate vessel fragments (n=4), blue glazed with blue decoration indeterminate vessel fragments (n=2), and one piece of blue glaze that had flaked off a vessel. Jackfield-like redware consisted of hollow vessel fragments with a hard paste and black glaze interior and exterior, which may have been Jackfield or redware that was over-fired. The Astbury-type redware (1725-1750) represented a minimum of one teapot with handle. The single piece of English sgraffito slipware was a rim fragment from a hollow vessel. White salt-glazed stoneware included one undecorated hollow vessel (n=4 [1720-1805]), one overglaze polychrome decorated indeterminate vessel (n=3 [1746-1775]), and an undecorated fragment that was not identifiable to vessel form. Scratch-blue stoneware consisted of a minimum of one hollow vessel (n=2), with an additional fragment being unidentifiable to vessel form. Porcelain included decal underglaze fragments representing one cup (n=2 [1890-1950]), but were mostly early varieties including painted blue fragments (1685-1840) from one teacup (n=2) and one saucer (n=1), painted polychrome fragments (1700-1780) from one hollow vessel (n=2), and one Deteriorated Chinese Trade style hollow vessel (n=1 [1790-1825]). Painted blue fragments (n=4), painted polychrome fragments (n=1), and undecorated fragments (n=3) that were not identifiable to vessel form, and did not contribute to MVCs, were also found.

Food storage/utilitarian ceramics were mostly redware fragments, but also included one piece of stoneware with brown salt glaze (1735-1880), and one piece of earthenware that was either a tile or vessel fragment from which the glaze had worn off. Redware fragments (n=171) were mostly hollow vessel fragments (n=129) representing a minimum of six glazed vessels (1685-1880) and two slip-trailed vessels (1685-1850). Redware fragments identifiable to vessel form included one clear glazed bowl (n=2), one yellow-brown glazed saucer (n=1), one dark brown/black glazed jar (n=4), one dark brown glazed pan, and two slip-trailed plates (n=6). One dark brown/black glazed fragment of a jug or jar, and fragments that were not identifiable to vessel form (n=28) were also present.

Dietary bone (n=182) that was identifiable to species included cow (n=21, MNI=1), pig (n=29, MNI=1), chicken (n=7, MNI=1), duck (n=1, MNI=1), goose (n=3, MNI=1), pheasant (n=1, MNI=1), turkey (n=2, MNI=2), and catfish (n=1, MNI=1). Cow elements included teeth (n=4), one atlas vertebra, lumbar vertebra fragments (n=5), one sawn arm roast, one innominate fragment, rib fragments (n=3), lower limb-bones (n=3), and foot bones (n=3) that included one chopped toe bone. Pig elements included teeth (n=14), one atlas vertebra, thoracic vertebra fragments (n=4), shoulder blade fragments (n=3), lower hind-limb elements (n=4), and foot elements (n=3). The remaining mammal bone (n=46) was not identifiable beyond probable size of individual, and exhibited butchery marks only on six pieces, which were one sawn sirloin or

roundsteak that was likely beef, one large mammal humerus or femur that had possibly been chopped, one large mammal rib that had been chopped, one medium mammal thoracic vertebra that had been sawn, one medium mammal 1"-thick sawn roundsteak that was likely veal or ham, and one Ungulate (e.g. cow, sheep, deer) femur that possessed a cut mark. Chicken elements were from the wing (n=6) and leg (n=1). All of the duck, goose, pheasant and turkey bones were wing elements. Four additional bird bones were identifiable only as Galliformes sp. (chicken, turkey, pheasant, grouse). The remaining bird bone (n=3) was only identifiable to probable size of individual. The single catfish remain was a cranial element. Most of the fish remains were not identifiable to species (n=19), but included crania, vertebra, and scale fragments.

Dietary shell included clam, oyster, scallop, and indeterminate bivalve fragments. A minimum of three clams were represented by 12 fragments. Oyster fragments (n=34) were from a minimum of four individuals. One scallop was represented by a single fragment. Indeterminate bivalve species fragments were the most numerous (n=97), however.

Additional domestic artifacts included eggshell, non-ceramic tableware, sewing/clothing-related items, coins, white clay pipe, lighting glass, bottle glass, indeterminate vessel glass, a lead bale seal, a furniture handle, and a piece of pewter unidentifiable to artifact type. Three pieces of eggshell were found, but were not identifiable to species. Non-ceramic tableware consisted of bone-handled cutlery fragments (n=7 [1720-1770]), one brass spoon (1800-1915), one pewter utensil (1700-1800), one glass bowl fragment, and pieces of stemware (n=5). Sewing/clothing-related items were mostly buttons, which included varieties made of bone (n=5), brass (n=10), shell (n=2), wood (n=1), iron (n=1), prosser china (n=2 [1840-1950]), and bone or ivory with brass (n=1). One brass buckle, one silver-plated brass buckle, and three straight pins were also found. Hume (1969:84-86) noted that buckles are extremely difficult to date, with only the rise and decline in popularity for shoe buckles allowing for a general date range for that type on American sites (ca. 1700 to ca. 1815). The use of silver-plating indicated a TPQ date of 1743 for one, though. Coins were one 1805 half-cent, and two large cents (1793-1857) that lacked legible dates on their surfaces. White clay pipe parts included undecorated bowl (n=3 [1685-1900]) and stem fragments (n=7 [1685-1900]), one fluted base bowl (n=4 [1780-1900]), and one bowl decorated with "x" marks (1780-1900) (**Photograph 99**). Lighting glass consisted of lamp chimney fragments (n=19) and indeterminate lighting (n=20). Bottle glass (n=62) was mostly unidentifiable to type, but one blown pharmaceutical type (1685-1900), and toiletry bottle fragments (n=2), of which one was blown (1685-1900) and one was not datable. Bottle glass that was not identifiable to type, but was datable included machine-made fragments (n=1 [1929-present]; n=5 [1930-present]) and embossed fragments (n=3 [1860-present]). Indeterminate vessel glass (n=48) included only one piece that was datable, which was a blown vessel fragment (1685-1900).

Architectural remains were mostly window glass (n=163, 47%) and nails (n=121, 35%). Nails that were identifiable to manufacturing method were cut (n=58 [1791-1891]), wrought (n=3 [1685-1805]), cut or wrought (n=29 [1685-1891]), and wire (n=1 [1850-present]). Brick fragments (n=34), mortar (n=20), cut spikes (n=2), one cut nail or spike, one piece of plaster, and one piece of dressed wood were also recovered.



Photograph 99: AC5 F. 27 Tobacco Pipe Bowls (left: bowl with x stitch-like design [cat#624], right: bowl with fluted base [cat#368]).

Indeterminate class artifacts were mostly bone (n=452, 64%) that could not be identified as dietary or ecological, and glass (n=223, 31%) that was not identifiable to form. Other indeterminate class artifacts were unidentifiable pieces of iron (n=27), iron or steel sheeting (n=2), a miscellaneous iron or steel band, one brass knob, a plastic wrapper (1933-present), and pieces of slate (n=2) that could not be identified to artifact type.

As previously stated, very few artifacts (n=9, 1%) possessed TPQ dates in the Modern Period or Urbanization and Early Suburbanization Period (1880-1940). These artifacts included the decal-decorated porcelain (n=2 [1890-1950]), the machine-made bottle fragments (n=5 [1930-present]; n=1 [1929-present]), and the plastic wrapper (1933-present).

Very few datable artifacts (n=13, 2%) possessed TPQ dates in the Industrialization and Early Urbanization Period (1830-1880) either. The three pieces of embossed bottle glass (1860-present), the prosser china buttons (n=2 [1840-1950]), pieces of yellow ware (n=4 [1830-1940]), and the wire nail were included in this group. Occupational association could not be defined due to the extended manufacturing periods of these artifacts, but given the overlap with the Weldin family occupation, it seems likely they were associated with the Weldin family. Artifacts with TPQ and end production dates within the Industrialization and Early Urbanization Period were the painted transitional whiteware fragments (n=3 [1830-1860]), and given the end production date may also have been associated with the Weldin family.

Most of the datable artifacts (n=219, 39%) possessed TPQ dates within the Early Industrialization Period (1770-1830). The majority of these artifacts were fragments of pearlware (n=144 [1770-1840]). Other ceramics included in this group were Deteriorated Chinese Trade porcelain (n=2 [1790-1825]), transfer printed Willow pattern pearlware or whiteware (n=1 [1797-present]), painted transitional whiteware (n=3 [1830-1860]), and undecorated (n=2 [1805-present]) and transfer printed blue (n=1 [1805-2003]) whiteware. The brass spoon (1800-1915), the large cents (n=2 [1793-1857]), the half cent (1805), the decorated clay pipe bowl (1780-1900), cut nails (n=58 [1791-1891]), cut spikes (n=2 [1791-1891]), and one cut nail or spike (1791-1891) were also included.

Artifacts with TPQ dates in the Intensified and Durable Occupation Period (1730-1770) accounted for 14% (n=76) of the datable artifacts. Only one artifact, a Whieldon or Tortoise Shell decorated creamware fragment, possessed an end production date also within this Period. Fragments of delftware (n=24), the scratch-blue stoneware (n=3), and the polychrome decorated white salt-glazed fragments (n=3) possessed end production dates shortly after the 1770 end date, however. An additional 34 pieces of creamware possessed end production dates later in the Early Industrialization Period (n=33 [1762-1820] n=1 [1765-1815]). The remaining artifacts in this group consisted of the pieces of Jackfield-like redware (n=5 [1740-1850]), the fragments of creamware or pearlware (n=4 [1762-1840]), the piece of brown salt-glazed stoneware (1735-1880), and the indeterminate refined white earthenware (n=1 [1762-present]).

Artifacts with TPQ dates within the Contact, Exploration and Frontier Settlement Period (1630-1730) accounted for 46% (n=244) of the datable artifacts, and were primarily redware fragments (n=172 [1685-1880]), wrought nails (n=3 [1685-1805]), and cut or wrought nails (n=29 [1685-1891]). Additional artifacts were white clay pipe fragments (n=13 [1685-1900]), blown glass

fragments (n=2 [1685-1900]), the pewter utensil (1700-1800), the bone-handled cutlery (n=5 [1720-1770]), undecorated white salt-glazed stoneware (n=6 [1720-1805]), the Astbury-type redware (n=2 [1725-1750]), blue painted porcelain (n=6 [1685-1840]), delftware that was painted polychrome (n=1 [1685-1788]) and white glazed with blue decoration (n=1 [1685-1788]), porcelain that was painted polychrome (n=2 [1700-1780]), and the French gunflint (1700-1825).

#### **vii. AC6 (Buried A horizon Stratum V)**

This context represented a buried A horizon, and contained 165 historic artifacts. The majority of the assemblage (n=105, 63%) consisted of bone that was dietary (n=20), ecological (n=33), and indeterminate class (n=53). Most of the bone (n=98, 88%) was recovered from units adjacent to the north wall of the house, with a rodent disturbance in TU 93 being the most productive area. All of the ecological bone, which was rat, and most of the indeterminate class bone (n=32) was recovered from the rodent disturbance. Additional domestic artifacts (n=36) and indeterminate class artifacts (n=12), as well as architectural remains (n=11) and one gunflint flake were also found. Indeterminate class artifacts that were not bone consisted only of flat glass (n=5), unidentifiable iron (n=1), and one gastropod shell. Datable artifacts in this context suggested formation during the Early Industrialization Period (1770-1830).

Dietary bone included cow, pig, goose, and fish remains, while all of the ecological bone was rat (MNI=2 adult, 1 juvenile), and indeterminate class bone that could not be defined as dietary or ecological. Cow bone consisted of one foot bone and one tooth. Pig elements were only teeth (n=2). One goose wing element was the only bird bone identifiable to species. A second bird bone was identifiable only as Galliformes sp. (e.g. turkey, chicken, pheasant, grouse, quail). The remainder of dietary bone was identifiable as mammal and only to probable size class. The only piece of dietary bone that exhibited butchery marks was a sawn rib from a medium or large mammal. At least some of the bone, especially the dietary bone, was likely deposited directly through human discard within this AC. Rodent contribution to bone accumulation, however, is also suggested by the quantity of rodent gnawed bones (n=18, 34% of indeterminate class, n=4, 21% domestic class), as well as the presence of at least three rats, which likely died in their burrow.

Dietary bone comprised only a small portion of the domestic artifacts, however. Additional domestic artifacts included dietary shell (n=10), ceramics (n=15), one white clay pipe fragment, one bone comb, one brass button, one silver or silver-plated buckle, and glass artifacts. Dietary shell was mostly not identifiable to bivalve species, but one oyster fragment was present. Ceramics were fragments of creamware (n=4 [1762-1820]), delftware (n=2 [1752-1771]), pearlware (n=1 [1770-1840]), transitional whiteware (n=1 [1830-1860]), redware (n=5 [1685-1880]), Nottingham stoneware (n=1 [1685-1810]), and Agateware (n=1 [1740-1775]). A minimum of one undecorated hollow vessel (n=2), and one undecorated plate (n=1) were represented for creamware. The last creamware fragment was also undecorated, but was unidentifiable to form. Delftware fragments were all blue-glazed, but lacked other decoration. The single piece of pearlware was undecorated and unidentifiable to vessel form. The single piece of transitional whiteware was from a hollow vessel, and was painted in blue floral design. All of the redware pieces were from miscellaneous hollow vessel, and included pieces that were

dark brown or black glazed on the interior and exterior (n=4) and one piece that was glazed in red-brown color on the interior and exterior. The single piece of Nottingham stoneware was also from a miscellaneous hollow vessel, but possessed a ribbed/ridged exterior with lustrous brown glaze over white slip. The single piece of Agateware was from a hollow vessel, and was green and brown glazed over a white and red clay body. The white clay pipe (1685-1900) was represented by part of the bowl and part of the stem, and possessed an incised number “6” on the bottom of the shank.

Glass artifacts consisted of bottle glass (n=3), lamp chimney (n=1), and indeterminate vessel glass (n=3). One bottle glass fragment was identifiable as toiletry bottle, and was either free-blown or mold-blown (1685-1900). The remaining two bottle fragments were not identifiable to type, but included one mold-formed fragment (1810-present). Only one indeterminate vessel fragment was datable, which was a free-blown or mold-blown piece (1685-1900).

Architectural remains consisted solely of window glass (n=6) and nails (n=5). Only one nail was not identifiable to a manufacturing method. Three of the nails were identifiable as wrought (1685-1805), while one was identifiable only as cut or wrought (n=1).

The deposit in this Stratum appeared to fit within the Early Industrialization Period (1770-1830). The TPQ date for this context was 1830, based upon painted transitional whiteware (1830-1860), but the majority of artifacts possessed manufacturing periods that included the Early Industrialization Period. Historic Contexts represented were the Industrialization and Early Urbanization Period (1830-1880) with the painted transitional whiteware fragment, the Early Industrialization Period (1770-1830) with one piece of pearlware (1770-1840) and one mold-formed glass fragment (1810-present), the Intensified and Durable Occupation Period (1730-1770), and the Contact, Exploration and Frontier Settlement Period (1630-1730). Intensified and Durable Occupation Period artifacts were pieces of creamware (n=4 [1762-1820]), delFTWARE (n=2 [1752-1771]), and one piece of Agateware (1740-1775), all of which possessed end production dates within the Early Industrialization Period. Artifacts with TPQ dates in the Contact, Exploration and Frontier Settlement Period were the piece of gunflint (1700-1825), the white clay pipe bowl (1685-1900), one piece of Nottingham stoneware (1685-1810), blown glass (n=2 [1685-1900]), the fragments of redware (n=5 [1685-1880]), wrought nails (n=3 [1685-1805]), and the cut or wrought nail (1685-1891), all of which possessed end production dates within or after the Early Industrialization Period.

### **viii. AC7 (Pre-1870 Ground Surface Stratum III)**

The artifact assemblage recovered from Stratum III on the exterior of F. 27 was similar in composition to the interior assemblage. The exterior portion of Stratum III also appeared to represent a pre-1870 ground surface containing demolition fill. Significantly fewer artifacts (n=724) were recovered from the exterior units than the interior units, however. Artifact classes included architectural remains (n=293, 34%), domestic artifacts (n=515, 44%), hardware, heating by-products, and indeterminate class artifacts (n=232, 22%). Hardware consisted solely of one iron or steel screw, and heating by-products were three pieces of coal.

Domestic artifacts were primarily tableware and food storage/utilitarian ceramics. Tableware ceramics were creamware, pearlware, creamware or pearlware, transitional whiteware, whiteware, indeterminate refined-white earthenware, ironstone, porcelain, white salt-glazed stoneware, and scratch-blue stoneware. Food storage/utilitarian ceramics consisted of redware, stoneware, and yellow ware.

Most of the tableware ceramics were fragments of pearlware (n=106). Pearlware fragments included a minimum of one transfer printed blue floral bowl or platter (n=2 [1783-1830]), one painted blue saucer (n=1 [1775-1830]), one painted polychrome saucer (n=4 [1795-1830]), five plates, seven hollow vessels, and vessels that were not identifiable to form (MVC=2), of which one was shell edged blue with an impressed and painted black bird foot design (n=1 [1780-1835]), and the other was transfer printed black and painted blue (n=1). Pearlware plates included two painted blue vessels (n=6 [1775-1830]), two shell edge vessels (n=9 [1780-1835]), and one transfer printed black vessel (n=2 [1790-1830]). Pearlware hollow vessels included a minimum of one banded vessel (n=1 [1790-1840]), one painted brown (n=2 [1795-1830]), one painted polychrome (n=1 [1795-1830]), one painted brown with blue spatter (n=1 [1805-1840]), one undecorated vessel (n=1 [1770-1840]), and one with a blue band on the lip (n=1 [1775-1835]). Additional pearlware fragments that did not contribute to Minimum Vessel Counts were hollow vessel fragments that were painted blue (n=4), painted brown (n=2), painted polychrome (n=9), and undecorated (n=2), as well as indeterminate vessel fragments that were undecorated (n=23), painted blue (n=8), painted brown (n=2), painted polychrome (n=4), spatter or transfer printed blue (n=4 [1783-1840]), transfer printed black (n=1), transfer printed blue (n=5), shell edge blue (n=1), and with indeterminate blue decoration (n=1 [1775-1835]).

Additional tableware ceramics were few in quantity. Creamware fragments (n=10) were mostly unidentifiable to vessel form (n=9), which included seven undecorated fragments (1762-1820) and two Whieldon or Tortoise Shell decorated fragments (1740-1770). One hollow vessel creamware fragment was also present, and was undecorated (1762-1820). Creamware or pearlware fragments were all undecorated (n=13 [1762-1840]) and not identifiable to vessel form. Transitional whiteware included painted polychrome fragments (n=2 [1830-1860]), of which one saucer fragment was the only piece identifiable to form, and one purple Agricultural Vase pattern (1836-1859) indeterminate vessel fragment. Whiteware vessels included one painted blue hollow vessel (n=2 [1830-1900]), one transfer printed purple hollow vessel (n=1 [1828-present]), one blue Willow print plate (n=1 [1805-present]), and one blue Lake Series print plate (n=1 [1845-1882]), which was a pattern produced by Francis Morley & Company, England and its successors. Additional whiteware fragments were undecorated hollow vessel fragments (n=3 [1805-present]), undecorated indeterminate vessel fragments (n=13), and transfer printed blue indeterminate vessel fragments (n=3 [1805-present]). Indeterminate refined white earthenware consisted of one painted polychrome indeterminate vessel fragment (1795-1900), and one undecorated indeterminate vessel fragment (1762-present). Ironstone fragments (n=6) included a minimum of one hollow vessel that was represented by an undecorated handle (1842-present), and a minimum of one saucer with a blue Lozere pattern print (1842-1867), which was represented by five body and base fragments, and refit with AC2 from this TU and AC12 of TU 70 exterior to F. 39 (*Photograph 68*). Porcelain consisted of one painted blue hollow vessel (n=1 [1685-1840]), and fragments not identifiable to vessel form that included one overglaze enamel black dot vessel (n=1 [1790-1825]), one painted blue vessel (n=3), and one undecorated

fragment. White salt-glazed stoneware consisted of one undecorated saucer fragment (1720-1805). Scratch-blue stoneware (1744-1775) consisted of one hollow vessel with a woven design.

Food storage/utilitarian ceramics were mostly redware (n=153 [1685-1880]). Only one piece of stoneware was present, and was brown salt-glazed (1735-1880). The single piece of yellow ware was decorated with a painted blue band, and could have been from the same mocha-decorated vessel found primarily in Stratum III within the interior of F. 27. Redware fragments were mostly hollow vessel fragments (n=85) that represented a minimum of four vessels. One slip-trailed plate was also represented (n=1 [1685-1850]), as well as one slip trail plate or bowl, and one glazed storage jar. Indeterminate vessel fragments (n=43) did not contribute to Minimum Vessel Counts.

Additional domestic artifacts were dietary bone (n=21) and shell (n=31), sewing/clothing-related items, one slate pencil, one white clay tobacco pipe bowl, one miscellaneous decorative item, bottle glass, lamp chimney glass, one piece of indeterminate lighting glass, bottle or lamp chimney glass (n=5), and indeterminate vessel glass. Dietary bone that was identifiable to species consisted of one cow upper hind-limb bone that was chopped, one duck beak, one Galliformes sp. wing element, pig teeth (n=3), and one pig phalange. Fish scales (n=2) were also present, but not identifiable to species. Butchery marks were present only on the cow hind-limb element, and one large mammal rib fragment that was sawn. Shell included clam fragments (n=36, MNI=2), oyster fragments (n=51, MNI=9), and one indeterminate bivalve fragment. Sewing/clothing-related items were brass buttons (n=4), one of which was silver-plated, one prosser china button (1840-1950), and brass straight pins (n=2). The pipe bowl was decorated with fluting from base to rim (1780-1900). One brass artifact was a decorative item that could have been furnishing or jewelry related. Bottle glass (n=31) was mostly not identifiable to type (e.g. toiletry, pharmaceutical), but included olive-colored wine bottle fragments (n=5) not identifiable to manufacturing method, one mold-formed fragment (1810-present), and two machine-made fragments (1903-present). Lamp chimney glass (n=14) and indeterminate vessel glass (n=6) were also not datable.

Architectural remains were mostly window glass (n=195) and nails (n=68). Brick (n=25), mortar (n=3), and one cut spike (1791-1891) were also present, however. Nails that were identifiable to manufacturing method were mostly cut (n=22 [1791-1891]), but also included wrought (n=1 [1685-1805]), cut or wrought (n=8 [1685-1891]), and one wire nail (1850-present).

Indeterminate class artifacts were mostly indeterminate flat glass fragments (n=157). One piece of glass that not identifiable to form, one alcohol bottle or glass insulator fragment, bone (n=6) and shell (n=2) not identifiable as dietary or ecological, one iron ring, pieces of unidentifiable iron (n=14) and iron or steel (n=1) were also present.

The two machine-made bottle glass fragments (1903-present) were the only twentieth century artifacts in this Stratum. Other artifacts from the Urbanization and Early Suburbanization Period (1880-1940) were absent, as were Modern Period (1940-present) artifacts.

Artifacts with TPQ dates in the Industrialization and Early Urbanization Period (1830-1880) were limited (n=22, 3% of datable), but included artifacts that could have been deposited by the

Weldin family based upon their manufacturing ranges. These artifacts consisted of painted polychrome transitional whiteware (n=2 [1830-1860]), painted whiteware (n=2 [1830-1900]), the Lake Series print whiteware (n=1 [1845-1882]), the Agricultural Vase pattern transitional whiteware (n=1 [1836-1859]), ironstone (n=6 [1842-present]) that included fragments of a blue Lozere pattern saucer found in AC2 and AC12 (n=5 [1842-1867]), prosser china buttons (n=3 [1840-1950]), the piece of yellow ware (1830-1940), and one wire nail (1850-present).

Artifacts with TPQ dates in the Early Industrialization Period (1770-1830) were 42% (n=154) of datable artifacts. Most of these were fragments of pearlware (n=106), but cut nails (n=23 [1791-1891]) were also common. Additional artifact types in this group were one piece of mold-blown glass (1810-1900), one piece of mold-formed glass (1810-present), the piece of Deteriorated Chinese Trade porcelain (1790-1825), transfer printed blue whiteware (n=4 [1805-present]), transfer printed purple whiteware (n=1 [1828-present]), undecorated whiteware (n=16 [1805-present]), and the piece of indeterminate refined white earthenware that was painted polychrome (1795-1900).

Intensified and Durable Occupation Period (1730-1770) artifacts were 9% (n=27) of datable artifacts. These included the fragments of undecorated creamware (n=8 [1762-1820]), Whieldon or Tortoise Shell creamware (n=2 [1740-1770]), creamware or pearlware (n=13 [1762-1840]), the piece of scratch-blue stoneware (1744-1775), the single piece of stoneware (1735-1880), and the undecorated piece of indeterminate refined-white earthenware (1762-present).

Artifacts with TPQ dates in the Contact, Exploration and Frontier Settlement Period (1630-1730) accounted for 45% (n=167) of datable artifacts, and were mostly fragments of redware (n=153 [1685-1880]). Additional artifacts in this group were the painted blue porcelain (n=4 [1685-1840]), the piece of white salt glazed stoneware (1720-1805), one wrought nail (1685-1805), and the cut or wrought nails (n=8 [1685-1891]).

#### **ix. AC8 (Re-deposited Subsoil Stratum IV)**

Only 193 historic artifacts were recovered from this context. The majority of the assemblage was comprised by architectural remains (n=76, 39%). Additional artifact classes were domestic artifacts (n=59, 30%), arms/ammunition-related (n=4), heating by-product (n=1), and indeterminate class artifacts (n=53, 27%). Architectural remains were brick (n=10), window glass (n=62), and nails that were not identifiable to manufacturing method (n=4). Arms/ammunition-related artifacts were gunflints (1700-1825) of various material; one piece of French flint and one piece of English flint were present, as well as quartz fragments that were possible gunflint fragments (n=2). Heating by-product was a single piece of slag. Indeterminate class artifacts were bone (n=4), indeterminate flat glass (n=43), and glass that was unidentifiable to form (n=3).

Domestic artifacts were predominantly ceramics, but also included dietary bone and shell, indeterminate vessel glass (n=4), lamp chimney glass (n=1), part of a brass utensil (1800-1915), brass straight pins (n=2), and white clay pipe fragments. Ceramics included delftware (n=2), pearlware (n=11), porcelain (n=1), white salt-glazed stoneware (n=1), and redware (n=23). Delftware was blue glazed with indeterminate blue decoration (1752-1771), and was comprised

by one hollow vessel fragment and one indeterminate vessel fragment. Pearlware fragments included one undecorated hollow vessel fragment (1770-1840), one transfer printed blue hollow vessel fragment (1783-1830), one plate that was painted blue (n=1 [1775-1830]), and indeterminate vessel fragments (n=8) that included a minimum of one painted blue vessel, and one painted polychrome vessel (1795-1830). Indeterminate vessel fragments that did not contribute to Minimum Vessel Counts for pearlware were undecorated (n=5), and possessing indeterminate blue decoration (n=1 [1775-1835]). The single porcelain fragment was from a painted blue saucer (1685-1840). The piece of white salt-glazed stoneware was undecorated (1720-1805), and could only be identified as a possible hollow vessel or saucer fragment. Redware (1685-1880) consisted of miscellaneous hollow vessel fragments (n=11, MVC=4), indeterminate vessel fragments (n=11, MVC=N/A), one plate with clear glaze and slip-trail (n=1 [1685-1850]), and a fragment with clear glaze and slip trail that could only be identified as plate or bowl. Dietary bone consisted of one large mammal limb-bone or foot element that did not exhibit butchery marks. Shell included clam fragments (n=9, MNI=1), oyster shell (n=3, MNI=1), and one indeterminate bivalve fragment. One indeterminate vessel glass fragment was identifiable as a blown piece (1685-1900). The white clay pipe fragments (1685-1900) were an undecorated bowl, and an undecorated stem.

Datable artifacts in this context suggested they were discarded prior to the Weldin family occupation. All of the datable artifacts either possessed TPQ dates within the Early Industrialization Period (1770-1830) or manufacturing periods that extended into that Historic Context.

#### **x. Stratum IV.A**

This Stratum was present only in TU 84, and was identified as a shell lense. A total of 93 historic artifacts were recovered from this Stratum. While the majority of this assemblage consisted of shell (n=53, 57%), other domestic artifacts were also found, as well as architectural remains and indeterminate class artifacts. Architectural remains were pieces of window glass (n=15). Indeterminate class artifacts were pieces of indeterminate flat glass (n=12), glass that was not identifiable to form (n=1), redware or brick (n=1), and bone that could not be defined as dietary or ecological (n=1). Other domestic artifacts were a few pieces of ceramics, lamp chimney glass (n=4), and indeterminate vessel glass with an etched design (n=1) (**Photograph 100**). Ceramics included pieces of pearlware (n=3), which included two undecorated indeterminate vessel fragments (1770-1840), and one painted polychrome saucer fragment (1795-1830), creamware that was undecorated and unidentifiable to vessel form (n=1 [1762-1820]), and one miscellaneous hollow redware vessel fragment (1685-1880). Based upon the few datable artifacts in this Stratum, deposition would appear to have taken place during the Early Industrialization Period.

#### **xi. AC9 (Buried A horizon Stratum V)**

The buried A horizon located exterior to F. 27 contained only 40 historic artifacts, and was present only in TUs 34 and 37. Window glass (n=19), domestic artifacts (n=18), and indeterminate flat glass (n=2), and bone that could not be defined as dietary or ecological (n=1) were recovered. Domestic artifacts consisted of undecorated creamware that was not identifiable



Photograph 100: TU 84 Stratum IV.A Etched Glass Vessel Fragment (cat#561).

to vessel form (n=2 [1762-1820]), a minimum of one pearlware cup (n=2) that was painted polychrome, undecorated pearlware fragments that were not identifiable to vessel form (n=3 [1770-1840]), a minimum of one redware miscellaneous hollow vessel (n=5 [1685-1880]), one fragment of a slip-trailed redware plate or bowl (1685-1850), and two pieces of bottle or lamp chimney glass. Similarly to Stratum IV, deposition during the Early Industrialization Period was suggested.

## **xii. AC50 (Subsoil Stratum VI)**

This context contained only 14 historic artifacts, which were likely intrusive from overlying ACs. Artifacts in this context were window glass (n=3), pearlware (n=2), porcelain (n=1), indeterminate vessel glass (n=1), lamp chimney glass (n=1), dietary bone (n=2), dietary shell (n=6), indeterminate class bone (n=3), and indeterminate flat glass (n=1). One miscellaneous hollow vessel, which was painted brown (1795-1830), was represented for pearlware, which also included one undecorated indeterminate vessel fragment (1780-1840). Porcelain consisted of one undecorated indeterminate vessel fragment. Dietary bone was not identifiable to species and exhibited butchery marks, but both pieces had been burned, which suggested it was cultural/dietary in origin. Dietary shell consisted of fragments that were identifiable only as indeterminate bivalve. Neither of the glass artifacts were decorated or datable. One indeterminate class bone was identifiable to species; a deer foot bone was present but not culturally modified, so its origin was uncertain.

## **b. Feature 39**

A total of 4325 historic artifacts were recovered from F. 39, which was likely an additional kitchen section (*Figure 45*). Stratum I (AC1) and Stratum II (AC2) overlay the foundation walls, and were therefore not segregated between interior and exterior assemblages. Comparison between interior and exterior assemblages from Strata III through VI revealed F. 39 was still in use at the time artifacts were deposited in Stratum IV; a total of 1280 historic artifacts were recovered from the exterior of F. 39 in Stratum IV, while 107 artifacts were recovered from the interior. This difference would suggest that refuse was not being discarded within the interior of F. 39, at the time Stratum IV was formed, because the structure and its floors were still intact. By comparison, Stratum III yielded 730 artifacts from interior TUs and 505 artifacts from exterior TUs, and Stratum V yielded 11 artifacts from interior TUs and no artifacts from exterior TUs. Mixing of soils was evident in the field for Strata III and IV in two interior TUs (TU 73 and TU 89), but even if all the artifacts from Stratum III in these units (n=338) were added to the total for Stratum IV, the interior total would still fall short of the exterior total.

A total of 930 artifacts were recovered from five ACs within F. 39. Most of the interior assemblage was recovered from Stratum III, which was a layer of fill that was likely associated with demolition of F. 27 and F. 39 (AC4). Stratum III in TUs 73 and 89 was a mix of AC4 and AC5, and was assigned a separate AC (11). Stratum IV was present as a layer of re-deposited subsoil in TUs 66 and 71 (AC5). Stratum V was generally identifiable as a buried A horizon (AC6), except in TU 66 where it was a layer of fill (AC10). Likewise in most of the units Stratum VI was subsoil (AC50), but in TU 66 Stratum VI was identified the buried A (AC6) with

subsoil in Stratum VII. TPQ dates were calculable only for AC4, AC5, AC6, and AC11 (*Table II*).

A total of 1788 historic artifacts were recovered from the exterior of F. 39. Most of the artifacts were recovered from AC9 (n=1280). Only two artifacts were recovered from the clay lense in TU 81 (IV.A), and only one artifact was recovered from soil designated as Stratum IV/V in TU 81. Artifact types present on the exterior of F. 39 in AC9 (Stratum IV) were similar to those found in AC5 (Stratum IV) of F. 27, which suggested both the north side and west side of F. 39 were open to refuse disposal at the same time.

**i. AC1 (Modern A horizon Stratum I)**

This AC yielded 908 historic artifacts, most of which were architectural (n=484, 53%), and while it represents a modern surface, a mix of late eighteenth century and early nineteenth century artifacts from underlying ACs were present. Additional artifact classes were domestic, arms/ammunition, ecological, hardware, heating by-products and indeterminate class artifacts. The TPQ date for this context was 1990 based upon the presence of a Panasonic brand battery (*Table II*).

Architectural remains were primarily window glass (n=364) and nails (n=102). Nails that were identifiable to manufacturing method included cut types (n=25 [1791-1891]), cut or wrought types (n=36 [1685-1891]), and wire (n=2 [1850-present]). Additional architectural remains were brick (n=6), mortar (n=1), porcelain insulators (n=5), one spike, one piece of miscellaneous electrical hardware, one shutter fastener or bracket, one bolt with washers, and pieces of slate roofing (n=2), of which one piece had tar attached.

Domestic artifacts (n=321, 35% of the assemblage) consisted of tableware and food storage/utilitarian ceramics, bottle glass, jar glass, lighting glass, indeterminate vessel glass, dietary bone and shell, one white clay tobacco pipe, and packaging material. Ceramics were a minor portion of the domestic artifacts (n=46, 14%). Tableware ceramics included pearlware (n=10), transitional whiteware (n=4), whiteware (n=13), ironstone (n=1), indeterminate refined white earthenware (n=3), and porcelain (n=3). Pearlware fragments were undecorated (n=7 [1770-1840]), shell edge (n=1 [1780-1815]), transfer printed black with blue painting (n=1 [1790-1830]), and transfer printed blue (n=1 [1783-1830]). Transitional whiteware fragments were all blue (n=2) or blue and brown (n=2) banded (1805-1840) miscellaneous hollow vessel. Whiteware was mostly undecorated (n=12 [1805-present]), but also included one transfer printed black piece (1805-present). The single piece of ironstone was transfer printed in blue willow (1813-present), and while not refit with similar pieces in underlying strata, was likely part of the same vessel(s) that included Barker & Son (1850-1860) manufacturer marks. The porcelain fragments were undecorated. Food storage/utilitarian ceramics included redware fragments (n=9 [1685-1880]), stoneware (n=1 [1880-present]), and yellow ware (n=2). The stoneware piece was opaque white slipped similarly to fragments found in F. 27, while the yellow ware was white slip or banded on the exterior, and likely was part of the mocha-decorated vessel or lid found in F. 27.

Bottle glass was the predominant domestic artifact (n=204, 63%). Identifiable types were shampoo bottle (n=1 [1952-1970]), beer bottle (n=12 [1930-present]), milk bottle (n=3 [1903-1970]), soda (n=14 [1903-1980]), whiskey (n=2 [1930-present]), wine (n=6 [1903-present]), and miscellaneous alcohol (n=10 [1933-1964]) fragments. The shampoo bottle was for White Rain shampoo by the Toni Company. Most of the soda bottle fragments (n=14) possessed Applied Color Labeling, which dates from 1934 to 1970. One milk bottle fragment was square in form, indicating a date of 1945-1970. Bottle glass unidentifiable to type, but identifiable to manufacturing method, consisted of machine-made fragments (n=40 [1903-present]), embossed fragments (n=10 [1860-present]), mold-formed (n=26 [1810-present]), and mold-blown (n=1 [1810-1900]; n=1 [1860-1880]) fragments. The mold-blown fragment datable between 1860 and 1880 was a finish fragment. Additional glass artifacts were mostly indeterminate vessel glass (n=33), of which three mold-formed pieces (1810-present) were the only datable fragments. Jar glass fragments (n=2) were not identifiable to type, but were datable from 1893 to present based upon external threading. Lighting glass (n=8) was not identifiable to form (e.g. lamp chimney, light bulb).

Dietary bone and shell, packaging material and the pipe fragment formed the smallest portion of the domestic artifacts. Only three pieces of dietary bone were found, and none were identifiable to species, though one fragment was a sawn indeterminate flat bone that was from a medium or large sized mammal. Six shell fragments were present, of which two were identifiable as oyster, two were clam or scallop, and the remaining two were indeterminate bivalve. Packaging material included pieces of aluminum foil (n=9 [1947-present]), plastic lid parts (n=5 [1939-present]), plastic straws (n=3 [1915-present]), and one plastic wrapper for a feminine hygiene product (1936-present). White clay pipe was represented by an undecorated bowl fragment (1685-1900).

Indeterminate class artifacts represented 10% (n=92) of the assemblage. Glass unidentifiable to form (n=30), and unidentifiable iron or steel artifacts (n=22) were the majority of indeterminate class artifacts. Iron artifacts identifiable to a general form included band-like pieces (n=3), wire (n=6), and a miscellaneous cover with nail or screw. Additional artifacts in this group were bone that was not identifiable as dietary or ecological (n=8), electrical tape (n=1 [1940-present]), redware or brick fragments (n=4), pieces of tar (n=4) that could have been structural or road-related, steel can fragments (n=5 [1837-present]), miscellaneous brass cover or plating (n=2), a Panasonic brand battery (1990-present), plastic wrappers unidentifiable to type (n=3), and unidentifiable plastic (n=2).

Other artifact classes were represented by very few artifacts. Arms/ammunition-related artifacts were all nickel-plated brass pistol casings (n=3), of which one was manufactured by Union Metallic Cartridge Company (1867-1912), and a second was manufactured by Western-Winchester (1931-present). Ecological artifacts were one piece of vole bone and one nutshell fragment that was not identifiable to species. Hardware consisted of screws (n=3) and one screw hook. Heating by-products were two pieces of coal.

Modern Period (1940-present) artifacts were 7% (n=15) of datable artifacts. These included one piece of electrical tape (1940-present), aluminum foil (n=9 [1947-present]), the White Rain

shampoo bottle (1952-1970), the square milk bottle (n=1 [1945-1970]), the Panasonic battery (1990-present), and the bottle glass embossed with “Please Do Not Litter” (n=2 [1970-present]).

Artifacts with TPQ dates in the Urbanization and Early Suburbanization Period prior to site abandonment accounted for 47% (n=96) of datable non-architectural artifacts, but most were machine-made bottle glass fragments (n=77). Additional artifacts were the opaque white slipped stoneware (1880-present), and the threaded jar fragments (n=2 [1893-present]), the Western-Winchester pistol casing (1931-present), the plastic straws (n=3 [1915-present]), plastic wrappers (n=3 [1933-present]; n=1 [1936-present]), plastic lid fragments (n=6 [1939-present]), and unidentifiable plastic (n=2 [1915-present]).

Artifacts that may have been deposited by the Weldin family during the Industrialization and Early Urbanization Period (1860-1880) accounted for 6% (n=12) of datable artifacts. Artifacts in this group were embossed bottle glass fragments (n=10 [1860-present]), one mold-blown bottle finish (1860-1880), and the Union Metallic Cartridge pistol casing (1867-1912).

Artifacts with TPQ dates in the Industrialization and Early Urbanization Period prior to the Weldin family occupation (1830-1860) were only 4% (n=8) of datable artifacts. All of the artifacts in this group possessed manufacturing periods continuing into the Modern Period. These artifacts included the pieces of yellow ware (n=2 [1830-1940]), metal can fragments (n=5 [1837-present]), and the brass pistol casing (1846-present).

Artifacts with TPQ dates in the Early Industrialization Period (1770-1830) were 30% (n=60) of datable non-architectural artifacts. These included pieces of pearlware (n=10 [1770-1840]), blue transfer printed indeterminate refined white earthenware (n=2 [1783-present]), banded transitional whiteware (n=4 [1805-1840]), undecorated (n=12 [1805-present]) and transfer printed black (n=1 [1805-present]) whiteware, one piece of transfer printed blue Willow ironstone (1813-present), mold-formed glass (n=29 [1810-present]), and one piece of mold-blown glass (1810-1900).

One piece of creamware (1762-1820) was the only artifact with a TPQ date in the Intensified and Durable Occupation Period (1730-1770), and Contact, Exploration and Frontier Settlement Period (1630-1730) artifacts were only 4% (n=10) of datable non-architectural artifacts. Artifacts with TPQ dates in the Contact, Exploration and Frontier Settlement Period were pieces of redware (n=9 [1685-1880]) and one white clay pipe fragment (1685-1900).

As in the area of F. 27, whiteware, ironstone and yellow ware were more prevalent in AC1 through AC4 than AC5, AC6 or AC50. This prevalence in the upper ACs would suggest use of this ceramic at a later time (e.g. mid-nineteenth century to twentieth century). Whiteware and ironstone accounted for 41% (n=14) of tableware ceramics. As noted previously, the single piece of ironstone in this AC was transfer printed blue in the Willow pattern, and could have been part of the Barker & Son Co vessel dated to 1850 to 1860. This vessel could conceivably have been used and discarded by the Weldin family, however. Yellow ware was 17% (n=2) of food storage/utilitarian ceramics.

## ii. AC2 (Fill Stratum II)

A total of 683 historic artifacts were recovered from AC2 overlying F. 39. Domestic artifacts were present in a slightly higher amount (n=297, 43%) than architectural remains (n=242, 35%) within the recovered assemblage. Additional artifact classes were arms/ammunition-related, hardware, heating by-products, and indeterminate class artifacts. This stratum contained a mix of twentieth century, late nineteenth century, and late eighteenth/early nineteenth century artifacts. Similarly to AC2 overlying F. 27, this area contained a lower percentage of twentieth century artifacts and bottle glass, and a higher percentage of ceramics. The TPQ date was 1934 based upon the presence of Applied Color Label bottle glass (*Table 11*).

Domestic artifacts consisted of tableware and food storage/utilitarian ceramics, bottle glass, lighting glass, indeterminate vessel glass, dietary bone and shell, and a few personal artifacts. Ceramics represented 68% of domestic artifacts. Tableware ceramics included whiteware (n=59), transitional whiteware (n=19), pearlware (n=27), indeterminate refined white earthenware (n=3), ironstone (n=33), and porcelain (n=1). Most of the whiteware fragments were undecorated (n=37 [1805-present]), and decorated fragments were mostly transfer printed in blue (n=12 [1805-present]), black (n=4 [1805-present]), and purple (n=1 [1828-present]). Transfer printed blue whiteware fragments included Willow patterned fragments (n=8), of which four were identifiable as plate or platter, and four were indeterminate vessel fragments. One whiteware fragment possessed a painted brown band near the rim (1830-1900). Transitional whiteware fragments included part of a transfer printed purple Persian pattern vessel (*Photograph 101*) that was manufactured by William Ridgway, but was not identifiable to form (n=2 [1830-1834]), as well as one fragment with spatter blue decoration, banded blue (n=8) and banded brown (n=5) fragments, and three pieces of transfer printed mulberry color vessel (1835-1855). Pearlware exhibited a wide variety of decorations including painted blue floral (n=2 [1775-1830]), painted blue Oriental (n=1 [1775-1810]), painted polychrome (n=1 [1795-1830]), transfer printed blue (n=1 [1783-present]), transfer printed black with painted blue (n=1 [1790-1830]), and shell edge (n=1 [1780-1835]). The piece of shell edge was identifiable as a plate, but the remainder of pearlware was unidentifiable to vessel form. Most of the ironstone fragments (n=31) were refit pieces of a blue Willow pattern plate made by Barker & Sons, Burslem between 1850 and 1860 (*Photographs 102 and 103*). Indeterminate refined white earthenware fragments consisted of indeterminate vessel with mottled brown glaze (n=1 [1740-present]), no glaze (n=1 [1762-present]), and no visible decoration (n=1 [1762-present]). The remaining two ironstone fragments were undecorated (1842-present) and unidentifiable to form. The single piece of porcelain was undecorated and unidentifiable to vessel form.

Food storage/utilitarian ceramics consisted of redware and yellow ware. Redware fragments were the most numerous (n=45 [1685-1880]), and consisted of miscellaneous hollow vessel (n=27) and indeterminate vessel fragments (n=18). Most of the redware was lead glazed (n=35), of which three fragments also possessed slip trail (1685-1850). Yellow ware included undecorated pieces (n=4 [1830-1940]), mocha-decorated pieces (n=2 [1830-1940]), white slipped (n=2), and white slipped with blue band (n=2) pieces that were likely part of the mocha-decorated vessel or lid found in F. 27.



Photograph 101: AC2 F. 39 Persian Pattern Maker's Mark (cat#544).



Photograph 102: AC2 F. 39 Transfer Printed Blue Willow Plate ([cat#501] left: interior view of base; right: view of backmark).



(GG256a) c. 1850-60

Photograph 103: Comparative Image of Barker & Son Maker's Mark.

Bottle glass accounted for 10% (n=31) of domestic artifacts. Most bottle glass was not identifiable to type or manufacturing method (n=22), but a few fragments that were not identifiable to form were identifiable as mold-formed (n=2 [1810-present]), machine-made (n=3 [1903-present]), and machine-made with Applied Color Label (n=1 [1934-1970]). One piece of machine-made beer bottle (1930-present), one piece of milk bottle (1903-1970), and one piece of wine bottle that was not datable were also found.

Dietary bone and shell were the most numerous of the remaining domestic artifacts. Dietary bone (n=25) included sawn indeterminate flat bone (n=2), a sawn sirloin cut, and a sawn rib cut that was identifiable only as large mammal, but was likely beef. One sawn medium or large mammal scapula was the only other butchered element. The only bone identifiable to species were three pig teeth. Shell included oyster fragments (n=9), clam (n=1), and indeterminate bivalve (n=6). Indeterminate vessel glass (n=15), lamp chimney (n=5), and indeterminate lighting glass (n=1), an undecorated white clay pipe bowl fragment (1685-1900), and a brass jewelry part were also recovered.

Architectural remains were mostly window glass (n=121) and nails (n=92). Brick (n=26), mortar (n=2), and roofing slate (n=1) were also recovered. Nails were mostly unidentifiable to manufacturing method, but identifiable types included cut (n=4 [1791-1891]), and cut or wrought (n=19 [1685-1891]).

Indeterminate class artifacts were primarily pieces of bone (n=40), glass (n=62), and iron (n=32). The bone could not be defined as dietary or ecological. The glass fragments were primarily indeterminate flat glass (n=58), but also included glass not identifiable to form. All of the iron fragments were unidentifiable to form. Additional indeterminate class artifacts were one piece of lead alloy bar, two pieces of redware or brick, a copper alloy fuse or battery part, and a piece of plastic unidentifiable to form (1915-present).

The remaining artifact classes were represented by very few artifacts. Hardware consisted solely of two screws. A single coal cinder was the only heating by-product recovered. Arms/ammunition-related artifacts were a nickel-plated pistol casing made by Union Metallic Cartridge Co (1867-1912), and a lead minie-type ball (1852-1866).

Modern Period (1940-present) artifacts were absent, and Urbanization and Early Suburbanization Period (1880-1940) artifacts accounted for only 4% of datable non-architectural artifacts. All possessed TPQ dates between 1900 and 1934. These artifacts included the machine-made bottle glass fragments (n=7 [1903-present]), and the piece of unidentifiable plastic (1915-present).

Only the Union Metallic Cartridge Company casing (1867-1912) possessed a TPQ date after the Weldin family occupation in the Industrialization and Early Urbanization Period, while artifacts with TPQ dates prior to the Weldin family occupation within that Historic Context were 26% (n=55) of datable non-architectural artifacts. Most of these were fragments of the Barker & Son blue Willow printed vessel (n=31 [1850-1860]), but fragments of yellow ware (n=15 [1830-1940]), undecorated ironstone (n=2 [1842-present]), Persian pattern transitional whiteware (n=2 [1830-1834]), mulberry printed transitional whiteware (n=3 [1835-1855]), one piece of painted whiteware (1830-1900), and one lead minie-type ball (1852-1866) were also included.

Early Industrialization Period (1770-1830) artifacts accounted for 47% (n=101) of datable non-architectural artifacts. Most of these were whiteware fragments that were undecorated (n=37 [1805-present]), transfer printed blue (n=16 [1805-present]), transfer printed black (n=4 [1805-present]), and transfer printed purple (n=1 [1828-present]). Pearlware (n=27 [1770-1840]), banded transitional whiteware (n=13 [1805-1840]), spatter-decorated transitional whiteware (n=1 [1805-1850]), and pieces of mold-formed glass (n=2 [1810-present]) were also present.

Only 1% (n=3) of datable non-architectural artifacts possessed TPQ dates in the Intensified and Durable Occupation Period (1730-1770). These consisted of two pieces of undecorated indeterminate refined white earthenware (1762-present), and one piece of mottled brown glaze indeterminate refined white earthenware (1740-present).

Artifacts with TPQ dates in the Contact, Exploration and Frontier Settlement Period (1630-1730) were 21% (n=46) of datable non-architectural artifacts. These were only fragments of redware (n=45 [1685-1880]) and one piece of white clay pipe (1685-1900).

### iii. AC4 (Pre-1870 Ground Surface Stratum III)

A total of 392 historic artifacts were recovered from this AC (*Photograph 104*). The majority of the assemblage was comprised by domestic class artifacts (n=144, 40%), but architectural remains (n=101, 28%) and indeterminate class artifacts (n=145, 31%) were also abundant. Other artifact classes were ecological, and farming-related. An opossum bone was the only ecological item, and one horseshoe fragment was the only farming-related item. The TPQ date for this context was 1840 based upon a prosser china button (1840-1950) (*Table 11*).

Domestic artifacts were primarily ceramics (n=71, 49%) comprised by a wide variety of tableware and food storage/utilitarian types. Tableware ceramics included creamware (n=3), pearlware (n=8), whiteware (n=4), transitional whiteware (n=2), indeterminate refined white earthenware (n=1), porcelain (n=4) and Jackfield (n=6). Pearlware represented a minimum of one painted polychrome (n=1 [1795-1830]) hollow vessel, and one blue Euphrates pattern plate (n=1 [1834]) that was also seen in AC4 of F. 27. Additional pearlware fragments consisted of undecorated indeterminate vessel fragments (n=6 [1770-1840]) from the body or base, and indeterminate blue decorated (1775-1840) indeterminate vessel body fragments (n=1). Whiteware vessels included a minimum of one transfer printed blue floral plate or platter (n=1 [1805-present]), and one painted polychrome hollow vessel (n=1 [1830-1900]). Additional whiteware fragments were undecorated indeterminate vessel fragments (n=2 [1805-present]). Transitional whiteware fragments represented a minimum of two vessels: one banded hollow vessel (1805-1840) and one transfer printed mulberry hollow vessel (1835-1855). Creamware (n=3) was undecorated and unidentifiable to vessel form. Indeterminate refined white earthenware consisted solely of a transfer printed blue hollow vessel fragment. Porcelain (n=4) consisted of a minimum of one overglaze enamel black indeterminate vessel (n=1 [1790-present]), one painted blue saucer (n=2 [1685-1840]), and one undecorated fragment that was not identifiable to vessel form. Jackfield (1740-1790) was identifiable only as hollow vessel.



Photograph 104: AC4 F. 39 Assemblage Sample (left to right top row: blue floral transfer printed whiteware plate [cat#479], blue Euphrates transfer printed pearlware plate [cat#479], mulberry transfer printed hollow vessel [cat#508], banded whiteware hollow vessel [cat#479], painted blue chinoiserie porcelain saucer [cat#508]; bottom row: fluted base tobacco pipe bowl [cat#479], prosser china button [cat#479], brass buttons [cat#508], bone comb [cat#479]).

Food storage/utilitarian ceramics were predominantly redware (n=29 [1685-1880]), but also included yellow ware fragments (n=14 [1830-1940]). Most of the redware fragments were hollow vessel (n=14, MVC=1). Indeterminate vessel fragments (n=13) and jar fragments (n=2, MVC=1) were also present. Yellow ware fragments were all unidentifiable to vessel form, but a minimum of one mocha-decorated vessel (n=6) and one undecorated vessel (n=8) were represented.

Additional domestic artifacts included dietary bone and shell, personal items, sewing/clothing-related items, one brass utensil handle, pressed indeterminate serving glass (n=2 [1827-present]), bottle glass, lighting glass, and indeterminate vessel glass. Dietary bone (n=30) included pig cranial remains (n=7), fish scales (n=2), and one cow phalange. The only bone that exhibited butchery marks were two sawn large mammal rib cuts. Shell consisted of one oyster fragment. Personal items were bone comb pieces (n=3), a white clay pipe bowl that was fluted near the base (1780-1900), and one undecorated white clay pipe stem fragment (1685-1900). Sewing/clothing-related items were brass buttons (n=3) and one prosser china button. Bottle glass was mostly unidentifiable to type and not datable (n=18), one mold-blown fragment (1810-1900), and two fragments of a two-piece mold-formed bottle (1845-1913) were present. Lighting glass included lamp chimney fragments (n=2) and indeterminate lighting fragments (n=4). Indeterminate vessel glass (n=9) included only one datable fragment, which was from a hobnail patterned vessel (1827-present).

Architectural items were mostly window glass (n=37) and nails (n=58). Nails identifiable to manufacturing method were cut (n=2 [1791-1891]), cut or wrought (n=28 [1685-1891]), and wrought (n=1 [1685-1805]). Additional architectural remains were just brick fragments (n=6).

Indeterminate class artifacts were primarily glass (n=110) that was not identifiable to type, and bone (n=31) that could not be identified as dietary or ecological. Additional indeterminate class artifacts were one unidentifiable lump of iron, one piece of lead unidentifiable to form, one steel can fragment (1837-present), and one small brass cap.

The majority of the datable artifacts possessed TPQ dates prior to the Weldin family occupation. Artifacts with Modern Period (1940-present) and Urbanization and Early Suburbanization Period (1880-1940) TPQ dates were absent, as were artifacts with TPQ dates during the Weldin family occupation in the Industrialization and Early Urbanization Period (1830-1880).

Artifacts with TPQ dates in the Industrialization and Early Urbanization Period prior to the Weldin family occupation were 19% (n=21) of datable artifacts. These included the mulberry printed transitional whiteware (n=1 [1835-1855]), Euphrates pattern pearlware (n=1 [1834]), yellow ware (n=14 [1830-1940]), painted whiteware (n=1 [1830-1900]), one prosser china button (1840-1950), one steel can fragment (1837-present), and pieces of glass made in a two-piece mold (n=2 [1845-1913]).

Artifacts with TPQ dates in the Early Industrialization Period (1770-1830) were 19% (n=21) of datable artifacts. Most of these were pieces of pearlware (n=7 [1770-1840]), and whiteware that was undecorated (n=2 [1805-present]), and transfer printed blue (n=1 [1805-present]). Also included were transitional whiteware that was banded (n=1 [1805-1840]), porcelain that was

overglaze enameled in red and black (n=1 [1790-present]), one piece of transfer printed blue indeterminate refined white earthenware (1783-present), the brass spoon (1800-1915), pressed glass (n=3 [1827-present]), mold-blown glass (n=1 [1810-1900]), the decorated pipe bowl (1780-1900), and cut nails (n=2 [1791-1891]).

Artifacts with TPQ dates in the Intensified and Durable Occupation Period (1730-1770) were 8% (n=9) of datable artifacts. These were only the Jackfield pieces (n=6 [1745-1790]) and the creamware pieces (n=3 [1762-1820]).

Contact, Exploration and Frontier Settlement Period (1630-1730) artifacts were 54% (n=61) of datable artifacts. Most of these were redware fragments (n=29 [1685-1880]) and cut or wrought nails (n=28 [1685-1891]). One wrought nail (1685-1805), painted blue porcelain (n=2 [1685-1840]), and an undecorated white clay pipe stem (1685-1900) were also included in this group.

#### **iv. AC11 (TU 73 and 89 III Mix of AC4 and AC5)**

This context yielded a total of 338 historic artifacts. Represented artifact classes were architectural (n=102), domestic (n=149), arms/ammunition-related (n=1), and indeterminate class (n=86). Architectural remains were mostly window glass fragments (n=48), but also included pieces of brick (n=9), hinges (n=2), one cut or wrought spike (n=1), and nails (n=42), of which two were cut or wrought. The single arms/ammunition-related was a gunflint made of English flint or chalcedony. Indeterminate class artifacts were mostly bone pieces (n=52) that could not be identified as dietary or ecological. Other indeterminate class artifacts were indeterminate flat glass (n=16), unidentifiable glass (n=2), one brass wire, unidentifiable pieces of iron (n=13), and lime (n=2).

Domestic artifacts were mostly ceramic fragments (n=113). Pearlware (n=24) and whiteware (n=31) were the predominant tableware ceramics. Pearlware included a minimum of one banded hollow vessel (n=4 [1790-1840]), one painted brown hollow vessel (n=2 [1795-1830]), and one each of indeterminate vessel forms that were painted polychrome (n=2 [1795-1830]), painted or transfer printed blue floral (n=1 [1775-1830]), and transfer printed or spatter blue decorated (n=1 [1783-1830]). Additional pearlware fragments were also not identifiable to vessel form, and were undecorated (n=9 [1770-1840]), and indeterminate blue decorated (n=5 [1775-1835]). Whiteware included a minimum of one sponge blue hollow vessel (n=12 [1840-1930]), one painted blue hollow vessel (n=1 [1830-1900]), one transfer printed black indeterminate vessel (n=1 [1805-present]), one transfer printed blue Willow indeterminate vessel (n=4 [1805-present]), and one undecorated indeterminate vessel (n=12 [1805-present]). One painted blue indeterminate vessel fragment was also present, but could have been part of the painted blue hollow vessel.

Additional tableware ceramics were creamware (n=2), porcelain (n=5), semi-porcelain (n=3), and transitional whiteware (n=1). Creamware included one undecorated body fragment (1762-1820), and one feather edged rim fragment (1765-1790). Porcelain consisted of one hollow vessel fragment that possessed an overglaze enamel red line (1790-present), plate fragments that were painted blue (n=2 [1685-1840]), and undecorated body fragments from indeterminate vessel (n=2). Semi-porcelain fragments were all undecorated (1842-present) and not identifiable

to vessel form. The single piece of transitional whiteware was transfer printed purple in the Persian pattern, by William Ridgway (n=1 [1830-1834]).

Food storage/utilitarian ceramics were redware (n=32 [1685-1880]) and yellow ware (n=15 [1830-1940]). Most of the redware fragments were identifiable only as hollow vessel (n=26), and represented a minimum of three glazed vessels; indeterminate vessel fragments (n=6) were also present, but did not contribute to MVCs. Yellow ware was mostly undecorated and unidentifiable to vessel form (n=13), but two pieces possessed mocha-like decoration.

Additional domestic artifacts were dietary bone (n=8) and shell (n=10), two brass buttons, one prosser china button (1840-1950), one lead alloy spoon (1700-1900), one undecorated white clay pipe bowl (1685-1900), one slate pencil, bottle glass (n=5), one piece of tumbler glass, and indeterminate vessel glass (n=6). Dietary bone consisted of large mammal (n=5) and medium mammal (n=3) ribs and vertebrae, and one large mammal rib with a deep cut or saw mark was the only butchered piece. Shell consisted of clam (n=2, MNI=1), oyster (n=6, MNI=2) and indeterminate bivalve (n=2) fragments. Bottle glass included two toiletry bottle fragments, of which one was blown and colorless (1685-1900), while the other was enameled with Stiegel-type decoration (1763-present). Bottle glass that was not identifiable to type, but was datable consisted of one mold-blown and embossed bottle fragment (1860-1900). One mold-formed (1810-present) fragment was the only datable indeterminate vessel fragment.

Modern Period (1940-present) and Urbanization and Early Suburbanization Period (1880-1940) artifacts were absent, and only the mold-blown and embossed bottle fragment (1860-1900) was an Industrialization and Early Urbanization Period (1830-1880) artifact likely deposited by the Weldin family.

Most of the datable artifacts pre-dated the Weldin family occupation. Industrialization and Early Urbanization Period artifacts with TPQ dates pre-dating the Weldin family ownership were 14% (n=17) of the datable artifacts, and consisted of one prosser china button, the Persian pattern transitional whiteware fragment (1830-1834), the sponge-decorated whiteware fragments (n=12 [1840-1930]), and the semi-porcelain pieces (n=3 [1842-present]). Early Industrialization Period (1770-1830) artifacts accounted for the majority of datable artifacts (n=43, 35%). Most of these were the fragments of pearlware (n=24 [1770-1840]), but the overglaze enamel porcelain (n=1 [1790-present]), the piece of mold-formed indeterminate vessel glass (1810-present), and the pieces of whiteware that were undecorated (n=12 [1805-present]), transfer printed (n=5 [1805-present]), and indeterminate blue decorated (n=7 [1805-present]) were also included. The two pieces of creamware, and the Stiegel-type decorated toiletry bottle fragment were the only artifacts with TPQ dates in the Intensified and Durable Occupation Period (1730-1770). Contact, Exploration and Frontier Settlement Period (1630-1730) artifacts were 34% (n=42) of the datable artifacts, due primarily to the number of redware fragments (n=32 [1685-1880]), but also including the undecorated white clay pipe fragment (1685-1900), the blown toiletry bottle (n=1 [1685-1900]), and the gunflint (1700-1825).

**v. AC5 (Re-deposited Subsoil TU 66 and TU 71 Stratum IV)**

A total of 107 historic artifacts were recovered from AC5 within the interior of F. 39. Artifact classes present were architectural (n=36, 33% of assemblage), domestic (n=44, 41% of assemblage), indeterminate (n=26, 24%), and hardware (n=1). The single hardware item was a piece of iron chain link. The TPQ date for this context was 1840 based upon a prosser china button (*Table 11*). The paucity of artifacts in this AC suggested the structure was in use until after the formation of this deposit.

Domestic artifacts were predominantly ceramics (n=21, 48%). As in AC4, pearlware and whiteware were the predominant tableware ceramics. Pearlware consisted mostly of hollow vessel fragments (n=4), representing a minimum of one mocha decorated vessel (n=1 [1795-1840]), and one banded vessel (n=2 [1790-1840]). Additional pearlware fragments were one undecorated hollow vessel base (1770-1840) and one indeterminate blue vessel that was not identifiable to form (1775-1830). Whiteware consisted entirely of indeterminate vessel fragments (n=4), which represented a minimum of one transfer printed blue vessel (1805-present). Two pieces of Jackfield (1745-1790), one piece of Nottingham stoneware (1685-1810), and one piece of indeterminate refined white earthenware that was painted polychrome (1795-1900) were the only other tableware ceramic types represented.

Food storage/utilitarian ceramics were limited to eight pieces of redware. Three fragments were identifiable as hollow vessel, one fragment was identifiable as part of a plate, and the remaining three were unidentifiable to vessel form. A minimum of two hollow vessels were present based upon glaze colors, and a minimum of one clear glazed and slip-trailed plate was present.

Additional domestic artifacts were limited to dietary bone and shell, a few personal artifacts, one sewing/clothing-related item, bottle glass, indeterminate vessel glass, and one furniture item. Dietary bone (n=7) included one cow tooth, fish scales (n=3), one sawn and cut limb-bone shaft from a large mammal, one sawn medium or large mammal unidentifiable element, and a medium mammal limb-bone or metapodial fragment were also among the dietary bone. Shell consisted of one oyster fragment. Personal items were a brass jewelry chain, a slate pencil and undecorated white clay pipe bowl fragments (n=2 [1685-1900]). A prosser china button (1840-1950) was the only sewing/clothing-related item. Bottle glass fragments (n=8) were all unidentifiable to type, not datable, heavily patinated, and were olive or amber/olive in color. Also present was one piece of colorless indeterminate vessel glass that was not datable. A brass tack was the only furniture part found.

Architectural items were more limited in variety than overlying Strata. Window glass (n=27), nails (n=8), and one piece of salt glazed brick were the only architectural remains. None of the nails were identifiable to manufacturing method.

Indeterminate class artifacts were mostly bone (n=8), which could not be defined as dietary or ecological, and glass (n=13) that was unidentifiable to form. Glass consisted mostly of indeterminate flat glass (n=12). Unidentifiable pieces of iron (n=3) were also present.

The prosser china button was the only artifact with a TPQ date in the Industrialization and Early Urbanization Period (1830-1880). Most of the datable artifacts possessed TPQ dates in the Early Industrialization Period (1770-1830) and the Contact, Exploration and Frontier Settlement Period (1630-1730). Early Industrialization Period artifacts (n=10) included the fragments of pearlware (n=4 [1770-1840]), whiteware (n=4 [1805-present]), and the single painted polychrome fragment, which was identifiable only as refined white earthenware. Intensified and Durable Occupation Period (1730-1770) artifacts were limited to the two pieces of Jackfield (1745-1790). While Contact, Exploration and Frontier Settlement Period artifacts were 45% (n=11) of datable artifacts, artifact types were limited to pieces of redware (n=8 [1685-1880]), white clay pipe (n=2 [1685-1900]), and the single piece of Nottingham stoneware (1685-1810).

#### **vi. AC6 (Buried A horizon)**

The buried A horizon yielded 89 artifacts within the interior of F. 39 (*Photograph 105*). Most of the assemblage consisted of domestic class artifacts (n=58, 65%). Additional artifacts were limited to architectural remains (n=7, 8%) and indeterminate class artifacts (n=24, 27%). Architectural remains consisted of one piece of brick, two pieces of window glass, and four nails that were not identifiable to manufacturing method. Indeterminate class artifacts consisted of glass that was not identifiable to form (n=9), unidentifiable pieces of iron (n=3), and bone that could not be defined as dietary or ecological (n=11). The TPQ date for this context was 1850 based upon ironstone with a Barker & Son manufacturer mark (1850-1860). This piece of ironstone, as well as an additional four pieces of blue willow printed ironstone, was likely intrusive from AC2 within the area of F. 39, in which the majority of a Barker & Son blue willow plate was found.

Domestic class artifacts were mostly ceramics (n=38), which included pearlware (n=18 [1770-1840]), whiteware (n=8 [1805-present]), one piece of transitional whiteware plate that was unscaloped shell edged with impressed lines (1840-1860), one piece of undecorated porcelain that was not identifiable to vessel form, one piece of indeterminate refined white earthenware with indeterminate blue decoration (1775-present), and fragments of redware (n=4 [1685-1880]) that were all likely from the same hollow vessel. Pearlware fragments were mostly mocha or annular decorated hollow vessel (n=14 [1790-1840]), but also included undecorated pieces that were not identifiable to form (n=4 [1770-1840]). Whiteware included undecorated fragments (n=4 [1805-present]), one transfer printed black piece (1805-present), and painted underglaze pieces (n=2 [1830-1900]), all of which were not identifiable to form. Additional domestic artifacts were undecorated white clay pipe bowl (n=3) and stem fragments (n=1), dietary bone and shell, bottle glass (n=3), and indeterminate vessel glass (n=7). Dietary bone included one large mammal tooth fragment, one sawn large mammal rib fragment, and one large mammal limb-bone or metapodial fragment. Dietary shell consisted of oyster (n=2, MNI=1), clam (n=1), and indeterminate bivalve (n=1) fragments. Bottle glass and indeterminate vessel glass were similarly colored olive-green, but none of the fragments were datable.

Datable artifacts possessed TPQ dates in the Industrialization and Early Urbanization Period (1830-1880), the Early Industrialization Period (1770-1830), and the Contact, Exploration and Frontier Settlement Period (1630-1730). Industrialization and Early Urbanization Period artifacts (n=4) consisted solely of two pieces of painted whiteware (1830-1900), the shell edged



Photograph 105: AC6 F. 39 Assemblage Sample (left to right top row: banded or mocha-decorated pearlware hollow vessel [cat#581], shell edge transitional whiteware plate [cat#521], painted polychrome underglaze whiteware unidentifiable vessel [cat#521], undecorated porcelain unidentifiable vessel [cat#521]; bottom row: tobacco pipe bowl base [cat#510], amber glass, heavily patinated [cat#510]).

whiteware fragment (1840-1860), and the ironstone fragment with a Barker & Son mfg mark (1850-1860). Early Industrialization Period artifacts were predominant (n=27, 68%), consisting mostly of annular or mocha-decorated pearlware fragments (n=14, MVC=1 [1790-1840]), as well as undecorated pearlware fragments not identifiable to form (n=4 [1770-1840]), the single piece of indeterminate refined white earthenware (1775-present]), the undecorated (n=5 [1805-present]) and transfer printed (n=1 [1805-present]) whiteware fragments, and the blue willow printed ironstone fragments, which did not include maker's marks (n=4 [1813-present]). Contact, Exploration and Frontier Settlement Period artifacts were limited to the redware fragments (n=4 [1685-1880]) and the white clay pipe fragments (n=3 [1685-1900]).

### **vii. AC12 (pre-1870 Ground Surface Stratum III)**

This Stratum was much the same on the exterior as within the interior of F. 39. Exterior and interior to F. 39, this Stratum contained nearly equal amounts of artifacts, many of the same artifact types, and TPQ dates in the 1860's, both of which were based upon embossed bottle glass. On the exterior of F. 39, AC12 yielded 505 artifacts, which were predominantly domestic class (n=335, 66%). Additional artifact classes consisted of architectural (n=68, 13%), hardware (n=2, 0.4%), and indeterminate class (n=100, 20%). The only significant difference was that a much higher amount of dietary shell was recovered from the exterior of F. 39 in this AC. The TPQ for AC12 on the exterior of F. 39 was 1867, and was based upon the presence of embossed panel bottle glass.

Domestic class artifacts included tableware and food storage/utilitarian ceramics, dietary bone and shell, bottle glass, lighting glass, indeterminate vessel glass, and a brass button. Most of the domestic artifacts were tableware ceramics (n=112, 33%). Tableware ceramics were mostly pearlware (n=40), creamware (n=14), and creamware or pearlware (n=18) fragments. Whiteware and ironstone were each represented by 19 fragments. Indeterminate refined white earthenware consisted of two fragments, one of which was undecorated and unidentifiable to vessel form, and the second of which lacked glaze and was also unidentifiable to vessel form. One Astbury-type redware (1725-1750) fragment was also present.

Pearlware included a minimum of one painted polychrome saucer (n=1 [1795-1830]), one painted polychrome hollow vessel (n=3, [1795-1830]), one transfer printed blue plate (n=2 [1783-1830]), one transfer printed blue Willow pattern hollow vessel (n=4 [1795-1830]), one transfer printed blue indeterminate vessel (n=1 [1783-1830]), and one shell edge plate (n=4 [1780-1835]). Additional pearlware fragments were unidentifiable to vessel form, and included painted polychrome fragments (n=6 [1795-1830]), painted blue (n=1 [1775-1830]), indeterminate blue decoration (n=3 [1775-1830]), and undecorated fragments (n=15 [1770-1840]).

Creamware and creamware or pearlware fragments were represented by a minimum of one vessel each. A minimum of one undecorated hollow vessel was present for creamware (n=4 [1762-1820]). Additional creamware fragments were undecorated indeterminate vessel fragments (n=10 [1762-1820]). Creamware or pearlware fragments possessed a glaze that was greenish-blue in color, and may have represented a transitional ceramic type. One undecorated indeterminate vessel was represented by this ceramic type (1762-1840).

Whiteware included a minimum of five vessels. One transfer printed blue floral hollow vessel (n=1 [1805-present]), one transfer printed blue scenic plate (n=4 [1805-present]), one transfer printed blue Willow pattern vessel that was unidentifiable to form (n=1 [1805-present]), one painted polychrome vessel that was unidentifiable to form (n=1 [1830-1900]), and one transfer printed purple that was unidentifiable to form (n=1 [1828-present]) were represented. Additional whiteware fragments were transfer printed blue indeterminate vessel (n=2 [1805-present]), and undecorated indeterminate vessel (n=9 [1805-present]).

Ironstone consisted of a minimum of three vessels. One vessel was a transfer printed blue Willow pattern plate (n=1 [1813-present]), one was part of a transfer printed blue Lozere pattern saucer (n=7 [1842-1867]) that was also present in AC2 and Stratum III of TU 72 exterior to F. 27 (*Photograph 68*), and the third was a hollow vessel represented by an undecorated handle (1842-present). Additional ironstone fragments were transfer printed blue Willow pattern, and were unidentifiable to vessel form. Two of the indeterminate vessel fragments possessed part of the Barker & Son mark (1850-1860) that was observed on ironstone within the interior of F. 39.

Food storage/utilitarian ceramics were primarily redware, but one yellow ware fragment was present. The single yellow ware fragment was undecorated (1830-1940) and unidentifiable to vessel form. Redware fragments were primarily identifiable as hollow vessel fragments (n=25), but one bowl or pan with clear glaze and slip trail (n=2 [1685-1850]), one jar or pitcher lead glazed on the interior and exterior (n=1 [1685-1880]), one plate with clear glaze and slip trail (n=6 [1685-1850]), and indeterminate vessel fragments (n=9) were also present. Three ceramic fragments were likely burned redware; one was identifiable as a coarse earthenware that was either burned or possessed worn black glaze, and a second was identified as redware or black basalt due to the hard, non-porous nature of the body, which could have been achieved by burning or over-firing the redware.

Dietary bone was small in quantity (n=12), but dietary shell totaled 100 fragments. Identifiable species included cow, which was represented by a mandible fragment, pig as represented by one tooth fragment, and sheep or goat, which was represented by the distal end of a humerus that may have been chopped. Additional bone with butchery marks were one Artiodactyl sp. (cow, sheep, goat, deer, pig) astragalus that possessed a possible saw mark, and one large mammal bone that was unidentifiable to element but possessed a cut mark. Shell included a minimum of one clam (n=37), a minimum of three oysters (n=56), and seven indeterminate bivalve fragments.

Glass artifacts were primarily bottle glass (n=20) and indeterminate vessel (n=27) fragments. Lighting glass consisted of one lamp chimney fragment and one indeterminate lighting fragment. One piece of embossed panel bottle (1867-1915) was the only datable bottle glass fragment. Indeterminate vessel fragments included fragments of either bottle or lamp chimney (n=15). Only three indeterminate vessel fragments were datable, of which two were mold-formed (1810-present) and one piece, which could have been part of a bottle or tumbler, possessed Applied Color Label (1934-present).

Architectural remains were mostly nails (n=27) and window glass (n=33). Only two of the nails were identifiable to manufacturing method, and both were cut or wrought (1685-1891). Other architectural remains were brick (n=4), steel pipe (n=1), and mortar (n=3). Hardware items were one chaining pin and one unidentified iron hardware.

Indeterminate class artifacts were mostly glass (n=46) that was unidentifiable to form, and bone (n=30) that could not be defined as dietary or ecological. Most of the glass was indeterminate flat glass (n=37). Unidentifiable iron (n=17), lime (n=2), one piece of shell or lime, and four pieces of redware or brick were also included in this group.

Datable artifacts in this AC were similar to AC4 within the interior of F. 39. Artifacts with TPQ dates in the Modern Period (1940-present) were absent. Urbanization and Early Suburbanization Period (1880-1940) artifacts were nearly absent; only one Applied Color Label piece of glass (1934-1970) represented the Urbanization and Early Suburbanization Period. Also, only one artifact, a piece of embossed panel bottle glass (1867-1915) possessed a TPQ date after the Weldin family occupation during the Industrialization and Early Urbanization Period (1830-1880).

Artifacts with TPQ dates prior to the Weldin family occupation in the Industrialization and Early Urbanization Period were 7% (n=12) of datable artifacts. These artifacts included pieces of Lozere pattern ironstone (n=7 [1842-1867]), blue Willow printed ironstone by Barker & Son (n=2 [1850-1860]), one piece of undecorated ironstone (1842-present), yellow ware (n=1 [1830-1940]), and painted whiteware (n=1 [1830-1900]).

Early Industrialization Period (1770-1830) artifacts were 39% (n=69) of datable artifacts. Most were fragments of pearlware (n=40 [1770-1840]). Whiteware was also prevalent, and was undecorated (n=9 [1805-present]), transfer printed blue (n=8 [1805-present]), and transfer printed purple (n=1 [1828-present]). Additional artifact types were pieces of blue Willow printed ironstone not identifiable to maker (n=9 [1813-present]), and pieces of mold-blown glass (n=2 [1810-1900]).

Artifacts with TPQ dates in the Intensified and Durable Occupation Period (1730-1770) were 19% (n=34) of datable artifacts, but consisted of a limited variety of artifact types. Undecorated pieces of creamware (n=14 [1762-1820]) and creamware or pearlware (n=18 [1762-1840]) accounted for the majority of these artifacts. Additional artifacts were simply two pieces of undecorated indeterminate refined white earthenware (1762-present).

Contact, Exploration and Frontier Settlement Period (1630-1730) artifacts were 34% (n=60) of datable artifacts, but were also composed of a limited variety of types. Redware fragments (n=55 [1685-1880]) were the most abundant. Additional artifact types were one piece of Astbury-type redware (1725-1750), pieces of burned redware or black basalt (n=2 [1685-1880]), and cut or wrought nails (n=2 [1685-1891]).

### viii. AC9 (Buried A horizon)

This AC contained the highest quantity of artifacts (n=1280) recovered from the area of F. 39. The majority of the assemblage was comprised by oyster and clam shell (n=754, 59%), which was primarily recovered from TU 80 and TU 81. Domestic artifacts that were not shell (n=400) composed 31% of the assemblage. Architectural remains (n=26) and indeterminate class artifacts (n=100) composed the rest of the assemblage. The TPQ for this Stratum was 1830, and was based on a piece of painted whiteware (*Table 11*).

As previously indicated, the majority of domestic artifacts were shells. Identifiable species were clam (n=407) and oyster (n=344). A minimum of 64 clams and 96 oysters were represented. Only three pieces of shell were not identifiable to bivalve species. Oyster shell from this context was analyzed by a specialist, and the results will be presented in a separate section of this report.

Additional domestic artifacts were ceramics, dietary bone, bottle glass, lamp chimney glass, indeterminate vessel glass, cutlery, and a coin. Tableware ceramics were primarily pieces of creamware or pearlware (n=65 [1762-1820]) and pearlware (n=40). Creamware or pearlware consisted of undecorated miscellaneous hollow vessel fragments (n=10), undecorated indeterminate vessel fragments (n=53), and one royal pattern plate or platter (n=2 [1766-1820]). Pearlware included indeterminate vessel fragments (n=26), one saucer that was painted polychrome with brown bands (n=7 [1795-1830]), one shell edge plate (n=2 [1780-1815]), and miscellaneous hollow vessel fragments (n=5), of which two were undecorated (1770-1840), and three were painted polychrome (MVC=2 [1795-1830]). Indeterminate vessel fragments were mostly undecorated (n=23), but also included one transfer printed blue floral (1783-1830) and two painted brown band (1795-1830) fragments.

Whiteware (n=3) and porcelain were also present among the tableware ceramics. Whiteware consisted of one transfer printed black indeterminate vessel (1805-present), one transfer printed blue Willow pattern vessel (1805-present), and one painted polychrome indeterminate vessel (1830-1900). Porcelain included one painted overglaze red indeterminate vessel (1790-present), one possible blue floral painted design (1685-1840) indeterminate vessel, and one undecorated indeterminate vessel. Two indeterminate refined white earthenware fragments were unidentifiable to vessel form, and lacked glaze. Food storage/utilitarian ceramics were entirely fragments of redware (n=245). A minimum of one bottle (n=1), one milk pan (n=13), one small hollow vessel (n=2), one miscellaneous hollow vessel with red/brown glaze (n=5), and one clear glaze with slip trail indeterminate vessel (n=4) were represented.

Dietary bone, glass artifacts, cutlery and a coin composed a relatively minor portion of the domestic artifacts. Dietary bone consisted of cow (n=5) and large mammal (n=9) fragments that were likely cow. Cow bone consisted of one neck vertebra and a minimum of one lower jaw (n=4). Large mammal bone included limb-bone shaft fragments (n=3), one lower jaw fragment, one thoracic vertebra fragment, tooth fragments (n=3), and one indeterminate flat bone (e.g. rib, scapula, pelvis) fragment. The large mammal mandible fragment possessed part of a saw mark, and was the only element that exhibited butchery marks. Bottle glass consisted of one heavily patinated olive bottle fragment, and one heavily patinated olive or amber bottle fragment. One lamp chimney fragment was present, and the remainder of glass artifacts was comprised by

indeterminate vessel glass (n=22). None of the glass artifacts were datable. Cutlery consisted of two lead alloy spoon bowl fragments. The single coin was a silver peso (1823-1909).

Test Unit (TU) 80 yielded 69 left valves and 86 right valves. Most of the intact shells are of modern marketable size. The intact shells ranged in height from 2.5 to over 5 inches with an average height of 3.62 inches. These ranges of size and age are typical for recent harvesting practices (Kochiss 1974 pp. 6, 774, 239). As of 2002 Delaware Administrative code set the minimum size of harvestable oyster at 2.75 inches (Delaware Administrative Code §3774). There are two types of oysters recovered from Stratum IV, bed (n=58) and channel (n=10). The majority of the oysters are bed oysters harvested from uncrowded beds on sub tidal muddy bottoms up and down the Delaware Bay. Bed oysters comprise eighty-five percent of the sample and channel oysters constitute fifteen percent. Of the sixty-six oysters which are intact enough to make a determination, forty-one percent came from Salinity Regime I, fifteen percent came from Salinity Regime II, eleven percent came from Salinity Regime III, and thirty-three percent came from Salinity Regime IV. Three percent of the left valves are too fragmentary to determine in which salinity regime they grew. Determining the number of years that the oysters in the sample lived is problematic as most (79 %) of the hinges are damage and missing one to several years. The extant number of years that could be counted was recorded for each shell and incomplete hinges were noted. Therefore, the age of many of the individual shells and the average is slightly lower than it should be. The average age of the oysters is at least five years with a range of age between two and ten years. Forty-four of the shells had hinges intact enough to record season of death. The majority (79%) of the oysters were harvested in the spring and summer. The summer oysters appear to be harvested after spawning (June). While spawning, the American Oyster becomes an unattractive milky color known regionally as “white sick”. Few oysters were historically harvested during spawning (Kochiss 1974). Fall and late fall/early winter oysters account for only eight shells (18%). Thirty-six oysters had damage indicative of identifiable opening techniques. The majority (89%) are cracked. Three of the oysters were had marks from side stabbing and one had damage indicative of frontal stabbing.

TU 81 yielded 45 left valves and 42 right valves. Most of the intact shells are of modern marketable size. The intact shells ranged in height from 2.5 to 5.5 inches with an average height of 3.6 inches. The ranges of size and age are typical for recent harvesting practices (Kochiss 1974 pp. 6, 774, 239). As of 2002 Delaware Administrative code set the minimum size of harvestable oyster at 2.75 inches (Delaware Administrative Code §3774). There are three types of oysters recovered, bed (n=29), channel (n=6), and reef (n=1). The majority of the oysters are bed oysters harvested from uncrowded beds on sub tidal muddy bottoms up and down the Delaware Bay. Bed oysters comprise sixty-four percent of the sample, channel oysters make up thirteen percent, and reef oysters make up two percent. Of the thirty-one oysters which are intact enough to make a determination, twenty percent came from Salinity Regime I, thirteen percent came from Salinity Regime II, four percent came from Salinity Regime III, and thirty-one percent came from Salinity Regime IV. Twenty percent of the left valves are too fragmentary to determine in which salinity regime they grew. Determining the number of years that the oysters in the sample lived is problematic as most (68 %) of the hinges are damage and missing one to several years growth. The extant number of years that could be counted was recorded for each shell and incomplete hinges were noted. Therefore the age of many of the individual shells and the average is slightly lower than it should be. The average age of the oysters is at least six years

with a range of age between two and thirteen years. Only sixteen of the shells had hinges intact enough to record season of death. While sixteen is too low a sample size to produce a statistically significant result, the seasons of death observed are trending to spring and summer. The summer oysters appear to be harvested after spawning (June). While spawning, the American Oyster becomes an unattractive milky color known regionally as “white sick”. Few oysters were historically harvested during spawning (Kochiss 1974). Only eight oysters had damage indicative of identifiable opening techniques. Six of the oysters were cracked and two had marks from side stabbing.

Architectural artifacts were mostly brick (n=15), but also included window glass (n=5), and nails (n=6). None of the nails were identifiable to manufacturing method. Indeterminate class artifacts consisted primarily of glass that was not identifiable to type (n=42, 42%), and bone that was not identifiable as dietary or ecological (n=20, 20%). Most of the glass was indeterminate flat glass (n=38). Additional indeterminate class artifacts were unidentifiable pieces of iron (n=14), one piece of flat brass, and one piece of lead that was unidentifiable to form.

All of the datable artifacts in this AC possessed TPQ dates prior to the Weldin family occupation. Modern Period (1940-present) and Urbanization and Early Suburbanization Period (1880-1940) artifacts were absent. Only one artifact, a piece of painted whiteware (1830-1900) possessed a TPQ date within the Industrialization and Early Urbanization Period (1830-1880).

Artifacts with TPQ dates in the Early Industrialization Period (1770-1830) were 12% (n=44) of datable artifacts. Most were fragments of pearlware (n=40 [1770-1840]). Other artifact types in this group were one piece of porcelain with an overglaze enameled red band (1790-present), one piece of transfer printed black whiteware (1805-present), one piece of transfer printed blue whiteware (1805-present), and the silver peso (1823-1909).

Artifacts with TPQ dates in the Intensified and Durable Occupation Period (1730-1770) were 18% (n=67) of datable artifacts. These were mostly fragments of creamware or pearlware (n=65 [1762-1840]), but also included two pieces of undecorated indeterminate refined white earthenware (1762-present).

Contact, Exploration and Frontier Settlement Period (1630-1730) artifacts accounted for the majority of datable artifacts (n=248, 69%). Most were fragments of redware (n=245 [1685-1880]). Other artifact types were limited to the lead alloy spoon bowl fragments (n=2 [1700-1900]), and a piece of painted blue porcelain (1685-1840).

### **c. Feature 26**

Feature 26 was a posthole located within F. 39 Stratum IV, and contained 17 historic artifacts (*Figures 45 and 53*). Artifact types were window glass (n=3), nails that were not identifiable to manufacturing method (n=5), one piece of mulberry printed transitional whiteware (1835-1855) that was not identifiable to vessel form, one piece of blue Willow printed whiteware (1805-present) that was also not identifiable to vessel form, one piece of indeterminate flat glass, and two pieces of unidentifiable iron. The artifacts present in this feature were similar to those found elsewhere in F. 39; blue Willow printed whiteware was found in nearly every Stratum in F. 39,

which included Stratum IV, and mulberry printed transitional whiteware was found in Stratum II and Stratum III of F. 39.

#### **d. Feature 28**

Feature 28 was identified as a landscaping feature within Stratum I of F. 27, and contained 387 historic artifacts (*Figure 45*). Architectural remains (n=52, 13% of assemblage), domestic artifacts (n=310, 80%), and indeterminate class artifacts (n=25, 6%) were present. Architectural remains were brick (n=4), one piece of brick with mortar, window glass (n=31), roofing slate (n=3), and nails (n=13) that were not identifiable to manufacturing method. Indeterminate class artifacts were glass that was not identifiable to form (n=5), unidentifiable pieces of iron (n=10), one iron/steel wire, pieces of plastic that were not identifiable to form (n=3 [1915-present]), one plastic wrapper that was not identifiable to type (e.g. candy, cigarette, etc), steel can fragments (n=2), one piece of bone that could not be defined as dietary or ecological, and pieces of terra cotta (n=2) that could have been flowerpot or drainage tile. The majority of the assemblage from this feature consisted of bottle glass fragments (n=285, 74%), with most of the datable pieces possessing twentieth century TPQ dates. A very minor portion (n=15, 4%) was comprised by ceramics. This pattern was consistent with Stratum I as it was observed in F. 27.

Bottle glass was mostly not identifiable to bottle type, but identifiable types included beer bottle (n=3), milk bottle (n=31), and soda bottle (n=15). All of the beer bottle fragments were brown in color and machine-made (1930-present). Milk bottle fragments included pieces with Applied Color Label (n=5 [1934-1970]), square form bottles for Sealtest products (n=2 [1945-1970]), and general machine-made pieces (n=24 [1903-present]). All of the soda bottle fragments possessed Applied Color Labeling (n=15 [1934-1970]). Bottle glass that was not identifiable to type, but identifiable to manufacturing method included mold-formed pieces (n=22 [1810-present]), embossed mold-formed pieces (n=5 [1860-present]), and machine-made pieces (n=16 [1903-present]) that included four pieces with a valve mark (1930-1950) and ten pieces of brown colored machine-made glass (1930-present).

Ceramics were only pieces of pearlware, and pieces of redware. None of the pearlware fragments were identifiable to vessel form. Decorated pearlware pieces were painted blue (n=1, MVC=N/A [1775-1830]), shell edge (n=1, MVC=1 [1780-1835]), and painted polychrome (n=2, MVC=1 [1795-1830]). A minimum of one redware vessel (1685-1880) was represented by miscellaneous hollow vessel fragments (n=3) and indeterminate vessel fragments (n=6), which consisted of dark brown glazed, and unglazed and spalled pieces.

Additional domestic artifacts in F. 28 were dietary bone, a modern brass key, one piece of aluminum foil (1947-present), one glass button, and lighting parts. Dietary bone consisted of one pig tooth, and two pieces of medium mammal scapula that exhibited a cut mark. Lighting parts included a light bulb base (1879-present), and one indeterminate lighting glass fragment.

#### **e. Feature 30**

Feature 30 was a circular feature adjacent to the brick footer for the porch (*Figure 55*). This feature contained only nine historic artifacts, none of which were domestic class artifacts.

Architectural remains (n=7), coal (n=1), and unidentifiable iron (n=1) were present. Architectural remains were brick (n=1), window glass (n=5), and roofing slate (n=1).

**f. Feature 36**

Feature 36 was a concrete trough-shaped drain, from which soil yielded 21 historic artifacts (*Figure 45*). Artifact types present in this feature were window glass (n=6), bottle glass (n=3) that was not datable or identifiable to type, a minimum of one painted polychrome hollow pearlware vessel (n=3 [1795-1830]), one undecorated yellow ware fragment (1830-1940) that was not identifiable to form, indeterminate flat glass (n=2), glass that was not identifiable to form (n=5), and one piece of bird bone that was not identifiable as dietary or ecological.

**g. Feature 38**

Feature 38 was a posthole located outside of F. 39, and yielded 15 historic artifacts (*Figure 57*). Artifact types present in F. 38 were brick (n=6), one nail that was not identifiable to manufacturing method, undecorated creamware that was not identifiable to vessel form (n=1 [1762-1820]), redware that was identifiable only as a miscellaneous hollow vessel (n=1 [1685-1880]), indeterminate vessel glass that was not datable (n=1), one oyster shell fragment, one clam or scallop fragment, and indeterminate flat glass (n=3).

**h. Feature 40**

Feature 40 was also located outside of F. 39, but yielded only three historic artifacts. One nail that was not identifiable to manufacturing method, one piece of indeterminate vessel glass that was not datable, and one piece of miscellaneous hollow redware vessel (1685-1880) was found.

**i. Feature 44**

Feature 44 was a builder's trench adjacent to the north wall of the house, from which artifacts were recovered in TU 93. A total of 10 historic artifacts were recovered, which consisted of nails that were not identifiable to manufacturing method (n=3), redware (n=3 [1685-1880]) that represented a minimum of one miscellaneous hollow vessel, and an aluminum bottle cap (1892-present) that was painted black in an indeterminate scenic design.

**j. Feature 45**

Feature 45 was a probable fireplace support wall within Feature 27. A total of 14 historic artifacts were recovered in the area of F. 45. Most of these were fragments of a small redware jar (n=13 [1685-1880]) (*Photograph 106*). One piece of undecorated blue-glazed delftware (1752-1771) was also found.

**k. Feature 51**

Feature 51 contained 15 historic artifacts. One piece of mortar, one piece of undecorated creamware or pearlware vessel (1762-1840) that was not identifiable to form, one piece of



Photograph 106: F. 45 Redware Small Jar [cat#607].

painted polychrome transitional whiteware (1830-1860) that was not identifiable to form, one piece of indeterminate vessel glass that was not datable, dietary shell fragments (n=7), one piece of slag, one piece of indeterminate class bone, and indeterminate flat glass (n=2) were recovered. Dietary shell consisted of clam fragments (n=3), and indeterminate bivalve species fragments (n=4).

### **I. Feature 55**

Feature 55 was located at the interface of Stratum II in Feature 27, and was notable for the quantity of large slag pieces present (*Figure 45 and Figure 58*). This feature also contained architectural remains (n=8, 5%), domestic artifacts (n=99, 64%), one ecological class artifact (a rat bone), and indeterminate class artifacts (n=46, 30%). Architectural remains were brick (n=2), window glass (n=5), and a bolt or spike (n=1). Indeterminate class artifacts were predominantly pieces of bone that could not be defined as dietary or ecological (n=40), but indeterminate flat glass (n=5), and one piece of unidentifiable iron were also included. This feature exhibited the same mixing of artifacts present within Stratum II (exclusive of TU 5 and TU 6) in F. 27.

Domestic class artifacts in F. 55 were predominantly tableware and food storage/utilitarian ceramics. Tableware ceramics included creamware (n=7), pearlware (n=8), porcelain (n=3), whiteware (n=1), white salt-glazed stoneware (n=1), and Astbury-type redware (n=2). A minimum of one undecorated lid (n=2 [1762-1820]) was represented for creamware. Undecorated indeterminate vessel fragments were also present for creamware, and could have been part of the identified lid. None of the pearlware fragments were identifiable to vessel form, and most were undecorated (1770-1840), but one painted blue fragment (1775-1830) was present. Porcelain fragments were also not identifiable to vessel form, and consisted of one undecorated fragment, one painted blue fragment (MVC=1 [1685-1840]), and one overglaze red decorated fragment (MVC=1 [1790-present]). The single white salt-glazed fragment was not identifiable to vessel form and was undecorated (1720-1805). The single piece of whiteware was a hollow vessel fragment with a painted brown line (1830-1900). The Astbury-type redware fragments (1725-1750) were only identifiable as hollow vessel, and one mended with a piece from AC2 in a TU associated with this feature (TU 69).

Food storage/utilitarian ceramics were mostly redware fragments (n=32 [1685-1880]), but also included undecorated yellow ware vessel fragments (n=5 [1830-1940]). The yellow ware fragments were not identifiable to vessel form. Redware fragments included miscellaneous hollow vessel (n=19, MVC=2), one hollow vessel or lid fragment, one small hollow vessel (n=8, MVC=1), and indeterminate vessel fragments (n=4).

Additional domestic artifacts in F. 55 were dietary bone and shell, one wood button, one undecorated white clay pipe stem, and pieces of bottle or lamp glass (n=3). Dietary bone (n=13) included one cow tooth, one cow foot element, and mammal bone that was identifiable only to probable size (n=11). None of the dietary bone exhibited butchery marks. Shell included clam fragments (n=10), oyster fragments (n=10, MNI=2), and indeterminate bivalve fragments (n=2).

**m. Feature 56**

Feature 56 was a posthole and mold located encountered in TU 101 Stratum V of Feature 27 (*Figure 59*). Only one artifact was recovered from this feature; a piece of white salt-glazed hollow vessel that was overglaze painted in red and yellow floral (1746-1775).

**n. West Half North Yard**

The West Half of the North Yard was subdivided into Analytical Contexts based upon the stratigraphic nature of the TUs. While Stratum I (AC1) and Stratum II (AC2) were consistent across the North Yard, Strata III through VI varied such that Strata III, IV, V and VI in TUs 31, 32, 40 and 41 were similar to other TUs exterior of F. 27, while TU 91 and TU 92 exhibited stratigraphy similar to TU 73 and TU 89 within F. 39, and the stratigraphy of TU 27 consisted of a mottled Ap horizon (AC13) in Stratum III and subsoil (AC50) in Stratum IV. Additionally in TUs 91 and 92, Stratum III (AC12) was formed by a mix of demolition fill and re-deposited subsoil, and Stratum IV (AC9) represented a buried A horizon.

A total of 5147 historic artifacts and one pre-contact artifact were found in the West Half of the North Yard (*Figure 45*). The single pre-contact artifact was a black chert biface reduction flake found in Stratum V of TU 40 (AC9). The assemblages recovered from AC1 and AC2 were similar to those recovered in the East Half of the North yard; bottle glass and twentieth century artifacts predominated in AC1 across both halves of the North Yard, and architectural remains predominated in AC2 across both halves of the North Yard. Artifact quantities were highest in AC1 (n=1266), AC2 (n=1543), and AC7 (n=382). AC2 was divided into Stratum IIA and Stratum IIB in TU 41 to differentiate between the slate layer (IIA) and soil matrix (IIB). Stratum IIA yielded 109 of the historic artifacts, and Stratum IIB yielded 38 of the historic artifacts.

Terminus Post Quem dates indicated twentieth century deposition in AC1 and AC2, mixing of Historic Contexts in AC7, and a buried A horizon (AC9) dating to the early to mid-nineteenth century (*Table 13*). Additionally, TU 40 appeared to be mixed from the upper-most Stratum to the bottom-most Stratum; this unit was the only unit to contain twentieth century artifacts in Stratum III, Stratum IV, and Stratum V. As a consequence of the mixing of artifacts in TU 40, the TPQ date for AC8 was adjusted to exclude the twentieth century artifacts. The TPQ date was not adjusted for AC9 since only two artifacts were recovered outside of TU 40 in that AC.

Artifacts were also recovered from three features in this area. Feature 15 and F. 31 were window wells filled mostly with demolition debris. Non-architectural artifacts present in these window well features were consistent with deposition after the site was abandoned. Feature 44 (Trench B) was an apparent builder's trench along the north foundation of the house, and also contained mostly architectural remains. Feature 44 contained a greater mix of modern artifacts and occupation-related artifacts, however. Features 15 and 31 yielded a total of 351 historic artifacts and 305 historic artifacts, respectively. Feature 44 yielded a total of 66 historic artifacts. The TPQ dates for all of these features were in the Modern Period (1940-present); F. 15 possessed a TPQ date of 1947, F. 31 possessed a TPQ date of 1970, and F. 44 possessed a TPQ date of 1950. Mean dates were calculated excluding architectural remains to eliminate skewing by more numerous early architectural remains. The mean dates for F. 15 and F. 31 were also within the

**Table 13: West Half North Yard TPQ and Mean Dates**

<b>AC/Stratum/ Feature</b>	<b>Contributing TUs</b>	<b>TPQ</b>	<b>TPQ Artifact</b>	<b>Mean Date</b>	<b>Number of Datable Artifacts</b>
AC1 (modern A)	27, 31, 32, 40, 41	1962	Aluminum Pull-Tab	1933	225 (non-architectural)
AC2 (post-1870)	27, 31, 32, 40, 41, 91, 92	1970	Plastic Bottle	1921	53 (non-architectural)
Stratum II-A	41	1945	Milk Bottle-square form	1870	45
Stratum II-B	41	1933	Modern Plastic	1879	8
AC7 (pre-1870)	31, 32, 40, 41	1867	Rimfire Cartridge-UMC	1834	189
AC8 (re-deposited subsoil)	31, 32, 40, 41	1805	Whiteware-undecorated	1837	96
AC9 (buried A)	31, 32, 40, 41	1962	Styrofoam	1823	28
AC12 (mix of demo fill and re-deposited subsoil)	91, 92	1840	Transitional Whiteware-unscalped shell edge	1805	352
AC9 (buried A)	91, 92	1810	Glass-mold formed, colorless	1793	227
AC13 (Ap)	27	1805	Whiteware-undecorated	1806	44
Feature 15		1933	Plastic Wrapper	1945	23 (non-architectural)
Feature 31		1940	Glass Bottle-Owen Illinois Duraglas	1941	73 (non-architectural)
Feature 44 (Trench B)		1950	Plastic Bread Bag-Arnold's	1892	8 (non-architectural)

Modern Period; the mean date for F. 15 was 1945 based upon 23 datable non-architectural artifacts, and the mean date for F. 31 was 1941 based upon 73 datable non-architectural artifacts. The mean date for F. 44 was 1892 based upon eight datable non-architectural artifacts.

**i. AC1 (Modern A horizon Stratum I)**

A total of 1266 historic artifacts were recovered from AC1, with the majority of the assemblage comprised by bottle glass (n=742, 58%). Including the bottle glass, domestic artifacts accounted for 65% (n=819) of the assemblage. Architectural remains were also recovered (n=216, 17%), as well as one arms/ammunition-related item, gardening-related items (n=2), hardware (n=2), transportation-related items (n=3), and indeterminate class artifacts (n=223, 18%).

Bottle glass was mostly unidentifiable to type, but identifiable types consisted of milk bottle (n=23), miscellaneous alcohol (n=14), and soda (n=1). All of the identifiable types were machine-made. Milk bottle fragments were mostly square in form (n=19 [1945-1970]), which included Sealtest brand bottle (n=18). One milk bottle fragment possessed Applied Color Labeling (1934-1970). The remaining three milk bottle fragments possessed the general date for machine-made milk bottles (1903-1970). Alcohol bottle fragments included pieces embossed with "Federal Law Forbids Sale or Re-Use Of This Bottle" (n=11 [1933-1964]), and base fragments that were machine-made and brown in color (n=3 [1930-present]). The single soda bottle fragment possessed Applied Color Labeling (1934-1970). Bottle fragments that were not identifiable to type, but were datable, included machine-made (n=27 [1903-present]), mold-formed (n=52 [1810-present]), embossed (n=29 [1860-present]), and blown (n=1 [1685-1900]) fragments. Some of the machine-made fragments were more closely datable based upon manufacturer marks or mold traits; two base fragments possessed an Owen's machine scar dating it from 1903 to 1964, one fragment was manufactured by Whitall-Tatum (1903-1935), three fragments possessed Owen-Illinois marks (1940-present), and eight pieces possessed Applied Color Labeling (1934-1970).

Additional domestic artifacts consisted of lighting parts, jar glass, bottle or jar glass, tumbler glass, indeterminate vessel glass, ceramics, dietary bone and shell, aluminum foil (n=1), plastic items, and one piece of wallpaper. Lighting parts were lamp chimney glass (n=3), a light bulb base (1879-present), indeterminate lighting glass (n=16), and a brass pull-chain that was likely associated with a ceiling light. Jar glass consisted of threaded rim fragments (n=11 [1893-present]). Bottle or jar glass (n=1) possessed Applied Color Labeling. Tumbler glass (n=5) included only three mold-formed pieces (1810-present). Indeterminate vessel glass (n=19) included two mold-formed pieces, which were the only datable fragments. Ceramics consisted only of undecorated pearlware that was not identifiable to vessel form (n=2 [1770-1840]), and redware (n=6) that represented a minimum of one slip-trailed jar (1685-1850). Dietary bone consisted of one pig lower hind-limb bone, one chicken wing element, and one sawn roundsteak from a medium sized mammal. Shell was one oyster fragment. Plastic items were an ivory color comb (1869-present), a toy part (1915-present), and an antenna clip manufactured by Mastro Spring (1927-present).

Architectural remains were mostly window glass fragments (n=134). Other architectural remains were brick (n=23), nails (n=48), spikes (n=2), lead pipe fragment (n=1), plaster (n=1), mortar or plaster (n=2), porcelain insulator (n=2), roofing slate (n=2), and tarpaper (n=1). Most of the nails were identifiable to manufacturing method, and consisted of cut nails (n=27 [1791-1891]) and wire nails (n=9 [1850-1950]).

Other identifiable artifact classes were represented by a limited number of artifacts. The single arms/ammunition-related item was a brass rim-fire pistol casing (1866-present). Gardening-related items were plastic bags for soil conditioner (n=1 [1933-present]) and grass seed (n=1 [1933-present]). Hardware items were screws. Transportation-related items were a cut railroad spike (1830-present) and Champion brand spark plugs (n=2 [1904-present]).

Indeterminate class items included a wide variety of materials. Glass and iron or steel artifacts comprised the majority, though. Glass included indeterminate flat pieces (n=20) and pieces that were not identifiable to form (n=20). Iron or steel artifacts included indeterminate flat/sheeting pieces (n=75), pieces that were not identifiable to form (n=30), and wire (n=30). Other indeterminate class artifacts were bone that could not be defined as dietary or ecological (n=6), copper electrical wiring (n=2), electrical tape (n=1 [1940-present]), unidentifiable pieces of plastic (n=4 [1915-present]), plastic bag and wrapper pieces (n=18 [1933-present]), plastic casing or cover (n=2 [1915-present]), miscellaneous plastic tubing (n=2 [1915-present]), rope strands (n=3), rubber tubing (n=1 [1851-present]), unidentifiable rubber items (n=7 [1851-present]), and an aluminum can (1962-present).

As previously noted the majority of the datable non-architectural artifacts (50%) in this AC possessed TPQ dates in the Modern Period (1940-present) or Urbanization and Early Suburbanization Period (1880-1940). Artifacts with TPQ dates in the Modern Period (n=25) included the square milk bottle fragments (n=19 [1945-1970]), the Owen-Illinois bottle fragments (n=3 [1940-present]), the aluminum foil (1947-present), the aluminum can (1962-present), and the electrical tape (1940-present). Artifacts with TPQ dates in the Urbanization and Early Suburbanization Period (n=91) included nearly all of the plastic artifacts (n=9 [1915-present]; n=5 [1927-present]; n=20 [1933-present]), the jar fragments (n=11 [1893-present]), machine-made bottle fragments (n=15 [1903-present]; n=7 [1930-present]; n=11 [1933-present]; n=11 [1934-present]), and the Champion brand spark plug (1904-present).

Artifacts with TPQ dates in the Industrialization and Early Urbanization Period (1830-1880) accounted for 14% (n=32) of the datable non-architectural artifacts. Artifacts in this group were the light bulb base (1879-present), the rim-fire casing (1866-present), embossed bottle glass (n=29 [1860-present]), the ivory colored plastic comb (1869-present), the pieces of rubber (n=8 [1851-present]) and the railroad spike (1830-1891). Given the extended manufacturing ranges of these artifacts, all could have been deposited during the twentieth century, however.

Artifacts with Early Industrialization (1770-1830) TPQ dates were mold-formed vessel glass (n=57 [1810-present]) and the pieces of pearlware (n=2 [1770-1840]). No artifacts with TPQ dates in the Intensified and Durable Occupation Period were represented. The fragments of redware (n=6 [1685-1880]) and the blown bottle glass fragment (1685-1900) were the earliest TPQ date artifacts present. The redware and blown bottle glass were likely deposited during the nineteenth century, and would have been brought up through bioturbation activities from underlying Strata. The mold-formed vessel glass could have been deposited anytime during the nineteenth century or twentieth century, but was likely deposited during the twentieth century.

## ii. AC2 (Fill Stratum II)

A total of 1396 historic artifacts were recovered from Stratum II, of which 86% (n=1207) were architectural remains. The high quantity of architectural remains in this Stratum is consistent with post-abandonment demolition/deterioration of the house. Domestic class artifacts accounted for only 8% (n=100) of the assemblage, and as in Stratum I, bottle glass was the predominant domestic artifact. Indeterminate class artifacts (n=88), and one transportation-related item, a Champion spark plug, were also present.

Architectural remains were mostly window glass fragments (n=900) and nails (n=212), but a wide variety of other architectural remains were also present. Nails that were identifiable to manufacturing method included cut nails (n=79 [1791-1891]), cut or wrought (n=46 [1685-1891]), and wire (n=13 [1850-present]). Other architectural remains included brick (n=15), mortar (n=7), one hinge, a window or shutter opener, roofing slate (n=60), pieces of wood (n=6) including two pieces with cut nails, steel and tarpaper (n=1), an iron washer, a porcelain insulator, and iron spool for electric or utility wire (n=2).

Domestic artifacts consisted of the aforementioned bottle glass, one piece of threaded jar glass (1893-present), indeterminate vessel glass (n=4), one piece of lamp chimney glass, one light bulb base, ceramics, dietary bone, sewing/clothing-related items, one bone and steel pen knife, plastic items, a paper liner for a bottle cap, and aluminum foil (n=4 [1947-present]). Bottle glass was mostly unidentifiable to type and not datable, but identifiable types consisted of milk bottle (n=3), soda (n=1), wine or liquor (n=5 [1903-present]), and alcohol bottle (n=6) that included five pieces embossed with "Federal Law Prohibits Sale or Re-Use Of This Bottle" (1933-1964) and one piece embossed with "4/5..." (1860-present). Milk bottle fragments included two square-form Sealtest bottle fragments (1945-1970), and one general machine-made piece (1903-1970). The single soda bottle fragment was from a Coca-Cola bottle made between 1957 and 1970. Other datable bottle glass consisted of mold-formed (n=2 [1810-present]), embossed (n=1 [1860-present]), machine-made (n=1 [1903-present]), and Applied Color Label (n=1 [1934-1970]) fragments that were not identifiable to type. Ceramics consisted of four pieces of a flow blue ironstone vessel that was not identifiable to form (1845-1920), pearlware (n=7) that was not identifiable to vessel form, but included one indeterminate blue decorated fragment, one painted polychrome fragment, and one undecorated fragment, redware miscellaneous hollow vessel fragments (n=2), one undecorated whiteware hollow vessel fragment, and one undecorated indeterminate vessel whiteware fragment. Dietary bone included one chicken wing element, and one sawn roundsteak that was likely beef. Sewing/clothing-related items were one shell button, and one brass buckle part. Plastic items included a plastic bottle (1970-present), and an Arnold's brand bread bag (1950-present).

Indeterminate class artifacts were primarily glass (n=46) and iron or steel artifacts that were not identifiable to form (n=21). Bone that was not identifiable as dietary or ecological (n=5), iron slag (n=1), iron bar (n=2), iron or steel wire (n=1), unidentifiable plastic (n=1 [1915-present]) and plastic (n=5 (1933-present)) and paper (n=2 [1915-present]) bag parts were also included in this group.

This AC appeared to contain primarily twentieth century artifacts. Modern Period artifacts (1940-present) accounted for 16% (n=8) of datable non-architectural artifacts. Urbanization and Early Suburbanization Period artifacts accounted for 45% (n=26) of datable non-architectural artifacts, and being comprised entirely by artifacts with end production dates continuing into the Modern Period, could also have been deposited during the Modern Period. The light bulb base, the embossed bottle glass, and the flow blue ironstone were the only artifacts with TPQ dates in the Industrialization and Early Urbanization Period, and all possessed end production dates into the Urbanization Early Suburbanization Period or the Modern Period. Artifacts with TPQ dates prior to the Industrialization and Early Urbanization Period accounted for 23% (n=13) of the datable non-architectural artifacts, but pearlware was the only artifact type to possess end production dates in the same Historic Context as its TPQ date; mold-formed bottle glass (n=2), and undecorated whiteware (n=2) continue to be manufactured in the present, and the redware fragments (n=2), which possessed a TPQ date in the Contact, Exploration and Frontier Settlement Period (1630-1730), were manufactured into the Urbanization and Early Suburbanization Period.

### **iii. Stratum IIA (TU 41 slate layer)**

This context yielded 109 historic artifacts, of which most were architectural (n=70, 64%). Architectural remains were brick (n=4), window glass (n=17), mortar (n=4), slate (n=6), onw wire spike (1850-present), and nails (n=37), of which three were cut or wrought (1685-1891), 26 were cut (1791-1891), and four were wire (1850-present). Domestic class artifacts (n=31) included one bone button, one brass button, one nylon stocking (1938-present), a steel bottle cap, one piece of pearlware that was not identifiable to vessel but was transfer printed blue (1783-1830), one piece of whiteware hollow vessel that was transfer printed blue (1805-present), bottle glass (n=24), one piece of glass stemware, and one piece of bottle or lamp glass. Only two pieces of bottle glass were identifiable to type; two fragments of a square form (1945-1970) Sealtest brand milk bottle were present. Other datable bottle glass consisted of one mold-formed fragment (1810-present), two embossed fragments (1860-present), and one machine-made brown bottle fragment (1930-present). Indeterminate class artifacts were the only other artifact types present, and were composed of one miscellaneous iron ring, iron or steel wire (n=4), and plastic wrapper (n=2 [1933-present]).

The overall appearance of the assemblage indicated deposition during the Urbanization and Early Suburbanization Period and/or the Modern Period. Some mixing of earlier artifacts was indicated by the presence of the pearlware and whiteware fragments.

### **iv. TU 41 Stratum II-B**

Only 38 historic artifacts were recovered from this context. As in Stratum II-A, most of the assemblage consisted of architectural remains (n=23, 60%). Architectural remains were brick (n=12), window glass (n=5), mortar (n=2), and nails that were not identifiable to manufacturing method (n=4). Domestic artifacts consisted of one brass thimble, one bottle glass fragment that was not identifiable to type or date, one bone button, pearlware (n=3) that was not identifiable to vessel form, one piece of redware (1685-1880) that was not identifiable to vessel form, and one indeterminate bivalve shell fragment. The three pieces of pearlware represented a minimum of

one transfer printed black vessel (1790-1830), and consisted of one transfer printed black fragment, and two undecorated body fragments. Additional artifact types recovered were a rim-fire pistol cartridge (1866-present), indeterminate flat glass, one piece of plastic tubing (1915-present), and plastic that was not identifiable to form (n=2 [1933-present]).

This AC appeared to contain more occupation-related artifacts than AC2. Modern period artifacts were minimal; only three pieces of plastic were present, which possessed Urbanization and Early Suburbanization Period TPQ dates but could have been deposited during the Modern Period, and the single piece of bottle glass lacked datable traits. The rim-fire cartridge (1866-present), pearlware (n=3 [1790-1830]), and redware (n=1 [1685-1880]) were the only datable artifacts, and represented a mix of Historic Contexts; the rim-fire cartridge possessed an Industrialization and Early Urbanization Period TPQ date, while the pearlware dated to the Early Industrialization Period, and the redware could have been deposited anytime between the Contact, Exploration and Frontier Settlement Period to the Urbanization and Early Suburbanization Period. Other non-datable artifacts such as the bone button, the brass thimble, and the shell fragment, were also likely deposited during the occupation of the site.

#### **v. AC7 (pre-1870 Ground Surface TUs 31, 32, 40 and 41 Stratum III)**

A total of 382 historic artifacts were recovered from this context. Artifact classes represented were architectural (n=209, 55%), domestic (n=140, 37%), arms/ammunition-related (n=1), hardware (n=1), heating by-product (n=1), and indeterminate class (n=28, 7%). Similar to AC4 within and exterior to F. 27, ceramics became a larger percentage of domestic artifacts, while bottle glass is a relatively minor portion. The TPQ for this AC was 1945, based upon a square-formed milk bottle fragment, but when twentieth century artifacts (n=7, 3% datable) are excluded the adjusted TPQ date is 1867, based upon a rim-fire cartridge manufactured by Union Metallic Cartridge Company (1867-1912).

Most of the recovered architectural remains were window glass (n=59) and nails (n=89). Nails were predominantly cut (n=68 [1791-1891]), but also included wrought (n=2 [1685-1805]), cut or wrought (n=6 [1685-1891]), and wire (n=4 [1850-present]). Roofing slate (n=32), brick (n=12), mortar (n=15), a hinge (n=1), and a glass lightning rod insulator (1848-1910) were also recovered.

Ceramics accounted for 68% (n=94) of domestic artifacts. Pearlware was the most prevalent tableware ceramic type (n=31), and represented a minimum of two plates that included one shell edge plate (1780-1835) and one transfer printed blue plate (1783-1830), two hollow vessels that included one vessel with a painted brown band at the rim (1795-1830), and one transfer printed blue vessel (1783-1830), and two indeterminate vessels, which included one undecorated vessel (1770-1840) and one transfer printed black vessel (1790-1830). Additional pearlware fragments did not contribute to MVCs. and were an undecorated plate base, an undecorated hollow vessel base, and indeterminate vessel body fragments that were undecorated (n=13), painted polychrome (n=2 [1795-1830]), painted blue (n=4 [1775-1830]), and indeterminate blue decorated (n=1 [1775-1835]). The painted polychrome and blue painted fragments could have been part of a polychrome painted vessel to which the painted brown band rim would have been

associated. The indeterminate blue decorated fragment could have been part of a transfer printed blue vessel, the shell edge vessel or the painted polychrome vessel.

Additional tableware ceramics were creamware (n=3), transitional whiteware (n=5), whiteware (n=19), indeterminate refined white earthenware (n=4), English sgraffito slipware (n=1 [1685-1880]), and porcelain (n=1). Creamware fragments were all undecorated indeterminate vessel fragments (1762-1820). The transitional whiteware fragments included one banded hollow vessel (n=4 [1790-1840]), and one transfer printed purple indeterminate vessel (n=1 [1828-1860]). Whiteware represented a minimum of two plates, of which one was painted polychrome (n=3 [1830-1900]) and one was flow blue (n=1 [1845-1920]), and two indeterminate vessels that included one sponge blue (n=4 [1840-1860]) and one transfer printed blue (n=9 [1805-present]). Additional whiteware fragments were flow blue decorated indeterminate vessel fragments (n=2). Indeterminate refined white earthenware included one transfer printed blue hollow vessel (n=1 [1783-present]), and green-glazed hollow vessel (n=3 [1845-present]). The single piece of porcelain was not identifiable to vessel form, and was painted blue (1685-1840).

Redware (n=32) was the only food storage/utilitarian ceramic present. A minimum of one slip-trailed plate or bowl (n=1 [1685-1850]), and four miscellaneous hollow vessels were represented. Hollow vessel fragments (n=23) were the most numerous, but eight fragments that could only be noted as indeterminate vessel were also found.

Additional domestic artifacts consisted of dietary bone and shell, one bone-handled kitchen utensil, a brass button or cufflink, an undecorated white clay pipe stem (1685-1900), glass bottle fragments, one threaded glass jar fragment (1893-present), and one bottle or lamp chimney fragment. Dietary bone (n=4) included one pig tooth, one pig foot bone, one cow tooth, and one duck skull fragment. None of the dietary bone exhibited butchery marks. Shell included clam fragments (n=4, MNI=1), oyster (n=7, MNI=1), and indeterminate bivalve fragments (n=4). The bone-handled kitchen utensil was represented by a handle and part of the tang. Glass bottle fragments (n=19) included one square form Sealtest brand bottle fragment (1945-1970), and fragments (n=18) that were not identifiable to type, which included machine-made pieces (n=1 [1903-present]; n=1 [1930-1964]) and mold-formed pieces (n=2 [1810-present]).

The remaining artifact classes were represented by a limited variety of artifacts. Arms/ammunition-related consisted of the single Union Metallic Cartridge Company casing (1867-1912). Hardware consisted of one miscellaneous iron item. One piece of slag was the only heating by-product. Indeterminate class artifacts were primarily indeterminate flat glass (n=13), but also included one piece of glass that was not identifiable to form, bone that was not definable as dietary or ecological (n=5), an iron buckle that could have been clothing or farming-related, an iron pipe or vessel fragment, pieces of iron or steel that were not identifiable to form (n=6), and plastic bag and wrapper fragments (n=3 [1933-present]) that were not identifiable to original contents/use.

Modern Period and Urbanization and Early Suburbanization Period artifacts accounted for only 3% (n=7) of datable artifacts. The single square milk bottle fragment was the only artifact with a TPQ date in the Modern Period. Urbanization and Early Suburbanization Period artifacts were

machine-made bottle glass (n=1 [1903-present]; n=1 [1930-present]), plastic wrappers (n=3 [1933-present]), and the threaded glass jar (1893-present).

Artifacts with TPQ dates in the Industrialization and Early Urbanization Period were 10% (n=19) of the datable artifacts. Artifacts in this group were the wire nails (n=4 [1850-present]), the Union Metallic Cartridge Co casing (1867-1912), the lightning rod insulator (1848-1910), the flow blue whiteware (n=3 [1845-1920]), the sponge whiteware (n=4 [1840-1930]), the painted polychrome whiteware (n=3 [1830-1900]), and the green glazed earthenware (n=3 [1845-present]).

The majority of datable artifacts (n=116, 61%) possessed TPQ dates during the Early Industrialization Period. Artifact types in this group were the pearlware (n=31 [1770-1840]), transitional whiteware (n=5 [1805-1860]), transfer printed blue whiteware (n=9 [1805-present]) and earthenware (n=1 [1783-present]) fragments, as well as the mold-formed bottle glass (n=2 [1810-present]), and cut nails (n=68 [1791-1891]). While the pearlware and transitional whiteware could have been associated with an earlier occupant, the whiteware and mold-formed glass pieces were likely associated with the Weldin family occupation, and the cut nails that composed the majority of this group were likely deposited when the kitchen structure was demolished.

Creamware (n=3) was the only artifact type to possess a TPQ date in the Intensified and Durable Occupation Period. Artifact types with TPQ dates in the Contact, Exploration and Frontier Settlement Period were 23% (n=44) of the datable artifacts. Most of these artifact types possessed a TPQ date of 1685, which included all of the redware fragments (n=33 [1685-1880]), the wrought nails (n=2 [1685-1805]), the cut or wrought nails (n=6 [1685-1891]), the white clay pipe stem (1685-1900), and the painted blue porcelain (1685-1840). The bone-handled utensil (1720-1770) was also included in this group.

#### **vi. AC8 (Re-deposited Subsoil TUs 31, 32, 40, and 41 Stratum IV)**

A total of 240 historic artifacts were recovered from this AC. Artifact classes represented were architectural (n=102, 43%), domestic (n=91, 38%), gardening (n=2), and indeterminate (n=45, 18%). The two gardening-related items were grass seed bag pieces (1933-present), which were found in TU 40. Twentieth century artifacts were 21% (n=22) of the datable artifacts, but all were found in TU 40, which was disturbed throughout its entire depth. Excluding the twentieth century artifacts from this AC produced a TPQ date of 1805, based upon a piece of undecorated whiteware in TU 32.

Architectural remains were mostly window glass fragments (n=67). Nails (n=17), mortar (=7), brick (n=6), mortar or plaster (n=1), and roofing slate (n=4) were also present. Nails that were identifiable to manufacturing method were cut (n=6 [1791-1891]), wrought (n=1 [1685-1805]), and cut or wrought (n=4 [1685-1891]).

Domestic artifacts were primarily ceramics (n=63, 69%). As in AC7, pearlware was the predominant tableware ceramic (n=22). This AC differed from the overlying ACs, however, in the near absence of any other tableware ceramic type; two pieces of delftware (1752-1771), and

one piece of undecorated whiteware (1805-present), which was not identifiable to vessel form, were the only other tableware ceramics present. A minimum of three pearlware hollow vessels consisting of one banded (n=1 [1790-1840]), one painted polychrome (n=1 [1795-1830]), and one transfer printed blue hollow vessel (n=1 [1783-1830]), and a minimum of one shell edge indeterminate vessel (n=1 [1780-1835]), one transfer printed black indeterminate vessel (n=4 [1790-1830]), and one scalloped rim indeterminate vessel (n=2 [1780-1835]) were represented. Additional pearlware fragments were undecorated indeterminate vessel fragments (n=12 [1770-1840]). One delftware fragment was identifiable as a miscellaneous hollow vessel form, while the other was not identifiable to form, and both were blue glazed.

Redware (n=38) was the only food storage/utilitarian ceramic present. Most of the fragments were not identifiable to vessel form (n=23). Hollow vessel fragments (n=13) represented a minimum of three vessels. Plate or bowl fragments (n=2) representing a minimum of one slip-trailed vessel were also present.

Additional domestic artifacts were limited to a few pieces of dietary bone and shell, bottle glass, indeterminate lighting glass (n=3), indeterminate vessel glass, and one piece of aluminum foil (1947-present). Dietary bone consisted of pig teeth (n=2), pig foot bone (n=2), and one fish scale. None of the dietary bone exhibited butchery marks. Shell included clam (n=8, MNI=1), oyster (n=4, MNI=1), and one indeterminate bivalve fragment. None of the bottle glass (n=2) or indeterminate vessel glass (n=6) was datable.

Indeterminate class artifacts were mostly flat glass (n=16) and plastic wrapper pieces (n=18 [1933-present]). Bone that could not be identified as dietary or ecological, one piece of paper bag, one piece of plastic or wax paper (1933-present), and unidentifiable pieces of iron or steel (n=4) were also included in this group.

Excluding the twentieth century artifacts from disturbed TU 40, this AC would appear to represent an early to mid-nineteenth century deposit, but given the re-deposited nature of the soil, it seems unlikely this represents an intact context. Other datable artifacts consisted only of pearlware (n=22 [1770-1840]), redware (n=38 [1685-1880]), delftware (n=2 [1752-1771]), whiteware (n=1 [1805-present]), and nails that were identifiable to manufacturing method (n=6 [1791-1891]; n=4 [1685-1891]; n=1 [1685-1805]). These artifacts could have been deposited at any time during or after their manufacturing period, which would allow for them all to have been deposited during the Early Industrialization Period (1770-1830) or the Industrialization and Early Urbanization Period (1830-1880). It cannot be determined with certainty, however, whether the artifacts were present in the subsoil that was re-deposited here, or whether they were deposited after the subsoil.

#### **vii. AC9 (Buried A horizon TUs 31, 32, 40, and 41 Stratum V)**

This AC yielded 60 historic artifacts and one pre-contact artifact. Historic artifact classes were domestic (n=28, 46%), architectural (n=10, 17%), gardening-related (n=1), and indeterminate class (n=21, 35%). The single pre-contact artifact was a black chert biface reduction flake with possible retouch. One piece of undecorated pearlware (1770-1840) and one piece of flow blue whiteware (1845-1920) were found in TU 41. The majority of the assemblage was recovered

from TU 40, which was disturbed. Though this AC represented a buried A horizon, the disturbed context in which most of the artifacts (97%) were found hinders any observations regarding depositional period.

Most of the domestic artifacts were ceramic fragments (n=21), of which the majority were redware (n=13). A minimum of one small redware jar (n=3) was represented. Additional redware fragments were indeterminate vessel (n=2), and miscellaneous hollow vessel (n=8). Pearlware (n=6), delftware (n=1), and whiteware (n=1) were also recovered. Pearlware included undecorated indeterminate vessel (n=4 [1770-1840]), painted blue indeterminate vessel (n=1 [1775-1830]), and transfer printed blue indeterminate vessel (n=1 [1783-1830]) fragments. The single piece of delftware was not identifiable to vessel form, and possessed a probable sponge decoration in purple (1708-1786). The single piece of whiteware was flow blue decorated (1845-1920) and unidentifiable to vessel form. Additional domestic artifacts were one piece of aluminum foil (1947-present), one piece of styrofoam (1962-present), one piece of non-datable bottle glass, one bone button, one large mammal tooth, and oyster shell fragments (n=2).

The remaining artifact classes were represented by an even smaller variety of artifact types. Architectural remains included window glass (n=4), mortar or plaster (n=2), and nails (n=4) that included two cut or wrought nails (1685-1891). Part of a plastic grass seed bag was the only gardening-related artifact (1933-present). Indeterminate class artifacts were flat glass (n=10), unidentifiable iron (n=4), bone that could not be defined as dietary or ecological (n=4), plastic wrapper (n=1 [1933-present]), unidentifiable plastic (n=1 [1915-present]), and part of a paper bag.

Artifacts with TPQ dates from nearly every Historic Context were represented in this AC, with most of the datable artifacts consisting of redware fragments that could have been deposited anytime from the Contact, Exploration and Frontier Settlement Period (1630-1730) to the Urbanization and Early Suburbanization Period (1880-1940). Modern Period (1940-present) artifacts accounted for 19% (n=4) of datable artifacts, while Contact, Exploration and Frontier Settlement Period artifacts accounted for 57% (n=16) of datable artifacts. Early Industrialization Period artifacts (n=6 [1770-1830]) were also present, as were one Industrialization and Early Urbanization Period artifact (1830-1880), and one Urbanization and Early Suburbanization Period artifact (1880-1940). Modern Period artifacts consisted of the aluminum foil (1947-present), the piece of styrofoam (1962-present), and two pieces of plastic (1933-present). Redware fragments (n=13 [1685-1880]) composed most of the Contact, Exploration and Frontier Settlement Period artifacts; other artifacts from that Historic Context were the two cut or wrought nails (1685-1891) and the piece of sponge decorated delftware (1708-1786). Early Industrialization Period artifacts consisted entirely of pearlware (1770-1840), while the Industrialization and Early Urbanization Period artifact was the piece of flow blue whiteware (1845-1920), and the Urbanization and Early Suburbanization Period artifact was a piece of plastic that was not identifiable to form (1915-present).

#### **viii. AC12 (Mix of Demolition Fill and Re-deposited Subsoil TUs 91 and 92 Stratum III)**

Though recovered from fewer TUs than AC11 in the North Yard, the assemblage from Stratum III in this AC contained more artifacts, especially domestic class artifacts. A total of 831 historic

artifacts were recovered, with 64% being domestic (n=530). Other artifact classes included architectural (n=169, 20%), arms/ammunition-related (n=2), hardware (n=1), and indeterminate class (n=129, 15%). Only one twentieth century artifact was recovered, which was a piece of machine-made brown bottle glass (1930-present) representing 0.2% of datable artifacts including architectural remains. Consequently the TPQ date was adjusted to 1840, which was provided by unscalped shell edge transitional whiteware (1840-1860).

Ceramics comprised the majority of domestic artifacts (n=346, 65%), with pearlware being the predominant tableware ceramic (n=178), and redware being the only food storage/utilitarian ceramic (n=140). A minimum of three hollow vessels, three plates, one painted blue saucer (n=2 [1775-1830]), and one undecorated indeterminate vessel (n=2 [1770-1840]) were represented by the pearlware fragments. Hollow vessels included one banded (n=2), one transfer printed blue (n=2), and one transfer printed black with painted blue lip (n=1). Plates included one shell edge (n=3), one painted polychrome (n=10), and one transfer printed black with painted blue lip (n=6). Additional pearlware fragments were painted blue saucer or hollow vessel (n=3), undecorated body and base fragments from indeterminate vessel forms (n=121), of which one possessed a Ralph Clews pottery mark (1817-1843), and indeterminate vessel fragments that were painted blue (n=14), painted brown (n=1), painted polychrome (n=8), shell edge (n=1), transfer printed blue (n=1), and transfer printed black (n=1). Redware included a minimum of one slip-trailed bowl or pan (n=2 [1685-1850]), one dark brown glazed milkpan (n=1 [1685-1880]), one small hollow vessel (n=1), four miscellaneous hollow vessels (n=59), one jug (n=1), one brown glazed and slip-trailed plate (n=5 [1685-1850]), one clear glazed plate (n=1 [1685-1880]), and one teapot, pitcher or bottle fragment (1685-1880). Additional redware fragments were not identifiable to vessel form (n=69).

Additional tableware ceramics were creamware, delftware, transitional whiteware, whiteware, indeterminate refined white earthenware, porcelain, and Astbury-type redware. All of the creamware fragments were undecorated and not identifiable to vessel form (n=5 [1762-1820]). Delftware was represented by one blue glazed and painted blue hollow vessel fragment (1752-1771). Transitional whiteware included one banded blue hollow vessel (n=2 [1805-1840]), and one shell edge plate (n=1 [1840-1860]). Whiteware fragments were from a minimum of one undecorated hollow vessel (n=1 [1805-present]), and one flow blue vessel (n=4 [1845-1920]). Undecorated indeterminate vessel rims were also present (n=5), but could have been part of the hollow vessel that was represented by a base fragment. Indeterminate refined white earthenware fragments were from a transfer printed blue hollow vessel (n=2 [1783-present]), and undecorated indeterminate vessel (n=5 [1762-present]). Porcelain consisted of one painted blue indeterminate vessel fragment (1685-1840). One Astbury-type redware fragment was from a miscellaneous hollow vessel (1725-1750).

The remaining domestic artifacts consisted of dietary bone and shell, one clothing/sewing-related item, one jewelry or clothing fastener item, bottle glass, lamp chimney glass (n=2), and indeterminate vessel glass, and an 1850 large cent. Dietary bone included one cow tooth, one pig tooth, one large mammal neck vertebra (n=2), and one piece of bone not identifiable even to taxonomic level of Class (i.e. mammal, bird, etc). None of the dietary bone exhibited butchery marks. Shell included clam fragments (n=8, MNI=1) and oyster fragments (n=33, MNI=2). The single sewing/clothing-related item was a brass grommet or eyelet. The single jewelry/clothing-

fastener item was a glass insert that could have been used in a piece of jewelry, a cufflink or a button. Bottle glass (n=8) was not identifiable to type, but included one machine made brown glass fragment (1930-present). Indeterminate vessel glass (n=6) included one mold-formed fragment (1810-present).

Architectural remains were mostly window glass fragments (n=137). Brick (n=4), mortar (n=5), roofing slate (n=3), one porcelain insulator (1850-present), and nails that were not identifiable to manufacturing method (n=19) were also recovered.

Arms/ammunition-related and hardware consisted of one artifact type each. Two French gunflint pieces (1700-1825) were the only arms/ammunition-related items in this Stratum. Hardware consisted of one steel screw.

Indeterminate class items were mostly flat glass (n=105). Other artifacts in this group were pieces of glass not identifiable to any form (n=8), unidentifiable pieces of iron (n=7), pieces of redware or brick (n=4), one steel band with screw, and bone that could not be identified as dietary or ecological (n=4).

As previously indicated, most of the datable artifacts in this AC possessed TPQ dates prior to the Urbanization and Early Suburbanization Period (1880-1940). Only one artifact possessed a TPQ date in this Historic Context, which was the machine-made brown bottle glass fragment (1930-present). The single piece of shell edge transitional whiteware (1840-1860), the flow blue whiteware (n=4 [1845-1920]), the 1850 large cent, and the porcelain insulator (1850-present), were the only artifacts with TPQ dates in the Industrialization and Early Urbanization Period (1830-1880). Artifacts with TPQ dates in the Early Industrialization Period (1770-1830) accounted for 54% (n=189) of datable artifacts, and included all of the pearlware fragments (n=178 [1770-1840]), the banded transitional whiteware (n=2 [1805-1840]), the undecorated whiteware (n=6 [1805-present]), the blue transfer printed piece of indeterminate refined white earthenware (n=2 [1783-present]), and the mold-formed indeterminate vessel glass (n=1 [1810-present]). Artifacts with TPQ dates in the Intensified and Durable Occupation Period (1730-1770) consisted of the creamware fragments (n=5 [1762-1820]), and the delftware (n=1 [1752-1771]). Contact, Exploration and Frontier Settlement Period (1630-1730) artifacts accounted for 41% (n=144) of datable artifacts, and consisted of all of the redware fragments (n=140 [1685-1880]), the single piece of Astbury-type redware (1725-1750), the painted blue porcelain fragment (1685-1840), and the French gunflints (n=1 [1700-1825]).

The predominance of artifacts with TPQ dates prior to the Urbanization and Early Suburbanization Period was consistent with this layer being a mixture of demolition fill and re-deposited subsoil. The Industrialization and Early Urbanization Period artifacts, as well as the pieces of whiteware datable to the Early Industrialization Period, and any portion of the redware could have been deposited at any point during the Weldin family occupation. Deposition prior to the Weldin family occupation seems more likely for the pearlware, creamware, delftware, and gunflints. The single piece of Astbury-type redware, while possessing a TPQ date in the earliest Historic Context, was likely associated with the Weldin family given its primary occurrence in the kitchen demolition fill horizon, and the smaller quantities of it in the re-deposited subsoil horizon.

**ix. AC9 (Buried A horizon TU 91 and TU 92 Stratum IV)**

A total of 415 historic artifacts were recovered from the buried A horizon (*Photograph 107*). Artifact classes represented were architectural (n=66, 16%), domestic (n=270, 65%), heating by-product (n=1), and indeterminate class (n=78, 19%). Domestic artifacts were comprised by a more limited variety of artifact types than in overlying ACs, but were more varied than the other artifact classes. Architectural remains consisted only of brick fragments (n=21), window glass (n=37), and nails that were not identifiable to manufacturing method (n=8). The single heating by-product was a piece of coal. Indeterminate class artifacts were strictly pieces of indeterminate flat glass (n=69), unidentifiable iron (n=5), and bone that could not be defined as dietary or ecological (n=4). Artifact deposition appeared to have occurred prior to the Weldin family occupation; the TPQ date for this AC was 1810 based upon a piece of mold formed vessel glass (1810-present), and ceramics likely associated with the Weldin family (e.g. whiteware vessels) were not represented.

Domestic artifacts included only ceramics, dietary bone and shell, and glass artifacts. Ceramics composed the majority of domestic artifacts (n=225, 83%), with redware (n=137) being the predominant ceramic type. A minimum of one storage jar (n=3 [1685-1880]), two slip-trailed plates (n=5 [1685-1850]), and five miscellaneous hollow vessels (n=106 [1685-1880]) were represented for redware. Indeterminate redware vessel fragments (n=27 [1685-1880]) were also present.

Additional ceramics were pearlware (n=42), creamware or pearlware (n=35), delftware (n=2), English sgraffito slipware (n=4 [1685-1880]), transitional whiteware (n=1), and indeterminate refined white earthenware (n=4). Pearlware included a minimum of one painted polychrome hollow vessel (n=1 [1795-1830]), one shell edge plate (n=3 [1780-1835]), one painted blue indeterminate vessel (n=3 [1775-1830]), and one transfer printed black indeterminate vessel (n=3 [1790-1830]). Undecorated indeterminate vessel fragments (n=30) and painted polychrome indeterminate vessel fragments (n=2) were also observed for pearlware. The creamware or pearlware fragments were identified as such because they possessed a greenish-blue glaze that may have been transitional between creamware and pearlware. All of the creamware or pearlware fragments were undecorated and unidentifiable to vessel form. Delftware consisted of one unglazed piece (1685-1800) and one blue glazed and painted blue piece (1752-1771). Fragments of an English sgraffito slipware hollow vessel were of the same decoration and glaze as fragments found in AC5 (Stratum IV) of F. 27, and AC7 (Stratum III) in TU 41 (*Photograph 108*). The single transitional whiteware fragment was from a transfer printed blue saucer (n=1 [1805-1860]). The indeterminate refined white earthenware fragments consisted of unglazed indeterminate vessel fragments (n=2 [1762-present]), one annular or mocha decorated hollow vessel fragment (1790-1840), and one unglazed and burned hollow vessel fragment (1762-present).

Dietary bone consisted only of large mammal neck vertebra (n=1) and limb-bone or foot bone (n=1) fragments, which did not exhibit any butchery marks. Shell included oyster fragments (n=7, MNI=1), clam or scallop fragments (n=7, MNI=1), and indeterminate bivalve fragments (n=3). Glass artifacts in this Stratum included bottle glass that was not identifiable to type and was not datable (n=5), indeterminate vessel fragments (n=11), lamp chimney fragments (n=2), a



Photograph 107: TU 91 and TU 92 Stratum IV Assemblage Sample (all cat#591 left to right top row: marbled slipware plate, painted blue floral delftware unidentifiable vessel, painted blue floral pearlware unidentifiable vessel; center row: painted polychrome underglaze pearlware hollow vessel, painted polychrome underglaze pearlware unidentifiable vessel, shell edge pearlware plate, black scenic transfer printed pearlware unidentifiable vessel; bottom row: blue transfer printed transitional whiteware saucer, miniature glass bird).



Photograph 108: English Sgraffito Hollow Vessel (left: body fragment [cat#591 TU 92 Stratum IV]; center: body fragment [cat#384 TU 42 Stratum IV]; right: rim fragment [cat#638 TU 101 Stratum IV]).

miniature bird, and mirror glass (n=7). Indeterminate vessel fragments included one mold-formed fragment (1810-present), and one blown dark olive/black glass fragment (1685-1870).

The high quantity of redware resulted in the majority of the datable artifacts in this assemblage (n=143, 63%) possessing TPQ dates in the Contact, Exploration and Frontier Settlement Period (1630-1730). Other artifacts datable to this Historic Context were only the unglazed delftware fragment (1685-1800), and the blown olive/black glass fragment (1685-1870). The pearlware fragments, the annular or mocha decorated refined white earthenware fragment, and the mold-formed vessel glass fragment were the only artifact types with TPQ dates in the Early Industrialization Period (1770-1830), which composed 20% of the datable artifacts. The remaining datable artifacts (n=39, 17%) possessed TPQ dates in the Intensified and Durable Occupation Period (1730-1770), and included the creamware or pearlware fragments, the painted blue delftware, and the unglazed refined white earthenware fragments.

#### **x. AC13 (Ap-horizon TU 27 Stratum III)**

This mottled Ap-horizon contained only 69 historic artifacts, of which most were domestic class (n=45, 65%). Additional artifact types were limited to window glass (n=13), architectural spikes (n=3), one cut nail (1791-1891), nails that were not identifiable to manufacturing method (n=5), one piece of unidentifiable iron, and one piece of iron or steel sheeting that was likely intrusive from Stratum II, which contained several pieces of iron or steel sheeting. The TPQ date for this context was 1805 based upon a piece of undecorated whiteware (1805-present).

Domestic artifacts consisted of ceramics (n=43), one cow tooth, and one piece of aqua bottle glass that was not identifiable to type or date. Ceramics were primarily pearlware (n=18) and redware (n=20) fragments. One piece of undecorated whiteware (1805-present) that was not identifiable to vessel form, one piece of white salt-glazed stoneware hollow vessel (1720-1805), and three piece of an embossed plate rim that could only be identified as indeterminate refined white earthenware (1762-present) were also present. Pearlware included one painted brown cup fragment (1795-1830), one shell edge plate (n=3 [1780-1835]), one transfer printed blue Willow vessel that was not identifiable to form (n=6 [1795-1830]), and undecorated indeterminate vessel fragments (n=8 [1770-1840]). Redware included a minimum of four miscellaneous hollow vessels (n=10 [1685-1880]), two slip-trailed plates or bowls (n=2 [1685-1850]), as well as indeterminate vessel fragments (n=8).

Historic Contexts represented in this AC were the Contact, Exploration and Frontier Settlement Period (n=21, 48% datable [1630-1730]), the Intensified and Durable Occupation Period (n=3, 7% [1730-1770]), and the Early Industrialization Period (n=20, 45% datable [1770-1830]). The redware and white salt-glazed stoneware possessed TPQ dates in the Contact, Exploration and Frontier Settlement Period, the embossed refined white earthenware rims possessed a TPQ date in the Intensified and Durable Occupation Period, while the pearlware, whiteware and cut nail possessed TPQ dates in the Early Industrialization Period. Due to the extended manufacturing periods of most of the datable artifacts (e.g. redware [1685-1880], cut nail [1791-1891], and whiteware [1805-present]), it is difficult to determinate whether they were deposited over an extended period of time or at nearly the same time within one Historic Context.

## **xi. Feature 15**

Feature 15 contained a total of 259 architectural remains, and only 27 domestic artifacts (*Figure 30*). Additional artifact classes were ecological, farming-related, gardening-related, hardware, transportation-related, and indeterminate class. One skunk bone was the only ecological remain. Barbed wire (n=3) was the farming-related artifact type. Gardening-related consisted of one grass seed bag (1933-present). One clamp was the only hardware item. One Champion brand spark plug (1904-present) was the only transportation-related item. Recovered architectural remains were brick (n=14), window glass (n=100), hinges (n=2), nails (n=55), one wrought spike (1685-1805), mortar (n=3), roofing slate (n=20), wood (n=1), one iron or steel washer, window or shutter opener hardware (n=1), one piece of rebar, and one porcelain insulator fragment (1850-present). Nails were identifiable as cut (n=38 [1791-1891]) and wire (n=17 [1850-present]). Domestic artifacts included bottle glass (n=13), aluminum foil (n=6 [1947-present]), light bulb parts (n=3), zinc or aluminum fruit jar lid liner (n=1 [1904-1941]), one hard rubber ball (1851-present), one indeterminate bivalve shell, one piece of undecorated pearlware that was not identifiable to vessel form (1770-1840), and one piece of ironstone that was not decorated and not identifiable to vessel form (1842-present). Bottle glass was generally not datable or identifiable to type, but one machine-made pharmaceutical bottle fragment (1903-present) was present, as well as one machine-made bottle fragment (1903-present) that was not identifiable to type. Indeterminate class artifacts consisted of bone that was not identifiable as dietary or ecological (n=2), copper electrical parts (n=2 [1880-present]), one lead bar, one paper bag fragment, blue plastic that was not identifiable to form (1915-present), plastic wrapper (n=1 [1933-present]), one steel strap, saw blade fragments (n=2), iron or steel wire (n=31), steel can fragments (n=2 [1837-present]), indeterminate flat iron or steel (n=16), and iron or steel that was not identifiable to form (n=14).

## **xii. Feature 31**

Feature 31 contained a slightly higher amount of domestic artifacts (n=195) than architectural remains (n=140), but most of the domestic artifacts were bottle glass fragments (n=165) that were likely deposited during the Modern Period (*Figure 30*). Architectural remains were window glass (n=118), nails (n=15), roofing slate (n=5), and wood (n=2). Most of the nails were identifiable to manufacturing method, and consisted of one cut or wrought nail (1685-1891), cut nails (n=10 [1791-1891]), and wire nails (n=2 [1850-present]). Bottle glass was predominantly unidentifiable to type and date, but alcohol bottle fragments embossed with “Federal Law Prohibits Sale Or Re-Use Of This Bottle” (n=15 [1933-1964]), and one Avon toiletry bottle (1939-present) were identifiable. Bottle glass that was not identifiable to type, but was datable included mold-formed fragments (n=22 [1810-present]), embossed fragments (n=3 [1860-present]), machine-made fragments (n=6 [1903-present]), machine-made brown bottle fragments (n=15 [1930-present]), and one fragment with the Owen-Illinois Company Duraglas logo (1940-present). Additional domestic artifacts were one lamp chimney fragment, one redware hollow vessel fragment (1685-1880), plastic bottle caps (n=6 [1970-present]) and paper bottle cap liners (n=6).

Additional classes represented in F. 31 were ecological (n=1), hardware (n=2), and indeterminate class (n=13). One opossum bone was the single ecological remain. Hardware items were one

aluminum washer (1891-present) and one screw. Indeterminate class artifacts were one unidentifiable aluminum item (1891-present), one glass bottle or insulator fragment, glass that was not identifiable to form (n=6), and flat pieces of iron or steel (n=6).

### **xiii. Feature 44**

Architectural remains were more abundant than other artifact types in F. 44. Recovered architectural remains (n=44) consisted mostly of window glass (n=27), but also included brick (n=1), nails (n=7), mortar (n=7), and roofing slate (n=2). Only two of the nails were identifiable to manufacturing method, one of which was cut (1791-1891), while the other was a wire nail (1850-present). Other artifacts were domestic (n=13) and indeterminate class (n=9). Domestic artifacts consisted of an aluminum crown-type bottle cap (1892-present), one piece of non-datable bottle glass, one piece of bottle or lamp chimney glass, one clam shell fragment, one indeterminate bivalve fragment, one piece of an Arnold's brand bread bag (1950-present), one piece of undecorated pearlware that was not identifiable to form (1770-1840), one piece of undecorated indeterminate refined white earthenware that was not identifiable to form (1762-present), and redware fragments (n=5) that included one milkpan fragment, one small hollow vessel fragment, and three miscellaneous hollow vessel fragments. Indeterminate class artifacts were flat glass (n=2), plastic bag fragments (n=2 [1933-present]), one plastic bag with aluminum foil banding (1947-present), and bone that was not identifiable as dietary or ecological (n=4).

## **2. West Yard**

A total of 4025 historic artifacts were recovered from the West Yard area (**Figure 29**). Most of this total (n=3037, 77%) was recovered from the privy F. 49. Additional features in which artifacts were recovered included F. 52 and F. 54 (tree root molds), F. 57 (apparent overflow pit for F. 49), and F. 57a (shallow trench connecting F. 49 and F. 57). These features yielded a total of 241 historic artifacts. Excavation units yielded a total of 662 historic artifacts from five ACs, and a rodent burrow in TU 29. Stratum I in TU 26 represented a homogenous Ap-horizon (AC17), while in TUs 9, 10, 29, and 30 it represented a modern A horizon (AC1) filled mostly with architectural debris (n=274, 70%). Stratum II appeared to be a fill context (AC2) that contained artifacts datable to every Historic Context at the site, Stratum III represented re-deposited subsoil (AC21), and Stratum IV appeared to represent a buried A horizon (AC22). Terminus Post Quem and mean dates for these ACs can be seen in **Table 14**.

### **a. AC1 (Modern A horizon TUs 9, 10, 29, 30, STPs 24, 25 Stratum I)**

A total of 406 historic artifacts were recovered from the Modern A horizon, of which most were architectural remains (n=279, 70%). Other artifact classes represented were domestic (n=42, 8%), heating by-products (n=5), and indeterminate class (n=80, 20%). The high percentage of architectural remains indicated this Stratum received most of the post-abandonment demolition debris. Additionally, datable non-architectural artifacts suggested deposition during the Urbanization and Suburbanization Period and/or the Modern Period.

A wide variety of architectural remains were present in this AC, and nails (n=77) were the most prevalent type. Nails that were identifiable to manufacturing method included cut nails (n=71

**Table 14: West Yard TPQ and Mean Dates**

AC/Feature	Contributing TUs	TPQ Date	TPQ Artifact	Mean Date	Number of Datable Artifacts
AC1 (modern A)	9, 10, 29, 30, STPs 24, 25	1962	Steel Can-pop top	1910	117 (non-architectural)
AC2 (post-1870)	9, 10, 29, 30, STPs 25, 35, 36	1903	Glass Bottle-machine made	1882	33 (non-architectural)
AC17 (Ap)	26	1930	Glass Bottle-machine made, brown	1895	31
AC21 (re-deposited subsoil)	9, 10	1805	Transitional Whiteware-scalloped shell edged	1799	29
AC22 (buried A)	9, 10, 29, 30	1845	Whiteware-cut sponge stamped	1801	43
Feature 4		1791	Cut Nail	1813	3
Feature 49 Level 1		1903**	Glass Bottle-C. F. Knapp	1887	734
Feature 49 Level 2		1893	Glass Fruit Jar-threaded rim	1858	197
Feature 52		1775	Refined White Earthenware-indeterminate blue decoration	1810	12
Feature 54		1685	Redware	1782	5
Feature 57		1933	Plastic Wrapper	1831	32
Feature 57a		1800	Glass Tumbler-fluted, colorless	1901	1

\*\*Adjusted TPQ date-see discussion of this context

[1791-1891]), cut or wrought nails (n=3 [1685-1891]), and wire nails (n=2 [1850-present]). Pieces of wood with nails still driven through (n=3) were also present, with two pieces containing cut nails included in the nail totals. Additional architectural remains consisted of brick (n=51), mortar (n=24), window glass (n=37), asbestos (n=1), asphalt shingles (n=10 [1917-present]), cement tile (n=11 [1899-present]), concrete block fragments (n=20 [1899-present]), slate roofing (n=37), plaster (n=4), wood (n=3), a lead pipe fitting, glass electrical insulator (n=2 [1865-present]), a miscellaneous iron clamp, one iron escutcheon, and one iron hinge.

Domestic artifacts were comprised by a more limited variety than architectural remains. Domestic artifacts consisted of an aluminum bottle cap (1892-present), bottle glass (n=26), one piece of bottle glass or stemware, brass lipstick casing (1915-1940), aluminum pop-top can (n=1 1962-present), undecorated whiteware that was not identifiable to vessel form (n=5 [1805-present]), painted whiteware hollow vessel (n=1 [1830-1900]), and redware (n=3 [1685-1880])

that included hollow vessel fragments (n=2) and one indeterminate vessel fragment. Datable glass artifacts consisted of bottle glass that was mold-formed (n=2 [1810-present]), machine-made (1903-present), and machine-made with “No Deposit, No Return” embossing (n=1 [1939-present]), as well as the single piece of stemware or bottle glass, which was mold-formed (1810-present).

Indeterminate class artifacts were mostly miscellaneous can fragments (n=66 [1837-present]). Other indeterminate class artifacts were one piece of flat glass, indeterminate flat iron or steel (n=6), iron or steel sheeting (n=5), one plastic wrapper (1933-present), and a rubber hose fragment (1851-present). Heating by-products were simply coal (n=3) and slag (n=2).

Datable non-architectural artifacts were few (n=77), and included TPQ dates from nearly every Historic Context. The overall appearance of this assemblage, however, suggested it was formed during the Urbanization and Early Suburbanization Period or the Modern Period. Though some TPQs pre-dated the Urbanization and Early Suburbanization Period, these dates were associated with artifacts with manufacturing periods continuing into the late nineteenth century or twentieth century; the single piece of redware (1685-1880) could have been discarded during the Urbanization and Early Suburbanization Period (1880-1940) or could have been mixed from an earlier deposit, and the mold-formed glass (n=3 [1810-present]) and the rubber hose (1851-present) could have been deposited within this AC during the Urbanization and Early Suburbanization Period or the Modern Period (1940-present).

**b. AC2 (Weldin-era Fill TUs 9, 10, 29, and 30, STPs 25, 35, and 36 Stratum II)**

A total of 146 historic artifacts were recovered from this fill deposit, and again most were architectural (n=90, 62%). Architectural remains were less varied, however, than in Stratum I. Additionally, though domestic artifacts were still few (n=31, 20%), more ceramics were present in this Stratum than in Stratum I. Additional artifact types present were one wheel-thrown and unglazed redware flowerpot fragment (1685-1880), two pieces of flat glass, two pieces of unidentifiable iron, iron/steel can fragments (n=15), and bone that could not be identified as dietary or ecological (n=5). Datable non-architectural artifacts represented a mix of every Historic Context at the site.

Architectural remains were mostly nails (n=56) and window glass (n=20). Nails that were identifiable to manufacturing method included cut nails (n=44 [1791-1891]), cut or wrought nails (n=6 [1685-1891]), and wire nails (n=2 [1850-present]). Two pieces of wood with cut nails still through them were also present. Additional architectural remains were brick (n=7), window glass (n=20), mortar (n=1), plaster (n=1), and roofing slate (n=3).

Domestic artifacts were ceramics, bottle glass, a glass lid for a jar, one burned medium or large mammal bone, and one piece of oyster shell. Tableware ceramics included one piece of creamware that was undecorated and not identifiable to vessel form (1762-1820), one piece of undecorated pearlware that was not identifiable to vessel form (1770-1840), undecorated whiteware that was also not identifiable to vessel form (n=4 [1805-present]), one piece of undecorated ironstone that was not identifiable to vessel form, one piece of undecorated porcelain that was not identifiable to vessel form, one piece of American or English porcelain

saucer that was overglaze enameled with a pink rose (1890-present), and one piece of Astbury-type hollow vessel (1725-1750). Redware (n=4 [1685-1880]) was the only food storage/utilitarian ceramic, and represented a minimum of one dark brown/black glazed hollow vessel. Bottle glass (n=14) was generally not identifiable to type or date, but included one piece of machine-made bottle glass (1903-present), one piece of mold-formed bottle glass (1810-present), one free-blown piece (1685-1860), and one piece of dark olive/black-colored glass (1685-1870).

The mixed nature of this deposit was revealed by the few datable non-architectural artifacts that were present (n=32). Each Historic Context was represented by artifact TPQ dates, but only with a few artifacts representing each context. Consequently, it was not possible to discern any particular artifact type(s) as being intrusive, and this AC was observed to represent a fill deposit.

**c. AC17 (Ap-horizon TU 26 Stratum I)**

This Ap-horizon contained 85 historic artifacts, most of which were domestic (n=59, 69%) (*Photograph 109*). Additional artifact classes were architectural (n=20), gardening-related (n=5), and indeterminate class, which consisted of one medium mammal bone that could not be defined as dietary or ecological. Architectural remains were brick (n=1), window glass (n=15), and nails (n=4) that could not be identified to manufacturing method. Gardening-related items were pieces of terra cotta flowerpot (n=5 [1880-present]). The TPQ for this context was 1890 based upon a porcelain fragment that was overglaze enameled with purple floral decoration (1890-present).

Domestic artifacts consisted of ceramics, bottle glass, fruit jar lid liner, and one piece of mirror glass. Ceramics present were undecorated ironstone (n=7 [1842-present]) that included plate fragments (n=3) and indeterminate vessel fragments (n=4), Majolica earthenware (n=1 [1850-present]), porcelain that included one undecorated indeterminate vessel fragment and one overglaze enameled plate with purple floral decoration (1890-present), and redware fragments (n=6) that represented a minimum of one dark brown glazed hollow vessel, one red-brown glazed hollow vessel, and one clear glazed with slip trail plate or bowl. None of the bottle glass (n=38) was identifiable to type, but a few pieces were datable; mold-formed fragments (n=5 [1810-present]) and one machine-made fragment (1903-present) was identifiable. The fruit jar lid liner fragments (n=5) were all from a liner made by Hero Glass Co, Philadelphia (1882-1909).

Datable artifacts in this context suggested deposition primarily during the Urbanization and Early Urbanization Period. Artifacts with TPQ dates within the Urbanization and Early Suburbanization Period were the fruit jar lid liner, the overglaze enamel porcelain, and the terra cotta flowerpot. Though the TPQ date for ironstone pre-dates the Weldin family occupation in the Industrialization and Early Urbanization Period (1830-1880), this ceramic type was present only in the upper-most Strata within the North Yard area, which suggests it was only used by the Weldin family. Similarly, the Majolica earthenware fragment and the pieces of redware could have been from vessels used by the Weldin family, and could have been deposited during the Urbanization and Early Suburbanization Period given their manufacturing ranges.



Photograph 109: TU 26 Ap Assemblage Sample (all cat#299 left to right: majolica hollow vessel interior view, ironstone plate rim, overglaze floral decorated porcelain plate rim, Hero Glass Fruit Jar Lid Liner).

**d. AC21 (Re-deposited Subsoil TUs 9 and 10 Stratum III)**

Very few artifacts were recovered from this re-deposited subsoil, and most of the artifacts were domestic in nature. A total of 40 historic artifacts were recovered, of which 77% (n=32) were domestic. Architectural remains were only window glass (n=3), cut nails (n=4 [1791-1891]), and one piece of plaster. Datable artifacts suggested a mix of Early Industrialization Period (1770-1830) and Intensified and Durable Occupation Period (1730-1770) artifacts. The TPQ date for this Stratum was within the Early Industrialization Period, but that date was based upon a piece of undecorated whiteware, and as will be discussed below, deposition in this AC was likely more recent due to the later TPQ date for AC22.

Domestic artifacts consisted of ceramics, bottle glass, one burned medium or large mammal limb-bone fragment, one piece of oyster shell, and one brass button. Ceramics were creamware (n=6 [1762-1820]), blue-glazed delftware (n=1 [1752-1771]), pearlware (n=3 [1770-1840]), transitional whiteware (n=1 [1805-1840]), whiteware (n=1 [1805-present]), porcelain (n=1), Jackfield (n=1 [1745-1790]), and redware (n=12 [1685-1880]). With the exception of one piece of Jackfield and most of the redware fragments (n=11), which were identifiable as a miscellaneous hollow vessel, ceramic fragments were not identifiable to vessel form. The only decorated ceramic was the piece of transitional whiteware, which was shell edged. Bottle glass included one light green fragment and one olive fragment that were not identifiable to bottle type, as well as one piece of dark olive/black-colored bottle glass (1685-1870).

**e. AC22 (Buried A horizon TUs 9, 10, 29, and 30 Stratum IV)**

A total of 70 historic artifacts were recovered from the buried A horizon (*Photograph 110*). As in AC21, most of the artifacts were domestic (n=44, 63%), but a slightly higher amount of architectural remains were present (n=24). Architectural remains were window glass (n=13), cut nails (n=5 [1791-1891]), nails that were not identifiable to manufacturing method (n=5), and one cut spike. Additional artifacts were one rabbit jaw, and one piece of unidentifiable iron. A mix of Early Industrialization Period artifacts and Intensified and Durable Occupation Period artifacts were present similarly to AC21, but the TPQ date for AC22 was more recent (1845) than the TPQ date for AC21 (1805), which indicated deposition during the Industrialization and Early Urbanization Period (1830-1880) or later for AC21.

Domestic artifacts consisted of ceramics similar in variety to AC21, one piece of clam shell, one piece of oyster shell, and various colored bottle glass (n=4) that was not identifiable to type or date. Creamware (n=3), pearlware (n=8), and whiteware (n=3) fragments were not identifiable to vessel form. All of the creamware fragments were undecorated (1762-1820), while pearlware included one blue edged vessel (1775-1835), one transfer printed black vessel (1790-1830), and one mocha-decorated vessel (n=2 [1790-1840]), as well as undecorated fragments (n=3 [1770-1840]) and one indeterminate blue decorated fragment (1775-1835) that did not contribute to MVCs. Whiteware included one cut sponge stamped vessel (1845-1930), and two undecorated fragments (1805-present). Delftware consisted of blue-glazed fragments (n=3 [1752-1771]), one of which possessed a painted blue scenic decoration. Porcelain fragments were identifiable as painted blue Chinese design cup (n=2 [1660-1840]) and undecorated plate (n=1). Redware fragments (1685-1880) represented a minimum of one black glazed hollow vessel (n=13), one



Photograph 110: AC22 Assemblage Sample (left to right top row: painted blue delftware unidentifiable vessel [cat#318], Jackfield [cat#318], painted blue landscape Chinese porcelain cup [cat#314], mocha-decorated pearlware unidentifiable vessel [cat#318]; bottom row: black transfer printed pearlware unidentifiable vessel [cat#318], cut sponge stamped whiteware unidentifiable vessel [cat#314]).

red-brown glazed hollow vessel (n=1), and one indeterminate vessel that was clear glazed with slip-trail (n=3 [1685-1850]). One piece of Jackfield (1740-1790) was also present, and was identifiable only as hollow vessel.

The single piece of cut sponge stamped whiteware was the only artifact with a TPQ date in the Industrialization and Early Urbanization Period, but many of the earlier artifacts could have been deposited during this period as well. The pearlware fragments (1770-1840), the undecorated whiteware fragment (1805-present), the creamware fragments (1762-1820), the redware fragments (1685-1880), and the porcelain fragments that included one painted blue cup (1685-1840) could also have been deposited during the Industrialization and Early Urbanization Period due to their manufacturing ranges. The Jackfield and delftware may have been from curated vessels that were broken and discarded long after their end production dates.

**f. Rodent Burrow (TU 29)**

The rodent burrow yielded a total of 15 historic artifacts. The small assemblage included one piece of brick, two cut nails (1791-1891), two pieces of redware (1685-1880), one piece of plastic bag (1933-present), one piece of aluminum foil (1947-present), one goose wing (n=3), and five bird bones that could not be defined as dietary or ecological.

**g. Feature 4**

Only seven artifacts were recovered from F. 4, which was located within TU 9 and TU 10. Artifacts found in this feature were one cut nail (1791-1891), mortar (n=4), one piece of undecorated creamware that was not identifiable to vessel form (1762-1820), and one piece of shell edged pearlware plate (1780-1835).

**h. Feature 49 (privy)**

This feature yielded 3037 historic artifacts comprised by a wide variety of artifact classes and types. Domestic artifacts predominated (n=1482, 49%), followed by architectural remains (n=830, 27%), and indeterminate class artifacts (n=505, 17%). The domestic portion differed from other areas of the site through a predominance of ironstone among tableware ceramics, a near absence of early ceramics such as pearlware, and an abundance of fruit jar parts and late nineteenth century bottle glass that was present in quantities nearly equal to the ceramics. Additional artifact classes included farming-related (n=2), gardening-related (n=14), hardware (n=3), heating by-products (n=43), transportation-related (n=26), arms/ammunition-related (n=1). This feature appeared to have been filled around the time the site was abandoned; artifacts with Modern Period TPQ dates were absent, and most of the datable artifacts possessed TPQ dates coinciding with the Weldin family occupation. The near completeness of many of the artifacts suggested it was filled mostly with primary refuse.

The most abundant domestic artifact types were ceramics (n=398, 27%) and bottle glass (n=395, 27%). A wide variety of ceramics were present, but the majority were fragments of ironstone (n=151 [1842-present]) and redware (n=150 [1685-1880]). A minimum of 11 ironstone vessels were represented in F. 49 (*Photographs 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, and 116*). Undecorated



Photograph 111: F. 49 Ironstone Cup (left [cat#679]) and Saucer (right [cat#678]).



Photograph 112: F. 49 Coxon and Company, Trenton, New Jersey Teapot (cat#678)



Photograph 113: F. 49 Coxon and Company, Trenton, New Jersey Plate (cat#679).

Photograph 114: F. 49 Powell and Bishop, Staffordshire, England Plate (cat#678)





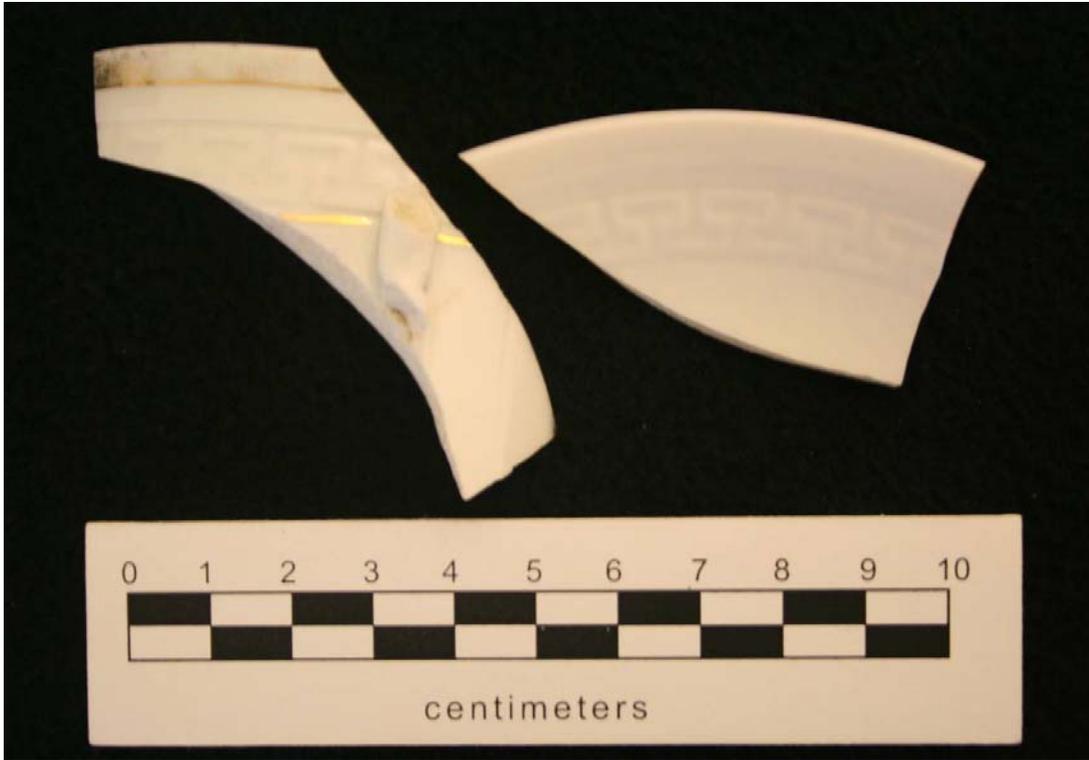
Photograph 115: F. 49 Decorated Ironstone (left to right top row: fluted body hollow vessel [cat#678], flow blue floral plate [cat#678]; bottom row: embossed wheat pattern plate [cat#678], yellow glazed and embossed exterior hollow vessel [cat#679]).



Photograph 116: F. 49 Elsmore & Forster, Tunstall, England Large Hollow Vessel with Embossed Base (cat#678).

ironstone included one refit complete cup (n=8), half of a teapot made by Coxon & Co, Trenton, NJ (n=9 [1863-1884]), one saucer (n=6), and three plates, which included two manufactured by Coxon & Company, (n=24 [1863-1884]), and one made by Powell & Bishop, Staffordshire, England (n=11 [1866-1878]). Decorated ironstone included one fluted hollow vessel (n=1 [1842-present]), one plate with embossed wheat pattern rim (n=5 [1848-1930]), one flow blue floral plate (n=4 [1845-1920]), one hollow vessel with embossing and yellow glaze on the exterior (n=1 [1870-present]), and one large hollow vessel that was embossed near the base, with a registry mark and Elsmore & Forster, Tunstall, England mark (n=1 [1859]). Additional ironstone fragments that did not add to MVCs were undecorated hollow vessel fragments (n=12), undecorated indeterminate vessel fragments (n=6), and one undecorated plate or shallow bowl base fragment. Redware included a minimum of five vessels, of which one was a dark brown or black glazed crock with flattened rim (n=4 [1685-1880]), one was a dark brown or black glazed jar with rolled rim and pinched neck (n=7), one was a clear glazed and slip-trailed plate (n=20 [1685-1850]), one was a clear or red glazed hollow vessel (n=1), and one was a light brown with slip-trail indeterminate vessel (n=1). One redware lid (n=8) possessed dark brown or black glaze, and could have been used on the crock or the jar. Additional redware fragments did not count towards MVCs, but consisted of hollow vessel fragments (n=78) and indeterminate vessel fragments (n=28) that were unglazed and spalled or possessed glazes previously seen on identified vessels.

Additional tableware ceramics were pearlware (n=6), transitional whiteware (n=3), whiteware (n=22), indeterminate refined white earthenware (n=3), buff-bodied earthenware (n=2), and porcelain (n=43). Pearlware included two undecorated indeterminate vessel fragments, and a minimum of one transfer printed brown hollow vessel (n=2 [1809-1825]), one painted blue floral indeterminate vessel (n=1 [1775-1830]), and one shell edge plate (n=1 [1780-1835]). Transitional whiteware fragments were from a minimum of one spatter blue cup (n=2 [1805-1850]) and one transfer printed purple Agricultural Vase pattern (n=1 [1836-1859]) large vessel that was likely a plate. Whiteware included one transfer printed blue hollow vessel (n=1 [1805-present]), one transfer printed Abbey pattern cup made by George Jones & Sons, England (n=4 [1901-1921]), a shell edge plate (n=3 [1865-1895]), and a transfer printed blue floral platter (n=4 [1805-present]). Additional whiteware fragments were painted blue (n=1 [1830-1900]) and painted brown (n=1 [1830-1900]) hollow vessel, an undecorated platter base with a stamped number, and indeterminate vessel fragments that were undecorated (n=5 [1805-present]), transfer printed blue (n=1 [1805-present]), and transfer printed purple (n=1 [1828-present]). The indeterminate refined white earthenware fragments were not identifiable to vessel form, and included one with an indeterminate blue decoration (1775-present) and one that was undecorated (1762-present). Buff-bodied earthenware consisted of Majolica-type decorated hollow vessel fragments (1850-present). Porcelain fragments appeared to date primarily to the late nineteenth century or early twentieth century (*Photographs 117, 118, and 119*); gilded and embossed vessels (1870-present) were represented as a minimum of one hollow vessel (n=4), two plates (n=12), and one saucer (n=4), vessels with overglaze polychrome floral decoration and impressed colorless lines (1890-present) included one plate (n=3), and one hollow vessel (n=1). Transfer printed or painted blue English or American-type porcelain (1825-present) was also present as a hollow vessel fragment. Additional porcelain fragments were undecorated indeterminate vessel (n=14), undecorated hollow vessel body fragments (n=3), and an undecorated plate base fragment.



Photograph 117: F. 49 Porcelain Embossed Geometric Cup (left [cat#680]) and Saucer (right [cat#680]).



Photograph 118: F. 49 Porcelain Embossed and Gilded Plate (left [cat#679]) and Embossed and Overglaze Floral Decorated Plate (right [cat#679]).



Photograph 119: F. 49 Porcelain Transfer Printed or Painted Hollow Vessel (left [cat#680]) and Overglaze Red Enamel Plate (right [cat#680], red enamel visible near top edge of fragment).

Additional food storage/utilitarian ceramics were stoneware (n=15) and yellow ware (n=2). Stoneware included a minimum of one mold-formed crock with Albany slip interior and exterior (n=3 [1880-1950]), and one miscellaneous hollow vessel that was salt-glazed on the exterior with black slip on the interior (n=12 [1820-1880]). Yellow ware consisted of one undecorated yellow ware vessel fragment (1830-1940) that was not identifiable to form, and one large Rockingham glazed yellow ware hollow vessel (n=2 [1850-1900]).

Most of the bottle glass was not identifiable to type (n=370), but identifiable forms were varied with many identifiable to manufacturer. Most of the datable bottle glass possessed nineteenth century TPQ dates (n=195, 99%). Twentieth century TPQ date bottle glass dated prior to abandonment (n=1 [1930-present]; n=1 [1930-present]). Bottle glass that was not identifiable to type, but was datable included mold-formed pieces (n=112 [1810-present]), embossed pieces (n=31 [1860-present]), mold-blown fragments (n=48 [1810-1900]) that included 17 fragments manufactured in the latter half of the nineteenth century, and the machine-made fragment dated 1930-present. All but one of the identifiable bottle types were mold-blown with late nineteenth century mold seams or embossing. Identifiable bottle types (**Photographs 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, and 126**) included a J.B. Bryant aqua-colored beer bottle (1860-1880), an Abbott's Dairy bottle with Applied Color Label and valve mark (1934-1950), two Dr. J. Simms & Sons pharmaceutical bottles (1867-1880), one C.A. Marsh pharmaceutical bottle (1880-1890), one Nathan B. Danforth pharmaceutical bottle (1890-1900), one Acme brand infant bottle (n=7 [1882-1900]), additional pharmaceutical bottle fragments not identifiable to manufacturer (n=4 [1860-1880]), toiletry bottle fragments that were not identifiable to manufacturer or date (n=3), a dark olive-colored mineral water or pharmaceutical bottle with mineral or double oil-type finish (n=5 [1840-1860]), a dark olive-colored wine or champagne bottle with champagne style finish and beveled lip (1880-1920), an aqua-colored ink bottle (1880-1900), and one mold-blown flask (1860-1880). J.B. Bryant, Dr. J. Simms & Sons, and Nathan B. Danforth were all local to Wilmington. C.A. Marsh was based in Harlem, NY, and the Abbott's Dairy bottle could have come from a plant in Maryland, New Jersey, or southeastern Pennsylvania (Sebold 1992).

Additional domestic artifacts included fruit jar parts, bottle or jar fragments (n=2), miscellaneous jar glass (n=4), one glass stopper for a bottle, non-ceramic tableware, kitchen-related items, lamp chimney parts, indeterminate vessel glass, coins, furnishing items, sewing/clothing-related items, personal items, and one miscellaneous iron vessel handle. Fruit jar parts (n=98 [1858-1940]) represented a minimum of six jars, which were observed through aqua-colored rim, body, and base fragments (n=37 [1858-1940]) that included a few threaded rims (n=9 [1893-1940]), a minimum of seven opal or white lid liners (n=45 [1869-1940]), one glass fruit jar lid, and fragments of zinc fruit jar lids (n=19). Identifiable manufacturers for fruit jar glass were Hero Glassworks (n=2 [1882-1909]), Consolidated Fruit Jar Co (n=4 jar glass, n=10 lid liner fragments [1871-1882]), and Boyd's (n=4 lid liner fragments [1869-1941]) (**Photographs 127 and 128**). Indeterminate vessel glass (n=173) included only 22 datable fragments, which were mold-formed (1810-present). Bottle or jar fragments included one machine-made bottle with a mark for C.F. Knapp, Philadelphia, for whom no history could be found (1903-present). Miscellaneous jar fragments consisted of clear jar glass, which included one threaded rim fragment (1893-present). Non-ceramic tableware consisted of one steel knife blade, one flat-tang steel utensil handle (1720-1870), pressed or mold-formed serving vessel glass (n=39) that represented a minimum of three vessels and one lid (**Photograph 129**), stemware fragments



Photograph 120: F. 49 J. B. Bryant Beer Bottle (cat#679).

Photograph 121: F. 49 Abbott's Dairy Bottle (cat#678).





Photograph 122: F. 49 C. A. Marsh Pharmaceutical Bottle (cat#679).



Photograph 123: F. 49 Dr. J. Simms and Sons White Pulmonic Balsam Bottle (cat#679).



Photograph 124: Negative Image of Simms and Sons Bottle (cat#679) with Enhanced View of Embossing.



Photograph 125: F. 49 Nathan B. Danforth Pharmaceutical Bottle (cat#678).



Photograph 126: F. 49 Acme Nursing Bottle (cat#678).

Photograph 127: F. 49 Mason Fruit Jar (left [cat#680]) and Consolidated Fruit Jar Company Fruit Jar (right [cat#678]).





Photograph 128: F. 49 Consolidated Fruit Jar Company Lid Liner (left [cat#678]), Hero Jar (center [cat#678]), and Boyd's Lid Liner (right [cat#678]).

Photograph 129: F. 49 Pressed Patterned Serving Vessel Glass (left to right top row: lid with knob in diamond and fan pattern [cat#678]), vessel rim with lid ledge in diamond and fan pattern [cat#678]; bottom row: vessel base in knobbed and s-shape pattern [cat#680], vessel rim with fluted interior and knobbed lip [cat#678], vessel rim with wavy lines on lip [cat#678]).



(n=3), one salt or pepper shaker (1860-present) (*Photograph 130*), and one serving vessel or pilsner glass base. Kitchen-related items included iron kettle fragments (n=7), and one steel coffeepot. Lamp chimney parts were lamp chimney glass (n=254) and one copper kerosene lamp collar with wick holder. Mold-formed indeterminate vessel glass (n=21 [1810-present]), and one cobalt-colored indeterminate vessel glass fragment (1840-present) were the only datable vessel glass fragments. Coins were two small cents, of which one was an Indian Head style (1859-1909), while the other was not identifiable to style (1859-present). Furnishing items were mirror glass (n=8) and a lead alloy furniture handle or ornament. Sewing/clothing-related items were buttons (n=11) made of various material, one pair of iron or steel scissors, leather shoe fragments (n=3), leather and brass eyelets (n=14), and brass suspenders (n=3) (*Photograph 131*). Buttons included one horn button, one bone or wood button, brass buttons (n=2), prosser china buttons (n=6 [1840-1950]) that included one dark gray version, one glass button that had been rolled in crushed glass for a roughened (salted) appearance, and one wood button. Personal items were one wooden pencil, one slate pencil, hard rubber comb parts (n=2 [1851-present]), one bone handle for a grooming implement, one China-type clay marble (1846-1870), and one undecorated white clay marble (1685-1850) (*Photograph 132*).

Architectural remains were mostly window glass fragments (n=536) and nails (n=208). Most of the nails were not identifiable to manufacturing method. Identifiable types were cut (n=3 [1791-1891]), cut or wrought (n=32 [1685-1891]), and wire (n=7 [1850-present]). Additional architectural remains were comprised by brick fragments (n=43), of which one was salt-glazed, mortar (n=16), one piece of concrete or mortar, hinges (n=2) that included one complete or nearly complete large hinge, spikes (n=4) that included one cut or wrought spike, one bolt or spike, one washer, one iron pipe part, roofing slate (n=3), wire mesh (n=2), one marble tile fragment with a hole for a post, and terra cotta drainage tile (n=11 [1848-1930]).

Indeterminate class artifacts were the third-most abundant artifact class, and were mostly iron objects that could not be identified to form or function (n=294) and bone that could not be identified as dietary or ecological (n=106). Iron objects that could not be identified to form or function included one large buckle, miscellaneous sheeting (n=5), indeterminate flat pieces of iron (n=252), unidentifiable pieces of iron (n=22), square tubing (n=8), one miscellaneous rod, one miscellaneous knob, one miscellaneous bar, and miscellaneous bands (n=3). Other metals included in this class were pieces of aluminum framing (n=10 [1891-present]), one piece of aluminum sheeting (1891-present), one copper battery part, one copper miscellaneous circular frame, one unidentifiable piece of lead, unidentifiable pieces of silver-plated metal (n=6), steel can fragments (n=25 [1837-present]), one piece of indeterminate flat steel, and several brass objects (n=8). Brass objects included miscellaneous bands (n=2), one miscellaneous perforated disc, tubing (n=2), one snap or rivet button-like object, and one piece of wire. Other materials in this class included glass that was not identifiable to form (n=97), leather (n=1), lime (n=1), redware or brick (n=5), redware, brick or drainage tile (n=25), slate (n=1), terra cotta drainage tile or flower pot (n=9), earthenware flowerpot or insulator (n=1), and one wax-coated paper wrapper.

The remaining artifact classes composed 3% (n=89) of the assemblage, but were not comprised by a wide variety of artifact types. The single arms/ammunition-related item was a Winchester brand shotgun shell (1932-1950). Farming-related items were one horseshoe and one pitchfork



Photograph 130: F. 49 Salt or Pepper Shaker in Diamond and Fan Pattern (cat#680).



Photograph 131: F. 49 Sewing and Clothing-Related Sample (left to right top row: scissors [cat#678], eyelets [cat#678], shoe heel [cat#678]; center row: suspender [cat#679], wood button [cat#678], horn button [cat#678], prosser china button [cat#679], dark gray glazed prosser china button [cat#679]; bottom: black salted glass button with brass shank [cat#678]).



Photograph 132: F. 49 Personal Objects Sample (left to right top row: hard rubber comb [cat#678], brass and wood pencil fragment [cat#678], large slate pencil [cat#679]; center: bone grooming implement handle with engraved maker's or quality mark [cat#678]; bottom: China-type clay Marble [cat#678], plain clay marble [cat#679]).

*(Photograph 133)*. A minimum of one terra cotta flowerpot (n=14 [1880-present]) was the only gardening-related item. Hardware items were one piece of chain link, one disc-shaped piece of iron with a nail or knob on one side, and one brass disc between two hinge-like pieces with small nails. Heating by-products were coal (n=31), cinder (n=10), one piece of slag, and one piece of cinder with slag. Transportation-related consisted solely of small rubber tread fragments that may have been from a bicycle tire (1889-present).

As previously noted, no Modern Period artifacts were represented. Artifacts with Urbanization and Early Suburbanization Period (1880-1940) TPQ dates accounted for 10% (n=89) of the datable artifacts. The only artifacts with TPQ dates later than 1900 were the Abbey pattern cup (n=4 [1901-1921]), the Winchester brand shotgun shell (1932-1950), the Abbott's Dairy bottle (1934-1950), and the piece of machine-made brown bottle glass (1930-present), all of which were recovered from the upper level. Other artifacts in this group were the rubber tire tread fragments (n=26 [1898-present]), the piece of aluminum (n=11 [1891-present]), the terra cotta flowerpot fragments (n=14 [1880-present]), the C. F. Knapp bottle or jar fragment (1903-present), a mold-blown unidentifiable bottle fragment (1880-1890), the ink bottle (1880-1900), the wine or champagne bottle (1880-1920), the Acme infant bottle (1882-1900), the Nathan Danforth (1890-1900) and C. A. Marsh (1880-1890) pharmaceutical bottles, the dark gray glass button (1900-present), threaded fruit jar (n=9 [1893-1940]) and miscellaneous jar (n=1 [1893-present]) fragments, Hero glass fruit jar (n=2 [1882-1909]), overglaze polychrome floral porcelain (n=4 [1890-present]), and mold-formed stoneware (n=3 [1880-1950]).

The majority of the datable artifacts (n=408, 44%) in this feature possessed TPQ dates in the Industrialization and Early Urbanization Period (1830-1880). This group included most of the datable bottle glass (n=5 [1840-1860]; n=1 [1840-1900]; n=3 [1850-1900]; n=1 [1857-1900]; n=46 [1860-present]; n=3 [1867-present]), as well as many of the fruit jar parts (n=39 [1858-1940]; n=35 [1869-1941]; n=15 [1871-1882]), which included the metal lids, but excluded the threaded rim fragments. Additional artifacts in this group were the wire nails (n=7 [1850-present]), the terra cotta drainage tile (n=11 [1848-1930]), steel can fragments (n=25 [1837-present]), the terra cotta flowerpot or drainage tile (n=9 [1848-present]), the small cents (n=1 [1859-1909]; n=1 [1859-present]), the prosser china buttons (n=5 [1840-1950]), the China-type clay marble (1846-1870), and the hard rubber comb parts (n=2 [1851-present]). All of the ironstone (n=150 [1842-present]), the Majolica-type decorated earthenware (n=2 [1850-present]), the yellow ware fragments (n=1 [1830-1940], n=2 [1850-1900]), the painted whiteware fragments (n=2 [1830-1900]), the shell edged whiteware fragments (n=3 [1865-1895]), the Agricultural Vase Pattern transitional whiteware (n=1 [1836-1859]), and the gilded porcelain (n=20 [1870-present]) were also included in this group. Three miscellaneous jar fragments (1858-present) and one cobalt-colored indeterminate vessel fragment (1840-present) completed this group.

Artifacts with TPQ dates in the Early Industrialization Period (1770-1830) accounted for 24% (n=229) of the datable artifacts, and were mostly mold-formed glass fragments (n=172 [1810-present]). Additional artifacts in this group were cut nails (n=3 [1791-1891]), pressed glass (n=14 [1827-present]), pearlware (n=6 [1770-1840]), undecorated American or English porcelain (n=1 [1825-present]), wheel-thrown stoneware with Albany slip interior (n=2 [1820-1880]), the spatter decorated transitional whiteware (n=2 [1805-1850]), whiteware that was undecorated



Photograph 133: F. 49 Pitchfork (cat#678).

(n=6 [1805-present]), transfer printed blue (n=6 [1805-present]), and transfer printed purple (n=1 [1828-present]), and a piece of refined white earthenware with indeterminate blue decoration (1775-present). The few pieces of pearlware could have been deposited with fill soils placed in this feature after it was abandoned. The remaining artifacts were likely associated with the Weldin family due to their manufacturing periods, which ended in the late nineteenth century or twentieth century, and the general lack of these artifact types (e.g. whiteware, stoneware) in the buried A horizons in the North Yard, which appeared to pre-date the Weldin family occupation.

Artifacts with TPQ dates in the Intensified and Durable Occupation Period (1730-1770) accounted for 1% (n=12) of datable artifacts. These artifacts consisted of pieces of salt-glazed wheel-thrown stoneware (n=10 [1735-1880]), and pieces of refined white earthenware that were not decorated (n=2 [1762-present]). Given the extended manufacturing range for the stoneware fragments, and the lack of this material in earlier deposits like the buried A horizons in the North Yard, these fragments were likely from vessels utilized by the Weldin family.

Artifacts with TPQ dates in the Contact, Exploration and Frontier Settlement Period (1630-1730) accounted for 20% (n=185) of datable artifacts, but were comprised by a limited variety of artifacts. All of the redware (n=150 [1685-1880]) was included in this group, as well as the cut or wrought nails (n=32 [1685-1891]), one cut or wrought spike (1685-1891), the undecorated clay marble (1685-1850), and one flat-tanged steel utensil handle (1720-1870). The extended manufacturing range for redware provides for the possibility that the fragments had been from vessels utilized by the Weldin family. The architectural material in this group could have been associated with the privy structure.

**i. Feature 52**

A total of 23 historic artifacts were recovered from this tree root mold, which was an amorphous stain exterior of the porch piers. Artifacts found in this feature consisted solely of architectural remains and domestic artifacts. Architectural remains were brick (n=4) and one unidentifiable iron nail. Domestic artifacts (n=18) were ceramics, one piece of dietary bone, one indeterminate bivalve shell fragment, one piece of bottle or lamp glass, one piece of indeterminate lighting glass, and olive-colored indeterminate vessel glass (n=2) that was not datable.

**j. Feature 54**

Only seven historic artifacts were recovered from this tree root mold. These artifacts consisted of one nail that was not identifiable to manufacturing method, one piece of mortar, and five pieces of redware that represented a minimum of one hollow vessel that was clear glazed on the interior and exterior with slip trail on the interior, and one hollow vessel that was dark brown glazed on the interior and exterior.

**k. Feature 57**

This pit contained artifact types similar to F. 49, though they were fewer in number. A total of 182 historic artifacts were recovered from F. 57. Architectural remains (n=58), domestic artifacts (n=49), gardening-related artifacts, and indeterminate class artifacts were present.

Architectural remains included brick (n=5), window glass (n=9), limestone (n=7), and nails (n=37) that were unidentifiable to manufacturing method. The gardening-related artifacts were two pieces of terra cotta flowerpot (1880-present). Indeterminate class artifacts were pieces of bone (n=32) that were not identifiable as dietary or ecological, indeterminate flat glass (n=34), glass that was unidentifiable to form (n=3), indeterminate flat iron or steel (n=1), and plastic bag and wrapper pieces (n=3 [1933-present]).

Domestic artifacts consisted of a nearly equal quantity of ceramics, glass artifacts, and dietary bone, as well as a slate pencil, one piece of oyster shell, and one piece of indeterminate bivalve shell. Ceramics included one piece of undecorated creamware or pearlware plate with scalloped rim (1762-1840), redware (n=8) that represented a minimum of one red-brown hollow vessel and one dark brown glazed indeterminate vessel, one piece of undecorated whiteware (1805-present) that was not identifiable to vessel form, and two pieces of whiteware that were transfer printed blue (1805-present). Glass artifacts consisted of mold-formed bottle glass (n=2 [1810-present]), a minimum of one free-blown toiletry bottle (n=10 [1685-1870]), one free-blown or mold-blown finial or stopper (1685-1900), indeterminate vessel glass that was not datable (n=1), and fruit jar glass, of which one was mold-blown (1858-1900) and one possessed a Mason manufacturing mark (1858-1905).

Fewer datable artifacts were also recovered; F. 57 contained only 32 datable artifacts compared to 928 in F. 49. Most of the datable artifacts possessed TPQ dates prior to the Weldin family occupation, but the TPQ date (1933) approximated the TPQ date for F. 49 (1934), and the end production dates for the early TPQ date artifacts provides for the possibility they were used by the Weldin family. For example, the whiteware and mold-formed bottle glass fragments possessed TPQ dates in the Early Industrialization Period (1770-1830), but these artifacts possessed end production dates continuing to the present, and could therefore have been deposited by the Weldin family in the Urbanization and Early Suburbanization Period. The redware, toiletry bottle, and finial or stopper possessed TPQ dates in the Contact, Exploration and Frontier Settlement Period (1630-1730), but possessed end production dates post-dating the Weldin family occupation (post-1862) in the Industrialization and Early Urbanization Period (1830-1880). These artifact types could also have been deposited by the Weldin family during the Urbanization and Early Suburbanization Period. Though the fruit jar glass possessed a TPQ date of 1858, this artifact type would most likely have been used by the Weldin family.

#### **I. Feature 57a**

This apparent trench between F. 49 and F. 57 yielded only 22 historic artifacts. Artifact types present were one piece of brick, dietary bone (n=4), fluted tumbler glass (n=1 [1800-present]), and medium or large mammal bone that could not be defined as dietary or ecological (n=16). Dietary bone was composed of cow bone (n=2), which included one sawn roundsteak and one lower hind-limb bone, and pig bone (n=2) that consisted of one tooth and one upper or lower jaw bone fragment.

### 3. South Yard

Excavation in the South Yard area recovered a total of 3904 historic artifacts (*Figure 29*). Stratum I was generally present as a modern A horizon (AC1), which yielded 1069 artifacts. In TU 14 and TU 21, however, Stratum I was present as an Ap-horizon (AC17), which yielded 177 historic artifacts. Stratum II was predominantly a fill horizon (AC2), which yielded 1292 historic artifacts. A buried Ap-horizon was identified as Stratum II in STPs 37, 38 and 50, and yielded only 52 historic artifacts. Stratum III consisted of re-deposited subsoil (AC18) in the block of units formed by TU 11, TU 12, TU 23 and TU 24. Within the block of units comprised by TU 25, TU 46, TU 47, TU 48, and TU 90, Stratum III was a fill horizon (AC19) associated with a drainage feature (F. 12). Stratum IV represented a buried A horizon (AC20) in TUs 11, 12, 23, 24, and 90, as well as STP 51. In TU 23 and TU 24, Stratum IV was disturbed by a trench feature that was likely associated with the porch footer in this area; this disturbance was evident by the presence of later nineteenth artifacts, and pieces of Majolica of the same decoration and form as pieces found in more recent deposits in these units and in the West Yard.

Three Features were identified in this area. Feature 12 was a trench feature associated with a drainage pipe extending from the southwest corner of the house foundation, and contained 212 historic artifacts. Feature 50 was a large amorphous stain that may have represented an in-filled eroded area or a landscaping feature, and yielded 113 historic artifacts. Feature 60 was a French Drain encountered in TUs 106, 107 and 108, and a total of 80 historic artifacts were recovered in and near this feature. Terminus Post Quem and mean dates for the South Yard area can be seen in *Table 15*.

#### a. AC1 (Modern A horizon TUs 11, 23, 24, 25, 46, 47, 48, 90, STPs 50, 62 and 63)

The modern A horizon in the South Yard yielded a total of 478 historic artifacts. Most of the artifacts were domestic class (n=217, 45%), but architectural remains (n=182, 38%) and indeterminate class artifacts (n=76, 16%) were also present. Additional artifact types present were one rat bone, one piece of fencing wire, and one piece of chain link. The appearance of this assemblage was similar to the modern A horizon in the North Yard; architectural remains related to the demolition of the house were present, and bottle glass composed the majority of domestic artifacts (n=150, 69%). Additional packaging material like aluminum foil and plastic wrappers, which were present in the North Yard units, were absent in the South Yard units near the house, however.

Architectural remains were predominantly nails (n=106). Nails that were identifiable to manufacturing method consisted of cut nails (n=42 [1791-1891]), cut or wrought nails (n=22 [1685-1891]), and wire nail (n=7 [1850-present]). Other architectural remains were brick (n=24), cut spikes (n=2 [1791-1891]), one hinge and pintle, pieces of mortar (n=2), porcelain insulators (n=4), slate roofing (n=6), and window glass (n=37). One of the porcelain insulators possessed a patent date for April 27, 1919, but most were generally datable only from 1880 to present.

Bottle glass was not identifiable to type, and was comprised primarily by non-datable fragments. Of the datable fragments, most (n=38, 73%) were manufactured in the twentieth century. An

**Table 15: South Yard TPQ and Mean Dates**

<b>AC/Feature</b>	<b>Contributing TUs</b>	<b>TPQ Date</b>	<b>TPQ Artifact</b>	<b>Mean Date</b>	<b>Number of Datable Artifacts</b>
AC1 (modern A)	11, 12, 23, 24, 25, 46, 47, 48, 90; STPs 50, 51, 63	1940	Glass Bottle-Owen Illinois Duraglas	1902	164 (non-architectural)
AC2 (fill)	11, 12, 23, 24, 25, 46, 47, 48, 90; STPs 51, 63	1935	Steel Can with lining	1884	212 (non-architectural)
Buried Ap	STPs 37, 38, 50	1805	Whiteware-transfer printed blue	1810	21
AC17 (Ap)	14, 21	1933	Plastic Wrapper	1881	74
AC18 (re-deposited subsoil)	11, 12, 23, 24	1929	Glass Bottle-Owen Illinois (1929-1954 mfg mark)	1859	131
AC19 (fill)	25, 46, 47, 48, 90; STPs 51, 63	1880**	Glass Bottle-mold blown (1880-1890 seam line)	1821	135
AC20 (buried A)	11, 12, 23, 24, 90, STP 51	1892 (1805 excluding later artifacts in TU 23 and TU 24)	Glass Bottle-crown top	1808	162
Feature 12		1890	Ironstone-overglaze enamel floral	1848	86
Feature 50	104, 105, 109	1795	Pearlware-painted polychrome	1792	46
Feature 60	106, 107, 108	1830	Whiteware-painted	1795	340

additional 13 fragments were identifiable only as mold-formed (1810-present), and one was mold-formed and embossed (1860-present).

Additional domestic artifacts were mostly glass jar parts (n=49), but ceramics (n=14), oyster shell fragments (n=2), one brass grommet or eyelet, and one shell button were also recovered. Jar parts included aqua-colored fruit jar fragments (n=45 [1858-1940]), one glass lid liner (1869-1941), and miscellaneous threaded jar fragments (n=3 [1893-present]). Ceramics consisted solely of pearlware (n=3), whiteware (n=10), and one redware hollow vessel fragment (1685-1880). Pearlware fragments were not identifiable to vessel form, and were undecorated (n=2 [1770-1840]) and painted blue (n=1 [1775-1830]). Whiteware consisted of gold banded plate fragments (n=5 [1870-present]), and indeterminate vessel fragments that were undecorated (n=4 [1805-present]) and embossed (n=1 [1805-present]).

Indeterminate class artifacts were mostly glass that was not identifiable to type (n=43). Additional indeterminate class artifacts were bone that could not be defined as dietary or ecological (n=10), unidentifiable iron or steel (n=22), and one piece of ivory colored plastic that was not identifiable to form (1869-present).

Most of the artifacts in this context were likely deposited during the Urbanization and Early Suburbanization Period (1880-1940) or the Modern Period (1940-present). While bottle glass was generally not datable, most of the fragments that were datable possessed TPQ dates in the Urbanization and Early Suburbanization Period (n=35) or Modern Period (n=3 [1940-present]). Other artifacts datable to the Urbanization and Early Suburbanization Period were fragments of a gilded whiteware plate (n=5 [1870-present]), and the miscellaneous jar fragments (n=3 [1893-present]).

Non-architectural artifacts with TPQ dates prior to the Urbanization and Early Suburbanization Period were limited to the few pieces of pearlware (n=2 [1770-1840]; n=1 [1775-1830]), the single redware fragment (1685-1880), the undecorated and embossed whiteware fragments (n=5 [1805-present]), and the fruit jar parts. The fruit jar parts (n=45 [1858-1940]; n=1 [1869-1940]) were more likely deposited in the Urbanization and Early Suburbanization Period, however.

**b. AC2 (Fill TUs 11, 14, 23, 24, 25, 46-48, 90, and STPs 51, 62, 63 Stratum II)**

This fill deposit contained 1292 historic artifacts, most of which were architectural (n=648, 50%). Domestic artifacts composed 37% (n=473) of the assemblage. Additional artifact types were one brass rim-fire bullet casing (1866-present), one terra cotta flowerpot fragment (1880-present), one screw, and indeterminate class artifacts (n=168). The predominance of architectural remains and the 1935 TPQ date for this context indicated this Stratum received most of the house demolition after the site was abandoned.

The majority of recovered architectural remains were nails (n=416, 64%). Most of the nails were not identifiable to manufacturing method, but identifiable forms were cut nails (n=134 [1791-1891]), cut or wrought (n=22 [1685-1891]), and wire (n=13 [1850-present]). Additional architectural remains were window glass (n=194), brick (n=5), mortar (n=10), bolts (n=3), one

pipe fitting, one piece of rebar, one staple or nail, roofing slate (n=6), and one doorknob made of red and yellow clays.

The domestic portion of the assemblage was comprised by a wide variety of artifact types, but was predominantly bottle glass fragments (n=244) and ceramics (n=120). Most of the bottle glass was not identifiable to type or datable. Bottle glass that was identifiable to type consisted of embossed panel pharmaceutical bottle (n=12), of which six pieces were mold-blown (1867-1900) and six could have been mold-blown or machine-made (1867-1915). Additional bottle glass that was datable consisted of one blown fragment (1685-1900), mold-blown fragments (n=3 [1810-1900]), mold-formed fragments (n=32 [1810-present]), mold-blown and embossed fragments (n=5 [1860-1900]), embossed (n=3 [1860-present]), amethyst-tint (n=3 [1880-1914]), machine-made (n=4 [1903-present]), machine-made by Owen-Illinois glass (n=1 [1929-1954]), and machine-made with a valve mark (n=2 [1930-1950]).

Ceramics included tableware and food storage/utilitarian types. Tableware ceramics were creamware (n=4), transitional whiteware (n=7), whiteware (n=37), ironstone (n=13), one unglazed piece of indeterminate refined white earthenware (1762-present), Majolica (n=2 [1850-present]), and porcelain (n=5). Creamware included one undecorated indeterminate vessel fragment (1762-1820), one shell edge green indeterminate vessel fragment (1774-1800), and one feather edge plate fragment (1765-1790). All of the transitional whiteware fragments were from a hollow vessel that was transfer printed purple in the Agricultural Vase pattern (1836-1859). Most of the whiteware fragments were undecorated indeterminate vessel (n=29 [1805-present]). Additional indeterminate vessel fragments were transfer printed blue (n=2 [1805-present]) and cut sponge stamped (n=3 [1845-1930]). Whiteware also included one transfer printed blue hollow vessel fragment, one undecorated plate fragment, and one unimpressed shell edged plate fragment (1865-1895). Ironstone included an undecorated refit cup (n=8) and indeterminate vessel fragments (n=5), all of which were undecorated. Porcelain fragments included one piece of embossed American or English-made hollow vessel (1825-present), undecorated indeterminate vessel fragments (n=2), and part of an undecorated miniature saucer (n=2).

Food storage/utilitarian ceramics were redware (n=40 [1685-1880]) and yellow ware (n=10 [1830-1940]). Redware fragments were primarily hollow vessel fragments (n=23), but also included one clear glazed and slip-trailed plate fragment (1685-1850), one clear glazed plate or bowl fragment, one small hollow vessel fragment, and indeterminate vessel fragments (n=14). Yellow ware consisted of Rockingham or Flint Enameled drain/colander (n=3 [1850-1900]), hollow vessel fragments that were mocha-decorated (n=3), and indeterminate vessel fragments that were undecorated (n=3) and painted with a blue band (n=1). The blue banded fragment could have been from the same vessel as the mocha-decorated fragments, which differed from those found in the North Yard; the North Yard fragments possessed black seaweed decoration, while these South Yard fragments possessed blue seaweed decoration.

Additional domestic artifacts included clothing fasteners, jar parts, tableware glass, lighting glass, indeterminate vessel glass, one castor wheel, one furniture handle made of iron, one meat hook, one brass pencil eraser mount (1858-present), dietary bone and shell, and a gold identification plate or tag that was engraved in script with an E, S or B. Clothing fasteners were one black glass button that was dome-shaped (1840-present), one purple plastic button (1915-

present), and one brass button. Jar parts were zinc fruit jar lid fragments (n=2 [1858-1940]), Mason fruit jar glass (n=6 [1858-1905]), aqua-colored fruit jar glass that lacked embossing (n=2 [1858-1940]), one mold-formed white jar fragment, and fragments of a threaded clear jar (n=2 [1893-present]). Tableware glass consisted of tumbler fragments that were not datable (n=2) and pressed bowl fragments (n=2 [1827-present]). Lighting glass consisted of lamp chimney fragments (n=19) and one piece of indeterminate lighting glass. None of the indeterminate vessel glass (n=7) was datable. Dietary bone (n=25) included one cow upper hindlimb element, two chicken wing elements, one turkey mandible, two foot elements from a pig, one large fish operculum or scale, and bone that was only identifiable as large mammal (n=10) or medium mammal (n=7). Butchered bone included the cow hindlimb element, which was a sawn roundsteak, one large mammal sawn sirloin cut, one large mammal rib cut, one sawn medium mammal shoulder cut, and two sawn medium mammal lower hindlimb elements (n=6). Shell included clam fragments (n=16), one oyster fragment, and one indeterminate bivalve fragment.

Indeterminate class artifacts were primarily indeterminate flat glass (n=62) and unidentifiable pieces of iron (n=45). Other indeterminate class artifacts were bone that was not identifiable as dietary or ecological (n=26), one piece of braided brass wire, glass that was not identifiable to form (n=26), iron hooks (n=2), one miscellaneous iron bar, iron or steel that was not identifiable (n=2), one piece of plastic that was not identifiable to form (1915-present), one piece of porcelain that was not identifiable to form, and one lined steel can fragment (1935-present).

This assemblage was similar to the AC2 North Yard assemblage in its mix of Historic Contexts and its apparent deposition during or after the Weldin family occupation. As in the North Yard, whiteware, ironstone and yellow ware were present in greater quantities than earlier ceramics, which included creamware and redware fragments. Additionally, the transitional whiteware fragments observed in this assemblage were in the Agricultural Vase pattern, of which higher quantities were present in the Weldin-associated ACs in the North Yard.

Artifacts dating prior to the Early Industrialization Period (1770-1830) consisted of the redware fragments (n=40 [1685-1880]), the creamware (n=4 [1762-1820]), the single piece of indeterminate refined-white earthenware (1762-present), and the single blown bottle fragment (1685-1900). The high quantity of whiteware contributed to the predominance of Early Industrialization Period artifacts in this assemblage (n=73, 33%). The number of mold-formed bottle fragments (n=32 [1810-present]) also aided in the predominance of Early Industrialization Period artifacts. Other artifacts in this group were the mold-formed white jar fragment, the mold-blown bottle fragments (n=3 [1810-1900]), the embossed porcelain fragment (1825-present), and the pressed bowl fragments (n=2 [1827-present]). The undecorated (n=30) and transfer printed blue (n=3) whiteware fragments, and the mold-formed bottle fragments were more likely deposited during the Weldin family occupation, however, given their extended manufacturing range and their predominance in Weldin-associated ACs at the site.

Industrialization and Early Urbanization Period (1830-1880) artifacts accounted for 30% (n=68) of the datable non-architectural artifacts. This group was comprised by the yellow ware fragments (n=10 [1830-1940]), the ironstone fragments (n=13 [1842-present]), the shell edged whiteware fragment (1865-1895), the Agricultural Vase pattern transitional whiteware fragments (n=7 [1836-1859]), the cut sponge stamped whiteware (n=3 [1845-1930]), the Majolica ware

(n=2 [1850-present]), the fruit jar parts (n=4 [1858-1940]; n=6 [1858-1905]), the embossed panel pharmaceutical bottle fragments (n=12 [1867-1915]), the mold-blown and embossed bottle fragments (n=5 [1860-1900]), embossed bottle glass that was mold-formed or machine-made (n=3 [1860-present]), the black glass button (1840-present), and the pencil eraser mount (1858-present).

Urbanization and Early Suburbanization Period (1880-1940) artifacts were relatively few (n=17, 7% of datable non-architectural artifacts), and Modern Period (1940-present) artifacts were absent. Artifacts with TPQ dates in the Urbanization and Early Suburbanization Period were all of the plastic artifacts (n=4 [1915-present]), the threaded jar fragments (n=2 [1893-present]), the machine-made bottle fragments (n=4 [1903-present]; n=1 [1929-1954]), n=2 [1930-1950]), the amethyst-tint bottle fragments (n=3 [1880-1914]), and the steel can fragment (1935-present).

### **c. Buried Ap (STPs 37, 38, and 50 Stratum II)**

Only 52 historic artifacts were recovered from this context. Architectural remains (n=30) were brick (n=20), window glass (n=4), unidentifiable iron nails (n=5), and roofing slate (n=1). Domestic artifacts were all ceramics (n=21), which consisted of undecorated creamware that was indeterminate vessel (n=2 [1762-1820]), whiteware that included one transfer printed blue hollow vessel fragment (1805-present) and one undecorated indeterminate vessel fragment (1805-present), pearlware that included one undecorated indeterminate vessel fragment (1770-1840), one painted blue indeterminate vessel fragment (1775-1830), and one painted brown floral saucer fragment (1795-1830). Redware fragments (n=13 [1685-1880]) were also present, and consisted of one clear glazed and slip-trailed bowl fragment (1685-1850), one brown glazed and slip-trailed plate fragment (1685-1850), lead glazed hollow vessel fragments (n=2), and indeterminate vessel fragments (n=9). The only other artifact type present was a piece of coal.

### **d. AC17 (Ap TU 14 and TU 21 Stratum I)**

A total of 177 historic artifacts were recovered from the Ap-horizon in TU 14 and TU 21. Most of the artifacts were architectural (n=94, 53%). Domestic artifacts (n=67, 38%), hardware (n=2, 1%), heating by-products (n=8, 5%), and indeterminate class artifacts (n=6, 3%) were also present. Hardware consisted of one pulley and one wrench. Heating by-products were coal. Indeterminate class artifacts were one un-modified deer bone, one piece of unidentifiable glass, plastic that was not identifiable to form (n=2 [1915-present]), and plastic wrapper (n=2 [1933-present]). The assemblage was similar to other Stratum I contexts, as it contained artifacts from a variety of Historic Contexts, but differed by a higher quantity of ceramics than bottle glass.

Architectural remains were mostly nails (n=65). Most of the nails were not identifiable to manufacturing method, but identifiable forms were predominantly wire nails (n=17 [1850-present]) that included one roofing nail. The only other identifiable manufacturing method was cut (n=3 [1791-1891]). Other architectural remains were brick (n=4), concrete (n=6), window glass (n=17), one bolt or rebar fragment, and one stoneware drain fragment.

Domestic artifacts consisted of ceramics, bottle glass, fruit jar lid liner, one piece of tumbler glass, one clay marble (1685-1850), one metal toy gun (1870-present), one plastic badminton

shuttlecock frame (1915-present), part of a metal clothes hanger (1869-present), a slate pencil, and an oyster shell fragment. Ceramics (n=34) included fragments of undecorated pearlware that was not identifiable to form (n=2 [1770-1840]), whiteware (n=12 [1805-present]), indeterminate refined white earthenware that was not identifiable to vessel form and undecorated (n=1 [1762-present]), undecorated porcelain that was not identifiable to vessel form (n=2), redware (n=14 [1685-1880]), one piece of Jackfield (1745-1790), one piece of Albany slipped stoneware (1820-1880), and one fragment of an Astbury-type teapot (1725-1750). Whiteware included indeterminate vessel fragments that were undecorated (n=2 [1805-present]), transfer printed blue floral (n=4 [1805-present]), and painted underglaze floral (n=5 [1830-1900]), as well as one plate fragment that was shell edged without impressed lines (1865-1895). Redware included hollow vessel fragments (n=9), which represented a minimum of two lead glazed vessels, and indeterminate vessel fragments (n=4), which represented a minimum of one clear glazed with slip trail vessel (1685-1850) and one yellow-brown glazed vessel. Bottle glass (n=23) was predominantly unidentifiable to type, but included two pieces of embossed pharmaceutical bottle (1860-present). Datable fragments of bottle that was not identifiable to type included one mold-formed piece (1810-present), one embossed aqua-colored piece (1860-1940), and one machine-made fragment (1903-present). Fruit jar lid liner fragments (n=3 [1869-1941]) were not identifiable to manufacturer, as in other contexts.

Modern Period deposition, Urbanization and Early Suburbanization Period deposition, and historic plowing appear to have shaped this assemblage. Ceramics datable to the early Periods of the site were likely deposited here as a result of historic plowing, while the fruit jar lid liner, and potentially the bottle glass would have been deposited during the Urbanization and Early Suburbanization Period. The toy gun and badminton shuttlecock could have been deposited during the Urbanization and Early Suburbanization Period or the Modern Period.

**e. AC18 (Re-deposited Subsoil TUs 11, 12, 23, 24 Stratum III)**

A total of 281 historic artifacts were recovered from this context. The majority of artifacts were architectural (n=159, 57%). Domestic artifacts (n=81), one arms/ammunition-related artifact, one ecological remain, farming-related artifacts (n=4), gardening-related artifacts (n=3), and indeterminate class artifacts (n=36), which consisted only of bone (n=8), indeterminate flat glass (n=21), wire and plating (n=5), and iron/steel sheeting (n=1), were also present. The single arms/ammunition-related item was a Western brand Xpert model shotgun casing (1898-1931), the single ecological remain was a rat bone, farming-related artifacts were pieces of barbed wire, and gardening-related artifacts were pieces of terra cotta flowerpot (1880-present). The content of this assemblage suggested it was deposited at a later date than the assemblage in the re-deposited subsoil in the North Yard; bottle glass was predominant in the domestic portion of the assemblage, as it was in the more modern Strata in the North Yard. The predominance of more recent artifacts could be due to the soil and artifacts being deposited when the back porch was constructed, or by this context being heavily disturbed by construction of the porch footers.

Architectural remains were mostly nails (n=90) and window glass (n=50). Nails that were identifiable to manufacturing method were cut (n=78 [1791-1891]), cut or wrought (n=2 [1685-1891]), and wire (n=1 [1850-present]). Other architectural remains were brick (n=3), mortar (n-

2), plaster (n=3), roofing slate (n=3), one bolt, and spikes that were cut (n=1) and wire formed (n=6).

Domestic artifacts were predominantly bottle glass fragments (n=48). Soda bottle fragments (n=10) were the only bottle glass identifiable to type, and possessed an Owen-Illinois manufacture mark (1929-1954) and “POP” labeling. Bottle glass that was not identifiable to type, however, included some datable pieces, which were one amethyst-tinted fragment (1880-1914), one mold-formed fragment (n=1), and machine-made fragments (n=2 [1903-present]). In general, bottle glass appeared to include only pieces that would have been made in the Urbanization and Early Suburbanization Period (1880-1940)

Ceramics were the second-most prolific domestic artifact (n=36). Tableware ceramics were fragments of pearlware (n=2), whiteware (n=10), Chinese porcelain (n=1), Majolica (n=1), and redware (n=11). Pearlware fragments were not identifiable to vessel form, but included one painted blue fragment and one undecorated fragment. Whiteware included one transfer printed black (1805-present) cup fragment, one transfer printed purple cup fragment (1828-present), fragments (n=7) of an overglaze enameled and gilded plate made by Edwin M. Knowles in 1928 (*Photograph 134*), and one undecorated hollow vessel fragment. The single piece of Majolica was identifiable only as a hollow vessel. The Chinese porcelain (1685-1840) was undecorated and not identifiable to vessel form. Redware consisted of one lead glazed plate or bowl (n=1), one small jar (n=1), and hollow vessel fragments (n=7), and indeterminate vessel fragments (n=2) that did not contribute to MVCs.

Additional domestic artifacts were dietary bone (n=6), one oyster shell fragment, and one brass button. Dietary bone included one cow tooth, one turkey foot bone, one sawn large mammal rib, one sawn medium mammal limb-bone that was not identifiable to specific limb element or meat cut type, one large bird leg bone that may have been turkey, and one large fish scale.

Artifacts with TPQ dates in the Urbanization and Early Suburbanization Period accounted for 53% (n=23) of datable non-architectural artifacts. Architectural artifacts were not included in calculating percentages comprised by each Historic Context due to the high quantity of architectural remains, which were likely deposited during porch construction. Artifacts that possessed TPQ dates in this Historic Context were the amethyst-tinted bottle glass (n=1 [1880-1914]), the machine-made bottle glass (n=2 [1903-present]), the soda bottle fragments (n=10 [1929-1954]), the whiteware plate made by Edwin M. Knowles (n=7 [1928]), the terra cotta flowerpot (n=3 [1880-present]), the barbed wire (n=4), and the Western shotgun shell (1891-1931).

The Majolica fragment (1850-present) was the only artifact with a TPQ date in the Industrialization and Early Urbanization Period (1830-1880), and could have been deposited during the Urbanization and Early Suburbanization Period. Early Industrialization Period (1770-1830) artifacts accounted for 14% (n=6) of datable non-architectural artifacts, and included the transfer printed cup fragments (n=1 [1805-present]); n=1 [1828-present]), the mold-formed bottle fragment (1810-present), and the pearlware fragments (n=2 [1770-1840]). Both the whiteware and the mold-formed bottle fragments could have been deposited during the Urbanization and Early Suburbanization Period, though the pearlware was likely present in the



Photograph 134: AC18 Edwin M. Knowles, Liverpool, Ohio Overglaze Enameled and Gilded Plate (cat#246).

soil that was re-deposited here. Redware fragments (n=11 [1685-1880]) and the single porcelain fragment (1685-1840) were the only artifacts with earlier TPQ dates, both of which were in the Contact, Exploration and Frontier Settlement Period (1630-1730). The likely depositional period for the redware is uncertain due to its extended manufacturing range, but it seems likely the porcelain would have been present in the re-deposited soil.

**f. AC19 (Fill TUs 25, 46, 47, 48, 90 and STPs 51 and 63 Stratum III)**

A total of 351 historic artifacts were recovered from this context. Domestic class artifacts were predominant (n=203, 58%). Architectural remains (n=101) included brick (n=22), window glass (n=16), mortar (n=2), and nails (n=61), of which one cut nail and seven cut or wrought nails were the only identifiable to manufacturing method. Other artifact types were one rim-fire brass pistol cartridge (1866-present), one piece of coal, and indeterminate class artifacts (n=45) that consisted of bone (n=16), earthenware (n=1), flat glass (n=25), unidentifiable glass (n=1), redware or brick (n=1), and plastic wrapper (n=1 [1933-present]). Domestic artifacts in this context were similar to those found in the North Yard, especially in regard to the ceramic types. One plastic wrapper (1933-present) was the only twentieth century artifact present, and represented only 1% of the datable artifacts; consequently the TPQ date was adjusted to 1880, based upon a mold-blown bottle finish.

The domestic portion of this assemblage was comprised primarily by ceramics (n=124, 61%). A wide variety of ceramics were present, which consisted of creamware (n=4), delftware (n=1), pearlware (n=38), whiteware (n=24), transitional whiteware (n=7), indeterminate refined white earthenware (n=2), ironstone (n=1), porcelain (n=2), white salt-glazed (n=2), Jackfield (n=1), and redware (n=42). All of the creamware fragments were undecorated (1762-1820) and not identifiable to vessel form. The single delftware fragment was blue glazed (1752-1771) and not identifiable to vessel form. Indeterminate refined white earthenware included one unglazed fragment and one fragment with discolored glaze. The single ironstone fragment was a plate base that was transfer printed blue Willow pattern by Barker & Son, Burslem (1850-1860). The single piece of Jackfield (1745-1790) was identifiable only as a hollow vessel. Porcelain was not identifiable to vessel form, and included one undecorated fragment and one overglaze enamel red fragment (1790-present). Both of the white salt-glazed pieces were undecorated (1720-1805) and unidentifiable to vessel form.

Pearlware included one undecorated cup fragment (1770-1840), a minimum of one blue and brown banded hollow vessel (n=5 [1790-1840]), one painted blue and brown floral hollow vessel (n=1 [1795-1830]), one transfer printed blue Willow plate (n=2 [1795-1830]), one shell edged platter with straight lines (n=2 [1809-1831]), and one indeterminate vessel that was transfer printed with a blue basket-weave pattern (n=2 [1783-1830]). Additional pearlware fragments were painted blue hollow vessel fragments (n=3 [1775-1830]), and indeterminate vessel fragments that were undecorated (n=17), painted polychrome (n=1), painted blue (n=2), transfer printed blue (n=2), and indeterminate blue decorated (n=1 [1775-1835]).

Whiteware included a minimum of one sponge blue hollow vessel (n=3 [1840-1930]), one painted polychrome hollow vessel (n=1 [1830-1900]), one transfer printed blue Willow platter (n=4 [1805-present]), one painted polychrome saucer (n=1), and one shell edged plate or platter

with unimpressed lines (n=1 [1865-1895]). Additional whiteware fragments, which did not add to MVCs, were one undecorated hollow vessel fragment, undecorated indeterminate vessel fragments (n=11), and transfer printed blue indeterminate vessel fragments (n=2). Transitional whiteware consisted of a minimum of one banded hollow vessel (n=5 [1805-1840]), one transfer printed purple Agricultural Vase pattern hollow vessel (n=1 [1836-1859]), and one transfer printed mulberry indeterminate vessel (n=1 [1835-1855]).

Redware fragments were primarily hollow vessel (n=31). A minimum of one red-brown glazed hollow vessel (n=1), one black interior and exterior glazed (n=14), and one clear glazed hollow vessel (n=6) was represented. Additional hollow vessel fragments may have been part of a dark brown glazed milk pan that was identified through rim fragments (n=5). One clear glazed and slip-trailed plate or bowl (n=1), and one brown glazed and slip-trailed plate or bowl (n=1) were also represented. Additional redware fragments were not identifiable to vessel form, and could have been part of any of the identified vessels (n=4).

Additional domestic artifacts were dietary bone and shell, one slate pencil, one prosser china button (1840-1950), and glass bottle fragments. Dietary bone was composed of cow elements from the lower hindlimb (n=8, MNE=2), and bone identifiable only as large mammal (n=23) or medium mammal (n=1). The only butchered bone consisted of large mammal ribs that had been sawn as rib cuts (n=4), the proximal ball of a large mammal femur that had been sawn, likely as part of a socket rump cut, and the medium mammal bone, which was a tibia that had been sawn mid-shaft and would have been part of a leg roast. Shell included clam fragments (n=14), oyster fragments (n=4), and indeterminate bivalve fragments (n=12). Bottle glass (n=17) included only one piece that was datable, which was a finish fragment with seams dating it between 1880 and 1890. None of the bottle glass was identifiable to type.

Artifacts with TPQ dates in the Modern Period (1940-present) were absent, and Urbanization and Early Suburbanization Period (1880-1940) artifacts were few. The single plastic wrapper (1933-present) and the mold-blown bottle finish (1880-1890) were the only artifacts with TPQ dates in the Urbanization and Early Suburbanization Period.

Industrialization and Early Urbanization Period (1830-1880) artifacts accounted for 8% (n=11) of datable artifacts. Artifacts in this group were the painted polychrome whiteware (n=2 [1830-1900]), the Agricultural Vase pattern transitional whiteware (n=1 [1836-1859]), the mulberry print transitional whiteware (n=1 [1835-1855]), the sponge decorated whiteware (n=3 [1840-1930]), the Barker & Son Willow print ironstone (n=1 [1850-1860]), the prosser china button (1840-1950), the shell edged whiteware (n=1 [1865-1895]), and the brass pistol cartridge (1866-present).

Artifacts with TPQ dates in the Early Industrialization Period accounted for the majority of datable artifacts (n=63, 47%). Over half of these artifacts were pearlware fragments (n=38 [1770-1840]). Other artifacts in this group were the banded transitional whiteware fragments (n=5 [1805-1840]), the undecorated (n=12) and transfer printed (n=6) whiteware fragments (1805-present), the overglaze red enameled porcelain (n=1 [1790-present]), and the cut nail (1791-1891).

Artifacts with TPQ dates prior to the Early Industrialization Period were limited. Intensified and Durable Occupation Period (1730-1770) artifacts consisted of the creamware (n=4 [1762-1820]), the single piece of delftware (1752-1771), the single piece of Jackfield (1745-1790), and the fragments of indeterminate refined white earthenware (n=3 [1762-present]). Contact, Exploration and Frontier Settlement Period (1630-1730) artifacts were more numerous (n=49, 37% of datable), but were comprised primarily by redware fragments (n=42 [1685-1880]). The white salt-glazed stoneware (n=2 [1720-1805]) and the cut or wrought nails (n=7 [1685-1891]) were the only other artifact types in this group.

**g. AC20 (Buried A horizon TUs 11, 12, 23, 24, 90 and STP 51 Stratum IV)**

The buried A horizon yielded a total of 377 historic artifacts (*Photographs 135 and 136*). Most of the assemblage (n=262) was recovered from TUs 23 and 24, which were disturbed by a trench associated with a twentieth century porch footer. These two units also produced the majority of the architectural remains (n=156). Architectural remains (n=189, 50%) accounted for slightly more of the assemblage than domestic artifacts (n=163, 43%). Domestic artifacts were predominantly ceramic fragments (n=120), which were similar in variety to those observed in Stratum III fill. Additional artifacts present were a brass pistol cartridge (1846-present), one horseshoe, and indeterminate class artifacts, which consisted of bone (n=7), flat glass (n=6), unidentifiable pieces of glass (n=4), unidentifiable iron (n=3), one piece of redware or brick, and hard rubber fragments (n=2 [1851-present]). This deposit appeared to have been formed primarily during the Early Industrialization Period; artifacts with TPQ dates in later Historic Contexts were present, but were limited to TU 23 and TU 24.

Architectural remains were limited in variety, and were mostly window glass fragments (n=136). Other architectural remains were brick (n=4) and nails (n=47). Most of the nails were identifiable to manufacturing method, and included cut nails (n=29), one cut or wrought nail, and wire nails (n=2).

Most of the ceramics were fragments of redware (n=71). Vessel forms represented were one bowl or milkpan that was clear glazed with slip-trail (n=1 [1685-1850]), one plate that was clear glazed with slip trail (n=2 [1685-1850]), one dark brown glazed lid (n=1 [1685-1880]), one small jar that was black glazed on the interior and exterior (n=8 [1685-1880]), and hollow vessel fragments (n=44) that represented a minimum of one brown glazed vessel (n=1 [1685-1880]), one vessel that was clear glazed on the interior and exterior (n=4), and one vessel that was dark brown glazed on the interior and exterior (n=14). Additional redware was hollow vessel fragments that could have been part of the vessels listed above, and indeterminate vessel fragments (n=16), which also did not contribute to MVCs. One fragment of an Albany-slipped stoneware crock, which was mold-formed (1880-1950), was the only other food storage/utilitarian ceramic present.

Tableware ceramics were highly varied, but represented by few fragments. Creamware (n=14) and pearlware (n=15) were greatest in quantity. Only one creamware fragment was identifiable to form, which was an undecorated and scalloped rim plate fragment (1762-1820). Additional creamware consisted of indeterminate vessel fragments that were undecorated (n=11 [1762-1820]), overglaze painted in red and green floral (n=1 [1765-1815]), and decorated in Whieldon



Photograph 135: AC20 Assemblage Sample (left to right top row: scratch-blue hollow vessel [cat#248], overglaze enamel red and green floral creamware unidentifiable vessel [cat#288], Chinese porcelain bowl exterior view [cat#248], painted blue underglaze pearlware saucer [cat#290]; bottom row: banded pearlware hollow vessel [cat#248], painted polychrome underglaze pearlware hollow vessel exterior view [cat#288], brown transfer printed transitional whiteware hollow vessel exterior view [cat#288], brown transfer printed transitional whiteware plate [cat#585], purple transfer printed transitional whiteware lid [cat#290]).



Photograph 136: AC20 Assemblage Sample (left to right top row: redware slip-trailed bowl [cat#294], redware slip-trail plate [cat#248], stoneware crock [cat#295]; bottom row: string-rim finish wine bottle [cat#288], mold-blown extract finish bottle [cat#295], capseat or wax seal finish bottle [cat#295]).

ware form (n=1 [1740-1770]). Pearlware included one saucer that was painted blue with gold luster in a chinoiserie pattern (1775-1830), as well as hollow vessel fragments that were banded (n=1 [1790-1840]) and painted polychrome (n=1 [1795-1830]), and indeterminate vessel fragments that were undecorated (n=7 [1770-1840]) and painted blue (n=5 [1775-1830]).

Additional tableware ceramics were delftware (n=2), white salt-glazed stoneware (n=4), scratch-blue stoneware (n=1), Astbury-type ware (n=1), Jackfield (n=1), transitional whiteware (n=3), Majolica-type ware (n=1), and porcelain (n=6). Both of the delftware fragments were blue-glazed indeterminate vessel fragments (1752-1771). White salt-glazed stoneware included one plate fragment embossed with the dot, diaper and basket pattern (1720-1765), undecorated hollow vessel fragments (n=2 [1720-1805]), and one undecorated indeterminate vessel fragment. The scratch-blue fragment was from a floral decorated hollow vessel (1744-1775). The pieces of Astbury-type ware (1725-1750) and Jackfield (1740-1790) were identifiable only as hollow vessel. The Majolica-type fragment (1850-present) possessed the same pink interior glaze and clouded blue, brown and white glaze exterior as pieces observed in AC2 and AC18 for this area, AC1 in the West Yard, and Feature 49. Transitional whiteware fragments included a transfer printed servish dish lid in purple floral (1828-present), a transfer printed brown plate rim (1828-1860), and a transfer printed brown hollow vessel rim. Porcelain consisted of painted blue bowl fragments (n=3 [1685-1840]), one undecorated plate fragment, one undecorated indeterminate vessel fragment, and one painted blue indeterminate vessel fragment.

Additional domestic artifacts were dietary bone and shell, white clay tobacco pipe fragments, one brass button, bottle glass fragments, one fruit jar fragment (1858-1940), and one indeterminate vessel glass fragment that was not datable. Dietary bone included one chicken wing element, one cow upper hindlimb element, large mammal bone (n=5), and one medium or large mammal bone. The only butchered bone was the cow femur, which was sawn into a roundsteak, and a fragment of a large mammal scapula blade, which was sawn on one end. Shell included clam fragments (n=2, MNI=1) and oyster fragments (n=10, MNI=4). The pipe fragments were an undecorated bowl and an undecorated stem fragment. Bottle glass (n=18) was not identifiable to type, and only one mold-formed fragment (1810-present), one mold-blown finish (1880-1890), one cap-seat or wax seal finish (1840-1900), and one string-rim finish (1770-1800) were datable.

Artifacts with TPQ dates in the Urbanization and Early Suburbanization Period (1880-1940) and with TPQ dates in the Industrialization and Early Urbanization Period (1830-1880) were found only in TU 23 and TU 24. These two units exhibited disturbance associated with trench excavation for the porch footer, and it is likely that these later artifacts were deposited as a result of that excavation. Urbanization and Early Suburbanization Period artifacts included the stoneware crock fragment (1880-1950) and the mold-blown bottle finish (1880-1890). TPQ dates in the Industrialization and Early Urbanization Period for this context were between 1840 and 1879, and were associated with the Majolica fragment (1850-present), the brass pistol cartridge (1846-present), the fruit jar fragment (1858-1940), the cap-seat or wax seal bottle finish (1840-1900), the hard rubber fragments (n=2 [1851-present]), and the wire nails (n=2 [1850-present]).

Early Industrialization Period (1770-1830) artifacts accounted for 31% (n=51) of the datable artifacts. These included the cut nails (n=29 [1791-1891]), the pearlware fragments (n=15 [1770-1840]), the mold-formed bottle fragments (n=3 [1810-present]), the string-rim bottle finish (1770-1800), and the transfer printed transitional whiteware fragments (n=3 [1828-present]). The mold-formed bottle fragments were found in TU 24, and one of the transitional whiteware fragments was found in TU 23.

Artifacts with TPQ dates in the Intensified and Durable Occupation Period accounted for 11% (n=18) of the datable artifacts. Most of these artifacts were the fragments of creamware (n=14), which were undecorated (n=12 [1762-1820]), overglaze decorated (n=1 [1765-1815]), and Whieldon ware (n=1 [1740-1770]). Additional artifacts with TPQ dates in this Historic Context were the delftware fragments (n=2 [1752-1771]), the piece of Jackfield (1740-1790), and the scratch-blue stoneware (n=1 [1744-1775]).

The high quantity of redware fragments contributed to the high percentage of Contact, Exploration and Frontier Settlement Period (1630-1730) artifacts (n=83, 51%). Additional artifacts with TPQ dates in this Historic Context were the painted blue porcelain fragments (n=4 [1685-1840]), the Astbury-type fragment (1725-1750), the white salt-glazed stoneware (n=4 [1720-1805]), the white clay pipe fragments (n=2 [1685-1900]), and one cut or wrought nail (1685-1891).

#### **h. Feature 12**

A total of 212 historic artifacts were recovered from this feature. The majority of the assemblage was comprised by domestic artifacts (n=134, 63%), which were mostly ceramic fragments (n=82). Additional artifacts were architectural remains (n=38), one piece of coal, and indeterminate class artifacts (n=39). Architectural remains were window glass (n=14), nails (n=16) that included one cut or wrought nail (1685-1891) as the only identifiable type, pieces of a hinge and pintle or door handle (n=2), part of a terra cotta drainage pipe (1848-1930), and pieces of brick (n=4). Most of the indeterminate class artifacts were unidentifiable pieces of iron (n=18) and indeterminate flat glass (n=12). The remaining indeterminate class artifacts were one piece of flat iron, one piece of lime, unidentifiable pieces of glass (n=4), and bone that could not be defined as dietary or ecological (n=3). The TPQ and mean dates for this feature were both within the Industrialization and Early Urbanization Period (1830-1880); the TPQ date was 1858, based upon an embossed piece of aqua-colored bottle or jar glass (1858-present), and the mean date was 1848 based on 86 datable artifacts.

Ceramic types were varied, and represented all of the Historic Contexts at the site. Ceramics included one piece of Jackfield identifiable only as hollow vessel (1740-1790), undecorated creamware that was not identifiable to vessel form (n=2 [1762-1820]), banded hollow vessel pearlware (n=2 [1790-1840]) and painted blue floral indeterminate pearlware vessel (n=1 [1775-1830]), banded hollow transitional whiteware vessel (n=1 [1805-1840]), whiteware (n=24) composed of various forms and decorations, one piece of undecorated semi-porcelain that was not identifiable to vessel form (1842-present), one piece of red overglaze painted porcelain that was not identifiable to vessel form (1790-present), ironstone that included undecorated (1842-present) hollow vessel (n=1) and indeterminate vessel (n=6) fragments, as well as overglaze

floral decorated saucer fragments (n=4 [1890-present]), one piece of mocha-decorated yellow ware with blue seaweed decoration (1830-1940), and redware (n=36).

Whiteware consisted of hollow vessel (n=7), plate (n=3), and indeterminate vessel (n=14) fragments. Hollow vessel fragments represented a minimum of one each for sponge purple-decorated (n=1 [1840-1930]), painted polychrome (n=1 [1830-1900]), transfer printed blue (n=1 [1805-present]), and undecorated (n=4 [1805-present]) vessels. Plate fragments were from one paneled rim plate (1805-present). Indeterminate vessel fragments were cut sponge-decorated (n=1 [1845-1930]), transfer printed blue (n=9), of which four Willow pattern pieces were the only identifiable pattern, painted polychrome (n=1 [1830-1900]), and undecorated fragments (n=4).

Redware fragments were mostly hollow vessel fragments (n=24), but also included one piece identifiable as bowl or milkpan, one plate fragment, and indeterminate vessel fragments (n=10). The single bowl or milkpan fragment was dark brown glazed on the interior and spalled on the exterior (1685-1880). The single plate fragment was brown glazed with slip-trail (1685-1850). One hollow vessel that was green glazed on the interior and exterior (n=1 [1685-1880]), one hollow vessel that was clear glazed on the interior and exterior (n=1), and one hollow vessel that was brown glazed with black manganese on the interior and brown glazed on the exterior (n=1) were the only additional vessels represented; the remaining hollow vessel and indeterminate vessel fragments could have been part of the bowl/milkpan or plate.

Additional domestic artifacts were one brass button, one brass keyhole escutcheon, dietary bone (n=3), shell (n=38), bottle glass (n=4), one piece of bottle or jar glass, and indeterminate vessel glass (n=4). Dietary bone consisted of one cow lumbar fragment, one large mammal indeterminate vertebra fragment, and one large mammal innominate fragment, none of which exhibited butchery marks. Dietary shell included a minimum of three clams (n=22), and two oysters (n=12), as well as indeterminate bivalve fragments (n=4). The only datable bottle fragment was mold-formed (1810-present), while none of the indeterminate vessel glass was datable, and the single bottle or jar fragment was the aforementioned embossed piece (1858-present).

Datable artifacts in this feature possessed TPQ dates that represented all of the Historic Contexts at the site, and demonstrated the fill nature of this soil. Artifacts with TPQ dates in the Contact, Exploration and Frontier Settlement Period (1630-1730), which accounted for 43% (n=37) of datable artifacts, and artifacts with TPQ dates in the Early Industrialization Period (1770-1830), which accounted for 35% (n=30), were the most numerous, but were mostly fragments of redware (n=36) and whiteware (n=24). One cut or wrought nail was the only other artifact with a TPQ date in the Contact, Exploration and Frontier Settlement Period. Other Early Industrialization Period artifacts were the pieces of pearlware (n=2 [1790-1840]; n=1 [1775-1830]), the piece of transitional whiteware (1805-1840), the piece of porcelain (1790-present), and the piece of mold-formed bottle glass (1810-present). Industrialization and Early Urbanization Period artifacts (n=11, 12%) were limited to the undecorated ironstone (n=8) and semi-porcelain (n=1) fragments, the piece of mocha-decorated yellow ware (1830-1940), and the piece of embossed bottle or fruit jar glass (1858-present). The only Urbanization and Early

Suburbanization Period (1880-1940) artifact was the overglazed floral decorated ironstone saucer (n=4 [1890-present]).

**i. Feature 50**

A total of 113 historic artifacts were recovered from F. 50. Artifact classes represented were domestic (n=50), architectural (n=30), heating by-product (n=1), and indeterminate class (n=32). Architectural remains consisted solely of brick (n=18), window glass (n=9), roofing slate (n=1), and nails (n=2), of which one was cut or wrought (1685-1891). The single heating by-product was a piece of slag, and indeterminate class artifacts were flat glass (n=23), glass that was not identifiable to form (n=2), unidentifiable iron pieces (n=2), and bone that was not identifiable as dietary or ecological (n=5).

Domestic artifacts were primarily redware fragments (n=34 [1685-1880]). Other domestic artifacts were one cow tooth, one indeterminate sized mammal bone that was not identifiable to element, one brass button, one piece of indeterminate glass vessel, one lamp chimney fragment, pearlware fragments (n=9), and pearlware or whiteware fragments (n=2). Pearlware was not identifiable to vessel form, and included undecorated fragments (n=8 [1770-1840]), and one painted polychrome fragment (1795-1830). Pearlware or whiteware included one transfer printed blue hollow vessel fragment (1783-present) and one undecorated indeterminate vessel fragment (1770-present). Redware represented a minimum of one brown glazed plate (n=1 [1685-1880]), one clear glazed with slip trail plate (n=1 [1685-1850]), one hollow vessel that was dark brown or black glazed on the interior and exterior (n=23), and hollow vessel that was red-brown glazed on the interior and exterior (n=3). Additional redware was not identifiable to vessel form (n=6) and did not contribute to MVCs.

This feature appeared to have been filled during the Early Industrialization Period (1770-1830). Datable artifacts were only the ceramic fragments and the cut or wrought nail, and while most of the ceramics were redware, the presence of pearlware provided a TPQ of at least 1795. Additionally, the redware could have been deposited in the Early Industrialization Period, since the end production date falls within the later Urbanization and Early Urbanization Period (1880-1940). Artifacts that had generally been observed in deposits associated with later Historic Contexts, such as whiteware, and mold-formed glass were apparently absent; the indeterminate vessel glass fragment did not possess any seams or embossing characteristic of later manufacturing methods, and the pearlware or whiteware fragments possessed the obvious white glaze of later whiteware.

**j. Feature 60**

A total of 671 historic artifacts were recovered from within and near F. 60 (*Figure 71*). Similar to F. 50, the assemblage from F. 60 was composed primarily of domestic artifacts (n=415, 62%), which were mostly redware fragments (n=221, 66%), and also included architectural remains (n=155, 23%), and indeterminate class artifacts (n=100, 15%). One terra cotta flowerpot fragment (1880-present) was an additional artifact type not seen in F. 50, however. Architectural remains included brick (n=24), window glass (n=96), mortar (n=1), one bolt with washer, and nails (n=33). Two cut or wrought nails (1685-1891) were the only nails identifiable to

manufacturing method. Indeterminate class artifacts were mostly indeterminate flat glass fragments (n=73). Other indeterminate class artifacts were unidentifiable glass fragments (n=9), bone that was not identifiable as dietary or ecological (n=12), unidentifiable lumps of iron (n=5), and one unidentifiable piece of lead. Similar to F. 50, this feature also appears to have been formed during the Early Industrialization Period.

Domestic artifacts were comprised by a variety of types, which included ceramics, dietary bone and shell, two brass buttons, two clay pipe bowls, one slate pencil, lamp glass (n=4), one piece of mirror glass, fragments of bottle or lamp glass (n=5), and indeterminate vessel glass (n=19) that included two pressed (1827-present) fragments as the only datable pieces. One white clay pipe bowl was decorated with a fluted base, basket weave body and dotted rim (1780-1850), while the other possessed a possible circular mark (1685-1880) (*Photograph 137*).

Tableware ceramics were mostly fragments of pearlware (n=77). Pearlware fragments represented a minimum of eight hollow vessels, two shell edge plates (MVC=1 [1780-1835]; MVC=1 [1809-1831]), two saucers, and one undecorated vessel that was not identifiable to form. Hollow vessels included two mocha-decorated (n=4 [1790-1840]), one banded (n=1 [1790-1840]), one painted blue (n=4 [1775-1830]), one painted polychrome (n=3 [1795-1830]), and one transfer printed blue (n=1 [1783-1830]). One saucer was painted blue, while the other was painted polychrome.

Additional tableware ceramics included creamware (n=7), delftware (n=4), whiteware (n=4), transitional whiteware (n=11), pearlware or transitional whiteware (n=2), one piece of pearlware or whiteware, Chinese porcelain (n=3), one piece of scratch-blue stoneware (1744-1775), one Astbury-type redware fragment (1725-1750), and one indeterminate refined white earthenware fragment that was undecorated (1762-present). Creamware vessels included two embossed edge plates (n=2 [1765-1790]), of which one was feather edged and one was embossed with a diamond design, and one scalloped rim vessel that was not identifiable to form (n=1 [1762-1820]). Additional creamware fragments were undecorated (n=3 [1762-1820]), and did not contribute to MVCs. Delftware represented a minimum of one blue glazed with indeterminate painted blue design vessel that was not identifiable to form. Whiteware represented a minimum of one painted polychrome hollow vessel (n=2 [1830-1900]), one transfer printed black floral plate (n=1 [1805-present]), and one undecorated indeterminate vessel (1805-present). Transitional whiteware consisted entirely of painted polychrome fragments that were likely from the same hollow vessel (1830-1860). Pieces of pearlware or transitional whiteware included one transfer printed brown hollow vessel (1809-1840), and one undecorated indeterminate vessel fragment (1770-1840). The single piece of pearlware or whiteware was transfer printed with a blue scenic design that included a windmill, but was not identifiable to vessel form (1783-present). A minimum of three Chinese porcelain vessels were represented, consisting of one Deteriorated Chinese Trade style hollow vessel (1790-1825), one painted blue indeterminate vessel (1685-1840), and one undecorated indeterminate vessel.

Redware was the only food storage/utilitarian ceramic present, and included portions of one bowl or milkpan (n=5 [1685-1880]), four plates (n=11 [1685-1850]), one jug (n=2 [1685-1880]), and four miscellaneous hollow vessels (n=111 [1685-1880]). Additional fragments were not identifiable to vessel form (n=92), and did not contribute to MVCs.



Photograph 137: F. 60 Tobacco Pipe Bowls (left: highly decorated [cat#648]; right: possible circular decoration [cat#694]).

Deposition during the Early Industrialization Period (1770-1830) was suggested by the datable artifacts in this feature. The TPQ date for this feature was 1830 based upon the presence of painted whiteware, and the remainder of the datable artifacts possessed manufacturing dates consistent with deposition during the Early Industrialization Period. The single piece of terra cotta flowerpot (1880-present) was the only artifact dating to a later Historic Context, and was regarded as not part of the primary fill episode associated with F. 60. Artifacts with TPQ dates prior to the Early Industrialization Period possessed manufacturing periods that extended into the Early Industrialization Period, which would allow for the probability of their deposition in that Historic Context.

#### **4. East Yard**

Excavation in the East Yard area recovered a total of 5727 historic artifacts (*Figure 29*). Stratum I and Stratum II contained the highest artifact counts; Stratum I was a Modern A horizon (AC1) that yielded 2083 historic artifacts, and Stratum II was a layer of Weldin-era fill (AC2) that yielded 1354 historic artifacts. The assemblages from both AC1 and AC2 were composed primarily of architectural remains, which were likely deposited after the site was abandoned. Stratum III in TUs 22, 28, 43, 67, and 68 represented a historic ground surface (AC14), which yielded a total of 401 historic artifacts. Fill likely re-deposited from the basement (AC15) was encountered in Stratum III of TUs 44, 55, 85, 86, 87 and 88, and Stratum IV of TUs 22, 28, 43, 67, and 68. A total of 393 historic artifacts were recovered from AC15. The buried A horizon (AC16) was encountered in Stratum IV of TUs 44, 55, 85, 86, 87 and 88, and Stratum V of TUs 22, 28, 43, 67, and 68. A total of 546 historic artifacts were recovered from AC16. *Table 16* illustrates the TPQ and mean dates for the East Yard.

TU 28 and TU 43 appeared to be disturbed throughout their entire depth, however, as TU 28 contained twentieth century bottle glass in Stratum III (AC14) and Stratum IV (AC15), with one piece in the buried A horizon (AC16) that may have been present at the interface with Stratum IV (re-deposited soil). The buried A horizon in both TU 28 and TU 43 also yielded large pieces of mid to late nineteenth century artifacts, which were suggestive of fill deposition. Additionally, AC16 and the builder's trenches identified in AC50 yielded large fragments and similar artifact types, including a cut sponge cup, most of which was present in Trench B with one piece in Trench A and one piece in AC16. Builder's Trench B (Stratum VI.2) was the most productive feature (n=94), while Builder's Trench A (Stratum VI.1) yielded 18 historic artifacts, and a stain within TU 28 (Stratum V.1) yielded 11 historic artifacts.

##### **a. AC1 (Modern A horizon Stratum I)**

This AC yielded a total of 2083 historic artifacts, which consisted primarily of architectural remains (n=935, 45%) and domestic artifacts (n=898, 43%). Domestic artifacts were predominantly bottle glass fragments (n=589, 66%). Additional artifact classes were arms/ammunition-related (n=9), farming-related (n=4), gardening-related (n=2), hardware (n=6), heating by-product (n=5), transportation-related (n=5), and indeterminate class (n=219, 10%). As with AC1 in other areas of the site, architectural artifacts were not included in assessing Historic Context or calculating mean date. The majority of the non-architectural assemblage possessed TPQ dates in the Urbanization and Early Suburbanization Period, which would likely

**Table 16: East Yard TPQ and Mean Dates**

AC/Feature	Contributing TUs	TPQ Date	TPQ Artifact	Mean Date	Number of Datable Artifacts
AC1 (modern A)	13, 22, 28, 43, 44, 55, 67, 68, 85, 86, 87, 88	1981	Food Wrapper-Doritos Cool Ranch	1927	382 (non-architectural)
AC2 (post-1870)	13, 22, 28, 43, 44, 55, 67, 68, 85, 86, 87, 88	1988	Plastic Wrapper-with recycle symbol	1921	197 (non-architectural)
AC14 (pre-1870)	13, 22, 28, 43, 67, 68	1890**	Porcelain-overglaze enamel purple floral	1874	85
AC15 (re-deposited subsoil)	13, 22, 28, 43, 44, 55, 67, 68, 85, 86, 87, 88	1934	Glass Bottle-applied color label	1862	154
AC16 (buried A)	13, 22, 28, 43, 44, 55, 67, 68, 85, 86, 87, 88	1845**	Whiteware-cut sponge stamped	1830	161
Trench A	28	1845	Whiteware-cut sponge stamped	1807	9
Trench B	28	1850	Wire Nail	1861	37
AC50 (subsoil)	13, 67, 87	1685	Redware	1782	1
Feature 23		1867**	Glass Bottle-embossed panel	1824	68
Feature 33		1850	Spike or Bolt-wire formed	1926	1

\*\*Adjusted TPQ date-see discussion

have been deposited in the Modern Period, but some mixing of occupation-related artifacts was evident.

While the predominance of architectural remains and bottle glass was similar to AC1 in the North Yard, AC1 in the East Yard differed in having a higher amount of sewing/clothing-related items, and less variety in ceramics. One bone button was the only sewing/clothing-related item in the North Yard AC1, compared to 12 sewing/clothing-related items in the East Yard AC1 (*Photograph 138*). Ceramics in the East Yard AC1 were mostly ironstone and porcelain that included fragments of two late nineteenth/early twentieth century vessels, while the North Yard ceramics were mostly fragments of redware and pearlware. The quantity of sewing/clothing-



Photograph 138: AC1 East Yard Sewing/Clothing-Related Sample (left to right: suspender [cat#425], eyelet [cat#401], painted prosser china button [cat#562], prosser china button [cat#401], painted brass button [cat#401], shell and brass button [cat#571]).

related items may indicate sewing activity undertaken in the side porch/piazza, especially given the isolated recovery of two sad irons in AC14 and AC16 of this area. The prevalence of late nineteenth century ceramics is likely related to later refuse deposition in the East Yard.

Architectural remains were predominantly fragments of window glass (n=479) and nails (n=329). Nails included wrought nails (n=2 [1685-1805]), cut nails (n=60 [1791-1891]), cut or wrought (n=87 [1685-1891]), and wire nails (n=95 [1850-present]). Wire-formed roofing nails (n=34 [1850-present]) were also present. Several architectural spikes (n=22) were also present, and included wrought (n=3 [1685-1805]), cut (n=3 [1791-1891]), cut or wrought (n=3 [1685-1891]), and wire (n=13 [1850-present]) versions. Additional architectural remains were brick (n=9), mortar (n=14), safety glass (n=8), safety or window glass (n=1), bolts (n=7) including one with washer still attached, one iron bracket, one hinge, one spike ro bolt, one spout support, staples (=3), one wall hook, one washer, one lead pipe fragment, wire brad nails (n=6), porcelain insulator fragments (n=1 [1850-present]; n=1 [1880-present]), roofing slate (n=13), one piece of window screen mesh, and one lightning arrester.

Bottle glass was predominantly not identifiable to type, but identifiable types were consistent with types recovered elsewhere on the site. Identified types included alcohol bottle (n=14), beer bottle (n=3), milk bottle (n=1), and soda bottle (n=1). All of the alcohol bottle fragments were machine-made and brown (1930-present), and two basal fragments possessed Owen-Illinois manufacturer marks dated 1940-present. Beer bottle was also machine-made and brown (1930-present), and included one with an embossed Anheuser-Busch logo. The single milk bottle fragment possessed Applied Color Labeling (1934-1970), and the single soda bottle fragment was from a machine-made Pepsi bottle (1906-1980). Other datable bottle glass consisted of mold-blown fragments (n=2 [1810-1900]), mold-formed fragments (n=60 [1810-present]), embossed fragments (n=15 [1860-present]), machine-made fragments (n=59 [1903-present]), machine-made brown fragments (n=10 [1930-present]), base fragments with valve marks (n=2 [1930-1950]), Applied Color Label fragments (n=11 [1934-1970]), and one fragment embossed with “No Deposit, No Return” (1939-present).

Ceramics comprised 4% of the domestic artifacts, and were ironstone (n=11), pearlware (n=4), whiteware (n=3), porcelain (n=10), and redware (n=6). Ironstone included undecorated hollow vessel fragments (n=4 [1842-present]), one embossed saucer fragment (1842-present), and indeterminate vessel fragments that were undecorated (n=4), transfer printed black (n=1 [1813-present]), and transfer printed blue Willow (n=1 [1813-present]). The transfer printed blue Willow fragment possessed a partial maker’s mark, which matched but did not refit with the Barker & Son ware in F. 39, and could not be identified conclusively as Barker & Son (**Photograph 139**). Pearlware included one painted blue hollow vessel fragment (1775-1830), and indeterminate vessel fragments that were undecorated (n=2 [1770-1840]), and scalloped (n=1 [1770-1840]). Whiteware fragments were undecorated (1805-present), and were identifiable only as hollow vessel (n=1) and indeterminate vessel (n=2). Porcelain included part of a gilded and overglaze floral decorated bowl marked Nippon (n=4 [1891-1921]), part of a saucer decorated overglaze with a black vine (n=1 [1890-present]), one painted blue hollow vessel fragment (1685-1840), transfer printed and painted polychrome hollow vessel fragments (n=2 [1800-1840]), and undecorated indeterminate vessel fragments (n=2). Redware (1685-1880) fragments were all identifiable only as hollow vessel.



Photograph 139: AC1 East Yard Transfer Printed Blue Willow Maker's Mark Matching Barker & Son from AC2 F. 39 [cat#401].

Dietary bone (n=17) consisted of one pig foot element, one entire lamb leg (shank portion, n=5), one turkey wing element, fish bone (n=5), large mammal thoracic vertebrae fragments (n=2), and medium mammal limb-bone (n=2) and pelvis (n=2) elements. Shell included clam fragments (n=9, MNI=4), one oyster fragment, and indeterminate bivalve fragments (n=2). The lamb leg exhibited cut marks on the tibia only, but consisted of all shank elements from the tibia to the tarsal (ankle) bones. One of the large mammal vertebrae fragments was sawn, either during halving of the carcass or in preparing a rib cut. All of the medium mammal bone was sawn; the limb-bone fragments represented one roundsteak, and one indeterminate limb cut, and the sawn pelvis bone was a sirloin cut.

Additional domestic artifacts were glass jar parts, indeterminate vessel glass, furnishing items, non-ceramic tableware, sewing/clothing-related items, personal artifacts, and miscellaneous domestic artifacts. Jar parts included threaded miscellaneous jar glass (n=26 [1893-present]), one semi-automatic machine-made jar fragment (1893-1903), one threaded Ball brand fruit jar fragment (1893-present), fruit jar lid glass liner (n=5 [1869-1941]), and one zinc lid with glass liner (1869-1941). Indeterminate vessel glass (n=116) was generally not datable; mold-formed fragments (n=25 [1810-present]), and one cobalt-colored piece (1840-present) not identifiable to manufacturing method were the only datable pieces. One mold-blown vial fragment (1810-1900), and fragments of bottle or lamp chimney glass (n=6) were also present. Furnishing items included lighting glass that consisted of one lamp chimney fragment, light bulb parts (n=5 [1879-present]), and indeterminate lighting glass (n=8), as well as one wallpaper fragment, parts of a steel paint bucket (n=8), and paint flakes (n=8). Non-ceramic tableware included one mold-formed carafe (1810-present), tumbler fragments (n=3) that included two mold-formed pieces (1810-present), and one iron or steel knife blade fragment that was not datable. Sewing/clothing-related items were one brass button, prosser china buttons (n=5 [1840-1950]), one shell button with brass shank, one brass cufflink, one brass eyelet, one brass suspender part, and brass garter or suspender parts (n=2). Personal artifacts included glass marbles (n=2 [1846-present]), one Bennington or American-made crockery marble (1890-1920), one red earthenware pipe bowl that was green-glazed on the interior and exterior, one plastic farmer and tractor figure (1915-present), and one promotional pencil labeled "Delaware Poultry Breeder's Association" (1858-present). Miscellaneous domestic artifacts were one brass hook, one brass washer, pieces of cotton fabric (n=4), and one brass part for a clock or watch.

Modern packaging material and a mylar balloon were also present among the domestic artifacts. Modern packaging material included one bag for Doritos Cool Ranch (1981-present), pieces of aluminum foil (n=2 [1947-present]), styrene (n=2 [1962-present]), styrofoam (n=1 [1962-present]), an illegible paper label, one plastic bottle cap (1970-present), plastic straws (n=4 [1915-present]), indeterminate plastic container fragments (n=4 [1915-present]), and steel beverage cans (n=3 [1935-present]). The mylar balloon (1950-present) was decorated with a portrait of Mickey Mouse.

Additional artifact classes comprised a smaller portion of the assemblage, and were not as varied as artifact types in the domestic and architectural portions. Arms/ammunition-related items were pistol (n=7) and shotgun (n=2) casings, most of which were identifiable to manufacturer. Pistol casings included one brass cartridge made by Western (1898-1931), one made by Western or Winchester (1898-present), and one made by Union Metallic Cartridge Co (1867-1912), as well

as two rim-fire cartridges that were not identifiable to maker (1866-present) and two miscellaneous brass cartridges (1846-present). Shotgun casings were all base portions, and included one Remington-UMC Shurshot model (1920-1950) and one Remington-UMC Extra model (1911-1950). Farming-related artifacts were cut horseshoe nails (1791-1891). Gardening-related artifacts consisted of one terra cotta flowerpot fragment (1880-present) and one redware or terra cotta flowerpot fragment (1685-present). Hardware items were one anvil tool, two chain parts, one miscellaneous toothed-hardware, one screw, and one miscellaneous steel hardware item. Heating by-products were one piece of coal, one cinder and slag (n=3). Transportation-related items were license plate fragments that were not identifiable to state (1903-present).

Indeterminate class artifacts were highly varied. Bone that could not be identified as dietary or ecological (n=13), indeterminate flat glass (n=17), unidentifiable pieces of glass (n=60), unidentifiable pieces of iron or steel (n=27), steel can fragments (n=32 [1837-present]), plastic bags and wrappers (n=12 [1933-present]), and indeterminate flat iron or steel (n=13) were the most numerous items. Other indeterminate class artifacts included one chrome-plated aluminum frame (1891-present), light bulb or fuse base (n=1 [1879-present]), lighting or fuse glass (n=10), one glass insulator or jar fragment (1865-present), one iron buckle, one iron handle, two iron hooks, steel wires (n=3), steel coils (n=2), miscellaneous iron or steel rings (n=2), one miscellaneous iron bar, iron strap or bar fragments (n=2), one steel gutter or vessel fragment, one key or nail fragment, pieces of macadam (n=4), unidentifiable pieces of plastic (n=1 [1869-present]; n=2 [1915-present]), one unidentifiable piece of rubber (1851-present), one piece of rubber-coated copper electrical wire (1881-present), one steel bottle, a miscellaneous steel cap, a miscellaneous threaded lead alloy cap, steel roofing nails or tacks with decorative woven pattern heads (n=2), and one piece of orange or fluorescent red vinyl.

Modern Period (1940-present) were few (n=8), but Urbanization and Early Suburbanization Period (1880-1940) artifacts were abundant (n=174, 45% of datable non-architectural), and most were likely deposited during the Modern Period. Artifacts with TPQ dates in the Modern Period consisted of the aluminum foil (n=2 [1947-present]), the mylar balloon (1950-present), the piece of styrofoam (1962-present), styrene (n=2 [1962-present]), the plastic bottle cap (1970-present), and the Doritos bag (1981-present). The prevalence of Urbanization and Early Suburbanization Period artifacts was due to the high quantity of machine-made bottle glass (n=105) and threaded jar glass (n=27), all of which could have been deposited during the Modern Period. The quantity of plastic items (n=11 [1915-present]; n=12 [1933-present]) were also likely deposited in the Modern Period. With the exception of one semi-automatic machine-made jar fragment (1893-1903), the Nippon porcelain (n=4 [1891-1921]), the overglaze enamel porcelain (n=1 [1890-present]), the lined clay marble (1880-1920), and the Western brand pistol casing (1898-1931), the remaining Urbanization and Early Suburbanization Period artifacts also possessed end production dates in the Modern Period, and consequently could have been deposited more recently.

Industrialization and Early Urbanization Period (1830-1880) artifacts accounted for 22% (n=85) of datable non-architectural artifacts. Most of these artifacts were steel can fragments (n=32 [1837-present]) and embossed bottle fragments (n=15 [1860-present]), both of which could well have been deposited during the Modern Period. The promotional pencil (1858-present), light

bulb parts (n=5 [1879-present]), light bulb or fuse part (1879-present), and ammunition (n=2 [1846-present]; n=2 [1866-present]) could also have been deposited during the Modern Period. The prosser china buttons (n=5 [1840-1950]) were more likely associated with the occupation of the site, however, since many of these were found in the occupation-related contexts in the North Yard. Undecorated ironstone fragments (n=9 [1842-present]) were included in this group, and were also likely association with the occupation of the site. Additional items in this group were the glass marbles (n=2 [1846-present]), one cobalt-colored indeterminate vessel fragment (1840-present), one piece of hard rubber (1851-present), the glass insulator or jar fragment (1865-present), the fruit jar lid and liner parts (n=6 [1869-1941]), and one piece of ivory-colored plastic (1869-present).

Early Industrialization Period (1770-1830) artifacts were more numerous (n=106, 28%), but were composed primarily by mold-formed bottle glass (n=88 [1810-present]) that could have been part of machine-made bottles or jars deposited during the Modern Period. Additional artifacts with TPQ dates in this Historic Context were the transfer printed ironstone fragments (n=2 [1813-present]), the pieces of pearlware (n=4 [1770-1840]), the transfer printed and painted porcelain (n=2 [1800-1840]), the whiteware fragments (n=3 [1805-present]), the mold-blown bottle fragments (n=2 [1810-1900]), the mold-blown vial fragment (1810-1900), and the horseshoe nails (n=4 [1791-1891]).

Artifacts with TPQ dates in the Intensified and Durable Occupation Period (1730-1770) were absent, but a few Contact, Exploration and Frontier Settlement Period (1630-1730) artifacts were present. These artifacts included one painted blue porcelain fragment (1685-1840), redware fragments (n=6 [1685-1880]), the red earthenware pipe bowl (1685-1880), and the redware or terra cotta flowerpot fragment (1685-present).

## **b. AC2 (Fill Stratum II)**

The fill deposit in the East Yard yielded a total of 1354 historic artifacts. As in AC2 elsewhere on the site, architectural remains were predominant (n=718, 53%). Domestic artifacts (n=446) composed 33% of the assemblage, and bottle glass again was predominant among domestic artifacts (n=290, 65% of domestic). Additional artifact classes were arms/ammunition-related (n=3), farming-related (n=3), hardware (n=3), heating by-products (n=4), and indeterminate class (n=177). Consistent with considerations of Historic Context elsewhere for AC2, architectural remains were excluded from mean date calculation and summaries of represented Historic Contexts due to their post-abandonment deposition.

Recovered architectural remains were mostly window glass fragments (n=509) and nails (n=128). Nails identifiable to manufacturing method consisted of cut nails (n=28 [1791-1891]), cut or wrought nails (n=15 [1685-1891]), and wire nails (n=30 [1850-present]). Roofing nails (n=49) were also wire-formed. Other architectural remains were brick (n=12), mortar (n=2), earthenware (n=3) and iron (n=1) pipe fragments, one bolt, one cut or wrought spike (1685-1891), one wire spike (1850-present), one staple, washers (n=2), hinge fragments (n=3), one hinge or hasp fragment, one escutcheon, one ceiling hook, and one porcelain insulator fragment (1850-present).

Bottle glass was much the same as elsewhere in AC1 and AC2. Most of the fragments were not identifiable to type, but identifiable types included alcohol (n=15), milk (n=1), and soda (n=1). Fragments of a bottle containing Dr. Ellis Quick Dry Waving Fluid (1915-1960) were also present (*Photographs 140 and 141*). All of the identifiable types were machine-made. Alcohol bottle fragments were generally datable from the early twentieth century to present (n=10 [1903-present]; n=2 [1930-present]), but also included fragments of a bottle embossed with “Federal Law Forbids Sale Or Re-Use Of This Bottle” (n=3 [1933-1964]). The soda bottle fragment possessed red and white Applied Color Labeling (1934-1970) that could have been part of a Pepsi or Coke bottle. Datable glass that was not identifiable to type included mold-formed fragments (n=26 [1810-present]), embossed fragments (n=7 [1860-present]), one mold-blown and embossed fragment (1860-1900), machine-made fragments (n=29 [1903-present]), machine-made brown colored fragments (n=6 [1930-present]), and Applied Color Label fragments (n=3 [1934-1970]).

Ceramics composed slightly more of the domestic artifacts than in AC1 (n=42, 9%), and included earlier types not seen in AC1. Ceramics were fragments of pearlware (n=5), transitional whiteware (n=2), whiteware (n=15), ironstone (n=6), indeterminate refined white earthenware (n=1), porcelain (n=3), and redware (n=10). Pearlware consisted of one transfer printed blue hollow vessel fragment (1783-1830), and indeterminate vessel fragments that were undecorated (n=2 [1770-1840]), shell edged (n=1 [1780-1835]), and transfer printed blue (n=1). Transitional whiteware fragments were not identifiable to vessel form, and included one transfer printed blue fragment (1805-1860) and one transfer printed mulberry fragment (1835-1855). Whiteware fragments were mostly indeterminate vessels that were painted (n=2 [1830-1900]), transfer printed blue (n=2 [1805-present]), and undecorated (n=7 [1805-present]). Transfer printed blue fragments included one Willow patterned fragment, and one fragment that possessed a maker’s mark similar to the Ashworth & Company Lake Series mark (1860-1882) (*Photograph 142*). Additional whiteware fragments were undecorated (n=2) and blue indeterminate decoration (n=2) hollow vessel fragments. Ironstone fragments were identifiable as embossed bowl (n=3 [1842-present]), overglazed floral decorated plate (n=1 [1890-present]), undecorated saucer (n=1 [1842-present]), and hollow vessel that was molded and possibly slipped (n=1 [1842-present]). Additionally, the undecorated saucer possessed a maker’s mark for Greenwood Pottery, Trenton (1868-1875) (*Photograph 143*). The single piece of indeterminate refined white earthenware was embossed (1762-present), but was not identifiable to type because it was burned. Porcelain was not identifiable to vessel form, and was undecorated. Redware fragments were identifiable only as hollow vessel (n=4) and indeterminate vessel (n=6). One indeterminate vessel fragment was decorated with slip trail (1685-1850), but the rest were simply lead glazed (1685-1880).

Additional domestic artifacts included dietary bone and shell. Dietary bone (n=28) included one cow knee bone, chicken wing elements (n=2), one complete pig picnic shoulder cut (n=3), one pig vertebra fragment, one wing element and one leg element from a Galliformes sp. (chicken, turkey, pheasant, etc.), fish vertebrae (n=9) and one fish rib, one rib and one rib or vertebra fragment from large mammal, and limb-bone fragments from medium mammal (n=6). The pork picnic shoulder was sawn, and was from a young pig (less than 18 months old). The medium mammal limb-bone fragments were the only other pieces exhibiting butchery, all of which were sawn, and included at least one identifiable as a roundsteak, while the remaining fragments could



Photograph 140: AC2 East Yard Dr. Ellis Quick-Dry Waving Fluid [cat#484].



Photograph 141: Negative Image of Dr. Ellis Quick Dry Waving Fluid [cat#484] with Enhanced View of Embossing.



Photograph 142: AC2 East Yard Transfer Printed Blue Lake Series Mark by Ashworth & Company, Staffordshire, England [cat#96].



Photograph 143: AC2 East Yard Greenwood Pottery, Trenton, New Jersey Maker's Mark [cat#576].

have been roundsteak or roast cuts. Only two pieces of shell were present, which consisted of one clam fragment and one oyster or clam fragment.

The remaining domestic artifacts were non-ceramic tableware, other kitchen-related items, jar glass, lighting, indeterminate vessel glass, one clay marble (1685-1850), porcelain doll fragments (n=2), one copper penny, and one Philadelphia Police Uniform button. Non-ceramic tableware included tumbler fragments (n=17), one embossed and scalloped pickle tray (n=4 [1810-present]), and a silver-plated brass fork with a Weinman Co, Philadelphia mark (1900-1915). Other kitchen-related items were part of an iron or steel bucket (n=2), key-type can openers (n=2 [1866-present]), and one white-enameled tin plate. Jar glass (n=7) included semi-automatic machine-made fragments (n=3 [1893-1903]), machine-made fragments (n=2 [1903-present]), and threaded fragments that were either semi-automatic or fully automatic machine-made (n=2 [1893-present]). Lighting artifacts included lamp chimney glass (n=5), light bulb parts (n=3 [1879-present]), and one kerosene lamp base. Indeterminate vessel glass (n=33) was generally not datable, but six pieces were identifiable as mold-formed (1810-present), and four pieces that were either bottle or salt shaker fragments were machine-made (1903-present). The copper penny dated to 1919, and the Philadelphia Police Uniform button appeared to be a twentieth century type; while nineteenth century versions were worn by the Philadelphia Police, who also served as emergency militia infantry during the Civil War, these early buttons possessed only the Philadelphia coat of arms and the word "Police" (Tice 1997:424, 427), and the one recovered from this context also had "Philadelphia" encircling the coat of arms (*Photograph 144*). An archivist for the Philadelphia Police was contacted via email upon its discovery, but no information was ever received.

Additional artifact classes were comprised by artifacts similar to those found in AC1. Arms/ammunition-related items (n=3) were brass pistol casings (1846-present), of which one was identifiable as a rim-fire cartridge (1866-present). Farming-related items were horseshoe fragments (n=2), and one cut or wrought horseshoe nail (1685-1891). Hardware items were one anvil tool or spike, one file, and one screw. Heating by-products were coal (n=2) and cinder (n=2). Indeterminate class artifacts included copper wire (n=1 [1881-present]), rubber coated copper wire (n=3 [1881-present]), bone (n=28), flat glass (n=10), safety glass or bottle base (n=1), glass that was not identifiable to form (n=24), fuse or flashlight bulb parts (n=10), decorative-headed roofing nails or tacks (n=34), plastic wrappers (n=11 [1933-present]), plastic that was not identifiable to form (n=7), unidentifiable iron or steel (n=10), indeterminate flat iron or steel (n=24), one iron handle, one miscellaneous iron bar, one miscellaneous iron ring, shell or lime (n=21), steel can fragments (n=8), and one plastic and aluminum foil wrapper with a recycle symbol (1988-present).

Artifacts with TPQ dates in the Urbanization and Early Suburbanization Period (1880-1940) represented the majority of datable non-architectural artifacts (n=95, 48%). Only one artifact, the wrapper with recycle symbol (1988-present) dated to the Modern Period (1940-present). Artifacts with TPQ dates in the Urbanization and Early Urbanization Period were mostly machine-made glass (n=46 [1903-present]) and plastic (n=11 [1933-present]), n=7 [1915-present]). Other artifacts in this group were the copper wire (n=4 [1881-present]), bottle glass with Applied Color Label (n=4 [1934-1970]), bottle glass embossed with "Federal Law Forbids Sale..." (n=3 [1933-1964]), machine-made brown bottle glass (n=8 [1930-present]), the copper



Photograph 144: AC2 East Yard Philadelphia Police Uniform Button [cat#491].

penny (1919), the fragments of Dr. Ellis Waving Fluid (n=2 [1915-1960]), the Weinman Co fork (1900-1915), threaded jar fragments (n=3 [1893-1903]; n=2 [1893-present]), the aluminum crown cap (1892-present), the overglaze enameled ironstone (n=1 [1890-present]), and the Philadelphia Police uniform button (1900-present).

Industrialization and Early Urbanization Period (1830-1880) artifacts accounted for 17% (n=34) of the datable non-architectural artifacts. Included in this group were the embossed ironstone fragments (n=4 [1842-present]), the Greenwood Pottery Co ironstone fragment (1868-1875), the whiteware with probable Lake Series pattern (n=1 [1860-1882]), the mulberry printed transitional whiteware (n=1 [1835-1855]), the painted whiteware (n=2 [1830-1900]), steel can fragments (n=8 [1837-present]), light bulb parts (n=3 [1879-present]), key-type can openers (n=2 [1866-present]), embossed bottle glass (n=7 [1860-present]), embossed aqua-colored bottle glass (n=1 [1860-1940]), mold-blown and embossed bottle glass (n=1 [1860-1900]), and the pistol casings (n=2 [1846-present]; n=1 [1866-present]).

Artifacts with TPQ dates in the Early Industrialization Period (1770-1830) accounted for 27% (n=54) of the datable non-architectural artifacts, but were mostly pieces of mold-formed bottle glass (n=36 [1810-present]) that were likely deposited during a later Historic Context. Other artifacts in this group were more likely to have been deposited during the Early Industrialization Period, and consisted of one transfer printed blue transitional whiteware fragment (1805-1860), undecorated whiteware (n=9 [1805-present]), transfer printed whiteware (n=1 [1805-present]), and indeterminate blue decorated whiteware (n=1 [1805-present]), as well as all of the pearlware fragments (n=5 [1770-1840]).

The only Intensified and Durable Occupation Period (1730-1770) artifact was a piece of indeterminate refined white earthenware (1762-present) that could have been deposited at a later time, and Contact, Exploration and Frontier Settlement Period (1630-1730) artifacts consisted solely of the pieces of redware (n=10 [1685-1880]), the clay marble (1685-1850), and the cut or wrought horseshoe nails (n=2 [1685-1891]).

### **c. AC14 (pre-1870 Ground Surface TUs 13, 22, 28, 43, 67-68 Stratum III)**

A total of 472 historic artifacts were recovered from this context (*Photographs 145 and 146*). Artifact classes represented were architectural (n=167, 35%), domestic (n=195, 41%), arms/ammunition-related (n=1), farming-related (n=1), gardening (n=1), transportation-related (n=1), heating by-product (n=3), and indeterminate class (n=103, 22%). Architectural remains were not as varied as in AC2, and ceramics represented a higher percentage of domestic artifacts. The single arms/ammunition-related item was a Winchester Repeater shotgun shell (1932-1950) from TU 43. The single farming-related item was a horseshoe, gardening-related was a piece of terra cotta flowerpot, and transportation-related was a bicycle fork (1890-present). Heating by-products consisted of one piece of slag, and coal ash or cinder (n=2). Indeterminate class artifacts were primarily bone (n=43) and unidentifiable pieces of iron or steel (n=39). Additional items not identifiable to class consisted of flat glass (n=6), glass not identifiable to form (n=11), one iron band, one iron buckle, one piece of flat iron, and one steel can fragment (1837-present).



Photograph 145: AC14 Assemblage Sample (left: banded transitional whiteware pitcher [cat#397]; right: Bristol slip with painted blue band stoneware jar [cat#397]).



Photograph 146: AC14 Assemblage Sample (left to right top row: overglaze enamel purple floral with green glaze porcelain bowl [cat#397], pressed patterned glass tray [cat#397]; bottom row: red transfer printed whiteware hollow vessel interior view [cat#397], purple transfer printed whiteware plate [cat#397]).

The TPQ for this AC was adjusted to exclude a few twentieth century artifacts (n=4, 4% of datable), of which all but the aforementioned shotgun shell were found in the disturbed TU 28. The resultant TPQ date was based upon the presence of purple overglaze enameled porcelain (1890-present). Since this context was not a layer of demolition fill, datable architectural remains were included in assessing mean date and Historic Contexts. This context appeared to be slightly mixed even outside of TU 28, as pieces of creamware, pearlware and transitional whiteware were found with later artifacts like mold-formed and embossed bottle glass and threaded jar glass.

Architectural remains were primarily window glass fragments (n=115) and nails (n=36) that included two roofing nails. Nails that were identifiable to manufacturing method were cut (n=14 [1791-1891]), cut or wrought (n=4 [1685-1891]), and wire (n=1 [1850-present]). Both of the roofing nails were also wire-formed (1850-present). Other architectural items were brick (n=6), earthenware drain pipe fragments (n=6), mortar (n=2), slate (n=1), and glass insulator (n=1 [1850-present]).

Ceramics (n=48) composed 25% of the domestic artifacts, and consisted of undecorated creamware that was not identifiable to vessel form (n=1 [1762-1820]), pearlware (n=3), transitional whiteware (n=9), whiteware (n=17), indeterminate refined white earthenware (n=2), ironstone (n=1), porcelain (n=5), redware (n=8), and stoneware (n=2). A minimum of one transfer printed blue shallow bowl and one transfer printed blue hollow vessel were represented by all of the pearlware fragments. Transitional whiteware included a minimum of one banded blue and brown pitcher (n=6 [1805-1840]), one unscaloped shell edged plate (n=1 [1840-1860]), one scalloped shell edge plate or platter with impressed curved lines (n=1 [1805-1832]), and one painted polychrome indeterminate vessel (n=1 [1830-1860]). Whiteware included one cut sponge decorated cup (n=1 [1845-1930]), one transfer printed purple plate (n=1 [1828-present]), one transfer printed blue hollow vessel (n=1 [1805-present]), one transfer printed red hollow vessel (n=1 [1828-present]), one transfer printed brown vessel that was not identifiable to form (n=1 [1828-present]), and one shell edged indeterminate vessel (n=1 [1805-1895]). Additional whiteware fragments were undecorated hollow vessel (n=3) and indeterminate vessel (n=2) fragments, and transfer printed blue indeterminate vessel fragments (n=2). Both of the indeterminate refined white earthenware fragments were unidentifiable to vessel form and possessed black decoration, though one transfer printed fragment was the only piece identifiable to decoration method. The single ironstone fragment was undecorated and identifiable only as hollow vessel. Porcelain included one overglaze enamel in purple bowl (n=1 [1890-present]) and one undecorated plate (n=2). Additional porcelain consisted of one undecorated hollow vessel body fragment, and one undecorated indeterminate vessel fragment. Redware fragments represented a minimum of one dark brown glazed milkpan (n=1 [1685-1880]) and one clear glazed with slip trail plate (n=2 [1685-1850]). Additional redware fragments were dark brown glazed hollow vessel fragments (n=4) and indeterminate vessel fragment (n=1), and one clear glazed indeterminate vessel fragment, all of which could have been part of the identified vessel forms. Stoneware included a fragment of one wheel-thrown jar that was Bristol slipped on the interior and exterior (1850-1880), and a fragment of a mold-formed lid that was gray-salt glazed with cobalt decoration (1880-1930).

Bottle glass composed 40% (n=79) of the domestic artifacts. Most of the bottle glass was not identifiable to type, but three pieces of alcohol bottle embossed with “Federal Law Prohibits...” (1933-1964) were present. Other bottle glass that was datable included mold-formed fragments (n=9 [1810-present]), one mold-blown and embossed base fragment (1860-1900), embossed body fragments (n=2 [1860-present]), one machine-made colorless fragment (1903-present), one machine-made brown-colored fragment (1930-present), and one with Applied Color Label (1934-1970).

Additional domestic artifacts included dietary bone (n=27) and shell, lighting glass, non-ceramic tableware, jar glass, indeterminate vessel glass, two shell buttons, and one sad iron. Dietary bone was comprised by cow elements (n=4), one pig foreshank element, one chicken wing element, one turkey wing element, one Galliformes sp. wing element, duck leg (n=1) and foot (n=1) elements, and one fish crania fragment. Cow elements were one scapula that had been sawn into a chuck roast, one lumbar vertebra that had been sawn into a t-bone cut, one tooth, and one foot element. Other butchered elements were a sawn astragalus fragment from a large sized mammal (likely cow), which would have been sawn during removal of the feet, one chopped limb-bone fragment that was not identifiable to cut type but was from large mammal, sawn large mammal rib cuts (n=4), one sawn medium-sized mammal leg roast cut, one sawn medium mammal sirloin cut, and one sawn medium mammal roundsteak cut. Dietary shell consisted solely of one clam valve. Lighting glass included lamp chimney fragments (n=23) and indeterminate lighting glass (n=1). Non-ceramic tableware included one iron or steel knife blade, part of a tray with a pressed diamond pattern (1827-present), and one piece of tumbler glass. Jar glass was a single piece of threaded rim (1893-present). Datable indeterminate vessel glass consisted of two mold-formed pieces (1810-present), one of which was cobalt-colored (1840-present).

Artifacts with Modern Period (1940-present) TPQ dates were absent, and Urbanization and Early Suburbanization Period (1880-1940) artifacts were few (n=12, 13% of datable). Artifacts in this group were the Winchester Repeater shotgun shell (1932-1950), the terra cotta flowerpot fragment (1880-present), the machine-made bottle glass (n=1 [1903-present]; n=1 [1930-present]; n=1 [1934-1970]; n=3 [1933-1964]), the threaded jar fragment (1893-present), the bicycle fork (1890-present), the overglaze enameled porcelain (1890-present), and the stoneware lid (1880-1930).

Artifacts with TPQ dates in the Industrialization and Early Urbanization Period (1830-1880) accounted for 15% (n=14) of datable artifacts. Artifacts in this group were the mold-blown and embossed bottle base (1860-1900), embossed bottle body fragments (n=2 [1860-present]), the cobalt-colored indeterminate vessel (n=1 [1840-present]), the wire nails (n=3 [1850-present]), the glass insulator fragment (1850-present), the undecorated ironstone (1842-present), the cut sponge decorated whiteware cup (1845-1930), the painted polychrome transitional whiteware (n=1 [1830-1860]), the unscaloped shell edged plate (1840-1860), the Bristol slipped stoneware jar (1850-1880), and the steel can fragment (1837-present).

Artifacts with TPQ dates in the Early Industrialization Period (1770-1830) accounted for the majority of datable artifacts (n=53, 58%). Most of the artifacts in this group could have been deposited during any Historic Context in the nineteenth or twentieth centuries; only the pearlware (n=3 [1783-1830]) and the transitional whiteware (n=6 [1805-1840]; n=1 [1805-

1832]) possessed end production dates suggestive of earlier deposition. Other artifacts in this group were mold-formed glass (n=10 [1810-present]), cut nails (n=14 [1791-1891]), whiteware (n=10 [1805-present]; n=6 [1828-present]), the pieces of indeterminate refined white earthenware (n=2 [1790-present]), and the pressed tray (1827-present).

One piece of creamware was the only Intensified and Durable Occupation Period (1730-1770) artifact, while the Contact, Exploration and Frontier Settlement Period (1630-1730) was represented by 12 artifacts with TPQ dates in that Context. Similar to the pearlware and transitional whiteware, the end production date for creamware suggested it was deposited earlier than the majority of the assemblage. Most of the artifacts with TPQ dates in the Contact, Exploration and Frontier Settlement Period were redware (n=1 [1685-1850]; n=7 [1685-1880]), but the cut or wrought nails (n=4 [1685-1891]) were also included, and all could have been deposited during a later Historic Context.

**d. AC15 (Re-deposited Fill TUs 13, 22, 28, 43, 67-68 Stratum IV, TUs 44, 55, 85-88 Stratum III)**

A total of 665 historic artifacts were recovered from this context, most of which were domestic class (n=254, 38%). Architectural remains (n=294, 44%), farming-related items (=4), hardware (n=3), heating by-products (n=2), and indeterminate class artifacts (n=108, 16%) were also recovered. Farming-related items were horseshoes (n=3) and the tine end of a pitch-fork (n=1). Hardware consisted of one miscellaneous ornamental iron item that may have been a trivet, one iron pin or wedge, and iron or steel screw. Heating by-products were only two pieces of coal. The assemblage from this AC was mixed; TPQ dates ranged from the initial occupation of the site (1685) to the twentieth century (1934). Artifacts with twentieth century TPQ dates (n=13, 5% datable) were above the minimal amount selected for TPQ adjustment, and were more widely distributed than in AC14, so the TPQ date for this AC remained 1934, based upon the presence of Applied Color Label milk bottle.

Architectural remains were mostly window glass (n=224) and nails (n=47). Nails that were identifiable to manufacturing method were cut (n=17 [1791-1891]), cut or wrought (n=5 [1685-1891]), and wire (n=5 [1850-present]) that included one wire roofing nail. Other architectural remains were brick (n=13), steel window frame (n=1), mortar (n=5), mortar or concrete (n=f1), porcelain insulator (n=1 [1850-present]), roofing slate (N=1), and limestone and mica schist building stone (n=1).

The majority of domestic artifacts were tableware and food storage/utilitarian ceramics (n=135, 53%). Tableware ceramics included creamware (n=4), one undecorated creamware or pearlware fragment that was not identifiable to vessel form (1762-1840), pearlware (n=14), transitional whiteware (n=18), whiteware (n=23), ironstone (n=25), Jackfield that was identifiable only as hollow vessel (n=1 [1745-1790]), one undecorated porcelain saucer fragment, and one undecorated indeterminate vessel porcelain fragment. Creamware represented a minimum of one scalloped rim creamware plate (n=2 [1762-1820]). The remaining creamware fragments were undecorated and not identifiable to vessel form (n=2). Pearlware included one banded blue and brown hollow vessel (1790-1840), one transfer printed blue indeterminate vessel (n=2 [1783-1830]), one painted blue floral indeterminate vessel (n=2 [1775-1830]), and painted polychrome

hollow vessel (n=3 [1795-1830]). Additional pearlware fragments were undecorated indeterminate vessel fragments (n=6 [1770-1840]). Transitional whiteware included a minimum of one banded blue and brown hollow vessel (n=12 [1805-1840]), one transfer printed blue hollow vessel (n=1 [1805-1860]), one painted hollow vessel (n=1 [1830-1860]), and one cut sponge decorated hollow vessel (n=1 [1845-1860]), as well as one transfer printed blue plate or platter (n=1 [1805-1860]), one sponge decorated saucer (n=1 [1840-1860]), and one spatter-decorated indeterminate vessel (n=1 [1805-1840]). Whiteware included sponged saucer fragments (n=7 [1840-1930]), one cut sponge decorated saucer fragment (1845-1930), one transfer printed blue vessel that was not identifiable to form (n=1 [1805-present]), one undecorated shallow bowl (n=1 [1805-present]), and one undecorated hollow vessel (n=3 [1805-present]). Additional whiteware fragments were undecorated (n=8) and indeterminate blue decorated (n=1) indeterminate vessel fragments, and one indeterminate blue decorated hollow vessel fragment. Ironstone included one undecorated plate (n=4 [1842-present]), one embossed saucer (n=2 [1842-present]), one overglazed vessel that was not identifiable to form (n=1 [1890-present]), and one flow blue vessel that was not identifiable to form (n=1 [1845-1920]). The remaining ironstone fragments were undecorated hollow vessel handle fragments (n=10 [1842-present]), and undecorated indeterminate vessel fragments (n=7).

Food storage/utilitarian ceramics were predominantly fragments of redware (n=43), but yellow ware (n=4) was also present. Redware represented a minimum of three hollow vessels, one of which was dark brown/black glazed (n=20 [1685-1880]), one of which was clear glazed (n=2 [1685-1880]) and one of which was red-brown glazed (n=6 [1685-1880]), as well as one clear glazed and slip-trailed plate (n=1 [1685-1850]), and one storage jar for which the glaze had worn off on the interior (n=1 [1685-1880]). Additional redware fragments were indeterminate vessel (n=7) and hollow vessel (n=6) that did not contribute to MVCs. The yellow ware fragments were undecorated and not identifiable to vessel form (1830-1940).

Bottle glass composed only 14% (n=35) of domestic artifacts. Identifiable types were milk bottle (n=3) that possessed Applied Color Labeling (1934-1970), and alcohol bottle that was dark olive and possessed a pontil mark (n=1 [1685-1870]). Datable fragments that were not identifiable to type were mold-formed (n=5 [1810-present]), mold-blown (n=1 [1810-1900]), machine-made (n=2 [1903-present]), and Applied Color Labeled (n=2 [1934-1970]).

Dietary bone (n=23) and shell (n=14) included only a few identifiable species, and all of the butchered bone was sawn. Bone included chicken wing elements (n=2) that represented a minimum of two chickens, one pig tooth, one pig hindshank element, fish remains (n=6), one sternum fragment identifiable only as Galliformes sp, large mammal (n=6), and medium mammal (n=6). Butchered elements included the pig hindshank element, which was a tibia that had been sawn mid-shaft as either part of a leg roast or a hock cut, a large mammal roundsteak cut, large mammal rib cuts (n=2), medium mammal sirloin cuts (n=2), one medium mammal rib cut, one medium mammal shoulder chop, one medium mammal arm roast cut, and one medium mammal indeterminate limb-bone cut. Shell consisted of clam fragments (n=6, MNI=2), oyster fragments (n=6, MNI=1), and one indeterminate bivalve fragment.

Additional domestic artifacts were sewing/clothing-related items, non-ceramic tableware, furnishing items, one steel bottle cap, a silver three-cent piece (1851-1873), one glass vial that

possessed a pontil mark (1685-1870), one threaded aqua-colored fruit jar fragment (1893-1940), and cobalt-colored indeterminate vessel glass (n=7 [1840-present]). Sewing/clothing-related items were mostly shell buttons (n=12), but also included brass buttons (n=2), one brass clothing hook, one wood button, one prosser china button (1840-1950), and leather shoe fragments consisting of one heel and upper fragments (n=3). One of the brass buttons was gilded with a cast ornate design (1790-1950) (*Photograph 147*). Non-ceramic tableware consisted of one steel knife blade and one lead alloy spoon (1700-1900). Furnishing items were one brass escutcheon or drawer pull, one brass handle, one piece of mirror glass, and lamp chimney glass (n=9).

Most of the indeterminate class artifacts were bone pieces that could not be identified as dietary or ecological (n=48). Other indeterminate class artifacts were flat glass (n=14), glass that was not identifiable to form (n=13), unidentifiable pieces of iron (n=13), flat iron (n=1), iron moulding or bracket (n=1), iron ring (n=1), iron or steel wire (n=1), and redware or brick (n=1). Datable artifacts that were not identifiable to class were plastic wrapper fragments (n=5 [1933-present]), one piece of colorless plastic tubing (1933-present), and steel can fragments (n=9 [1837-present]).

Modern Period (1940-present) artifacts were apparently absent, and Urbanization and Early Suburbanization Period (1880-1940) artifacts were few (n=15, 9% of datable). Artifacts with TPQ dates in the Urbanization and Early Suburbanization Period were the Applied Color Label bottle fragments (n=5 [1934-1970]), the plastic wrapper fragments (n=5 [1933-present]), the plastic tubing (1933-present), the machine-made bottle fragments (n=2 [1903-present]), the threaded fruit jar fragment (1893-1940), and the overglaze decorated ironstone (n=1 [1890-present]).

Industrialization and Early Urbanization Period (1830-1880) artifacts were 31% (n=64) of datable artifacts. Ironstone (n=23 [1842-present]; n=1 [1845-1920]), cobalt-colored indeterminate vessel glass (n=7 [1840-present]), and sponge decorated whiteware (n=7 [1840-1930]; n=1 [1845-1930]) composed the majority of this group. Other artifacts in this group were the wire nails (n=5 [1850-present]), the porcelain insulator (1850-present), the silver three-cent piece (1851-1873), sponge decorated transitional whiteware (n=1 [1840-1860]; n=1 [1845-1860]), the painted transitional whiteware fragment (1830-1860), the yellow ware (n=4 [1830-1940]), the prosser china button (1840-1950), and the steel can fragments (n=9 [1837-present]).

Artifacts with TPQ dates in the Early Industrialization Period (1770-1830) accounted for 33% (n=68) of datable artifacts. Whiteware fragments (n=15 [1805-present]), banded transitional whiteware fragments (n=12 [1805-1840]), and cut nails (n=17 [1791-1891]) predominated in this group, but pearlware (n=14 [1770-1840]), spatter-decorated transitional whiteware (n=1 [1805-1840]), transfer printed blue transitional whiteware (n=2 [1805-1860]), mold-blown (n=1 [1810-1900]) and mold-formed glass (n=5 [1810-present]), and one gilded brass button (1790-1950) were also included.

The Intensified and Durable Occupation Period (1730-1770) was represented by only a few artifacts (n=6), while the Contact, Exploration and Frontier Settlement Period (1630-1730) accounted for 26% (n=51) of datable artifacts. The Intensified and Durable Occupation Period was represented by creamware fragments (n=4 [1762-1820]), one creamware or pearlware



Photograph 147: AC15 Gilded Brass Button with Ornate Design [cat#427].

fragment (1762-1840), and one Jackfield fragment (1745-1790). The Contact, Exploration and Frontier Settlement Period was represented by redware (n=43 [1685-1880]), blown glass (n=2 [1685-1870]), cut or wrought nails (n=5 [1685-1891]), and a lead alloy spoon (1700-1900).

**e. AC16 (Buried A horizon TUs 13, 22, 28, 43, 67-68 Stratum V, TUs 44, 55, 85-88 Stratum IV)**

The buried A horizon yielded a total of 552 historic artifacts, most of which appeared to date prior to the Weldin family occupation (*Photographs 148 and 149*). Artifacts with TPQ dates approximate to or during the Weldin occupation (1862-1934) were present, but represented only 5% (n=8) of the datable artifacts, and were found almost exclusively in the TUs that included the drainage feature (F. 23); two pieces of plastic wrapper (1933-present) were intrusive in TU 87 though. Artifacts with twentieth century TPQ dates were limited to one piece of Applied Color Label bottle glass in TU 28, and the two pieces of plastic wrapper in TU 87. Later nineteenth century fill disturbance within the buried A horizon was suggested by large fragments of mid to late nineteenth century artifacts, which were only found in the Test Units associated with F. 23, and included what appeared to be fragments of the same unglazed redware storage jar in TU 28 and TU 43, a complete mold-blown bottle (1860-1880), and an overglaze decorated plate with gilded band (1890-present) (*Photographs 150 and 151*). Artifact classes represented were predominantly architectural (n=193, 35%), domestic (n=228, 41%), and indeterminate class (n=128, 23%). Other types were one lead ball ammunition (1685-1866), one walnut shell, and one horseshoe.

Architectural remains were mostly window glass fragments (n=147), and nails (n=38). Two cut nails (1791-1891) were the only nails identifiable to manufacturing method. Other architectural remains were brick (n=5), one piece of plaster, one glass insulator (1850-present), and one porcelain insulator (1850-present).

Ceramics represented 65% (n=149) of the domestic artifacts, with tableware ceramics (n=101) being the most prevalent. Tableware ceramics were mostly pearlware (n=45) and whiteware (n=33). Additional tableware ceramics included one piece of undecorated bone china hollow vessel, undecorated creamware or pearlware fragments that were not identifiable to vessel form (n=6 [1762-1840]), transitional whiteware (n=12), indeterminate refined white earthenware (n=3), and part of a gilded porcelain saucer (n=1 [1870-present]). Transitional whiteware consisted of one mocha-decorated hollow vessel (n=1 [1805-1840]), one mulberry printed hollow vessel (n=1 [1835-1855]), one transfer printed blue plate (n=1 [1805-1860]), one unscaloped shell edged plate (n=1 [1840-1860]), one painted polychrome hollow vessel (n=2 [1830-1860]), and undecorated fragments (n=6 [1805-1860]) that were not identifiable to vessel form. The indeterminate refined white earthenware fragments were hollow vessel with indeterminate green decoration (n=1 [1780-present]), indeterminate vessel with green shell edged decoration (n=1 [1780-1840]), and undecorated indeterminate vessel (n=1 [1762-present]).

Pearlware fragments were mostly unidentifiable to vessel form, and exhibited a limited variety of decorative types. Identifiable vessel forms included a minimum of one painted blue cup (n=4 [1775-1830]), one painted blue chinoiserie lidded vessel (1775-1810), and one shell edged plate (n=3 [1780-1835]). One banded hollow vessel (n=1 [1790-1840]), and one embossed green



Photograph 148: AC16 Assemblage Sample (left to right top row: painted blue floral pearlware hollow vessel [cat#281], shell edge pearlware plate [cat#281]), shell edge whiteware [cat#281], shell edge transitional whiteware plate [cat#308]; center row: mocha-decorated transitional whiteware [cat#281], blue transfer printed whiteware plate [cat#281], blue transfer printed whiteware hollow vessel interior view [cat#281], lead ball ammo [cat#281], bone button [cat#281]; bottom: slate pencil [cat#281]).



Photograph 149: AC16 Assemblage Sample (left to right top row: painted blue chinoiserie pearlware lidded vessel [cat#565], embossed edge green pearlware unidentifiable vessel [cat#565], painted polychrome transitional whiteware hollow vessel [cat#565]; bottom row: painted polychrome whiteware unidentifiable vessel [cat#565], mulberry transfer printed hollow vessel exterior view [cat#398], porcelain miniature saucer [cat#398]).



Photograph 150: AC16 Unglazed Redware Jar (left [cat#308 TU 28 Stratum V]; right [cat#398 TU 43 StratumV]).



Photograph 151: AC16 Overglaze Enamel and Embossed Whiteware Plate (right [cat#398]) and Mold-Blown Bottle (left [cat#398]).

edged vessel (n=1 [1820-1835]) that was not identifiable to form were also represented. Additional pearlware fragments did not contribute to MVCs, and were hollow vessel that was painted blue (n=4), and indeterminate vessel that was undecorated (n=20), painted blue (n=4), shell edged (n=1), painted polychrome (n=1), and transfer printed blue (n=3).

Whiteware also was generally not identifiable to vessel form, and exhibited a limited variety of decorative types. Identifiable forms were one cut sponge decorated cup (n=1 [1845-1930]), one shell edged plate that was not impressed (n=1 [1865-1895]), and one overglaze enameled shallow bowl (n=1 [1890-present]). One transfer printed blue hollow vessel (n=1 [1805-present]), one transfer printed blue floral indeterminate vessel (n=4 [1805-present]), one transfer printed blue Willow pattern indeterminate vessel (n=5 [1805-present]), one flow blue indeterminate vessel (n=5 [1845-1920]), and one painted polychrome indeterminate vessel (n=1 [1830-1900]) were also represented. Additional whiteware fragments included one painted or transfer printed blue hollow vessel fragment, one undecorated hollow vessel fragment (1805-present), one undecorated plate base fragment, undecorated indeterminate vessel fragments (n=10), and one indeterminate blue decorated indeterminate vessel fragment.

Food storage/utilitarian ceramics were almost exclusively redware fragments (n=47). One stoneware hollow vessel fragment was also present, but was datable as 1880-1950 since it was mold-formed and green glazed on the interior and exterior. Redware fragments were mostly hollow vessel (n=20) and indeterminate vessel (n=22). A minimum of one dark brown glazed vessel (n=7 [1685-1880]) was represented among the hollow vessel fragments. Additional vessels were one bottle that was dark brown/black glazed interior and exterior (n=1 [1685-1880]), one jar that was dark brown/black glazed interior and exterior (n=1 [1685-1880]), and one clear glazed and slip-trailed plate or bowl (n=1 [1685-1850]). One rim was identifiable as belonging to a storage jar, but glaze was lacking, which made it difficult to determine if it would be associated with the dark brown glazed hollow vessel, or if it would have represented a new vessel.

Dietary bone was the second-most prevalent domestic artifact (n=44, 19%). Identified species included cow (n=12), pig (n=17), sheep (n=1), and turkey (n=3). All of the cow bone was from a refit lower jaw. Pig elements included a sawn mandible (n=4 refit), sawn scapula fragments (n=2) that would have been part of Boston Butt cuts, crania fragments including upper jaw bone (n=5), and teeth (n=6). A cleaved hindshank bone was the only sheep element, and was likely butchered as part of a leg roast. Turkey elements included one neck vertebra (n=2 refit) and one wing element. The remaining dietary bone consisted of large mammal (n=4), medium mammal (n=1), and medium or large mammal (n=6) bone, of which a cleaved large mammal limb-bone fragment was the only piece to exhibit butchery.

Additional domestic artifacts were dietary shell, sewing/clothing-related items, furnishing items, personal artifacts, one large cent piece (1793-1857), bottle glass, and indeterminate vessel glass. Dietary shell included oyster fragments (n=7, MNI=1) and clam (n=2, MNI=2). Sewing/clothing-related items were one bone button, one prosser china button (1840-1950), one brass button or eyelet, one brass pin, one brass clothing clasp, and one sad iron. Furnishing items were one brass doorlock or furniture accent and lamp chimney glass (n=2). Personal artifacts were fragments of a fluted white clay pipe bowl with heel (n=2 [1685-1900]), one

porcelain toy saucer that was undecorated, and one slate pencil. Bottle glass (n=5) included one mold-formed piece (1810-present), one mold-blown finish dating 1860-1880, and one Applied Color Label fragment (1934-1970). None of the indeterminate vessel glass (n=7) was datable.

Indeterminate class artifacts were mostly bone that could not be identified as dietary or ecological (n=71, 56%). Other indeterminate class artifacts were pieces of flat glass (n=20), brass tubing (n=6), one iron buckle, miscellaneous iron bar or rod (n=1), miscellaneous iron bar (n=1), one possible horseshoe fragment, unidentifiable piece of iron or steel (n=23), one piece of iron or steel wire, one piece of paper, and plastic wrappers (n=2 [1933-present]).

As stated earlier, artifacts with TPQ dates approximate to or during the Weldin family occupation (1862-1934) were a small portion of the datable artifacts (n=8, 5%). Urbanization and Early Suburbanization Period (1880-1940) artifacts consisted of the piece of mold-formed stoneware (1880-1950), the overglaze enameled whiteware fragment (1890-present), the Applied Color Label glass (1934-1970), and the plastic wrappers (n=2 [1933-present]). Artifacts with TPQ dates of 1860 or later in the Industrialization and Early Urbanization Period (1830-1880) were the mold-blown bottle finish (1860-1880), the piece of shell edged whiteware that lacked impressed lines (1865-1895), and the gilded porcelain saucer (1870-present).

Artifacts with TPQ dates in the first half of the Industrialization and Early Urbanization Period were 8% (n=13) of the datable artifacts. Artifacts in this group consisted of the painted transitional whiteware (n=2 [1830-1860]), the painted whiteware (n=1 [1830-1900]), the mulberry printed transitional whiteware (n=1 [1835-1855]), the unscaloped shell edged whiteware with impressed lines (n=1 [1840-1860]), the prosser china button (1840-1950), pieces of flow blue whiteware (n=5 [1845-1920]), cut sponge decorated whiteware (n=1 [1845-1930]), and electrical insulators (n=2 [1850-present]).

Early Industrialization Period (1770-1830) artifacts composed the majority of datable artifacts (n=84, 52%). Most of this group was comprised by the pearlware fragments (n=45). Additional artifacts were the large cent (1793-1857), the cut nails (n=2 [1791-1891]), the mold-formed glass (n=1 [1810-present]), the piece of green shell edged refined white earthenware (1780-1840), the indeterminate green decorated refined white earthenware (1780-present), the mocha-decorated (n=1 [1805-1840]) and undecorated (n=6 [1805-1860]) transitional whiteware fragments, and whiteware fragments that were undecorated (n=12 [1805-present]), transfer printed blue (n=10 [1805-present]), and indeterminate blue decorated (n=2 [1805-present]).

Intensified and Durable Occupation Period (1730-1770) artifacts were limited to the fragments of creamware or pearlware (n=6 [1762-1840]), and the undecorated refined white earthenware fragment (1762-present). Contact, Exploration and Frontier Settlement Period (1630-1730) artifacts were more prevalent (n=50, 30%) due to the number of redware fragments (n=47 [1685-1880]). Other artifacts in this group, however, were the white clay pipe bowl fragments (n=2 [1685-1900]), and the lead ammunition ball (1685-1866).

**f. TU 28 Stratum V.1 (stain)**

The patch of darker soil in TU 28 Stratum V yielded very few artifacts, and with the exception of a piece of slag, all were types found in AC16. The assemblage from this context consisted of window glass (n=2), unidentifiable iron nail (n=1), lamp chimney glass (n=1), painted blue pearlware that was not identifiable to vessel form (n=1 [1775-1830]), one redware hollow vessel fragment (1685-1880), one piece of slag, and bone that could not be identified as dietary or ecological (n=4).

**g. AC50 (subsoil)**

Artifacts were recovered from the subsoil, but were primarily from the building trench features in TU 28. A total of 147 historic artifacts were recovered from AC50, with 94 being from Trench B in TU 28, and 18 being from Trench A in TU 28. Other units that yielded artifacts from the subsoil were TU 67, which yielded one piece of redware hollow vessel, TU 87, which yielded one piece of undatable colorless bottle glass and one piece of indeterminate flat glass, and TU 13, which yielded brick (n=2), window glass (n=14), unidentifiable nails (n=4), pearlware (n=1) and whiteware (n=2) that were not identifiable to vessel form, redware (n=8 [1685-1880]) that included five pieces identifiable as hollow vessel and three pieces not identifiable to vessel form, and one piece of indeterminate class bone. The single piece of pearlware from TU 13 was painted blue floral (1775-1830), while whiteware consisted of one piece that was painted blue (1830-1900), and one piece that was undecorated (1805-present).

**i. Trench A**

The TPQ for this builder's trench was 1845 based upon a piece of cut sponge stamped whiteware cup (1845-1930). Other artifacts in Trench A were brick (n=2), cut nails (n=2 [1791-1891]), redware hollow vessel fragments (n=5 [1685-1880]), oyster shell fragments (n=2), one blown olive green bottle fragment (1685-1870), one piece of indeterminate lighting glass, pieces of indeterminate flat glass (n=3), and one piece of glass that was not identifiable to form.

**ii. Trench B**

The TPQ for Trench B was also 1850 based upon one wire nail. The quantity and variety of artifacts in this trench was greater than in Trench A, but similarities between the assemblages suggested they were filled at the same time. Artifact types observed in both assemblages were brick, cut nails, cut sponge stamped whiteware that was also seen in AC16, oyster shell, redware, and blown olive-colored bottle glass.

Architectural remains (n=23) were brick (n=2), window glass (n=11), nails (n=6) that included one still in a piece of wood, slate roofing (n=3), and one porcelain insulator fragment (1850-present). Most of the nails were cut (n=6) but one wire nail was also present.

Domestic artifacts (n=39) were ceramics (n=19), dietary bone (n=6) and shell (n=4), bottle glass (n=7), and lamp chimney glass (n=3). Ceramics consisted of one undecorated creamware plate fragment (1762-1820), pearlware plate that was shell edged green (n=1 [1780-1835]) and

transfer printed blue (n=1 [1783-1830]), pearlware hollow vessel that was banded blue (n=1 [1790-1840]) and transfer printed blue (n=1 [1783-1830]), a nearly complete whiteware cut sponge stamped cup (n=7 [1845-1930]). The cut sponge stamped cup was of the same decoration as fragments found in overlying AC16, AC14, and in the West Yard buried A horizon (*Photograph 152*). Redware that represented a minimum of one clear glazed and slip-trailed plate (n=1 [1685-1850]) and one dark brown glazed hollow vessel (n=4 [1685-1880]). One redware fragment was not identifiable to vessel form and was glazed similarly to the hollow vessel fragments. Dietary bone included cow foot elements (n=2) and a thoracic vertebra fragment, one pig tooth and one pig upper jaw fragment, and one turkey neck vertebra. Dietary shell was strictly oyster shells representing a minimum of three oysters. Bottle glass was primarily unidentifiable to type and undatable, but one olive-colored piece was identifiable as a blown bottle (1685-1870).

Additional artifact classes were farming-related, ecological, hardware, and indeterminate (n=28). One horseshoe was the only farming-related artifact, and one woodpecker bone was the ecological remain. Hardware included one chaining pin and one chaining pin or bar fragment. Indeterminate class artifacts were mostly bone that could not be identified as dietary or ecological (n=14) and steel can fragments (n=10 [1837-present]). Other indeterminate class artifacts were unidentifiable glass (n=2), one iron bar or spike, and one piece of iron or steel wire.

#### **h. Feature 23**

A total of 356 historic artifacts were recovered from this trench associated with a drainage pipe. Domestic artifacts were prevalent (n=178), and were comprised mostly by lamp chimney glass (n=71), ceramics (n=49), and bottle glass (n=43). Additional artifact classes were architectural (n=89), arms/ammunition-related (n=1), farming-related (n=1), hardware (n=1), and indeterminate class (n=86). The single arms/ammunition-related item was a brass pistol cartridge (1846-present). The single farming-related item was a horseshoe, and the single hardware item was a steel screw. Indeterminate class items were indeterminate flat glass fragments (n=59), unidentifiable glass (n=3), and bone that could not be identified as dietary or ecological (n=24). The TPQ for this context was adjusted to 1867, and was based upon the embossed panel bottle glass (1867-1915), and the mean date was 1824 based on 68 datable artifacts. Two pieces of machine-made bottle glass (1903-present) were the only artifacts datable to the twentieth century, and were consequently excluded in calculating the TPQ date for this Feature. The quantity of ceramics with early production dates in this feature contributed to the early mean date, but these were likely re-deposited with the soil when the feature was filled.

Bottle glass included one fragment identifiable to type, and only eight of the fragments not identifiable to type were datable. The single identifiable type was part of a mold-formed and embossed panel pharmaceutical bottle (1867-1915). Other datable fragments were mold-blown and embossed (n=1 [1860-1900]), mold-formed (n=2 [1810-present]), mold-formed and embossed aqua-colored (n=3 [1860-present]), and machine-made (n=2 [1903-present]).

Ceramics were mostly fragments of redware (n=24) and pearlware (n=16), but also included creamware (n=4) and whiteware (n=5). Redware included a minimum of one milkpan that was



Photograph 152: Trench B TU 28 Stratum VI.2 Cut Sponge Stamped Cup (left [cat#311]) and Matching Piece from TU 28 Stratum V (right [cat#308]).

dark brown glazed on the interior and exterior (n=1 [1685-1880]), one plate that was clear glazed on the exterior and clear glazed with slip-trail on the interior (n=1 [1685-1850]), one plate or bowl that was red glazed on the exterior and red glazed with slip trail on the interior (n=5 [1685-1850]), one miscellaneous hollow vessel with green glaze on the interior and exterior (n=1 [1685-1880]), and one hollow vessel that was red-brown glazed (n=1 [1685-1880]). Additional redware were hollow vessel fragments (n=11), and indeterminate vessel fragments (n=4) that did not contribute to MVCs. Pearlware vessels included one painted polychrome hollow vessel (n=1 [1795-1830]), and one each of indeterminate vessels that were transfer printed blue (n=1 [1783-1830]), painted blue (n=2 [1775-1830]), transfer printed blue Willow pattern (n=1 [1795-1830]), shell edged green (n=1 [1780-1835]), and transfer printed black (n=1 [1790-1830]). Additional pearlware fragments were indeterminate vessel fragments that were painted polychrome (n=2), indeterminate blue decorated (n=2 [1775-1835]), and undecorated (n=5 [1770-1840]), and did not contribute to MVCs. All of the creamware fragments were undecorated (1762-1820) and unidentifiable to vessel form. Whiteware fragments were not identifiable to vessel form, and were painted polychrome (n=2 [1830-1900]), embossed with a spot of purple (n=1 [1805-present]), transfer printed blue Willow (n=1 [1805-present]), and indeterminate blue decorated (n=1 [1805-present]).

Additional domestic artifacts consisted of fruit jar glass, fruit jar lid glass, one piece of tumbler glass, one piece of indeterminate vessel glass, dietary bone, one wood-handled iron or steel utensil handle, one iron door or drawer handle, and one iron weight. Fruit jar glass was aqua-colored and embossed as a “Mason” jar (n=1 [1858-1940]), and the fruit jar lid was light green-colored and embossed with a partial patent date (n=3 [1858-1905]). The single piece of indeterminate vessel glass was pressed (1827-present). Dietary bone consisted of cow foot elements (n=2), large mammal neck vertebra (n=1) and limb-bone fragment (n=1), and one fish crania fragment. None of the dietary bone exhibited butchery marks.

Architectural remains were mostly window glass fragments (n=51). Earthenware drain fragments (n=15) and nails (n=18) were also abundant. Only one cut nail (1791-1891) and one cut or wrought nail (1685-1891) were identifiable to manufacturing method. Pieces of brick (n=2), spikes (n=2), and one piece of mortar or concrete were also recovered.

#### **i. Feature 33**

Only three artifacts were recovered from this feature. One iron bolt or wire-formed spike (1850-present), one piece of coal, and one sawn roundsteak from a medium-sized mammal were present.

### **5. House Basement**

Excavation in the house basement yielded 2004 historic artifacts and four pre-contact artifacts from the East Half, and 1204 historic artifacts from the West Half (*Figure 30*). A review of TPQ and mean dates, as well as represented Historic Contexts, from separate areas in the East Half suggested artifact deposition from the Contact, Exploration and Settlement Period (1630-1730) to the first half of the Industrialization and Early Urbanization Period (1830-1880) throughout the East Half floor (*Table 17*). One threaded jar fragment (1893-present), which was from TU

**Table 17: House Basement TPQ and Mean Dates**

<b>Basement Half</b>	<b>Provenience</b>	<b>TPQ Date</b>	<b>TPQ Artifact</b>	<b>Mean Date</b>	<b>Number of Datable Artifacts</b>
East Half	TU 1 and 2 Stratum I	1934	Glass Bottle-applied color label	1893	88
	TU 1 and 2 Stratum II	1850	Wire Nail	1869	3
	Coal/Ash Layer A	1850	Wire Nail	1884	6
	Coal/Ash Layer B	1934	Glass Bottle-applied color label	1884	26
	Coal/Ash Layer C	1850	Wire Nail	1883	21
	Dirt Floor	1850	Lead Buckshot	1812	238
	F. 21/25	1880	Terra Cotta Flowerpot	1794	327
West Half	TU 3 and 4 Stratum I	1962	Styrofoam	1957	397
	TU 3 and 4 Stratum II	1940	Glass Bottle-Owen Illinois post-1940 mfg mark	1931	523

52 within the fireplace support, was the only Urbanization and Early Suburbanization Period (1880-1940) artifact recovered from below the concrete floor in the East Half, and most likely originated in the coal/ash layer that served as a base for the concrete floor.

Given this similarity in artifact types and dates across the East Half floor, and that the portion of the dirt floor assemblage recovered outside of F. 21/25 was primarily not feature-related (n=671, 80%), all feature and non-feature artifacts recovered outside of F. 21/25 will be discussed here as one assemblage. Feature 21/25 will be discussed separately, since it was the most productive area in the East Half floor, yielding 48% (n=788) of the assemblage.

Most of the artifacts recovered from the West Half were from Strata I and II in TU 3 and TU 4; a total of 526 artifacts were recovered from Stratum I, and 648 artifacts were recovered from Stratum II in these two units. The assemblages in Stratum I and Stratum II of these two units were comprised predominantly by bottle glass deposited in the Urbanization and Early Suburbanization Period. Other contexts in the West Half that yielded artifacts were TU 54, F. 8, F. 17A, F. 17B, and F. 62.

## **a. East Half Basement**

Excavation in the East Half of the Basement included soils above and below the concrete floor. Test Units 1 and 2 included Strata located above the concrete floor, which yielded a total of 212 historic artifacts. The coal/ash layer located beneath the concrete floor yielded a total of 134 historic artifacts. Excavation below the coal/ash layer included several features that yielded artifacts (F. 2, 3, 21/25, 24, 34, 35A, 35B, and 35C). Most of the feature-related artifacts were from F. 21/25 (n=788); a total of 165 artifacts were recovered from the remaining features. Excavation outside of these features yielded a total of 671 historic artifacts.

Most of the Urbanization and Early Suburbanization Period artifacts were recovered from the Strata overlying the concrete floor. Below the concrete floor, only one threaded jar fragment (1893-present) represented the Urbanization and Early Suburbanization Period. Additionally, artifact deposition in the soil beneath the concrete floor appeared to have ended by the middle of the Industrialization and Early Urbanization Period (1830-1880); the TPQ date for this context was 1850, based upon wire nails (n=2 [1850-present]) recovered from TU 2 and TU 78, as well as lead buckshot (n=1 [1850-present]) recovered from F. 24.

### **i. TU 1 and TU 2 Stratum I**

This context consisted of fill deposited after the site was abandoned, and yielded a total of 204 historic artifacts. Most of the artifacts were architectural (n=104, 51%). Domestic artifacts (n=78, 38%), hardware (n=7), and indeterminate class artifacts (n=15) were also found. Hardware items were a hammer, one screw, one hook, and pieces of sandpaper (n=4). Indeterminate class artifacts were varied, and consisted of bone that could not be identified as dietary or ecological (n=2), unidentifiable pieces of iron or steel (n=2), leather (n=4), twisted wire (n=1), paper (n=3), pieces of wood (n=2), and one piece of cotton cloth. The TPQ for this fill was 1934 based upon Applied Color Label bottle glass (n=1 [1934-1970]).

Architectural remains were mostly nails (n=42), and plaster (n=24). Nails were cut (n=39 [1791-1891]) and wire-formed (n=3 [1850-present]). Other architectural remains were window glass (n=20), mortar (n=4), roofing slate (n=4), one cut spike (1791-1891), one piece of cement or concrete, one metal pipe fragment, and tarpaper (n=4).

Domestic artifacts were mostly bottle glass fragments (n=63). These included alcohol bottle fragments embossed with "Federal Law Forbids Sale Or Re-Use Of This Bottle" (n=25 [1933-1964]), as well as soda bottle fragments (n=6), and unidentifiable bottle types (n=32). The soda bottle fragments were embossed Pepsi bottle fragments (n=2 [1906-1980]) and fragments of an Owen-Illinois manufactured bottles (n=4 [1929-1954]). Bottle glass that was not identifiable to type, but was datable consisted of mold-formed pieces (n=7 [1810-present]), and one Applied Color Label fragment (1934-1970).

Other domestic artifacts included dietary bone (n=2), glass buttons (n=2), one magnifying lens fragment, one metal lid for a jar, metal escutcheon (n=2), one rubber drain plug (1851-present), one steel pocket knife, and whiteware fragments (n=5). Dietary bone consisted of one goose wing element, and one sawn hindshank element from an Ungulate (e.g. cow, sheep, deer).

Whiteware represented a minimum of one decal floral plate with yellow glaze (n=2 [1890-present]), and one transfer printed blue vessel that was not identifiable to form (n=1 [1805-present]). Additional whiteware fragments were undecorated plate (n=1) and indeterminate vessel (n=1).

## **ii. TU 1 and TU 2 Stratum II**

Only eight artifacts were recovered from this context, in which the concrete floor was encountered. Most of the artifacts again were architectural (n=6). Architectural remains were pieces of cement or concrete (n=2), one wire nail (1850-present), one cut nail (1791-1891), one cut spike (1791-1891), and one piece of plaster. One brass rivet-style clothing fastener, and one shell button were also recovered from this context.

## **iii. Coal/Ash Layer Areas A, B and C**

The coal/ash layer appeared to contain a mix of demolition/construction material and household refuse. Most of the assemblage recovered from the coal/ash layer (n=164) consisted of architectural remains (n=88, 54%). Other artifact classes were domestic (n=49, 30%), hardware (n=1), heating by-product (n=4), and indeterminate class (n=22, 13%). Hardware consisted of one miscellaneous copper nozzle. Heating by-products were slag (n=3) and coal slag (n=1). Indeterminate class items were bone (n=7), flat glass (n=2), unidentifiable glass (n=2), iron slag (n=5), and unidentifiable pieces of iron (n=6). The TPQ for this layer was based upon a piece of Applied Color Label bottle glass (1934), which was not likely to have been deposited prior to the placement of the concrete floor, since the site was abandoned around 1934. It is more likely this piece of glass was deposited in this layer as a result of missing/broken concrete flooring.

Architectural remains were mostly nails (n=56). Half of the nails were identifiable to manufacturing method, which were mostly wire-formed (n=21 [1850-present]). Other manufacturing methods were cut (n=4 [1791-1891]), and cut or wrought (n=3 [1685-1891]). One cut or wrought spike (1685-1891), one wire-formed spike or nail (1850-present), window glass (n=27), and brick (n=5) were also recovered.

The most prevalent domestic artifact was bottle glass (n=20), but dietary bone and shell, one piece of pearlware, one piece of stoneware, redware, indeterminate vessel glass, and lamp chimney glass (n=2) were also found. One bottle glass fragment was identifiable as an Applied Color Label soda bottle (1934-1970). Of the bottle glass that was not identifiable to type, only six mold-formed pieces (1810-present) were datable. Dietary bone included a cow upper hind-limb bone (n=2 refit), one pig pelvis fragment, and one sawn sirloin cut that was likely beef. Neither the cow bone or the pig bone exhibited butchery marks, but the cow bone was the distal end of a femur that would have been used as a soup bone if it represented an individual meat cut, and the pig bone was the ischium portion of the pelvis, which would have been included in a butt portion ham. Shell consisted of one clam fragment and one oyster fragment. The single piece of pearlware was undecorated and not identifiable to vessel form (1770-1840). The single piece of stoneware was gray salt-glazed hollow vessel fragment, and could not be identified to a datable manufacturing method (1735-1930). Redware (n=6) represented a minimum of one hollow

vessel that was dark brown/black glazed on the interior and exterior. Indeterminate vessel glass (n=7) included only two datable fragments, which were mold-formed pieces (1810-present).

#### **iv. Dirt Floor**

A total of 840 historic artifacts were recovered from the East Half floor. Only 165 historic artifacts were recovered in or near features, while non-feature contexts yielded 671 artifacts. Artifact classes represented were architectural (n=257, 30%), domestic (n=329, 39%), arms/ammunition-related (n=1), ecological (n=2), hardware (n=1), heating by-products (n=8), and indeterminate class (n=242, 29%). The single arms/ammunition-related artifact was lead buckshot (1850-present). Ecological remains were rat bones. The single hardware item was an iron hook, and heating by-products were coal (n=6) and slag (n=2). Artifact deposition appeared to occur principally during the occupations prior to the Weldin family.

Architectural remains were mostly nails (n=114), few of which were identifiable to manufacturing method. Nails that were identifiable to manufacturing method were cut (n=10 [1791-1891]), cut or wrought (n=7 [1685-1891]), and wire (n=2 [1850-present]). Other architectural remains were brick (n=51), wood (n=2), window glass (n=63), mortar (n=22), stone with mortar (n=2), plaster (n=1), one cut spike (1791-1891), and unidentifiable nails in wood (n=1).

Domestic artifacts were mostly fragments of tableware and food storage/utilitarian ceramics (n=200, 61%). Tableware ceramics (n=100) were mostly pearlware fragments (n=48). A minimum of seven vessels were represented among the pearlware fragments, consisting of one transfer printed blue Willow pattern bowl (n=1 [1795-1830]), one shell edge vessel not identifiable to form (n=2 [1780-1835]), and five miscellaneous hollow vessels that were painted blue (n=5 [1775-1830]), painted brown star (n=1 [1795-1830]), painted polychrome (n=3 [1795-1830]), transfer printed blue (n=4 [1783-1830]), and undecorated (n=4 [1770-1840]). Additional pearlware included an undecorated plate base fragment that could have belonged to the shell edged vessel, one hollow vessel fragment that possessed blue indeterminate decoration (1775-1835), and indeterminate vessel fragments that were indeterminate blue decorated (n=1), transfer printed or painted blue (n=1 [1775-1830]), painted blue (n=1), painted brown (n=1), transfer printed blue (n=2), and undecorated (n=20).

Other tableware ceramics were creamware (n=12), pieces of creamware or pearlware (n=4), transitional whiteware (n=7), whiteware (n=27), one piece of undecorated ironstone plate (1842-present), and Jackfield (n=1 [1740-1790]). Creamware consisted of undecorated indeterminate vessel fragments (1762-1820), as did the pieces of creamware or pearlware (1762-1840). Transitional whiteware fragments represented one banded blue hollow vessel (n=1 [1805-1840]), one unscalloped shell edged plate (n=3 [1840-1860]), and one transfer printed mulberry plate or platter (n=3 [1835-1855]). Whiteware included fragments of a painted polychrome bowl (n=1 [1830-1900]), a sponge and purple banded bowl (n=1 [1840-1930]), one painted polychrome pitcher (n=1), one painted polychrome saucer (n=1), sponge and purple banded hollow vessel (n=3), and transfer printed blue scenic hollow vessel (n=4 [1805-present]). Additional whiteware fragments did not contribute to MVCs, and consisted of painted polychrome hollow

vessel (n=3), painted polychrome indeterminate vessel (n=3), indeterminate blue decorated indeterminate vessel (n=1), and undecorated indeterminate vessel (n=9) fragments.

Food storage/utilitarian ceramics were nearly all redware fragments (n=99). A fragment of a wheel-thrown and gray salt-glazed stoneware hollow vessel (1735-1880) was also present. Redware fragments represented a minimum of one mold or pan that was dark brown/black glazed on the interior and exterior (n=2 [1685-1880]), one clear glazed and slip-trailed plate (n=3 [1685-1850]), and five miscellaneous hollow vessels, of which one possessed slip trail on the interior.

Additional domestic artifacts were dietary bone and shell, sewing/clothing-related artifacts, furnishing items, personal artifacts, bottle glass, indeterminate vessel glass, and one piece of threaded jar glass (1893-present). Dietary bone consisted of one cow femur fragments (n=2), pig teeth (n=3) and upper jaw fragment (n=1), large mammal bone (n=3), medium mammal bone (n=2), and medium or large mammal bone (n=2). Butchery was evident as saw marks on one cow femur fragment, which was not indicative of a utilized meat cut, on one medium mammal limb-bone fragment that was either a roast cut or a roundsteak, and on one large mammal crania fragment, which was an occipital condyle that would have been sawn in removal of the head. Shell consisted of clam fragments (n=3, MNI=1) and oyster fragments (n=2, MNI=1). Sewing/clothing-related artifacts consisted of prosser buttons (n=3 [1840-1950]), shell buttons (n=2), one iron button, one pewter button, and one wood button, as well as a carved bone sewing awl handle or needle case. This bone handle or case was found within the fireplace (TU 52), and exhibited a similar carved spiral design to that found in F. 27 AC2, but was broken at one end, which demonstrated that the hole at the unbroken end did not continue through. A recovered ivory finial was also likely part of a sewing implement, such as a clamp or a needle case. Furnishing items were lamp chimney glass (n=24), and indeterminate lighting glass (n=1). Personal artifacts were one bone comb fragment, one clay marble (1685-1850), one stone marble, one slate pencil, and white clay pipe fragments (n=7). The white clay pipe fragments were all found around the drain feature (F. 24), and consisted of undecorated stem fragments (n=5), one dotted stem fragment, and one fluted bowl fragment. Bottle glass (n=28) was not identifiable to type, but included one mold-formed fragment (1810-present) and mold-blown fragments (n=3 [1810-1900]). Indeterminate vessel glass (n=36) included one mold-formed fragment.

Indeterminate class artifacts were mostly flat glass fragments (n=121) and bone that could not be identified as dietary or ecological (n=45). Other artifacts not identifiable to class were glass that was not identifiable to form (n=15) that included eight pieces of vessel or melted flat glass, one piece of flat iron, unidentifiable pieces of iron or steel (n=19), paper fragments (n=16), redware or brick (n=3), shell or lime (n=1), and wood that may have been architectural (n=19).

Historic Contexts represented in this assemblage were prior to the Urbanization and Early Suburbanization Period (1880-1940). Only one Urbanization and Early Suburbanization Period artifact was present, a threaded jar fragment (1893-present), and this was likely a remnant of the coal/ash layer assemblage located above the dirt floor. The Early Industrialization Period (1770-1830) and the Contact, Exploration and Frontier Settlement Period (1630-1730) were the most represented due to the high quantity of pearlware (TPQ 1770) and redware (TPQ 1685).

Industrialization and Early Urbanization Period (1830-1880) artifacts accounted for 11% (n=26) of datable artifacts. Artifacts with TPQ dates in this Historic Context included the prosser china buttons (n=3 [1840-1950]), the painted polychrome whiteware (n=9 [1830-1900]), mulberry print transitional whiteware (n=3 [1835-1855]), sponge decorated whiteware (n=4 [1840-1930]), unscalped shell edged whiteware (n=3 [1840-1860]), the piece of undecorated ironstone (1842-present), wire-formed nails (n=2 [1850-present]), and one lead buckshot (1850-present).

Early Industrialization Period (1770-1830) artifacts accounted for 33% (n=79) of the datable artifacts. Most of the artifacts in this group were pearlware fragments (n=48). Also included in this group were cut nails (n=11 [1791-1891]), banded whiteware (n=1 [1805-1840]), and whiteware that was undecorated (n=9 [1805-present]), transfer printed blue (n=4 [1805-present]), and indeterminate blue decorated (n=1 [1805-present]), as well as mold-blown glass (n=3 [1810-1900]), and glass that could only be identified as mold-formed (n=2 [1810-present]).

The Intensified and Durable Occupation Period (1730-1770) was represented by fewer artifacts (n=18, 8% datable). Most of these were creamware (n=12 [1762-1820]) and creamware or pearlware fragments (n=4 [1762-1840]). One piece of Jackfield (1740-1790), and one piece of wheel-thrown gray salt glazed stoneware (1735-1880) was also included in this group.

The Contact, Exploration and Frontier Settlement Period (1630-1730) was represented by 48% (n=114) of the datable artifacts, due largely to the quantity of redware (n=99). White clay pipe fragments (n=7 [1685-1900]), cut or wrought nails (n=7 [1685-1891]), and one clay marble (1685-1850) also possessed TPQ dates in this period, though.

#### **v. Feature 21/25**

A total of 788 historic artifacts were recovered from F. 21/25. Most of the assemblage consisted of domestic artifacts (n=410, 52%). Architectural remains (n=142, 18%), ecological material (n=14), one farming-related artifact, one gardening-related artifact, heating by-products (n=4), and indeterminate class artifacts (n=216) were also present. Ecological material was mostly acorns (n=12), but also included one walnut shell, and one rat bone. The single farming-related artifact was a horseshoe, and the single gardening-related artifact was a piece of terra cotta flowerpot (1880-present). Heating by-products were charcoal (n=2), coal, and slag. The TPQ date for this feature was adjusted to 1880, based upon the piece of terra cotta flowerpot, since the only other artifact with a later TPQ date was a piece of machine-made brown bottle glass (1930-present), which was likely intrusive from overlying fill. The TPQ date was not adjusted to a date earlier than 1880, since flowerpot fragments, or any other terra cotta artifact, were not recovered in the overlying fill of the basement.

Architectural remains were predominantly nails (n=58) and brick fragments (n=30). Most of the nails were not identifiable to manufacturing method, but identifiable forms were cut (n=5 [1791-1891]), cut or wrought (n=2 [1685-1891]), and wire (n=2 [1850-present]). Additional architectural remains were window glass (n=23), hinge fragments (n=3), mortar (n=7), plaster (n=2), staples (n=16), one iron pipe fragment, roofing slate, and wire nail in wood (n=1).

Most of the domestic artifacts were ceramic fragments (n=294, 72%). Ceramics were primarily redware (n=245) that represented a minimum of one milkpan, which was dark brown/black glazed (*Photograph 153*), one dark brown/black glazed jug, two clear glazed and slip-trailed bowls or milkpans (*Photograph 154 and 155*), and one clear glazed and slip-trailed plate (*Photograph 156*). Additional redware fragments were unglazed storage jar or flowerpot fragments (n=14), and hollow vessel fragments (n=143), bowl or milkpan fragments (n=11), and indeterminate vessel fragments (n=16) that could have been part of the identified vessels, since they were brown glazed, dark brown/black glazed, and clear glazed. Yellow ware was present as part of one wheel-thrown salt glazed hollow vessel (1830-1880).

Tableware ceramics (n=48) consisted mostly of creamware (n=10) and pearlware (n=16) fragments. Transitional whiteware (n=1), whiteware (n=6), indeterminate refined white earthenware (n=1), delftware (n=5), Nottingham ware (n=1), Staffordshire slipware (n=1), and porcelain (n=1) were also present. Creamware were fragments of a feather edged shallow bowl (n=9 [1762-1820]) and a Whieldon/Tortoise Shell decorated shallow bowl (n=1 [1740-1770]). Pearlware included a minimum of one painted polychrome hollow vessel (n=1 [1795-1830]), one shell edged plate or platter (n=1 [1780-1815]), one painted blue saucer (n=1 [1775-1830]), and one transfer printed blue vessel that was not identifiable to form (n=1 [1783-1830]). Additional pearlware fragments did not contribute to MVCs, and consisted of one undecorated (1770-1840) shallow bowl body and base fragment, undecorated indeterminate vessel fragments (n=9), and painted blue indeterminate vessel fragments (n=2). The single piece of transitional whiteware was painted polychrome (1830-1860), but was not identifiable to vessel form. Whiteware included one undecorated hollow vessel (n=1 [1805-present]), a fragment of one unscaloped shell edge plate that was also not impressed (1865-1895), and one transfer printed blue indeterminate vessel (n=1 [1805-present]), as well as one hollow vessel fragment and indeterminate vessel fragments (n=2) that were undecorated. Indeterminate refined white earthenware fragments were scalloped shallow bowl fragments (n=6 [1762-present]), and one undecorated indeterminate vessel fragment. A minimum of one blue glazed and painted blue floral (1752-1771) hollow vessel was represented for delftware. The single piece of Nottingham (1685-1810) and the single piece of Staffordshire slipware (1685-1770) were identifiable only as hollow vessels. The single piece of porcelain was undecorated and unidentifiable to vessel form.

Additional domestic artifacts were dietary bone and shell, buttons, one white clay pipe bowl fragment, bottle glass, jar glass, lamp chimney glass, and one iron or steel spoon bowl. Dietary bone (n=17) included cow teeth (n=2), pig teeth (n=3), one turkey wing element, large mammal limb-bone fragments (n=4), medium or large mammal bone not identifiable to element (n=2), and indeterminate mammal bone not identifiable to element (n=3). Shell consisted of clam fragments (n=6) and one oyster shell fragment. Buttons were prosser china (n=2 [1840-1950]) and one bone button. Bottle fragments (n=71) included the base of a Nathan B. Danforth pharmaceutical bottle (1880-1900), for which a complete specimen was represented in F. 49. Datable bottle glass that was not identifiable to type included an American chestnut flask style finish (1790-1820), one mold-blown neck fragment (1810-1900), pieces identifiable only as mold-formed (n=3 [1810-present]), blown aqua-colored glass (n=1 [1685-1900]), dark olive-colored blown fragments (n=2 [1685-1870]), and one piece of machine-made brown bottle glass (1930-present) that was likely intrusive from overlying fill. Two pieces of miscellaneous jar glass (1858-present), and one piece of aqua-colored fruit jar glass (1858-1940) were also present.



Photograph 153: F. 21/25 Redware Milkpan (left: exterior view rim to base with indentation for pour spout on right side of fragment with contact glaze [cat#418]; right: interior view [cat#670]).



Photograph 154: F. 21/25 Redware Bowl or Milkpan (cat#666).



Photograph 155: F. 21/25 Redware Bowl (cat#418).



Photograph 156: F. 21/25 Redware Plate (cat#666).

Indeterminate class artifacts were mostly pieces of indeterminate flat glass (n=77), unidentifiable pieces of iron (n=61), and indeterminate flat iron (n=45). Other indeterminate class artifacts were bone (n=16), unidentifiable pieces of glass (n=3), one piece of lead not identifiable to form, leather (n=3), lime (n=4), one miscellaneous brass collar, one miscellaneous brass disc, and pieces of wood (n=4).

Artifacts with Modern Period (1940-present) TPQ dates were absent, and only three artifacts with TPQ dates in the Urbanization and Early Suburbanization Period (1880-1940) were present in this feature. The Nathan B. Danforth bottle base (1880-1900), one piece of terra cotta flowerpot (1880-present), and one piece of machine-made brown-colored bottle glass represented the Urbanization and Early Suburbanization Period.

Only 4% (n=12) of the datable artifacts possessed TPQ dates in the Industrialization and Early Urbanization Period (1830-1880). Artifacts in this group included wire nails (n=3 [1850-present]), prosser buttons (n=2 [1840-1950]), yellow ware (n=1 [1830-1880]), one piece of painted polychrome transitional whiteware (1830-1860), one piece of unimpressed shell edge whiteware (1865-1895), two pieces of miscellaneous jar glass (1858-present), and one piece of aqua-colored jar glass (1858-1940).

Slightly higher portions of the datable artifacts were represented by artifacts with TPQ dates in the Early Industrialization Period (1770-1830) and the Intensified and Durable Occupation Period (1730-1770). Early Industrialization Period artifacts were 9% of datable artifacts, and included cut nails (n=5 [1791-1891]), pearlware (n=16 [1770-1840]), the American chestnut flask style bottle finish (1790-1820), mold-blown glass (n=1 [1810-1900]), mold-formed glass (n=3 [1810-present]), and whiteware (n=5 [1805-present]). Intensified and Durable Occupation Period artifacts were 7% of datable artifacts, and consisted of delftware (n=5 [1752-1771]), creamware that was feather edged (n=9 [1765-1790]) and Whieldon or Tortoise Shell decorated (n=1 [1740-1770]), and pieces of undecorated indeterminate refined white earthenware (n=7 [1762-present]).

Artifacts with TPQ dates in the Contact, Exploration and Frontier Settlement Period (1630-1730) were the most abundant (n=261, 80%), and were overwhelmingly fragments of redware (n=253). The ubiquity of redware in this feature was likely due to discard of storage vessels and milkpans, which had been used in this basement. Other artifacts with TPQ dates in this Historic Context were one white clay pipe fragment (1685-1900), one piece of Nottingham stoneware (1685-1810), one piece of Staffordshire slipware (1685-1770), cut or wrought nails (n=2 [1685-1891]), blown aqua-colored glass (n=1 [1685-1900]), and blown olive-colored glass (n=2 [1685-1870]).

## **b. West Half Basement**

Of the 1204 artifacts recovered from the West Half, most were from TUs 3 and 4, which were filled predominantly with artifacts deposited after the site was abandoned. TU 54 contained only one nail that was unidentifiable to manufacturing method. Stratum V in TU 4 contained one unidentifiable nail. Features 8, 17A, and 17B were also filled solely with architectural remains; F. 8 contained three nails unidentifiable to manufacturing method, and five pieces of mortar, F. 17A contained one wire nail (1850-present) and five pieces of wood that were likely post

remnants, and F. 17B contained one piece of brick and three pieces of quartzite building stone. Feature 62 contained only pieces of iron (n=11) that were identified during excavation as a kettle.

#### **i. TU 3 and TU 4 Stratum I**

A total of 526 historic artifacts were recovered from this context, most of which were domestic artifacts (n=484, 92%) that were predominantly bottle parts (n=281, 58%). Other artifact classes represented were architectural (n=28), ecological (n=1), farming-related (n=1), transportation-related (n=1), and indeterminate class (n=11). The single ecological artifact was a vole bone. The single farming-related artifact was a piece of fencing wire, and the single transportation-related artifact was an oil can (1859-present). Indeterminate class artifacts were one piece of copper wire (1881-present), indeterminate flat glass (n=3), can fragments (n=4 [1837-present]), one unidentifiable piece of iron or steel, and one piece of macadam. Though few, architectural remains were excluded from mean date calculation and Historic Context assessments. Terminus Post Quem and mean date calculations indicated Modern Period (1940-present) deposition; the TPQ date was 1962 based upon the presence of styrofoam (1962-present), and the mean date was 1961 with 383 datable artifacts.

While most of the bottle glass was not identifiable to type, the majority of it was datable. Identifiable types consisted of Applied Color Labeled milk bottle glass (n=11 [1934-1970]), Applied Color Labeled Pepsi fragments (n=2 [1934-1970]), and wine bottle fragments (n=68) that included machine-made fragments (n=38 [1938-present]). Bottle glass not identifiable to type included machine-made fragments (n=6 [1903-present]), mold-formed fragments (n=2 [1810-present]), fragments of an Anchor-Hocking made bottle datable from 1938 to present, and light green-colored machine-made bottle glass (n=113 [1929-present]). Other bottle parts were one piece of aluminum foil bottle wrapping (1947-present), and metal crown-type caps (n=2 [1892-present]).

Additional domestic artifacts were one piece of dietary bone, one piece of pearlware, pieces of styrofoam (n=2 [1962-present]), one plastic toy part (1915-present), television tube glass (n=150 [1939-present]), and light bulb parts (n=40 [1879-present]). The single piece of dietary bone was a sawn large mammal rib cut, and the single pearlware fragment was painted polychrome hollow vessel (1795-1830).

Architectural remains were mostly nails (n=15) that included one roofing nail, but also included brick (n=1), cement or concrete (n=2), earthenware drainage tile (n=1), window glass (n=3), mortar (n=1), plaster (n=1), and roofing slate (n=3). Nails identifiable to manufacturing method were mostly cut (n=11 [1791-1891]), but also included wire-formed nails (n=3 [1850-present]), which included the single roofing nail.

The majority of the datable artifacts (n=332, 87%) possessed TPQ dates in the Urbanization and Early Suburbanization Period (1880-1940), but deposition of these artifacts likely occurred after the site was abandoned (1934) since all possessed end production dates that post-date site abandonment. Additionally, the high quantity of bottle glass was consistent with the assemblages recovered from AC1 and AC2 in the North Yard, which accumulated after the site

was abandoned. Modern Period (1940-present) artifacts were limited to the two pieces of styrofoam (1962-present) and the aluminum foil bottle wrapping (1947-present). Urbanization and Early Suburbanization Period TPQ date artifacts were mainly comprised by machine-made bottle glass (n=178, 54%), especially light green-colored pieces datable from 1929 to present (n=113). Television tube glass (1939-present) also composed a significant portion of Urbanization and Early Suburbanization Period artifacts (n=150, 45%). Additional artifacts with TPQ dates in this Historic Context were the piece of copper wire (1881-present), the crown-type bottle caps (n=2 [1892-present]), and the plastic toy part (1915-present).

Artifacts with TPQ dates in the Industrialization and Early Urbanization Period (1830-1880) accounted for 11% (n=44) of datable artifacts, and were mostly light bulb parts (n=40 [1879-present]). Other artifacts with TPQ dates in this Historic Context were the oil can (1859-present) and the miscellaneous can fragments (n=4 [1837-present]).

The earliest Historic Context represented was the Early Industrialization Period (1770-1830). Only three artifacts possessed TPQ dates within this Historic Context, which were the single piece of painted polychrome pearlware (1795-1830), and the two mold-formed bottle glass fragments (1810-present). The mold-formed bottle glass fragments could have been pieces of machine-made bottles.

## **ii. TU 3 and TU 4 Stratum II**

A total of 648 historic artifacts were recovered from this context, again with the majority being domestic artifacts (n=475, 74%) that were predominantly bottle parts (n=470, 99%). Other artifact classes were architectural (n=163, 25%), farming-related (n=1), and indeterminate class (n=9). The single farming-related artifact was a sickle mower part, and indeterminate class artifacts were can fragments (n=6 [1837-present]), one piece of iron or steel that was not identifiable to form, one bone fragment that could not be defined as dietary or ecological, and one piece of plastic (1869-present). Excluding architectural remains from mean date and Historic Context assessments again indicated Modern Period deposition. The TPQ date for this context was 1940, based upon bottle glass with the Duraglas logo manufactured by Owen-Illinois (1940-present). The mean date was 1956 with 397 datable artifacts.

Bottle glass in this context was mostly identifiable to type and date. Beer bottle and soda bottle glass composed the majority of the bottle glass. Beer bottle (n=127) consisted of machine-made brown-colored pieces not identifiable to manufacturer (n=30 [1930-present]) and pieces with Owen-Illinois marks (n=97 [1940-present]). Soda bottle (n=217) was all light green-colored Canada Dry bottle glass, with 185 pieces possessing Applied Color Labeling (1934-1970) and 32 that possessed the Owen-Illinois mark datable from 1929 to 1954 and the Duraglas logo (1940-present), which indicated they were manufactured between 1940 and 1954. Additional types were milk bottle with Applied Color Labeling (n=5 [1934-1970]), alcohol bottle embossed with "Federal Law Prohibits Sale Or Re-Use Of This Bottle" (n=3 [1933-1964]), and machine-made wine bottle (n=1 [1903-present]). Bottle glass that was not identifiable to type (n=106) included machine-made pieces (n=9 [1903-present]), machine-made light green pieces (n=5 [1929-present]), embossed with "Not To Be Refilled" (n=4 [1939-present]), Applied Color Labeled (n=1 [1934-1970]), Owen-Illinois manufactured (n=2 [1929-1954]), and one piece with a

Keystone symbol maker's mark that was likely for the Knox Glass Company (1917-1956). Ball manufactured pieces (n=6 [1930-present]) were machine-made and amber-colored, and could have been from any of the various bottle types made by Ball in the twentieth century. Additional bottle parts in this context were only metal crown-type caps (n=5 [1892-present]).

Additional domestic artifacts were one brass finial, one plastic poker chip (1915-present), one rubber fruit jar gasket (1859-1941), and serving vessel glass (n=2). The serving vessel glass possessed pressed decoration (1827-present), but was not identifiable to form.

Architectural remains were mostly nails (n=119). Nails that were identifiable to manufacturing method were cut (n=110 [1791-1891]), wire (n=8 [1850-present]), and wrought (n=1 [1685-1805]). Other architectural remains were brick (n=2), dressed wood (n=4), safety glass (n=1), window glass (n=15), mortar (n=2), plaster (n=5), one iron rivet, spikes (n=2), nails in wood (n=7), one fence post finial, roofing slate (n=1), and porcelain insulators (n=1 [1850-present]; n=3 [1880-present]); n=1 [1905-present]). The insulator datable from 1905 was embossed "patented 1905".

Modern Period (1940-present) artifacts were all fragments of bottles manufactured by Owen-Illinois, and accounted for 32% (n=129) of datable artifacts. These bottle fragments included beer bottle (n=97) with the Owen-Illinois mark datable from 1940-present and the Owen-Illinois marked soda bottle glass (n=32 [1940-1954]).

Artifacts with TPQ dates in the Urbanization and Early Suburbanization Period (1880-1940) accounted for the majority of datable artifacts (n=258, 65%). As in Stratum I, all of these artifacts possessed end production dates post-dating the site's abandonment, and most were fragments of machine-made bottle glass (n=252). Most of the bottle glass possessed Applied Color Labeling (n=191 [1934-1970]). Additional artifacts in this group were the crown-type bottle caps (n=5 [1892-present]) and the plastic poker chip (1915-present).

Earlier Historic Contexts were represented by very few artifacts, none of which possessed end production dates prior to the site's abandonment. Artifacts with TPQ dates in the Industrialization and Early Urbanization Period (1830-1880) were only 2% (n=8) of datable artifacts. These artifacts consisted of the metal can fragments (n=6 [1837-present]), the rubber gasket for a fruit jar (1859-1941), and the piece of plastic (1869-present). The two pieces of pressed glass (1827-present) possessed the earliest TPQ dates for this Stratum.

## **6. Analytical Contexts Summary**

The artifact assemblages from each of the ACs provided insight to formation processes at the site. A uniform layering was observed in all yard areas of Modern Period A horizon (AC1) over Urbanization and Early Suburbanization Period fill (AC2) that received the majority of the post-abandonment demolition debris. A pre-1870 ground surface underlay AC2 within the North Yard (AC4 and AC7) and in the East Yard (AC14) (*Figures 29 and 45*), but received architectural debris in the North Yard associated with the demolition of the kitchen structure (F. 27). Artifacts recovered from the pre-1870 surface were suggestive of spatial use in both yards; the quantity of ceramics, sewing/clothing-related items and coins in the North Yard were

indicative of kitchen activities, which often included sewing/clothing preparation, and of possible coin hoarding prior to the Weldin family occupation, while in the East Yard the lesser quantity of ceramics, which were also mostly later in date, and the presence of sewing/clothing-related items reflected later deposition and a shift in sewing/clothing-related activities that corresponded to the reorientation of the house.

Subsoil that was likely re-deposited during excavation of the West Half basement was encountered in the West Yard (AC21) and the North Yard (AC3) underneath AC2 (*Figures 29 and 45*), and yielded a small assemblage with TPQ dates mostly prior to the Industrialization and Early Urbanization Period (1830-1880). Within the western part of the South Yard, a layer of fill (AC19) associated with placement of a drainage pipe (F. 12) was encountered beneath AC2 (*Figure 29*), and exhibited a mixed assemblage that may have been deposited in the beginning of the Urbanization and Early Suburbanization Period (1880-1940). Subsoil that was likely re-deposited during excavation of the East Half basement was encountered in the North Yard (AC5 and AC8) and the East Yard (AC15) underneath the pre-1870 ground surface (*Figures 29 and 45*). This re-deposited subsoil contained a significantly higher quantity of artifacts within the interior of F. 27, which suggested it was exposed more to refuse discard than AC5 within F. 39 or AC9 exterior to F. 27/39. Underlying the aforementioned ACs, a buried A horizon was encountered in all yard areas (*Figures 29*), and contained a mix of artifacts pre-dating the Weldin family occupation.

**a. AC1 (Modern A horizon)**

The modern A horizon yielded 13,025 historic artifacts, which included items discarded in the Modern Period (1940-present), as well as artifacts from earlier Historic Contexts at the site that were likely brought up from underlying ACs through bioturbation activities. In the North Yard, AC1 was the site of significant bottle dumping that was likely facilitated by its proximity to Weldin Road. Bottle glass accounted for 72% (n=4442) of domestic artifacts with over half (n=2524) recovered from the North Yard and the upper fill of TUs 3 and 4, which abutted the interior portion of the north foundation wall.

**b. AC2 (ca. 1870 to Site Abandonment Fill)**

The layer of fill yielded an assemblage of 13,739 historic artifacts, which was composed primarily of architectural debris and bottle glass, but artifacts that would have been discarded prior to site abandonment were more prevalent than in AC1. A mix of Historic Contexts was represented in the assemblages from AC2; even excluding architectural remains that would have been deposited after the site was abandoned, artifacts with TPQ dates in each Historic Context were represented, such that Urbanization and Early Suburbanization Period (1880-1940) artifacts accounted for just 27% of datable artifacts, and Early Industrialization Period (1770-1830) artifacts accounted for 31%.

While the architectural debris and the bottle glass were likely deposited after the site was abandoned, ceramics and other items could be seen as occupation related. Artifact types that could be attributed to the Weldin family occupation were whiteware (n=293 [1805-present]), yellow ware (n=83 [1830-1940]), ironstone (n=76 [1842-present]), and semi-porcelain (n=1

[1842-present]), as well as porcelain and other artifacts with TPQ dates coinciding with the Weldin family occupation.

Ceramic types represented in AC2 were the same types observed in underlying ACs, but with a greater percentage of later period ceramics (e.g. whiteware, yellow ware, ironstone). Ceramic types included blue glazed delftware (n=4 [1752-1771]), scratch-blue stoneware (n=1 [1744-1775]), white salt-glazed stoneware (n=1 [1720-1805]), Astbury-type redware (n=6 [1725-1750]), Jackfield (n=3 [1745-1790]), creamware (n=62 [1762-1820]), creamware or pearlware (n=15 [1762-1840]), pearlware (n=265 [1770-1840]), transitional whiteware (n=86 [1805-1860]), indeterminate refined white earthenware (n=24 [1762-present]), porcelain (n=34) that included most of a saucer with a “Japan” mark (1921-present), as well as twentieth century-style overglaze (n=3 [1890-present]), painted blue (n=2 [1685-1840]), and Deteriorated Chinese Trade (n=1 [1790-1825]) decorated fragments, redware (n=350 [1685-1880]), and stoneware (n=1 [1735-1880]; n=1 [1820-1880]; n=4 [1880-present]).

Other artifact types recovered from AC2 that were likely associated with the occupation of the house were dietary bone and shell, lamp chimney parts, cutlery, coins, jar parts, one plain clay marble (1685-1850), porcelain doll parts (n=2), carved bone objects, one meat hook, clay pipe fragments (n=9), one hard rubber comb fragment that was likely part of one made by the India Rubber Comb Co (1851-1898), a gunflint (1700-1825), horseshoe parts, and one sickle mower part. Dietary bone (n=203) included the same species observed in underlying ACs; cow (n=14), pig (n=14), sheep (n=3), chicken (n=9), duck (n=8), goose (n=5), turkey (n=1), and fish (n=4). Butchered bone was sawn, and included mostly roundsteaks and rib cuts that would likely have been beef. One complete pork picnic shoulder was also present in this Context. Additional pig elements were teeth, one hindshank bone, foot elements, and one vertebra. Additional cow elements were teeth, vertebrae, unmodified limb-bone fragments, and one knee bone. Sheep elements were from a minimum of two hindshanks, and did not exhibit butchery. Fowl elements were generally from the wing and leg, though chicken foot elements were present, and turkey was represented only by a mandible fragment. Fish included head and body elements. Mollusk species were clam (n=82) and oyster (n=37), and were represented mostly by fragments that could not be utilized for MNI counts. Lamp chimney parts included one brass lamp collar, one lamp base, and numerous chimney fragments (n=48). Cutlery included one bone handled iron or steel utensil or tool (1720-1870), one brass spoon (1800-1915), one silver plated brass fork with a Weinman Co, Philadelphia mark (1900-1915), and one Britannia metal utensil handle (1800-1900). Coins were one large cent (1793-1857) that did not possess a legible date, one 1864 penny, and one 1919 penny. Jar parts included zinc lids (n=2), one glass lid, one rubber gasket, and aqua-colored embossed “Mason” jar fragments (n=8 [1858-1941]). Three fluted pipe bowl fragments were the only decorated pipe pieces. Horseshoe parts consisted of whole horseshoes (n=2) and horseshoe nails (n=3).

### **c. AC 4, AC7, AND AC14 (pre-1870 ground surface)**

The pre-1870 ground surface assemblages from the North Yard and East Yard yielded a total of 11,259 historic artifacts, and displayed some commonalities, as well as some notable differences that shed light on formation processes in each yard area. Artifacts with TPQ dates in the Urbanization and Early Suburbanization Period (1880-1940) or later accounted for a

significantly lower percentage of the datable artifacts (n=53, 1%) than in overlying ACs, and many were likely intrusive to this context through ground disturbing activities like rodent burrowing, tree root growth, or construction of the porches in the Urbanization and Early Suburbanization Period. Assemblage composition was similar between the North Yard and the East Yard in the presence of ceramics, with some being the same ceramic types, lamp chimney glass, bottle glass, non-ceramic tableware, which was less numerous and varied in the East Yard, sewing/clothing-related items, which were also less numerous and varied in the East Yard, and the presence of a small amount of jar glass. Differences between the assemblages related to the greater quantity and variety of domestic artifact types in the North Yard, which likely resulted from demolition of the kitchen structure (F. 27/39), and from this yard surface receiving more refuse prior to the Weldin family occupation than the East Yard pre-1870 ground surface.

Ceramic types common in both assemblages were redware (1685-1880), creamware (1762-1820), pearlware (1770-1840), whiteware (1805-present), and ironstone (1842-present). Pearlware and creamware were represented in a greater percentage of ceramics in the North Yard than in the East Yard, however. Pearlware accounted for 56% (n=927) and creamware for 12% (n=204) of tableware ceramics in the North Yard, but only 6% and 2%, respectively, of tableware ceramics in the East Yard. Whiteware (n=17), ironstone (n=1) and twentieth century-style porcelain (n=1) accounted for 39% of tableware ceramics in the East Yard.

Dietary remains in both the North Yard and East Yard included cow, pig, chicken, turkey, duck, and fish elements. Clam and oyster shell were common in the North Yard, but only one clam valve was present in the East Yard. Cow specimens common in both yard areas were teeth, ribs, vertebrae, foot elements, and prepared meat cuts, which included sawn chuck roast and t-bone in the East Yard, and sirloin in the North Yard, as well as one chopped upper hind-limb that may have been part of a bottom-round roast. Foreshank elements from pigs were present in both the North Yard and the East Yard, while teeth and feet elements were present only in the North Yard. Fowl elements identifiable to species were more commonly from the wing, leg, and feet in both yard areas, with cranial remains being identifiable only for duck in the North Yard.

Additional artifacts that were recovered from the pre-1870 ground surface in both yard areas were lamp chimney glass, bottle glass, jar glass, non-ceramic tableware, and sewing/clothing-related items. Lamp chimney parts represented 2% (n=123) of domestic artifacts in the North Yard, and 12% (n=23) of domestic artifacts in the East Yard. Bottle glass was present in both yard areas, but comprised a larger percentage of domestic artifacts in the East Yard (n=79, 40%) than the North Yard (n=282, 5%). Additionally, bottle glass identifiable to manufacturing in the East Yard consisted solely of mold-formed (1810-present) and machine-made (1903-present) pieces, while free-blown pieces (1685-1870) were evident in the North Yard. Jar glass was limited in both yard areas, and consisted of threaded rim fragments (1893-present); one piece was found in the East Yard, and two pieces were found in the North Yard. Non-ceramic tableware in the North Yard consisted of tumbler glass (n=1) and other glass tableware (n=5), and cutlery (n=28) that was mostly bone-handled iron or steel cutlery, but also included lead alloy pieces and one brass utensil. Non-ceramic tableware in the East Yard consisted of one pressed glass tray fragment and one iron or steel knife blade. Sewing/clothing-related items in the East Yard were one sad iron and two shell buttons, while the North Yard yielded 229

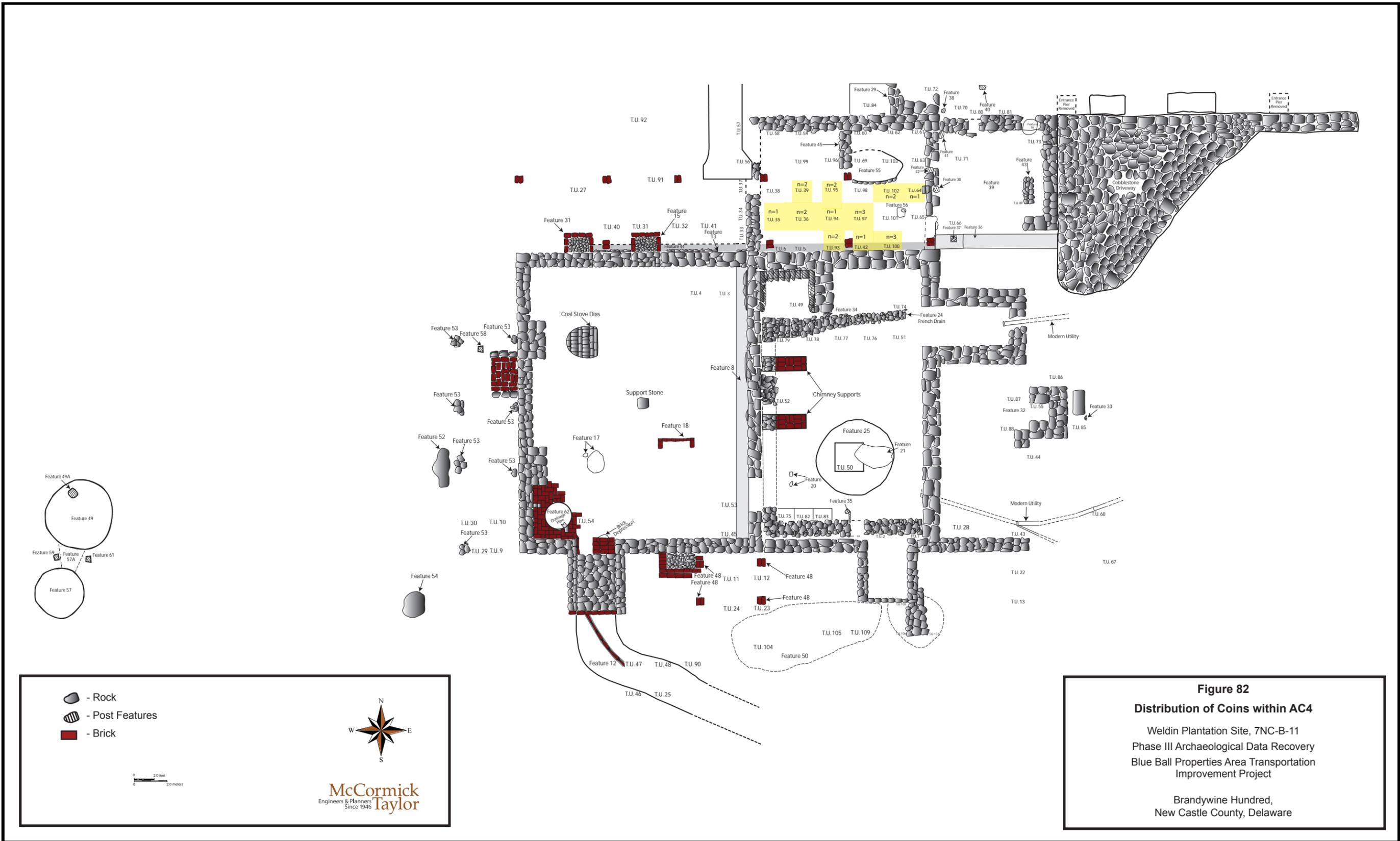
sewing/clothing-related items that consisted of a large number and variety of clothing fasteners, as well as thimbles, and carved bone sewing-related items.

Noted differences between the pre-1870 assemblages appeared to be due to formation processes in each yard area. The greater quantity and variety of artifact types in the east half of the North Yard suggests this yard area received more refuse than the East Yard, which indicates artifacts were deposited in the pre-1870 surface in the North yard primarily before the construction of the west half of the basement and subsequent reorientation of the front of the house; the reorientation of the front of the house to the North Yard would have made that yard less ideal for refuse disposal. The North Yard assemblage was comprised by a much higher quantity of artifacts (n=10,449) that consisted primarily of artifacts with TPQ dates prior to the Weldin family occupation, displayed greater diversity in domestic artifacts that included a wide variety of eighteenth century ceramics, and possessed significant concentrations of sewing/clothing-related items and coins. Additionally, personal artifacts (smoking pipes, toys, jewelry, writing implements, grooming implements, etc.) were present in the North Yard, but absent from the East Yard. In the pre-1870 surface of the East Yard, a smaller assemblage (n=472), the aforementioned predominance of whiteware and ironstone compared to early ceramic types, and greater percentage of bottle glass indicated less frequent and later use for refuse disposal.

The large assemblage recovered from the pre-1870 surface in the North Yard, and the presence of similar artifact types in AC4 of F. 27 and F. 39, also indicates deposition would have been after the kitchen structure (F. 27) was demolished, while the high percentage of artifacts with TPQ dates prior to the Weldin family occupation indicates most of the deposition occurred before their ownership. Artifacts with earlier TPQ dates were mostly ceramics, but also included all of the coins, and all of the datable buttons. Early ceramics in addition to pearlware and creamware included delftware (n=18 [1752-1771]), white salt-glazed stoneware (n=25 [1720-1805]), scratch-blue stoneware (n=8 [1745-1775]), Astbury-type redware (n=17 [1725-1750]), painted blue porcelain (n=24 [1685-1840]), and Deteriorated Chinese Trade style porcelain (n=18 [1790-1825]). Primary deposition of some of the early ceramics was suggested by some of the vessels being represented by large portions (*Photographs 67, 70, and 72*).

Deposition during the Weldin family's occupation was evident in the North Yard, however, through several artifact types. These included whiteware (n=217 [1805-present]), ironstone (n=31 [1842-present]), yellow ware (n=59 [1830-1940]), porcelain that possessed twentieth century-style enameling (n=16 [1890-present]), a Lincoln 1864 campaign pin, mold-blown and embossed bottle fragments (n=13 [1860-1900]), and part of a hard rubber comb made by the India Rubber Comb Company (1851-1898). Due to the higher percentages of tableware ceramics represented by whiteware, ironstone/semi-porcelain, and yellow ware beginning in AC4 and AC7, these ceramic types were ascribed to the Weldin family occupation.

The concentrations of coins and sewing/clothing-related items in the east half of the North Yard appeared to be a result of activities within the kitchen structure (F. 27) prior to the Weldin family occupation. The pre-1870 surface within F. 27 (n=20, 61%) yielded most of the coins recovered from the site. The coins ranged in date from 1781 to 1857, and were distributed throughout the southern half of the feature (*Figure 82*). The quantity and date range for these coins would suggest they were cached within F. 27, and that F. 27 was demolished during the 1860's. While



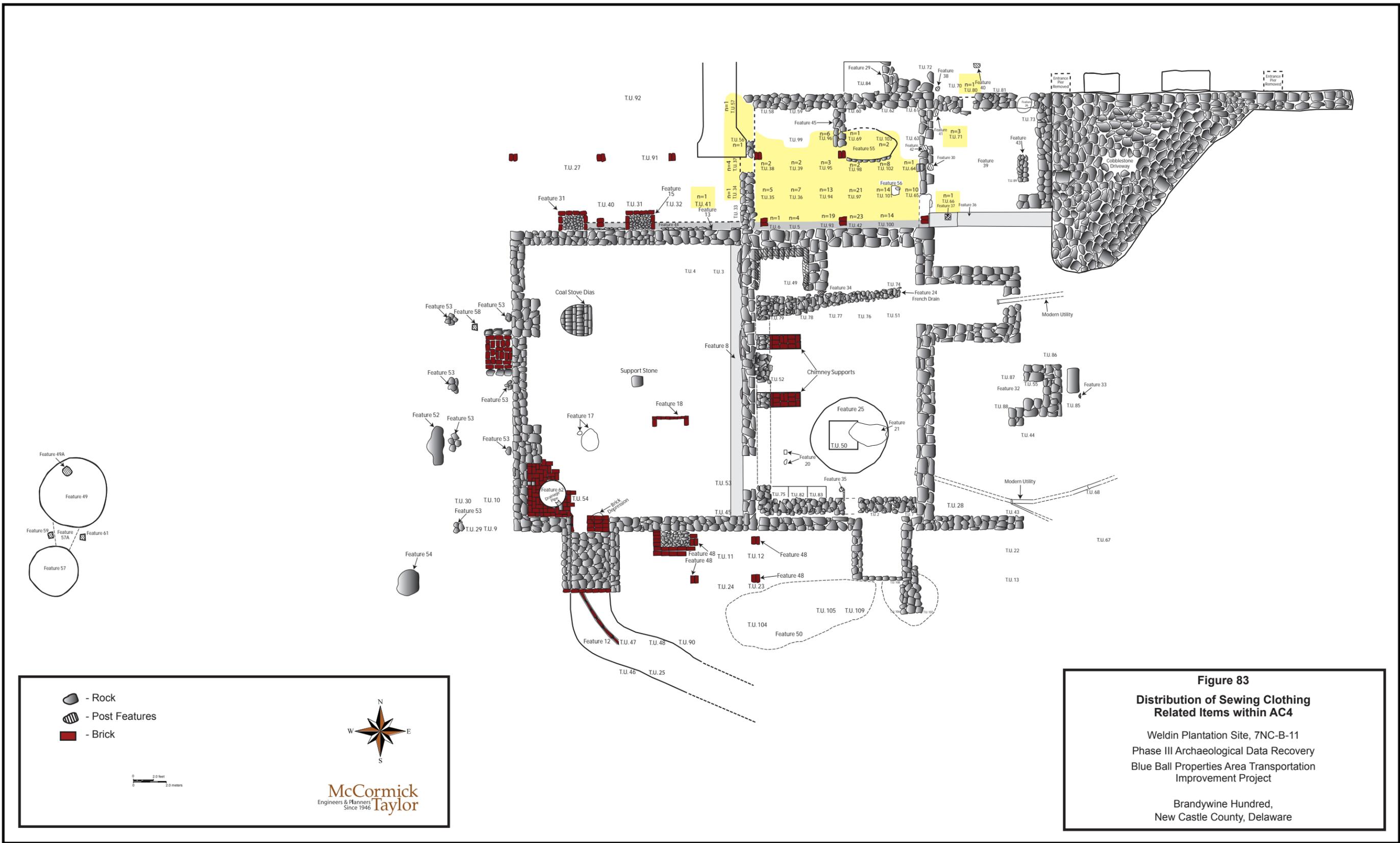
sewing/clothing-related items accounted for a small portion of the domestic artifacts from this surface in the area of F. 27/39, they were present in a much greater amount than elsewhere on the site, and were recovered from almost every unit associated with the pre-1870 ground surface in the North Yard (**Figure 83**). The most common sewing/clothing-related articles were buttons (n=117), which were made of a wide variety of material. While most of the buttons were bone and brass varieties that were not datable to a specific occupation, approximately 37% (n=14) of the datable varieties possessed begin and end production dates prior to the Weldin family occupation. Early examples included the 1789 George Washington Inaugural button, a New York State militia button (1800-1840), spun-back buttons (n=2 [1760-1785]), domed backplate shank buttons (n=4 [1812-1830]), a 4-hole bone-backed button with stamped brass front plate (1700-1790), one 4-hole plain pewter button (1800-1860), one white metal button made by E. Scott Company (1800-1850), and faceted glass buttons with brass shanks (n=3 [1700-1840]). An abundance of other clothing fasteners were also present, including brass straight pins (n=30), clothing hooks (n=6), and eyelets (n=3), as well as brass thimbles (n=7), one bone button or thread bobbin fragment, and carved bone handles or cases (n=2) were also present. This concentration of sewing/clothing-related items was highly suggestive of sewing activities performed within the kitchen structure.

In contrast, the pre-1870 surface in the East Yard did not yield any coins, and sewing/clothing-related items were limited to one sad iron and two shell buttons. When considered with the additional sad iron from the buried A horizon and quantities of clothing fasteners mixed throughout ACs in this yard, it would appear that sewing and/or clothing-preparation activities were undertaken in the east side of the house also, though likely after the kitchen structure was demolished. The presence of utility trenches and builder's trenches at the southeastern corner of the house, as well as large pieces of later nineteenth century artifacts within the builder's trenches, makes it likely that sewing/clothing-related items and other domestic artifacts, were mixed throughout the ACs in the East Yard during construction of these trenches.

**d. AC5, AC8, AC15 AND AC18 (Re-deposited Subsoil)**

Re-deposited subsoil that overlay the buried A horizon along the eastern half of the house contained 3313 historic artifacts representing a mix of Historic Contexts. In general, deposition prior to the Weldin family occupation appeared to be indicated. In the South Yard, however, most of the deposition appeared to have occurred when the porch was constructed; most of the domestic artifacts were bottle glass fragments (n=48, 59%), and artifacts with TPQ dates in the Urbanization and Early Suburbanization Period accounted for 53% (n=23) of datable artifacts, which included seven fragments of a 1928 Edwin M. Knowles plate. Some deposition in the South Yard prior to the Weldin family occupation was indicated by the presence of pearlware (n=2) and Chinese porcelain (n=1).

Similar artifact types were found in nearly all yard areas possessing this context, but the North Yard yielded a greater variety of domestic artifacts than was found in other yard areas, and the percentage of early ceramics versus later period ceramics (e.g. whiteware, yellow ware, ironstone) was greater compared to the overlying pre-1870 ground surface in that same area. Non-ceramic tableware, lamp chimney glass, and furnishing items (drawer handles, mirror glass) were found in all yard areas except the South Yard. Coins were present in the interior of F. 27



(n=3) and the East Yard (n=1). The interior of F. 27 contained coins datable to the Early Industrialization Period (n=1 [1805 half cent]; n=2 [large cents [1793-1857]), and the single coin in the East Yard was datable to the latter half of the Industrialization and Early Urbanization Period (silver 3 cent [1851-1873]).

Dietary bone and shell were found in all yard areas. Species and skeletal element representation was similar throughout all yard areas, though duck, goose, and pheasant remains were identifiable only within the interior of F. 27. Cow and pig remains within the interior of F. 27 were from nearly every skeletal portion (head, torso, forelimb, hindlimb, and foot), while only cranial remains were found for cow around F. 39, and in the South Yard. In the East Yard, cow bone was limited to sawn cuts that could only be identified as large mammal, and pig remains were only one tooth and one hindlimb element. More of the dietary bone in the East Yard (n=10, 43%) exhibited butchery than in the North Yard (n=4, 2%), though all butchered elements in both yards were sawn. Clam and oyster fragments were identifiable in all yard areas, though shell in the South Yard was limited to one piece of oyster.

Sewing/clothing-related items were also found in all yard areas, though the greatest quantities were found in the North Yard (n=30, 2% of domestic artifacts) and the East Yard (n=20, 8% of domestic artifacts). The number of sewing/clothing-related items in the North Yard represented a significant drop from the quantity recovered in the pre-1870 ground surface, and would further suggest the deposition of those items as a result of F. 27 demolition. Though the quantity recovered in the East Yard was greater than had been seen in the pre-1870 ground surface for that area, the higher number was due in large part to 12 shell buttons that were found in TU 28. These shell buttons were likely all part of a clothing article that had been discarded, rather than representing sewing activities in the East Yard.

Personal artifacts were limited to the North Yard within the interiors of F. 27 and F. 39. White clay pipe fragments were found within both features. Additional personal artifact types were found within F. 39, which contained one brass jewelry chain and one slate pencil.

**e. AC19 AND AC21 (Re-deposited Subsoil)**

Re-deposited subsoil that overlay the buried A horizon along the western half of the house yielded few artifacts (n=391). Differences in the assemblages recovered from the West Yard and the South Yard for this context suggested more fill activity in the South Yard, which may have related to the drainage feature (F. 12) that was placed there.

The West Yard contained the least amount of artifacts (n=40), and all were likely deposited during the Early Industrialization Period; one piece of undecorated whiteware and pieces of redware (n=12) were the only datable artifacts that possessed end manufacturing dates after the Early Industrialization Period. It would appear that in the West Yard this context did not receive any refuse during the Weldin family occupation.

The South Yard, however, yielded a larger assemblage (n=351) that contained one piece of ironstone and several pieces of whiteware (n=11) that were likely deposited during the Weldin family occupation. The piece of ironstone was from a Barker & Son blue Willow plate (1850-

1860), and the pieces of whiteware included one Agricultural Vase pattern piece (1836-1859), a transfer printed blue Willow piece (1805-present), one shell edged fragment without impressed lines (1865-1895), sponge blue pieces (n=3 [1840-1930]), and painted polychrome pieces (n=2 [1830-1900]). These same ironstone and whiteware decorations were also seen in the pre-1870 ground surface assemblages from the east half of the North Yard. Other ceramic types in the South Yard for this context also mirrored the pre-1870 assemblages in the North Yard; redware was abundant (n=42 [1685-1880]), pearlware was the predominant tableware ceramic type (n=38 [1770-1840]), with whiteware being the second-most predominant (n=24), and pieces of earlier ceramics including creamware (n=4 [1762-1820]), delftware (n=1 [1752-1771]), transitional whiteware (n=7 [1805-1860]), white salt-glazed stoneware (n=2 [1720-1805]), Jackfield (n=1 [1745-1790]), and one piece of porcelain with indeterminate overglaze red decoration (1790-present) were also present.

**f. AC6, AC9, AC16, AC20, AC22 (Buried A horizon)**

The artifact assemblage in the buried A horizon pre-dated the Weldin family occupation, and suggested that ground surface was exposed for an extended period of time. The buried A horizon contained 3009 historic artifacts, which possessed a mix of manufacturing periods within the Intensified and Durable Occupation Period (1730-1770), Early Industrialization Period (1770-1830), and beginning of the Industrialization and Early Urbanization Period (1830-ca. 1850). Areas that yielded the most artifacts were the South Yard (n=377 historic), the East Yard (n=552 historic), the east half of the North Yard (n=1535 historic), and TUs 91 and 92 in the west half of the North Yard (n=475 historic). A large portion of the artifacts from the east half of the North Yard (n=754, 44%) were shells recovered from the exterior of F. 39. Deposition within AC9 exterior to F. 39 appeared to occur at the same time as deposition in AC5 (re-deposited subsoil) interior to F. 27, as suggested by the assemblages recovered from those ACs, and would likely have been prior to the construction of F. 27. Most of the artifacts in the South Yard (n=262) were recovered from TUs 23 and 24, which contained all of the artifacts with TPQ dates of 1840 and later (n=11) due to excavation for a porch footer, but which also contained a significant amount of earlier artifacts.

Artifact types, which were commonly found within the buried A horizon, consisted of ceramics, dietary bone and shell, and bottle glass. Redware, creamware, pearlware, transitional whiteware, whiteware, and delftware were the most common ceramic types, with redware, creamware and pearlware represented in the highest quantities. Cow, pig, oyster and clam were the most commonly identified species in all yard areas. The North Yard also yielded one goose element, the South Yard yielded one chicken element, and the East Yard yielded one element identifiable as sheep and two turkey elements; only one clam fragment and one oyster fragment were recovered from the West Yard. Bottle glass was generally not datable; one blown toiletry bottle fragment and one mold-formed fragment were found in the interior of F. 27, late nineteenth century bottle glass in the South Yard was encountered in the disturbed TUs 23 and 24, bottle glass dating to the late nineteenth century and the twentieth century was encountered in the East Yard in TUs 28 and 43, which were disturbed by a drainage feature.

Less commonly found artifacts were personal artifacts, sewing/clothing-related artifacts, furnishing items, and coins. Personal artifacts were limited to white clay pipe fragments in the

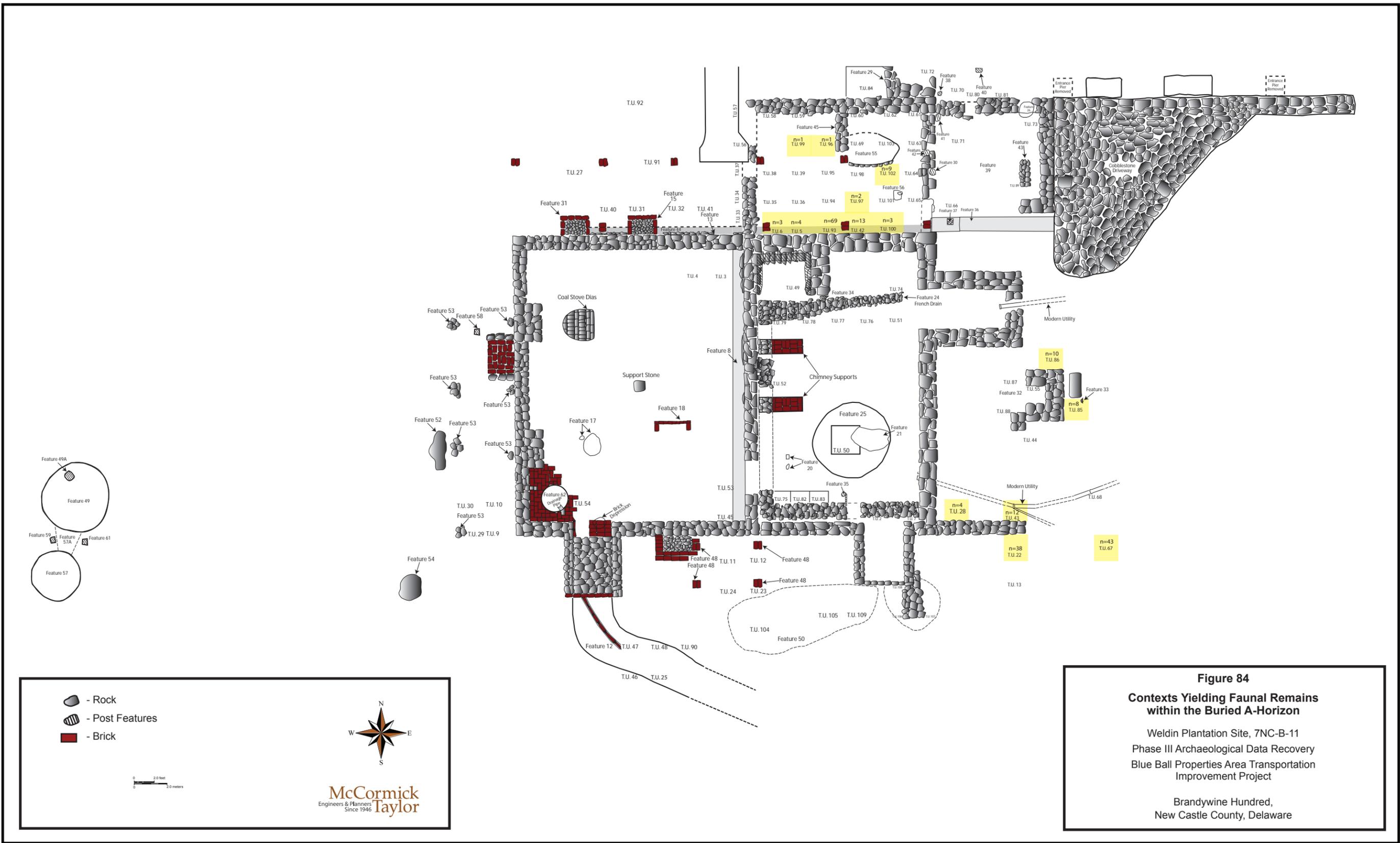
North Yard, South Yard, and East Yard, one bone comb in the North Yard, and one toy porcelain saucer and slate pencil in the East Yard. Sewing/clothing-related items were two brass buttons, one silver or silver-plated buckle and one bone button in the North Yard, one brass button in the South Yard, and a variety of fasteners and one sad iron in the East Yard. Clothing fasteners in the East Yard included one bone button, one prosser china button (1840-1950), one brass pin, one brass clothing clasp, and one brass button or eyelet fragment. Furnishing items were limited to pieces of mirror glass (n=7) in the west half of the North Yard and one brass doorlock or furniture accent in the East Yard. Coins were generally absent from the buried A horizon; a silver peso that did not have a legible date, but circulated between 1823 and 1909 was recovered from the exterior of F. 39, and one large cent (1793-1857) was recovered in the East Yard.

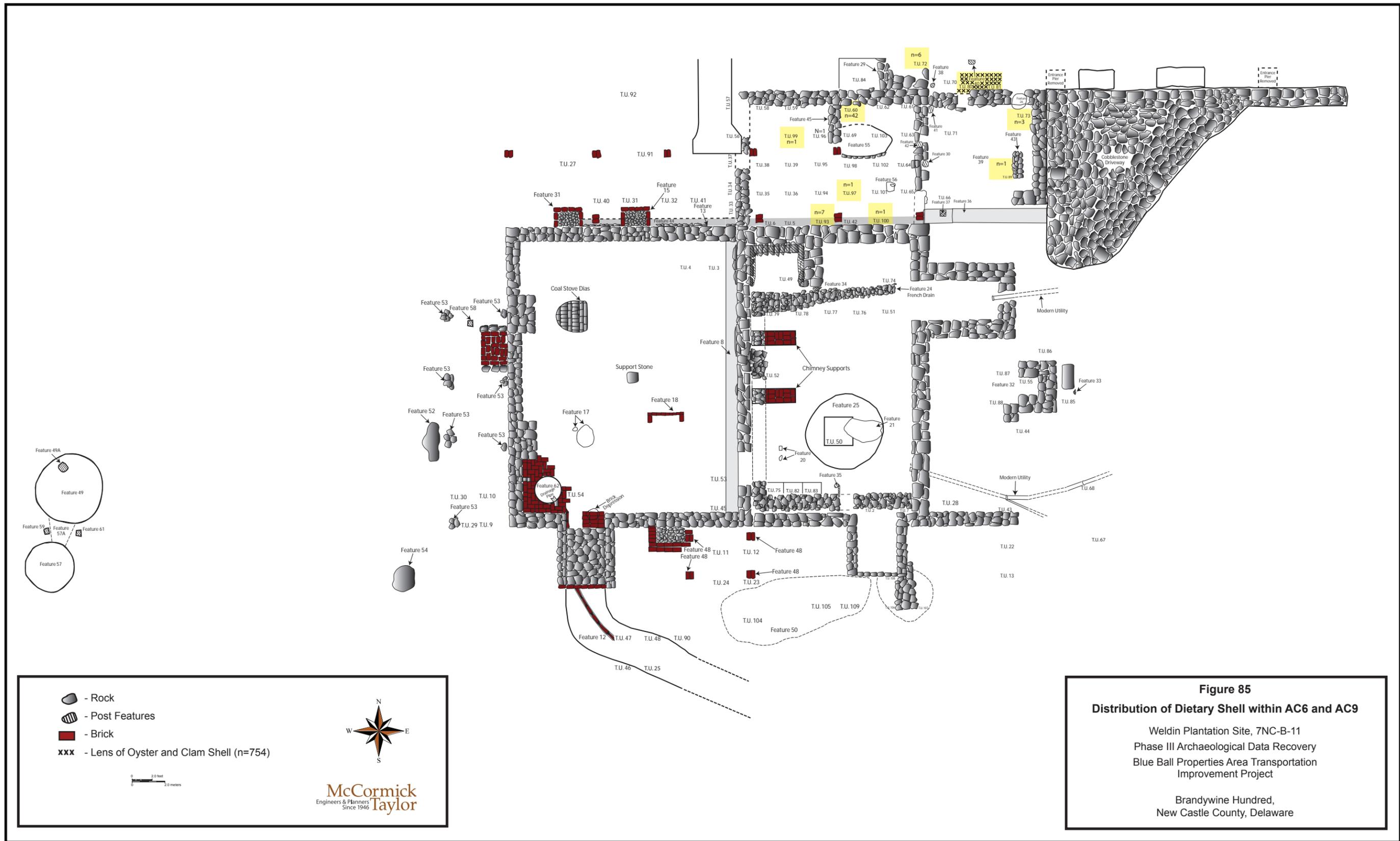
Of note, dietary refuse was primarily recovered in the east half of the North Yard (F. 27 interior units) and in the East Yard. Most of the assemblage recovered from the interior of F. 27 consisted of bone (n=105, 63%), of which 18% (n=19) was identifiable as dietary, an additional 50% (n=53) was indeterminate class, and 31% (n=33) was ecological. The majority of bone (n=93) in this area was recovered from units adjacent to the house north wall, with a concentration (n=68) present in a rodent disturbance in TU 93, which included all of the rat bone (n=33) and most (n=32, 60%) of the indeterminate class bone (*Figure 84*). Shell in the North Yard was primarily recovered from units exterior to F. 27 and F. 39 (n=802, 98%); a layer of shell containing over 700 clam and oyster shells abutted the exterior of the north wall for F. 39 (*Figure 85*). Though ceramics predominated among domestic artifacts in the East Yard, this area also contained a significant quantity of bone, which represented the second-most predominant domestic artifact type (n=44, 19% of domestic) and the greater portion of indeterminate class artifacts (n=71, 56% of indeterminate). Most of the faunal assemblage (n=98, 85%) in the East Yard was recovered from Stratum V in TU 22 (n=38) and TU 67 (n=43) (*Figure 84*).

#### **g. Identification Of Temporally Discrete Contexts**

Various construction and demolition activities undertaken during occupation of the site disturbed most of the Analytical Contexts. A few Contexts yielded assemblages that allowed for insight to past lifeways at the site. Analytical Contexts that appeared to be the most informative for interpreting past lifeways at the site were AC2, which dated ca. 1870 to site abandonment, the pre-1870 ground surface (ACs 4, 7, and 14), and the buried A horizon. While AC2 and ACs 4, 7 and 14 were composed of a mix of artifacts representing each Historic Context at the site, certain artifact types were attributable to the Weldin family occupation, and shed light on aspects of their consumer behavior. The buried A horizon was generally an intact surface that pre-dated the Weldin family occupation, but appeared to receive material discarded over an extended period of time. Consequently, the buried A horizon could not be ascribed to one particular occupant, but was beneficial in gaining a general understanding of life at the site prior to the Weldin family occupation. In the buried A horizon (AC20) of the South Yard, mixing of later artifacts with earlier artifacts occurred through excavation of porch footers during the Weldin occupancy, and only the artifacts that pre-dated the Weldin occupancy were utilized for interpretation.

In addition to the aforementioned ACs, there were a few features that appeared to be temporally discrete, and added to interpretations of past lifeways at the site. The privy feature (F. 49) and





**Figure 85**  
**Distribution of Dietary Shell within AC6 and AC9**  
 Weldin Plantation Site, 7NC-B-11  
 Phase III Archaeological Data Recovery  
 Blue Ball Properties Area Transportation  
 Improvement Project  
 Brandywine Hundred,  
 New Castle County, Delaware

associated pit (F. 57), the well feature (F. 21/25), the drainage feature (F. 60), and a possible in-filled pit or landscaping feature (F. 50) appeared to be undisturbed contexts. Feature 49 was datable to the Weldin family occupation, while F. 21/25, F. 60, and F. 50 yielded assemblages akin to the buried A horizon. Feature 57 appeared to be filled with material that flowed through F. 57a from F. 49; a total of 182 historic artifacts were found in F. 57, while 22 historic artifacts were found in F. 57a, and 3037 historic artifacts were found in F. 49.

Feature 49 and F. 57 were the only undisturbed contexts datable to the Weldin family occupation, and were filled primarily with refuse from the Urbanization and Early Suburbanization Period (1880-1940). TPQ dates for most of the datable artifacts were within the Industrialization and Early Urbanization Period (1830-1880), but only a few possessed end production dates within that same Historic Context. Additionally, artifacts with TPQ dates during the Urbanization and Early Suburbanization Period were present, and included numerous bottles and fruit jars dating from the 1870's to the first decade of the 1900's, floral overglaze porcelain (1890-present), rubber tire tread fragments (1898-present), pieces of aluminum (1891-present), mold-formed terra cotta flowerpot pieces (1880-present), and mold-formed Albany slipped stoneware (1880-1950).

Feature 21/25 was located within the eastern half of the basement, which was utilized prior to the Weldin family occupation, and contained 788 historic artifacts. In-filling of this feature apparently began prior to the Weldin family occupation, and ended when the coal/ash layer was laid down prior to the concrete floor construction. Most of the datable artifacts consisted of redware fragments (1685-1880), but other artifacts with TPQ dates ranging from 1740 to 1880 were also present. Redware milkpan fragments found in this feature suggested disposal of items that had formerly been utilized in the basement; a French drain feature (F. 24) was encountered along the north, west and south foundation walls in the east half of the basement, and likely served as a cooling trough for dairy that traditionally was stored in redware pans. Other early TPQ items like creamware and pearlware found in this feature could also have represented clean-up of basement debris by the Weldin family, but they could also have been discarded by earlier occupants, depending upon when the well had come into disuse. The base from a Nathan B. Danforth pharmaceutical bottle, the glass jar fragments, and possibly the pieces of yellow ware, would have been deposited by the Weldin family; numerous jar parts, and a complete specimen of a Nathan B. Danforth bottle had been found within F. 49, and yellow ware was more common in the pre-1870 ground surface and the ca. 1870 to site abandonment surface assemblages than in underlying ACs, which would have been formed prior to the Weldin family occupation.

Feature 60 was a French drain feature located exterior to the southeast corner of the house, and the assemblage recovered in the area of this feature was typical of the buried A horizon. A total of 671 historic artifacts were recovered in the area of this French drain, and nearly all appeared to pre-date the Weldin family occupation. The TPQ date for this context was 1830, though it was an adjusted TPQ since one piece of terra cotta flowerpot (1880-present) was found in TU 108. Domestic artifacts constituted the majority of the assemblage (n=415, 62%), and included dietary bone (n=20), shell (n=27), ceramics (n=333), white clay pipe parts (n=3), one slate pencil, brass buttons (n=2), mirror glass (n=1), lamp glass (n=4), and indeterminate vessel glass (n=24). Ceramics were predominantly redware (n=221) and pearlware (n=77) fragments. Additional ceramic types were delftware (n=4), scratch-blue stoneware (n=1), Astbury-type

redware (n=1), creamware (n=7), pieces of pearlware or whiteware (n=3), transitional whiteware (n=11), whiteware (n=4), and porcelain (n=3).

Feature 50 was located in proximity to F. 60, and also contained artifacts typical of the buried A horizon. Only 113 historic artifacts were recovered from this feature, and datable artifacts were limited to pieces of redware (n=34), pearlware (n=9), pearlware or whiteware (n=2), and one cut or wrought nail. Domestic artifacts included the aforementioned ceramics, one piece of indeterminate vessel glass, one piece of lamp glass, and dietary bone (n=2). The TPQ for this feature was 1795 based upon a piece of painted polychrome pearlware.

## **B. Conclusions**

A total of 63,085 historic artifacts were recovered by McCormick Taylor from the Weldin Plantation Site, most of which were recovered during excavation in the North Yard (n=36,838, 58% site historic). The area of F. 27/39 was the most productive (n=31,722) due to refuse disposal activities and demolition of the attached kitchen, which likely occurred during the mid-nineteenth century. While AC1 (Stratum I) was uniformly present as a layer of modern dumping across the site, and AC2 (Stratum II) was consistently identifiable as the ca. 1870 to site abandonment layer, deposits below these ACs were more variable in nature. Analytical contexts that aided interpretations regarding lifeways at the site included AC2, the pre-1870 ground surface (AC4, AC7, AC14), the buried A horizon, and temporally discrete features (F. 49, F. 25, F. 50, and F. 60). The pre-1870 ground surface was evident in Stratum III within the east half of the North Yard and within a limited area of the East Yard (TUs 13, 22, 28, 43, 67, and 68). The buried A horizon and features dating prior to the Weldin family occupation could not be attributed to one particular occupant, but provided general insight to consumer behavior and economic status during the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. The pre-1870 ground surface in the North Yard yielded a mix of refuse deposited after the kitchen was demolished, as well as items that were likely deposited prior to its demolition. Comparison of the pre-1870 ground surface between the North Yard and the East Yard revealed changes in use areas that were likely related to architectural changes in the early to mid-nineteenth century; kitchen and sewing/clothing activities prior to the demolition of the attached kitchen were notable in the North Yard assemblage, with a shift to sewing/clothing activities in the east side of the house after the reorientation of the house being apparent in the East Yard assemblage. The ca. 1870 to site abandonment surface and F. 49 were most useful for interpreting consumer behavior and economic status for the Weldin family.

As viewed through the ceramic assemblage, consumer behavior during the eighteenth and early nineteenth century was typical of American households with moderate to high economic status. Imported English ceramics were utilized for tableware and teaware, while locally produced redwares were utilized for food storage/utilitarian purposes with some use as tableware. While Chinese porcelain had been a relatively expensive ceramic during the eighteenth century, the vessels seen in this assemblage appear to have been made during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century, at which point the production quality of these wares decreased and they were less expensive. Similarly, the delftware pieces post-dated the period of popularity for that ceramic type, and were also not likely as expensive as they had been. Ceramic types that would have been relatively expensive at the time of their purchase were a few white salt-glazed vessels

(MVC=2) and a few creamware vessels (MVC=6). Most of the vessels were pearlware (MVC=20) and redware (MVC=14). The represented pearlware vessels possessed moderate CC values; the average CC value for plates was 1.95, and the average CC value for teas was 1.94. Vessels that were likely purchased during the early to mid-nineteenth century were mostly transfer printed whitewares (MVC=4), which would have been more expensive than the painted or shell edged varieties still available at the time.

Economic success indicated by the pre-1860 ceramic assemblage correlates with documented economic status for the landowners and the tenants of the time. Historical records for the first occupants, the Israel Peterson family, suggest moderate to high economic success based upon their ability to pay for their own pew and donate a pair of brass candlesticks to their church. As a wealthy landowner, John Dickinson was able to make considerable improvements to the landscape of the farm during the early nineteenth century, which in turn attracted tenants who were already successful farmers, and who would be able to continue their success at Chestnut Hill and pay higher rent. This ownership style was apparently maintained into the mid-nineteenth century by Albanus Logan and Maria (Dickinson) Logan; agricultural census data for 1850 attest to the above-average property value, livestock holdings, and production of dairy and crops during John Bradford's tenancy.

The ceramic assemblage deposited by the Weldin family also provided evidence of moderate to high economic status. Ironstone (white granite) was the most popular ceramic type during the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, owing to its durability and inexpensiveness relative to imported decorated wares, and was the most common ceramic type deposited by the Weldin family (MVC=17), with most of the pieces being undecorated. The CC values for ironstone (white granite) averaged 2.02, which is indicative of moderate economic status. While CC values were not available for the porcelain vessels represented (MVC=8), the sale of these pieces at a higher price than the white granite wares in contemporary sales catalogues makes it apparent that the Weldin family attained high enough economic status to purchase them. The few numbers of porcelain vessels represented, compared to the ironstone vessels, indicates that the ironstone vessels were prone to more breakage as a result of use for everyday serving. Furthermore, the variety of manufacturers marks observed is indicative of purchase of open stock pieces, probably to replace broken ones.

Economic success indicated by the artifact assemblage for the Weldin family likely related to wealth accumulated through several generations of successful farmers, as well as his own agricultural success. In an 1860 census, Jacob R. Weldin was noted as having over \$10,000 in real estate and personal estate combined. Inherited wealth and income from shad fishing and farming activities on the Weldin family's original farmstead, which would have been contributing factors in this high estate value, would have permitted Jacob to purchase the farmstead referred to here as the Weldin Plantation Site a few years later in 1862. By 1870, Jacob's real estate was valued at \$24,400 and his personal estate at \$5,400. The increase in value would primarily have resulted from the success of his dairy operation, which enabled him to make improvements to the farm, including expanding acreage under cultivation, building a bank barn, tripling his number of milk cows and adding a flock of 20 sheep. The number of improved acres and milk cows at the Weldin Plantation Site in 1870 was triple the average for the Brandywind Hundred region. In 1880, the value of Jacob's livestock and real estate

decreased but remained above average for the region, demonstrating continued financial success. As was noted previously, the drop in value likely related to broader economic trends, though, as well as household changes that included a decrease in the number of family members residing at the farmstead, and the advancing age of Jacob and his wife.

Evidence of participation in contemporary consumer practices was provided by glass bottles and fruit jars, in addition to the ceramics that were available at the time. The presence of numerous fruit jars (MVC=6) indicated the Weldin family had adopted contemporary food preservation practices, as opposed to continued use of redware vessels. Patent medicine bottles and at least one beer bottle, which was manufactured by Joel Bryant of Wilmington between 1860 and 1880, were indicative of participation in other contemporary consumer practices. The popularity of patent medicines increased during the late nineteenth century, due in part to wider distribution of newspapers and mail advertisements, and druggist's marks observed in the assemblage demonstrated purchasing of medicines from druggists locally, and as far away as Harlem, NY. The beer bottle found in Feature 49 was reflective of the growth in number of bottlers that occurred during the late nineteenth century.

Dietary practices throughout the occupation of the site were similar in the utilization of domesticated animals raised at the site. Cattle, swine, sheep, and domesticated fowl were the primary food sources, with some fish, oyster and clam consumption. The primary difference between the diet of the Weldin family and that of earlier occupants was an increase in preparation of individualized meat cuts, which was aided by use of a meat saw. A minimal presence of butchery marks, which included chop marks, indicated consumption of primarily roasts and stews by earlier occupants. An additional difference was a possible increase in use of domesticated fowl as meat sources by the Weldin family; greater diversity, higher MNI counts, and documented flocks of geese, ducks, chickens, and turkeys raised by the Weldin family alluded to the greater dietary contribution of these species.