

## **MOORE-TAYLOR FARM SITE FIELD INVESTIGATIONS AND ANALYSES**

### **Site History**

Archival research indicated the Moore-Taylor Farm Site is the remains of a predominantly owner-occupied farm occupied from ca. 1822-1937. The site appears on historical maps from Byles' 1859 Atlas until 1937 when the site is not present on a Soil Conservation Service aerial photograph of the area. The Byles' 1859 map associated the site with "G. Moore" (Figure 9). On Beers' 1868 Atlas, the site appeared as "R. Taylor" (Figure 10).

The Moore-Taylor Farm Site is located on a 27-acre tract that existed as a distinct parcel from 1822 until 1931. From 1931 until the present, the 27-acre parcel was associated with a larger 75-acre parcel to the east that contains the J. Husbands House (K-2066). Prior to 1822, the Moore-Taylor parcel was part of a single 110-acre property owned by Philip Denny. According to an Orphan's Court division of the property made in 1822, no structure was located on this portion of Denny's property.

During the period from 1822 to 1931, the 27-acre Moore-Taylor property changed hands 24 times (Table 1). The average sale price between 1822 and 1890 was only \$866, suggesting the owners were relatively poor. In addition to the remarkable frequency in the sale of the property, the lower socioeconomic status of some of the owners of the Moore-Taylor parcel is implied by the public sale of the property on four different occasions between 1839 and 1931.

The Moore-Taylor parcel was first warranted by representatives of William Penn in 1738 as part of a larger 130-acre tract to John Chance (Jr.). Chance's father lived on the property to the east. John Chance (Jr.) playfully named his parcel "Double Chance." Two surveys of "Double Chance" were made in 1739 and 1755 and no structures are shown on either map at the location of the Moore-Taylor Farm Site. John Chance (Jr.) conveyed the property to his brother Alexander Chance sometime before 1768. In May of 1768, Alexander Chance sold the property to other relatives: Elijah, Anne, and Alexander Chance (Jr.). "Double Chance" remained in the hands of the Chance family until 1796 when Francis Denny purchased 110 acres of the property at the estate sale of Elijah Chance. Denny's purchase included the area that would eventually include the Moore-Taylor Farm Site.

Francis Denny owned the property until 1804 when he sold it to Robert and Thomas Wild. Denny lived in Little Creek Hundred, probably on "Double Chance," but Robert and Thomas Wild were Dover merchants. The Wilds owned and possibly tenanted the property until 1807 when they sold it to Philip Denny (Jr.). Denny was also an absentee owner as he lived farther north in Little Creek Hundred. He owned the parcel until his death ca. 1822. The Orphan's Court of Kent County then divided the property and awarded the 27-acre Moore-Taylor property to Denny's daughter, Margaret Denny. A plat of the 1822 division of Philip Denny's land clearly shows the Moore-Taylor parcel (Figure 11). No structures are shown on the Orphan's Court plat and the Moore-Taylor Farm Site is completely wooded.

TABLE 1  
Chain of Title for the Moore-Taylor Farm Site  
(K-6432, 7K-C-380), 1738 - 1986

Transaction	Acres	Date	Deed reference
From representatives of William Penn to John Chance (Jr.)	130	3/2/1738	Kent County Warrants and Surveys C6-#41
From John Chance (Jr.), deceased to his brother Alexander Chance	130		R-2-263
From Alexander Chance to Elijah, Anne, and Alexander Chance, (Jr.)	122	5/10/1768	R-2-263
From John Ringold, Esquire administrator of Elijah Chance to Francis Denny	110	9/20/1796	F-2-38
From Francis Denny to Robert and Thomas Wild	110	1/26/1804	K-2-62
From William Wild et al. to Philip Denny (Jr.)	110	5/23/1807	K-2-133
From Philip Denny (Jr.) to daughter Margaret Denny	27	1822	Kent County Orphans' Court H-279
From Margaret Denny Dunaphin to Wm. Parker	27	3/22/1839	N-3-138
From Wm. Parker to John Parker	27	2/25/1842	H-4-223
From John and Julia Parker to George W. Moore	27	9/22/1849	H-4-224
From George W. and Sarah Moore to John B. Husbands	27	11/3/1863	H-5-456
From John B. Husbands to Rees Taylor	27	2/27/1866	H-5-458
From Rees and Angelica Taylor to John Anderson	27	6/26/1869	H-5-460
Richard Lockwood, administrator for John Anderson to John Woodall	27	10/8/1873	B-6-297
From Peter L. Cooper, sheriff (John Woodall) to Alphonsa E. Reed, public sale	27 1/2	10/31/1876	W-5-489
From Elias and Alphonsa Reed to Mary Ann Marcy	27	11/30/1876	W-5-493
From Elbert and Mary Ann Marcy to Alphonsa E. Reed	27	1/23/1879	B-6-309
From Elias B. and Alphonsa E. Reed to Joseph R. Whitaker	27	12/1/1879	B-6-441
From Joseph R. Whitaker to Sarah Richards	27	7/1/1884	P-6-428
From John W. Fenimore, sheriff (Charles and Sarah Richards) to Samuel W. Hall at public sale	27	11/4/1889	E-7-57
From Samuel W. and Annie E. Hall to Wm. S. P. Shields	27	2/7/1890	D-7-381
From Wm. S. P. and Rachel Shields to George C. Miller	27 + 50	3/1/1890	D-7-431
From Amos Cole, sheriff (George C. Miller) to Wm. S. P. Shields at public sale	27 + 50	11/21/1892	L-7-212
From Wm. S. P. and Rachel Shields to Samuel W. Hall	27	12/1/1892	M-7-233
From Samuel W. and Annie E. Hall to Celia and Walter Morgan	27	3/27/1893	M-7-279
From Walter B. and Celia Morgan to James L. Wolcott	27	1/27/1894	Q-7-399
From James L. and Mary Wolcott to John and Mary Leonard	27	9/14/1894	Q-7-149
From John A. and Mary Leonard to Ralph Leonard	27	11/24/1908	Q-9-388
From Austin D. Smith, sheriff (Ralph Leonard) to Ann P. Lewis at public sale	71 + 27	7/15/1931	B-14-87
From Anne P. Lewis to Oscar B. Morris	71 + 27	10/20/1931	C-14-150
Alfred Morris and Emma Morgan, executives for heirs of Oscar B. Morris, to Roland and Leila Daniels	75 + 20	4/24/1963	E-23-546
From Roland and Leila Daniels to Patricia A. Jackson	75 + 20	12/3/1965	D-24-183
From Patricia A. Jackson to Roland Daniels	75 + 20	12/3/1965	D-24-184
From Roland Daniels to Roland and Leila Daniels	75 + 20	2/3/1983	V-37-268
From C. Kiger, Esquire to Roland and Leila Daniels	75 + 20	9/17/1986	C-43-38

Margaret Denny retained the land for 17 years, selling the parcel to William Parker in 1839. By then, the farm at the Moore-Taylor Farm Site had been constructed, as the 1840 population census lists William Parker as an independent householder. Parker himself was between 30 and 40 years old and lived with an older woman aged 60-70 years and a younger man between the age of 15 and 20. The relationships among these people are not clear. The parcel remained in the hands of the Parker family until 1849 when John Parker and his wife Julia sold it to George W. Moore.

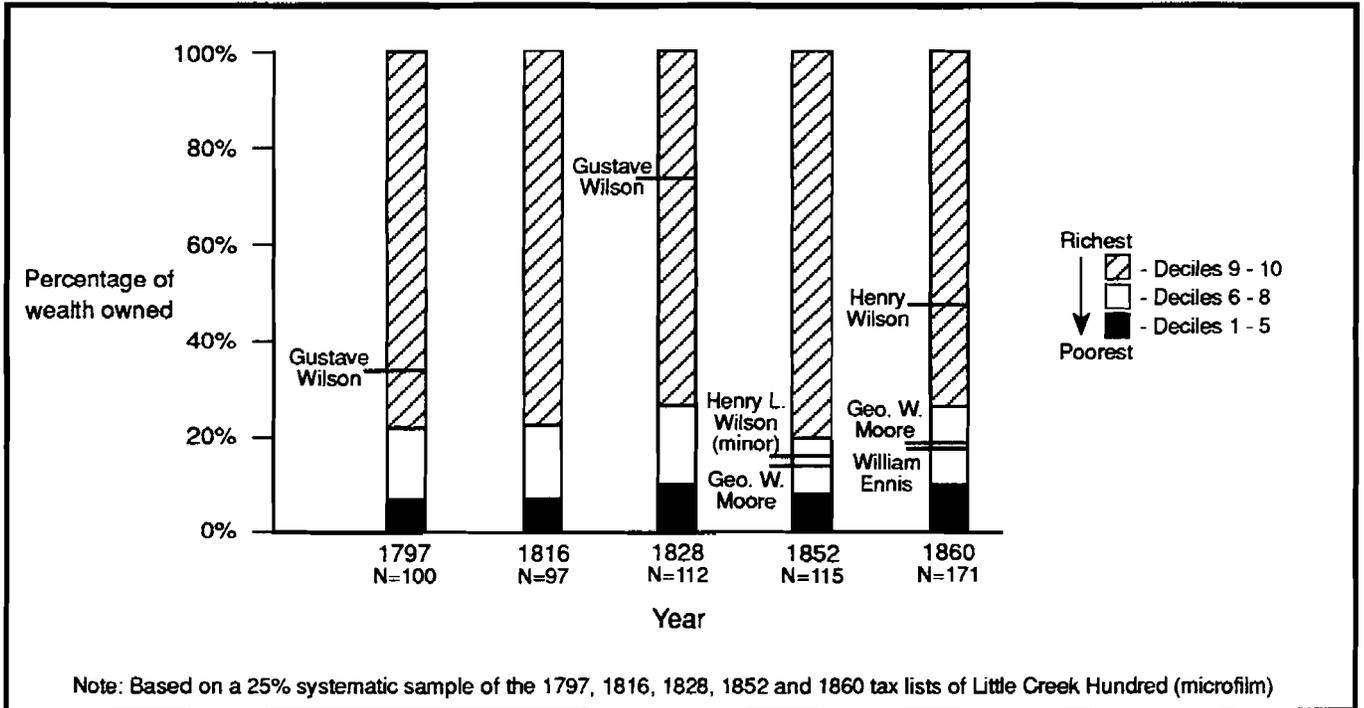
George W. Moore purchased the parcel for \$500, a relatively high price suggesting that the property was improved. Moore and his wife Sarah Ann occupied the site as owners for 14 years, from 1849 to 1863, and possibly for three years as tenants of their neighbor John Husbands from 1863 until the sale of the parcel in 1866.

Although a farmer, George Moore does not appear in either the 1850, 1860, or 1870 federal agricultural censuses. Moore's farm apparently did not produce crops worth more than \$100, the minimum value for inclusion on each agricultural census (*Guide to Genealogical Research* 1983:23-25). Moore, however, does appear in the 1850 federal population census. He was 36 years of age and his wife Sarah Ann was 35. The Moores had three children residing with them: Rebecca Ann (12 years old), Susan (nine years old) and Amanda (two years old). Their last child, Jane, was born in 1855. Francis Heath, a 12 year old black boy, also lived with the Moores. Heath probably helped Moore on the farm. A second black laborer, Jacob Miller, is listed as living with the Moores in the 1860 population census.

In 1852, George W. Moore's 27-acre farm consisted of a "a small frame dwelling and stable in tolerable repair." Of the 27 acres, 24 acres (89%) were improved, valued at \$12 per acre, for a total of \$288. Moore was also assessed for one horse valued at \$10, one yoke oxen at \$40, three cows valued at \$36, three calves at \$9, and five shoats at \$8. Moore's total assessment in 1852 was \$577 (including poll tax). The valuation places him in the narrow middle range of wealth in Little Creek Hundred (Figure 12). Specifically, Moore was part of the seventh wealth decile along with other small landowners and a few relatively wealthy tenants. Moore's position in the seventh decile, however, is misleading because of how unequally distributed wealth was in Little Creek Hundred. Between 1797 and 1860, the wealthiest 20 percent of all taxables owned between 67 percent and 80 percent of all of the assessed wealth in Little Creek. Moore may have been wealthier than most people, but he still owned significantly less than the small group of wealthiest people in the hundred (Figure 12). Moore achieved his tenuous position among Little Creek Hundred's small middle class through land ownership. Only 34 percent of all taxables owned land in 1852 (Figure 13). Even though Moore's farm was small—even by nineteenth century standards—he had achieved a level of security not available to the 66 percent of all taxables who lived on rented land.

Moore, however, was clearly improving his holdings and increasing his wealth between 1852 and 1860 (Figure 12 and Table 2). Within eight years, Moore's real and personal property had increased in value from \$427 to \$770. Moore, however, remained in the same middle wealth decile. Moore's 80 percent increase in net worth was due to the rising value of his farm. The value of his improved acreage rose from \$12 an acre in 1852 to \$23.80 an acre in 1860. Part of this increase in value was due to the completion of the Delaware Railroad through Dover in 1854. Moore also increased the value of his farm by adding a barn between 1852 and 1860. By 1860, Moore's farm consisted of a new barn and the same "small frame dwelling and stable in tolerable repair" described in the 1852 tax assessments (Table 2).

**FIGURE 12**  
**Wealth in Little Creek Hundred,**  
**from Tax Assessments, 1797-1860**



**FIGURE 13**  
**Land Ownership Trends in Little Creek Hundred, 1797-1860**

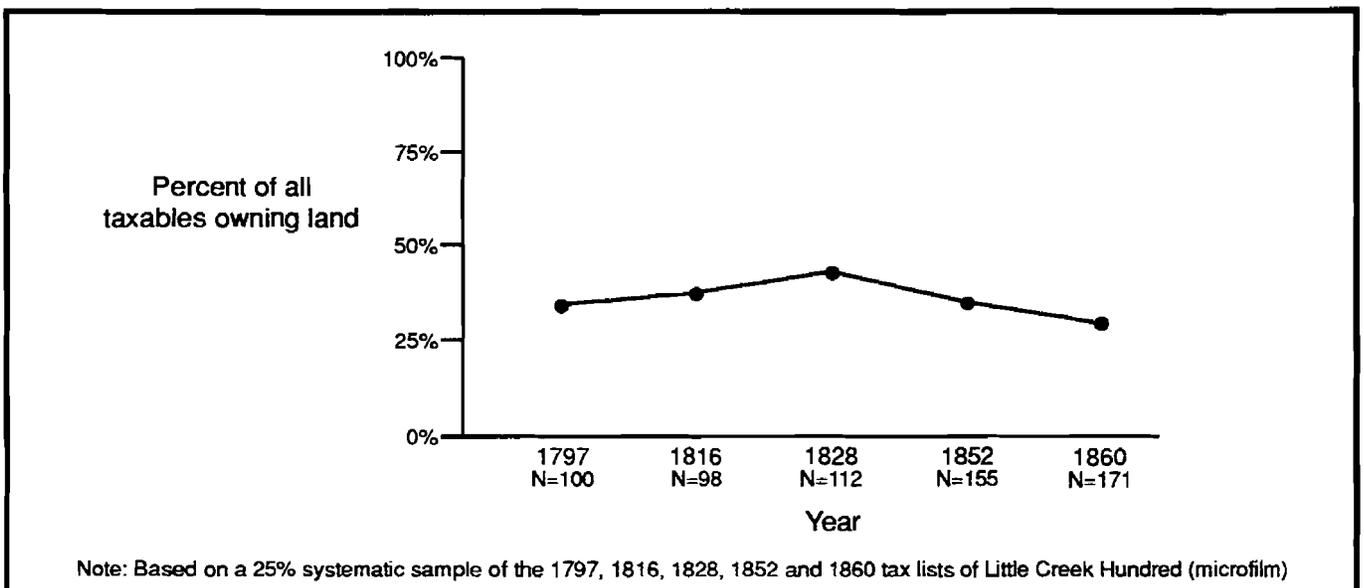


TABLE 2

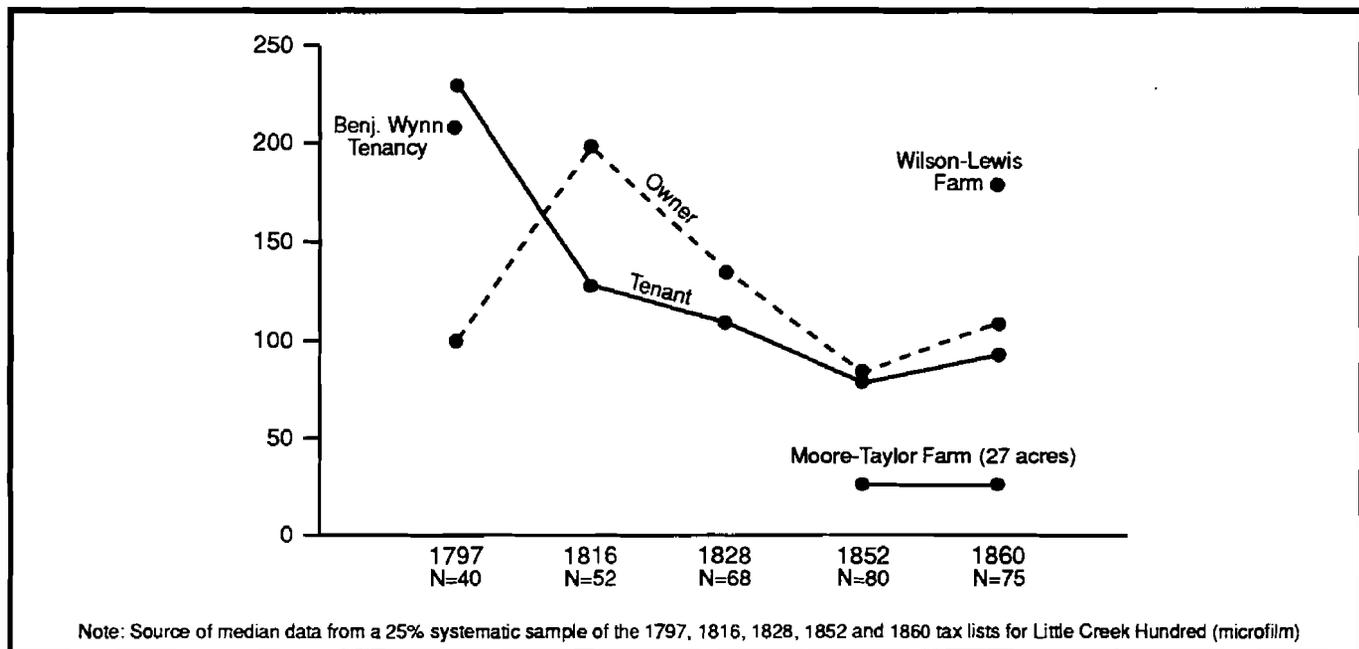
## Moore-Taylor Farm Site - Comparison of George W. Moore's 1852 and 1860 Tax Assessments (Little Creek Hundred)

Description	Value of Farm	Value of livestock	Total Assessment (less poll tax)
1852 "27 acres of improved land with a small frame dwelling and stable in tolerable repair"	\$324	\$103	\$427
1860 "farm of 27 acres; 24 acres improved with a 1 story dwelling, barn, cribs, and stable in tolerable repair"	\$561*	\$209	\$770
<b>Percent change</b>	<b>+73%</b>	<b>+103%</b>	<b>+80%</b>

\* Mathematical error in original documentation

FIGURE 14

### Median Size of Owner- and Tenant-Occupied Farms in Little Creek Hundred, 1797-1860



By 1860, Moore had improved his farm, but remained in the same relative wealth decile. His farm was small, but owning even this small property separated him from many of his poorer neighbors. Compared to other owner-occupied farms, however, Moore's was still quite small. His 27-acre farm was only a third of the size of the median owner-occupied farm of 86 acres in 1852. By 1860, when the median size of owner-occupied farms had risen to 110 acres, Moore's farm was only a quarter of the size of most owner- and even tenant-occupied farms (Figure 14). Moore had just turned 46 years of age in 1860 and was living with his wife Sarah and only two daughters, Amanda (age 12 years) and Jane (age five years). Moore's oldest daughters, 22-year-old Rebecca and 19-year-old Susan, moved out of the house sometime following the 1850 census. Jacob Miller remained at the house.

In 1863, George and Sarah Moore sold the parcel to their neighbor, John B. Husbands, who kept the property until 1866. During this three year period, the site was probably still occupied by the Moore family, residing as tenants. Husbands lived on the farm to the east (Figure 9). John Husbands sold the Moore-Taylor property to Rees Taylor in February, 1866 (Figure 10). Rees, a butcher, paid \$1500 for the property which probably included a one-story house and shed kitchen. Taylor owned the property for only three years, selling it to John Anderson in June of 1869.

Anderson owned the site until his death ca. 1873. However, he probably did not live there as he does not appear in the 1870 federal agricultural or population censuses for Dover or Little Creek Hundreds. Upon his death, the property was sold to John Woodall, another Leipsic butcher (**Delaware State Directory for 1872-73:369**). Woodall paid \$383 for the property, but owned it for only the next three years. Peter Cooper, a Kent County sheriff, seized the property for Woodall's outstanding debts in 1876 and sold it by public auction to Alphonsa E. Reed for only \$302. At the time of the public sale, the primary improvements to the property consisted of a "one-story frame dwelling and shed kitchen."

One month after purchasing the property, Alphonsa and Elias Reed sold it to Mary Ann Marcy. Marcy and her husband Elbert then sold the property back to Alphonsa E. Reed in January, 1879. The Marcys probably lived at the site through both transactions—first as owners, and then as tenants. Later in 1879, the Reeds sold the farm to Joseph R. Whitaker who owned it until 1884 when Sarah Richards purchased it. Whitaker does not appear in the 1880 population census of Little Creek Hundred, indicating that he was not living at the Moore-Taylor Farm. The identity of the tenants at the site, however, are not known.

Sarah Richards and her husband Charles owned the Moore-Taylor property until 1889 when they defaulted on their mortgage and the property was again sold at public auction. Samuel Hall purchased the farm in November and sold it three months later to William Shields. William and Rachael Shields then sold the property one month later to George C. Miller in March, 1890. The property was seized for the third time for debts and sold at public auction when Shields and his wife purchased it for the second time, along with an adjacent 50 acres, in November, 1892. The Shields then resold the 27-acre parcel to Samuel Hall in December, 1892.

Samuel Hall and his wife Annie owned the parcel for little more than three months. They sold it in March, 1893 to Celia and Walter Morgan. The Morgans owned the property for less than a year before selling to James Wolcott, a noted Dover lawyer, in January, 1894 (**Delaware State Directory for 1908:142**). The Wolcotts owned the tenant farm for less than a year and sold it in September, 1894 to Mary Leonard and her husband John Leonard. Exactly who occupied the site during this period of frequent sales in the 1870s and 1880s is not known. The remarkable fluidity of ownership and the frequency of debt proceedings underscores the marginal existence of most of the occupants.

The relatively marginal existence of most of the later occupants is also reflected in the descriptions of the Dover-Leipsic area in nineteenth century state directories. In 10 state directories published between 1859 and 1908, only three of the 16 known owners or occupants of the site were listed. Two of the owners, Rees Taylor and John Woodall, were skilled tradesmen, butchers working in Leipsic. The third owner, James L. Wolcott, a lawyer, was employed in an even more visible profession than the laborers and farm hands who inhabited the Moore-Taylor Farm.

The Leonard family owned and occupied the site for the next 37 years, the single longest period for any one family since the Chances. The Leonards lost the property to debts in 1931 when the property was sold during a fourth sheriff's sale to Ann Lewis. The farm was gone by 1937 when aerial photographs were taken of the area. The property remained in the hands of the related Lewis, Morris, and Daniels families until it and the adjacent 75 acres of land were purchased by the State of Delaware.

## **Results of Field Investigations**

Phase III data recovery operations consisted of sampling the plow zone and identifying and excavating all cultural features within the limits of the site. Site limits were determined by the results of the Phase II testing completed in 1989 (Gretler et al. 1991a:125-54). Plow zone testing consisted of the excavation of a 25 percent random sample of 5- x 5-foot test units over the core area of the site (Plate 3). The core area of the site was identified by the Phase II survey as the area of highest artifact density and the primary locus of domestic activity. More specifically, plow zone testing consisted of the excavation of one random 5- x 5-foot unit within every 10- x 10-foot block. A total of 191 such units was excavated over an area of 23,625 square feet.

The plow zone was then mechanically removed from the entire site and a total of 599 features was identified (Attachment I). A total area of 61,600 square feet was stripped. Of the 599 total features, 486 features proved to be cultural. These cultural features dated primarily from the mid-nineteenth to early twentieth century occupation of the site by the Moore, Taylor, Reed, Whitaker, Richards, Shields, Hall, and Leonard families. The remaining 116 features proved to be non-cultural. A summary listing of features associated with buildings and fencelines is given in Appendix II.

The purpose of the plow zone soil chemical and artifact distribution analyses is to provide the researchers with a data base, additional to historical documents and subsurface features, on which site interpretations and conclusions can be based. All of these data sets are interdependent and necessary in order to provide a more complete construction of the nearly century-long occupation of the Moore-Taylor Farm Site. The feature descriptions and interpretations presented below were based on the results of plow zone artifact distributions, soil chemical analysis, flotation analysis, and historical documentation. By combining all of these separate information sources, the Phase III testing at the site identified the remains of a modest frame dwelling, three agricultural outbuildings, five wells, two privies, 10 fencelines, and several activity areas. The results of the plow zone testing will be presented following the feature descriptions. Attachment I can be used as a guide to the following discussion.

Moore-Taylor House. Archaeological evidence for the house consisted of 39 post and pier-related features located near the center of the site at N35 E20 (Attachment I; Appendix II). The core of the house measured approximately 24 x 12 feet and the rear kitchen addition measured approximately 20 x 12 feet. Both the house and the kitchen addition were supported by brick piers and occasional wooden posts or piers. These posts, however, do not appear to have been primary structural supports and were probably shared with attached porches and adjacent fencelines.

Feature 244 was located near the center of the house at N36.6 E24.8 (Attachment I) and was a rectangular 6.6- x 4.1-foot brick pad with a 2.5- x 1.5-foot plate of thin, 1/4-inch thick sheet iron near the center (Figure 15). Surrounding the brick pad was a thin, 0.15-foot wide builder's trench. A small portion of the northwest corner of the brick pad was heavily charred. Feature 244 is interpreted to be the footing or pad for a centrally-located stove inside the house (Plate 12). Feature 244 was completely

FIGURE 15

Moore-Taylor Farm Site -

Plan Views of Features 244 (Stone Base) and 245 (Interior Post)

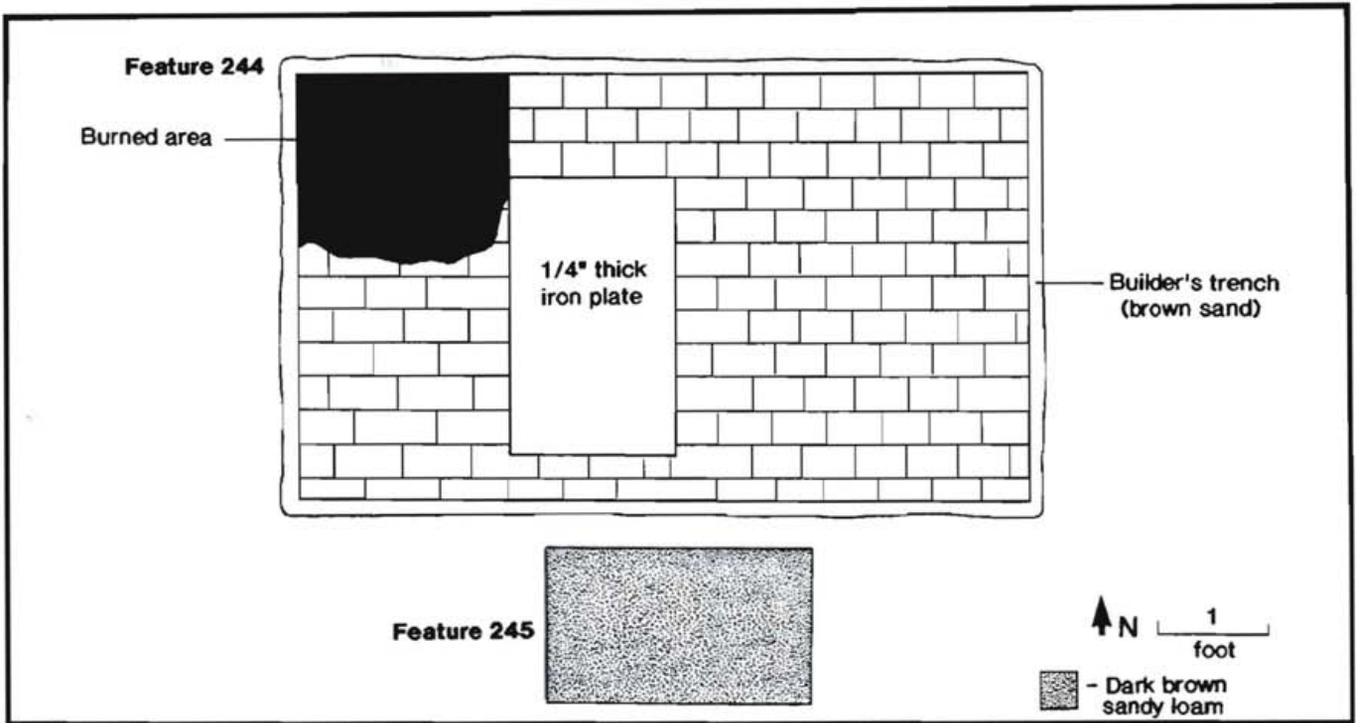
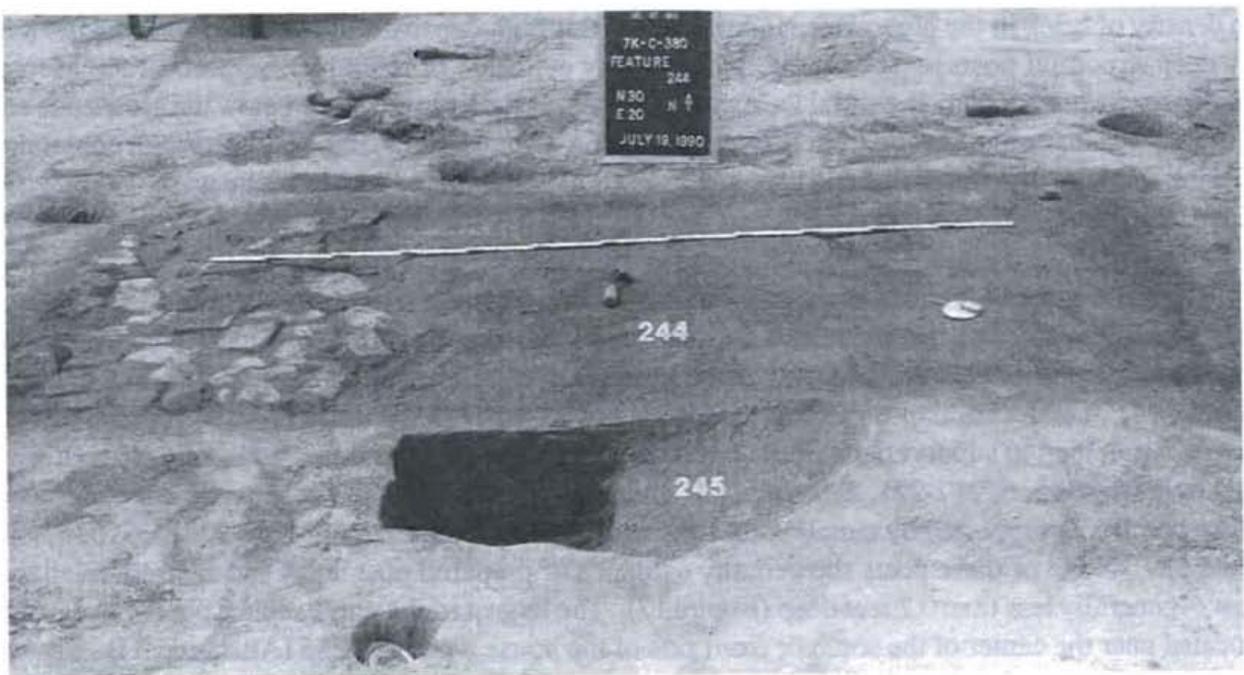


PLATE 12

Moore-Taylor Farm Site -

Closing View of Feature 244 (Stove Base)



excavated, but was very shallow. The entire feature extended only one brick thickness (0.2 feet) into subsoil. The brick pad itself was constructed of dry-laid machine-made bricks. The bricks were laid into a shallow, prepared bed of dark brown sand that served to define the slight builder's trench and was also found between the bricks.

A small number of wire nails and whiteware fragments were found in the coarse brown sands associated with Feature 244. The thin iron plate near the center of Feature 244 was poorly-preserved and no mold or maker's marks were identified. Two wire nail fragments and four small whiteware sherds were recovered from the builder's trench of Feature 244. Two of the sherds were from a blue shell-edged plate and one was from a hand painted monochrome blue vessel, also probably a plate. All three of these decorated whitewares were first produced ca. 1820. Numerous small fragments of poorly-preserved wood were also recovered from the edges of Feature 244, especially along the south edge of the feature near Feature 245.

Feature 245 was the remains of a large 2.4- x 1.4-foot rectangular post hole located less than a foot from the brick and iron hearth (Figure 15; Plate 12). Feature 245 was oriented to the hearth and marks the location of an interior wall support and possibly part of a sill. Despite the large size of the feature, no evidence of any post holes or remnant sills were identified although another post also aligned to the center of the stove base, Feature 246, was identified less than three feet to the south. Feature 245 extended 0.9 feet into subsoil and contained three small pieces of whiteware and one nail fragment. The fill of Feature 245 was a dark brown sandy loam similar to the soils associated with the stove base (Figure 16).

One other large post hole, Feature 243, was associated with the brick and iron stove base. Feature 243 was a round 0.9- x 0.8-foot post hole located immediately north of Feature 244 near the center of the brick and iron pad (Attachment I). Feature 243 extended 0.35 feet into subsoil and was probably a chimney support along the north wall of the house (Attachment I; Figure 16). No artifacts were recovered from Feature 243 and the feature fill was similar to that found in Feature 245.

Feature 230, a possible pier support, was located along the west wall of the house (Attachment I). As with the other features located along the 12- x 24-foot house core, Feature 230 was associated with a high density of brick in the plow zone. Indeed, it was this high density of plow zone brick and the lack of any deep structural posts that constituted the primary evidence of brick pier supports at the Moore-Taylor house. Structural piers in central Delaware generally leave little evidence below the plow zone and Feature 230 was no exception. Feature 230 consisted of a large, shallow, flat-bottomed stain containing small brick and wire nail fragments and two small sherds of undecorated white granite ware. Feature 230 extended less than two inches into subsoil and measured 2.6 x 3.5 feet in dimension.

The remaining 34 features associated with the house were the remains of a porch addition along the south and west sides of the house and the rear shed kitchen addition. The primary evidence of the porch was 22 small post holes and two more possible pier-related features, Features 215 and 222 (Attachment I). The location of these porch addition posts clearly defined the 12- x 24-foot house core and may have helped to support parts of the main structure. The north and east walls of the porch were defined by Features 5, 6, 217-221, 230, 247-249, and 538 (Attachment I). The exterior edge of the 6.0 feet deep porch was supported by simple round and square posts marked by Features 223, 537, 535, 589, 586, and 587. None of these posts showed any evidence of prepared post holes and all were relatively shallow—generally less than 0.7 feet deep (Figure 17). The largest of the porch related posts was Feature 249 located near the center of the south or front side of the house near N27 E35 (Attachment I). Feature 249 was the post hole of a one foot diameter post extending 0.9 feet into subsoil (Figure 17). Feature 249

FIGURE 16  
 Moore-Taylor Farm Site - Profiles of Features 245 and 243  
 (Posts Associated with the Stone Base)

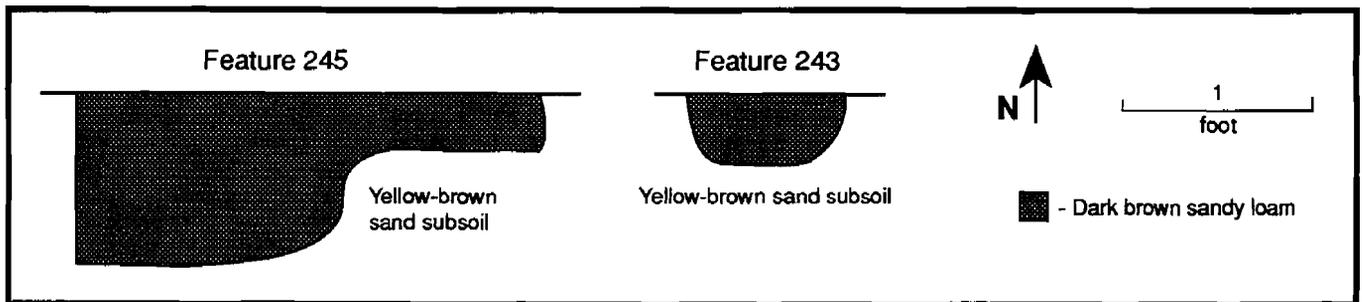
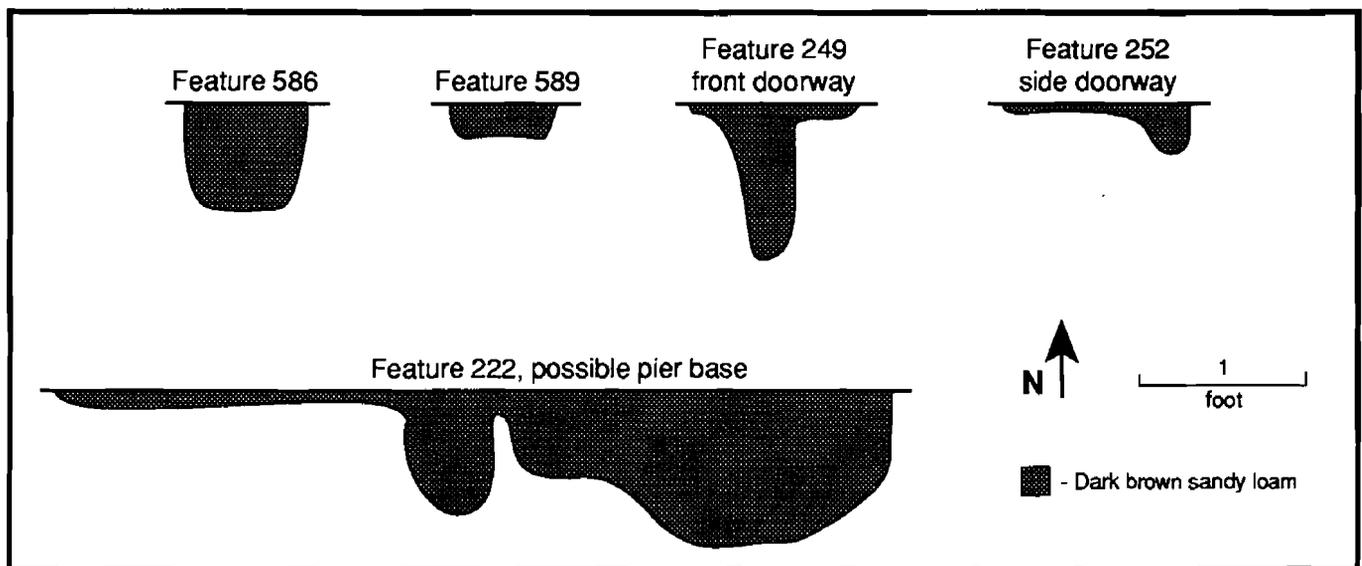


FIGURE 17  
 Moore-Taylor Farm Site - Profiles of Typical Porch-Related Posts  
 and Feature 222 (Possible Pier)



is interpreted as a door post; the other side of the doorway was marked by Feature 248, located three feet to the west at N27.6 E22.3. The remains of a second doorway were identified along the east side of the house. These two features, Feature 252 and 253, mark an additional side entrance into the porch and probably the house core (Attachment I). Only 0.25 feet of dark brown sandy loam fill of Feature 252 survived repeated post-occupational plowing (Figure 17).

The two possible pier stains from the porch were Features 215 and 222. Both of these features were large, roughly 3.8- to 4.5-foot circular stains. Portions of both features extended 1.0 to 0.9 feet respectively into subsoil and had similar profiles (Figure 17). Both features contained large amounts of brick and mortar fragments. Feature 215 contained 108 grams of small, poorly-preserved brick fragments and 64 heavily corroded cut and wire nail fragments. None of the other porch post holes contained such amounts of brick and nails or were as large. The location of these two features near the center of the porch also suggests that they were the remains of brick piers. No intact remains of any piers, however, were located.

TABLE 3

## Moore-Taylor Farm Site - Summary of Floral Remains from the House and Privy II

	MOORE-TAYLOR HOUSE			PRIVY II Feature 52
	Feature 204	Feature 215	Feature 244	
<b>Farmland Plants</b>				
Lamb's quarter ( <i>Chenopodium</i> )			X	X
Pig weed ( <i>Amaranthus</i> )				X
Purslane ( <i>Portulaca</i> )				X
Oxalis ( <i>Oxalis stricta</i> )				X
<b>Woodland Plants</b>				
Deerberry ( <i>Vaccinium</i> )	X			
Grape ( <i>Vitis</i> )				X
Raspberry ( <i>Rubus</i> )	X			
Salmonberry ( <i>Rubus</i> )	X			
<b>Wetland Plants</b>				
Polygonium	X			
Copperleaf ( <i>Acalypha</i> )			X	X

Artifacts were recovered from 10 of the 24 cultural porch features. The two piers, Feature 215 and 222, contained the most artifacts. The high frequency of artifacts in the porch features suggests that the porch was added after the house was built and artifacts were available for deposition. The sequence of construction is supported by the presence of structural and domestic refuse artifacts found in the porch features. Of the 10 post features containing artifacts, six features (Features 215-218, 222, and 258) contained domestic food remains, specifically small fragments of oyster shell and bone. Features 215, 218, and 258 contained a total of 68 small oyster shell and bone remains.

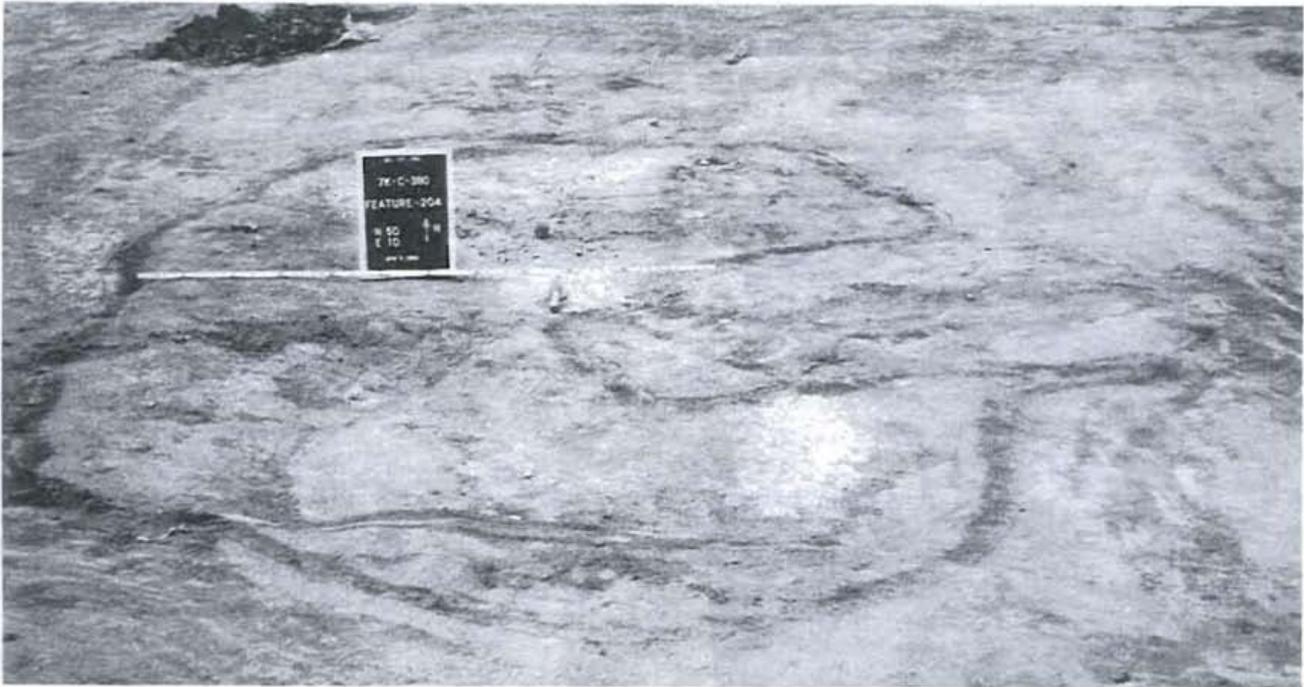
Exactly when the porch was added to the Moore-Taylor house is not known. Historical ceramic artifacts were recovered from eight of the 10 features. These sherds consisted of common mid-to-late nineteenth century plain and transfer printed whitewares, white granite wares, and yellowwares. Two fragments of under-glaze, hand-painted, polychrome pearlware (produced into the 1830s) were recovered from Features 249 and 257.

The high density of artifacts in both the plow zone and the features associated with the porch of the Moore-Taylor house also suggests that trash accumulated under the house. Whether or not trash was intentionally deposited under the house is not known, but with the house and porch raised on piers, the space underneath the building would have been convenient for the deposition of domestic refuse.

Domestic refuse also appears to have accumulated underneath the rear shed kitchen (Attachment I; Appendix II). Indeed, the primary archaeological evidence of the kitchen was Feature 204, a large, amorphous stain of highly organic sandy loam and historical artifacts located 10 feet north of the west end of the house near N56 E12 (Attachment I). Soil samples taken from Feature 204 and from Features 215 and 244 contained a wide range of edible floral remains including evidence of deerberries and raspberries (Table 3). The plow zone above Feature 204 also contained high densities of domestic and architectural artifacts.

## PLATE 13

### Moore-Taylor Farm Site - Opening View of Feature 204 (Kitchen)



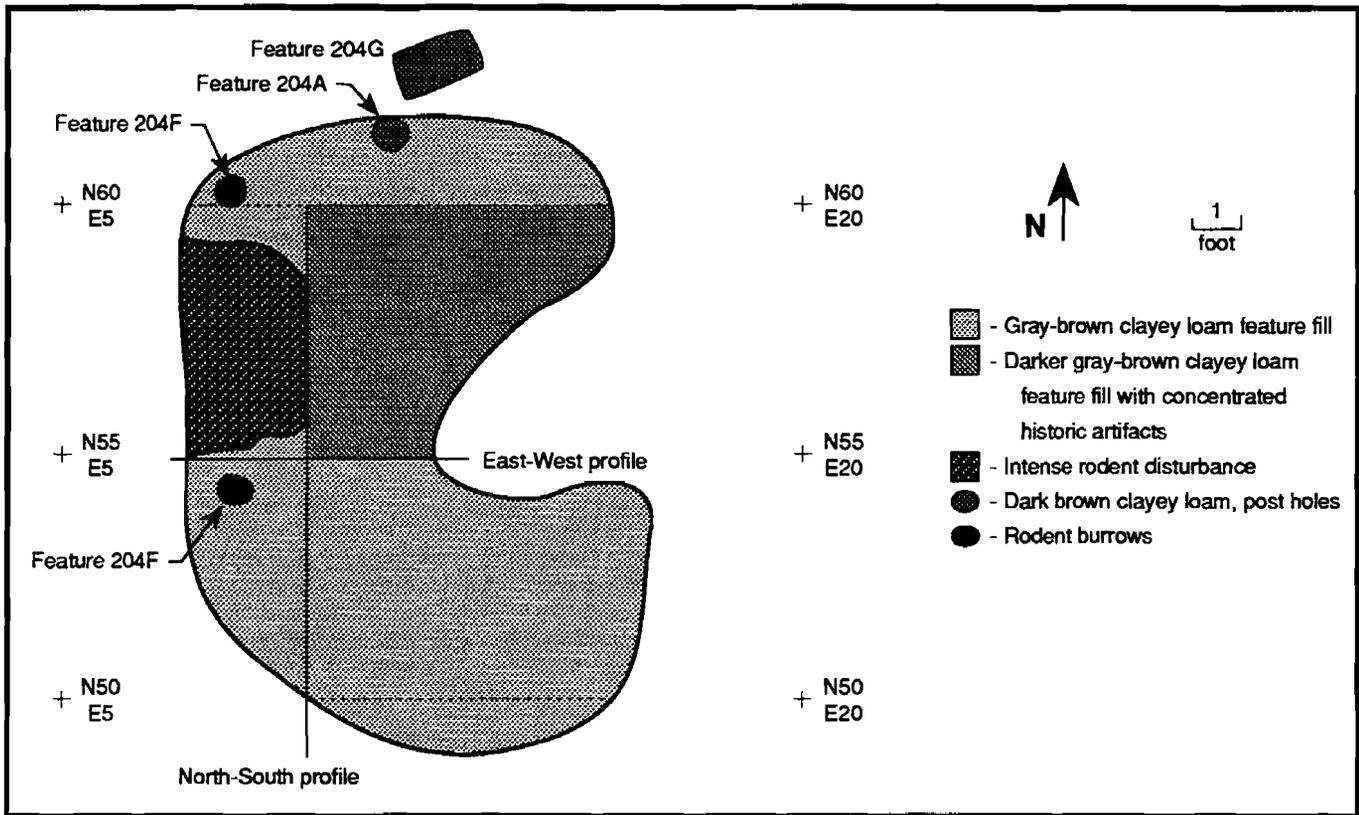
The location of Feature 204 and presence of historical artifacts in all 10 of the features associated with the kitchen suggests that it was added to the house after the porch was built. Moreover, the presence of only one common farmland weed species in the three house features indicates that a structure was standing in this location for most of the occupation of the site. Indeed, compared to one of the privies which contained seeds from five common open-field weeds, the house features contained only one species, lamb's quarter (Table 3).

The kitchen dates to at least 1873 when it is described in one of the many deed transactions for the property as a "shed" addition to the house. This description indicates that the kitchen's primary structural support came from the attached house core. Such construction is consistent with the small number of structural features for the kitchen found during Phase III excavations. Except for Feature 204, a concentration of domestic trash accumulated under the kitchen, the only other structural evidence of the shed kitchen were six small post holes (Features 231-233, 236 and 236A, and 240) located along the adjacent north wall of the porch.

Feature 204 was the largest feature identified with the kitchen addition. Feature 204 was first identified as a 13.0- x 7.2-foot dark, kidney-shaped, highly organic stain perpendicular to the northwest corner of the house (Plate 13). Feature 204 was divided into six arbitrary sections and each section was excavated in one 0.3- to 0.5-foot natural level (Figure 18). Feature 204 was highly irregular in both plan view and profile (Figures 18 and 19). Upon excavation, the feature was found to be very shallow, typically less than one inch deep. The bottom of the feature was highly irregular and no part of Feature 204 extended below 0.3 feet into subsoil. Indeed, the deepest parts of Feature 204 were two rodent

FIGURE 18

Moore-Taylor Farm Site - Closing Plan View of Feature 204  
(Living Surface Under Shed Kitchen)

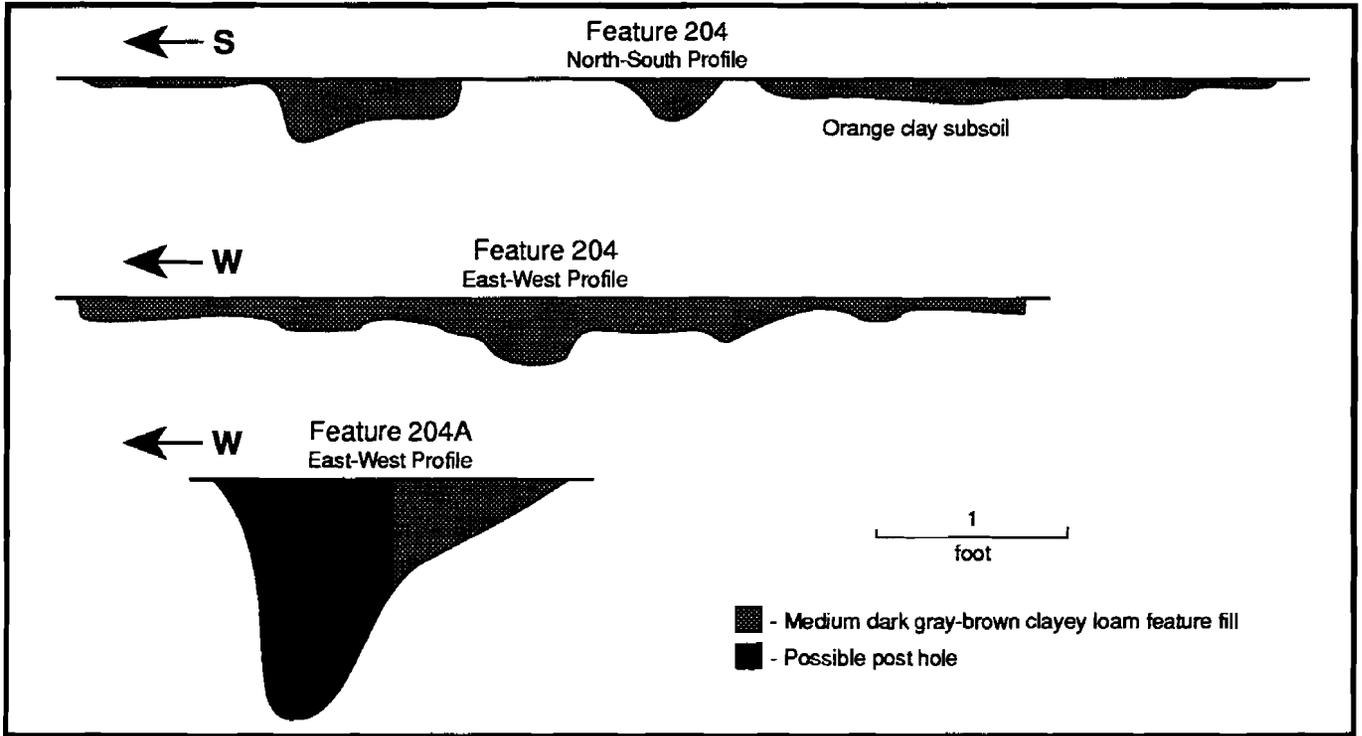


burrows (Features 204E and 204F - Figure 18). Such rodent activity is typical of trash deposits where rodents were attracted by organic matter and loose, disturbed soil. Feature 204 was comprised of a medium to dark gray clayey loam. The color of the soil varied with the organic content of the feature. One area of especially dark, organic soil was identified near the center of the feature (Figure 18). This soil probably represents a concentration of organic refuse as Feature 204 was not stratified (Figure 19).

Two large post holes (204A and 204G) were found with Feature 204 (Figure 18). Feature 204A was a simple 0.6-foot diameter post hole located along the northern edge of Feature 204. Feature 204G was a 1.8- x 1.0-foot rectangular post hole. Feature 204A extended 1.2 feet into subsoil and Feature 206G was 1.5 feet deep. Along with Features 232, 236, 236A and 240, Features 204A and 204G were the only structural features found in the kitchen addition (Attachment I). All of these features were simple post holes. Features 204A and 204G are located near the north wall of the kitchen and probably anchored an exterior door. Features 231, 232, 233, and 240 were located near the southern end of the kitchen and probably helped to attach the addition to the house and porch. The other three features associated with the shed kitchen, Features 235, 237, and 238 were small and may have been additional post molds (Attachment I).

FIGURE 19

Moore-Taylor Farm Site - Closing Profiles of Features 204 and 204A  
(Concentration of Organic Debris Under Shed Kitchen)



The kitchen addition measured approximately 20 x 12 feet. Relatively few artifacts were recovered from the very shallow, poorly-preserved features associated with the kitchen. Feature 204 contained a total of 479 artifacts, the most artifacts of any kitchen feature. Over half (55%) of all artifacts from Feature 204 were structurally-related window glass and cut and wire nail fragments. Nearly 1.2 kilograms of small coal and brick fragments were also recovered. The amount of brick suggests brick piers. The presence of coal fragments indicates a kitchen stove.

The remaining 212 artifacts recovered from Feature 204 consisted of a range of domestic debris. Unfortunately, the debris was generally very poorly preserved and came from rodent-disturbed contexts. Two conclusions about the domestic artifacts recovered from Feature 204, however, can be made. First, the small size and wide range of mold-blown aqua bottle, clear and aqua jar, and lamp glass fragments suggest that household debris was being intentionally deposited under the kitchen. The presence of 20 small oyster shell fragments in Feature 204 also suggests intentional deposition, but may also have been deposited by rodents. No identifiable bone fragments were recovered from the feature.

Secondly, the range of historical ceramic artifacts recovered from Feature 204 confirms that the shed kitchen addition was the primary focus of food storage and preparation at the Moore-Taylor house. A minimum of nine ceramic and seven glass vessels were identified from Feature 204 (Table 4). These vessels date from the late nineteenth to early twentieth centuries. Some earlier vessels, including one

TABLE 4

## Moore-Taylor Farm Site - Summary of All Ceramic and Glass Minimum Vessels from Feature 204 (Kitchen Addition)

Vessel number	Form	Ware	Decoration	Color	Attributed begin date	Attributed end date
M-T-86	cup	hard paste porcelain	molded	white	1880	1940
M-T-102	cup	white granite	undecorated	white	1842	1940
M-T-117	cup	white granite	undecorated	white	1842	1940
M-T-92	cup	white granite	undecorated	white	1842	1940
M-T-134	saucer	white granite	molded	white	1890	1940
M-T-30	plate	whiteware	unscalloped shall edge	blue	1841	1857
M-T-33	plate	white granite	undecorated	white	1870	1930
M-T-144	bowl	whiteware	dipt	blue slip on white	1840	1930
M-T-198	hollowware	yellowware	undecorated	brown slip on inside	1830	1920

Vessel number	Sub-function	Style	Technique	Color	Attributed begin date	Attributed end date
M-T-G-85	liquor	beer bottle	mold blown	amber	1810	1917
M-T-G-128	liquor	beer bottle	machine, post 1890	amber	1892	1940
M-T-G-104	medicine	tall oval strap	mold blown	colorized	1880	1917
M-T-G-139	canning	canning jar lid liner	pressed post, ca. 1825	white, opaque	1868	1940
M-T-G-102	general utility	tall and round	3 piece mold, post ca. 1840	aqua	1850	1917
M-T-G-125	tumbler	—	pressed post, ca. 1825	colorless, non-lead; post 1864	1864	1940
M-T-G-108	other	—	pressed post, ca. 1825	colorless, non-lead; post 1864	1864	1940

unscalloped blue edged plate (M-T-30 [minimum vessel catalog number]), however, were also present. This type of plate was popular from 1841 to 1857 (Miller 1989). A blue banded bowl (M-T-144) from this context could date anytime from 1840 to 1930. The rest of the vessels from under the kitchen addition were English or American white granite. Highly crazed vessels were assumed to be American-made because the early American white firing wares were notorious for problems with their glaze crazing. American white granite was first produced during the Civil War in New Jersey and later in East Liverpool, Ohio, but did not become common until after 1870. None of the vessels from Feature 204 had a maker's mark. Most of the vessels, however, were less than 10 percent extant. A much higher proportion of English wares of this period had maker's marks than American wares. After the 1892 McKinley Tariff, imported wares were required to have their country of origin marked on them. Other ceramic artifacts from Feature 204 include four cups (M-T-86, M-T-102, M-T-117, M-T-92), a saucer (M-T-134), one plate (M-T-33), and one unidentified hollowware (M-T-198 - Table 4). These vessels have a mean beginning date of 1853 and a mean ending date of 1926. Unfortunately, the sample is too small to tightly date Feature 204.

Sherds representing seven minimum glass vessels were recovered from Feature 204 (Table 4). One vessel was a machine made beer bottle (M-T-G-128) with a crown lip which was patented in 1892. This is the terminus post quem artifact for Feature 204 and it indicates that materials were being deposited under the kitchen as least as late as 1893 and probably later. The mean beginning dates for the glass vessels is 1861 with a mean ending date of 1928. Again, the number of vessels is too small to tightly date the kitchen addition. The glass vessel dates do, however, correlate closely with dates obtained from the ceramic vessels.

The descriptions of the Moore-Taylor house provided by the comparatively meager documentary record are supplemented, expanded, and enhanced by the archaeological evidence. The 1850 tax assessor for Little Creek Hundred described the improvements on George W. Moore's farm as simply a

one-story dwelling, a barn, a corn crib, and a stable, all “in tolerable repair.” By 1873, the estate sale of John Anderson included a “shed kitchen” as an addition on to the core of the house. While useful as texts that provide general historical information about the farmstead, the documents become stronger sources of evidence when combined with the archaeological data. For example, neither the assessment nor the estate sale provided house dimensions, but archaeologically the dwelling seems to have been approximately 24 x 12 feet with a kitchen addition measuring 20 x 12 feet. The porch along the south and west sides of the house discovered archaeologically was quite substantial, but was unworthy of comment by the assessor or the estate manager. The clearest archaeological evidence for the layout of the Moore-Taylor house is provided by the pattern of post and pier supports forming the core of the house, and especially by the brick and metal hearth base, situated near the center of the building (Attachment I). The documents were mute concerning the source of heating for the house, although hearths and stoves played significant roles in the domestic life of nineteenth century Americans (Nylander 1981; Larkin 1988:140-141; McMurry 1988; Garrison 1991:176-179). The archaeological evidence also suggests that the Moore-Taylor house was oriented towards the Leipsic Road (present-day Kent 331), with the front of the house facing south. The house and yard were set well-back from the thoroughfare, situated on a slight rise.

Outbuilding I. The remains of three outbuildings were identified during Phase II and III operations at the Moore-Taylor Farm Site. All three outbuildings were located behind the house and attached kitchen (Attachment I). These outbuildings were oriented to the house and known fencelines. Their functions are not known, but it is likely that they were all constructed in the late nineteenth to early twentieth centuries, probably by the Leonard family. The later outbuildings were probably also constructed on top of the earlier buildings described in the 1852 census as no other evidence of outbuildings or other outbuilding alignments was identified by Phase III testing.

The largest of the three outbuildings, Outbuilding I, was located 55 feet northeast of the Moore-Taylor house (Attachment I and Appendix II). The presence of a fragment of a brown “Suntex” bleach bottle made by the Whitehall Tatum Glass Company between 1917 and 1938 in one post hole indicates that Outbuilding I was not built until the early twentieth century (Toulouse 1971:544). Outbuilding I measured 24 x 10 feet and was oriented to the Moore-Taylor house and adjacent Fenceline D (Attachment I). The structure was divided into two 10- x 12-foot bays. A small 6.0- x 8.0-foot shed addition was added to the west gable end. Archaeological evidence of Outbuilding I consisted of three concentrations of organic debris under the two bays and the shed addition.

The presence of concentrated organic debris under Outbuilding I suggests that the core of the structure was built on brick or wooden piers. No intact subsurface remains of any piers, however, were located. The shed addition off the west gable end was supported by eight round and square posts (Features 48-50, 54, 55, 57, 58, and 59A - Attachment I). Two additional posts, Features 61 and 62, were located in the middle of the Outbuilding I along the north wall. The location of these two large round post holes between the two major bays of Outbuilding I may indicate the presence of a doorway.

Two of the intact debris concentrations under Outbuilding I, Features 59 and 65, were similar to Feature 304 under the kitchen addition. Both Features 59 and 65 were large, rectangular stains of moderately organic, gray-brown sandy loams. Feature 59 measured 10 x 4.8 feet (Plate 14). Feature 65 was slightly smaller measuring 5.2 x 8.7 feet. Features 59 and 65 were shallow with relatively flat, regular bottoms and generally extended from 0.4 to 0.5 feet into subsoil (Figure 20). No evidence of a foundation was found in either feature. A small portion of a possible sill connecting Features 59 and 65,

Moore-Taylor Farm Site - Closing View of Feature 59 (Outbuilding I)

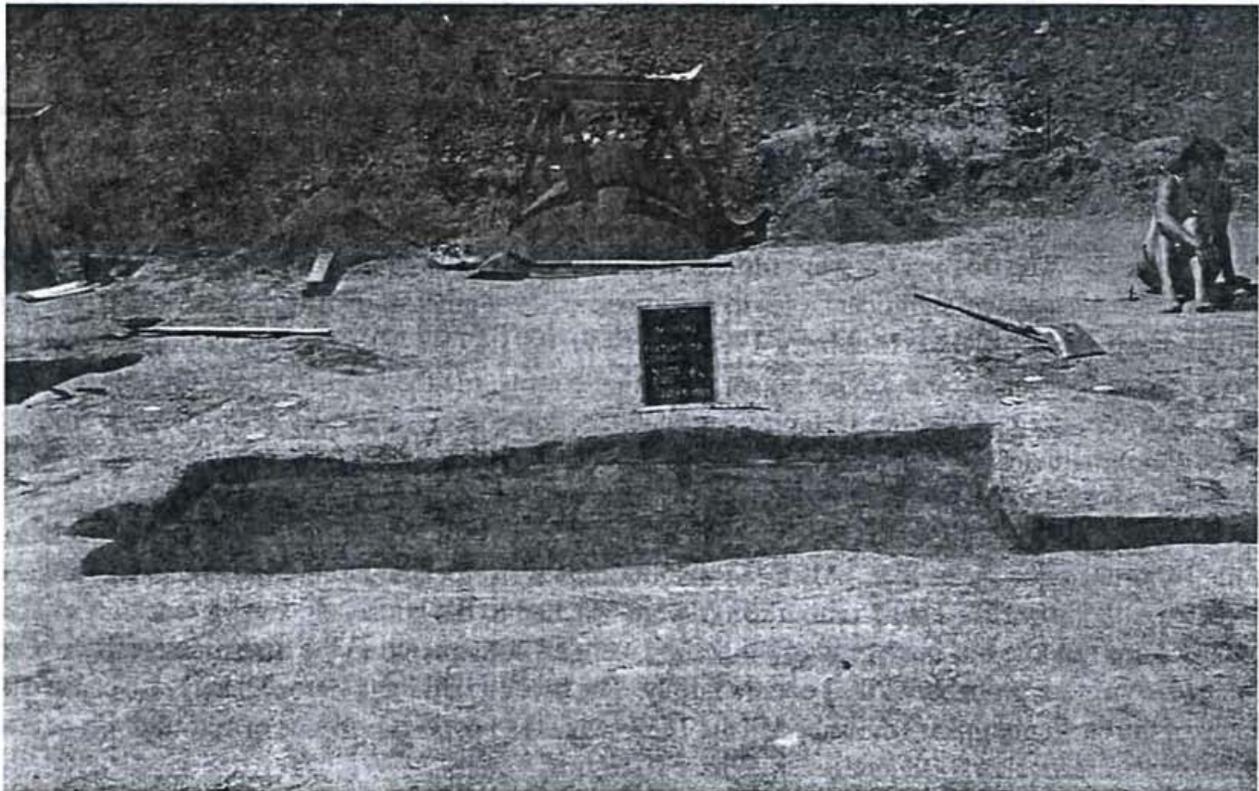


FIGURE 20

Moore-Taylor Farm Site - Profiles of Features 59 and 65  
(Concentration of Organic Debris Under Outbuilding I)

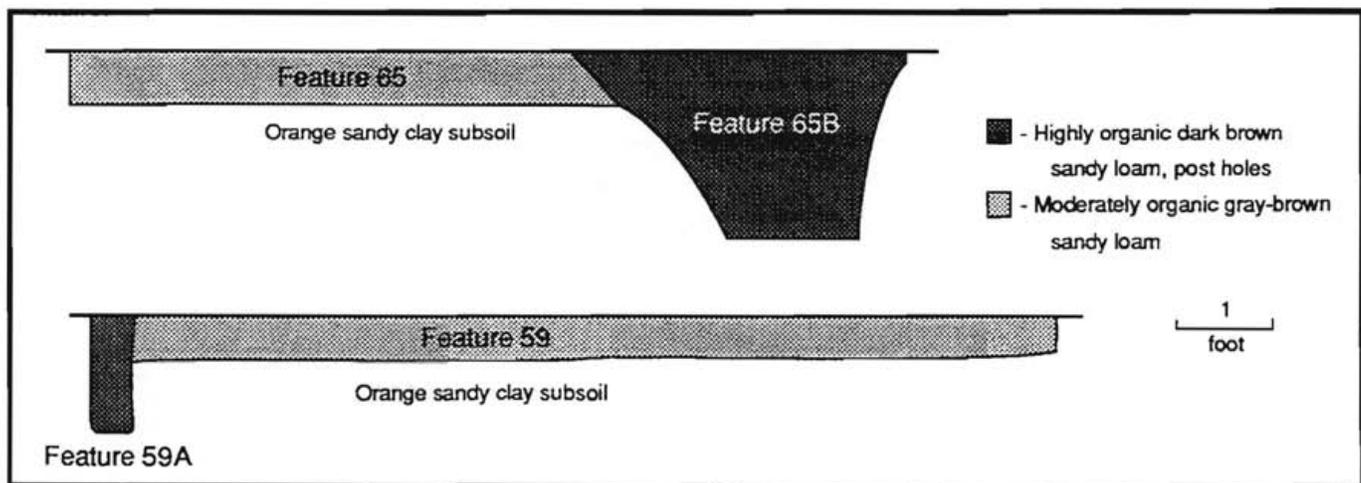
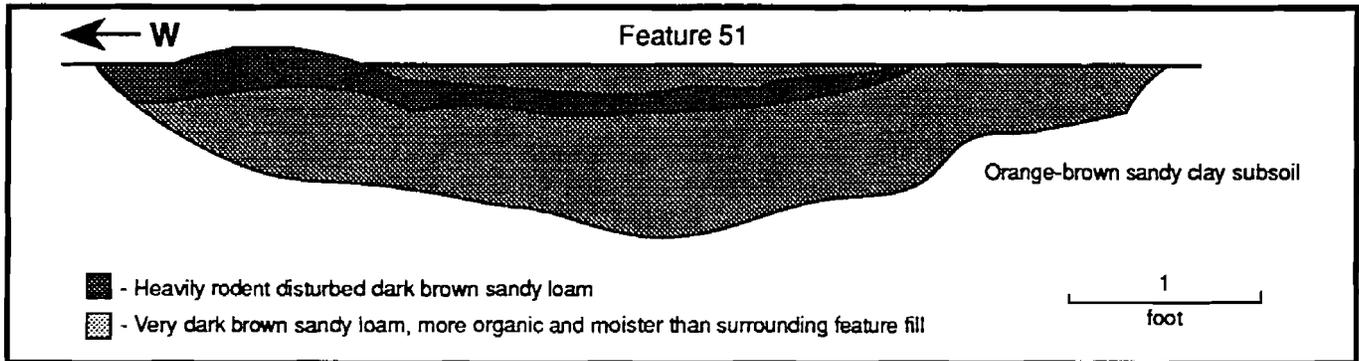


FIGURE 21  
 Moore-Taylor Farm Site - Profile of Feature 51  
 (Concentration of Organic Debris  
 Under the Shed Addition of Outbuilding I)

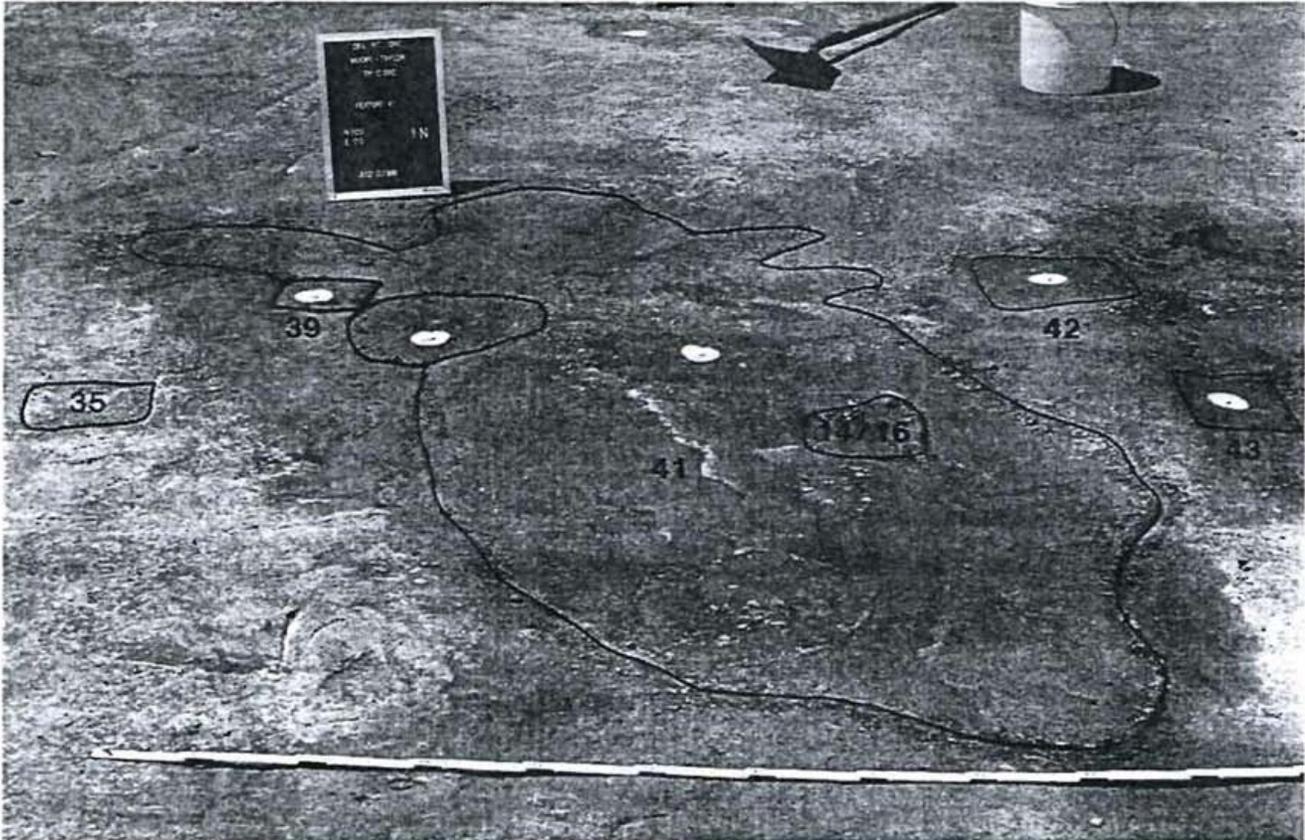


however, was identified along the south edge of the two features (Attachment I; Plate 14). Two large post molds, Feature 59A and 65B, were also found along the exterior edges of Feature 59 and 65. Feature 59A was located near the southwest corner of the structure near N99 E51. The corresponding post mold within Feature 65, Feature 65B, was located near the southeast corner of the structure at N98 E68.

Features 59A and 65B were defined by dark, highly organic brown sandy loam stains extending between 1.2 feet and 2.0 feet into subsoil respectively (Figure 20). Both post holes penetrated the surrounding feature fill and contained nearly identical artifacts. The artifacts recovered from these features were primarily small brick, coal, and highly corroded nail fragments. Except for seven small mid-to-late nineteenth century ceramic fragments, the only diagnostic artifacts were the sherds of the amber "Suntex" bleach bottle found in Feature 59A. Feature 59 contained three yellowware, one undecorated pearlware, and four redware fragments. These four redware fragments came from a single slip-decorated plate (M-T-205). Feature 65 contained three whiteware fragments, including one hand-painted, polychrome cup fragment. Feature 65B contained coal, nails, and brick, but no ceramic artifacts or other diagnostic artifacts.

The third major component of Outbuilding I was a shed addition off the west side of the building. The primary evidence of this addition was Feature 51, another concentration of domestic debris under the structure (Attachment I). Feature 51 measured 2.4 x 7.1 feet in dimension and extended 0.9 feet into subsoil. Feature 51 was the deepest of the three debris concentrations associated with Outbuilding I. This greater depth was the result of rodent activity throughout the feature's dark brown highly organic sandy loam fill. Most of the rodent activity was evident in the bottom half of the feature below a thin lens of slightly darker brown sandy loam feature fill (Figure 21). Measuring 8.0 x 6.0 feet, the shed was supported by four large corner posts: Features 49 in the southwest corner, Feature 59A in the southeast corner, and Features 54 and 55 in the northeast corner. No evidence of a corner post was identified in the northwest corner of the addition. Three additional smaller post holes, Features 50, 57, and 58, probably also supported the shed. Two of these additional posts, Features 50 and 54, may have been replacements for Features 49 and 55 respectively (Attachment I). All of these posts were simple round

PLATE 15  
Moore-Taylor Farm Site -  
Opening View of Feature 41 (Outbuilding II)

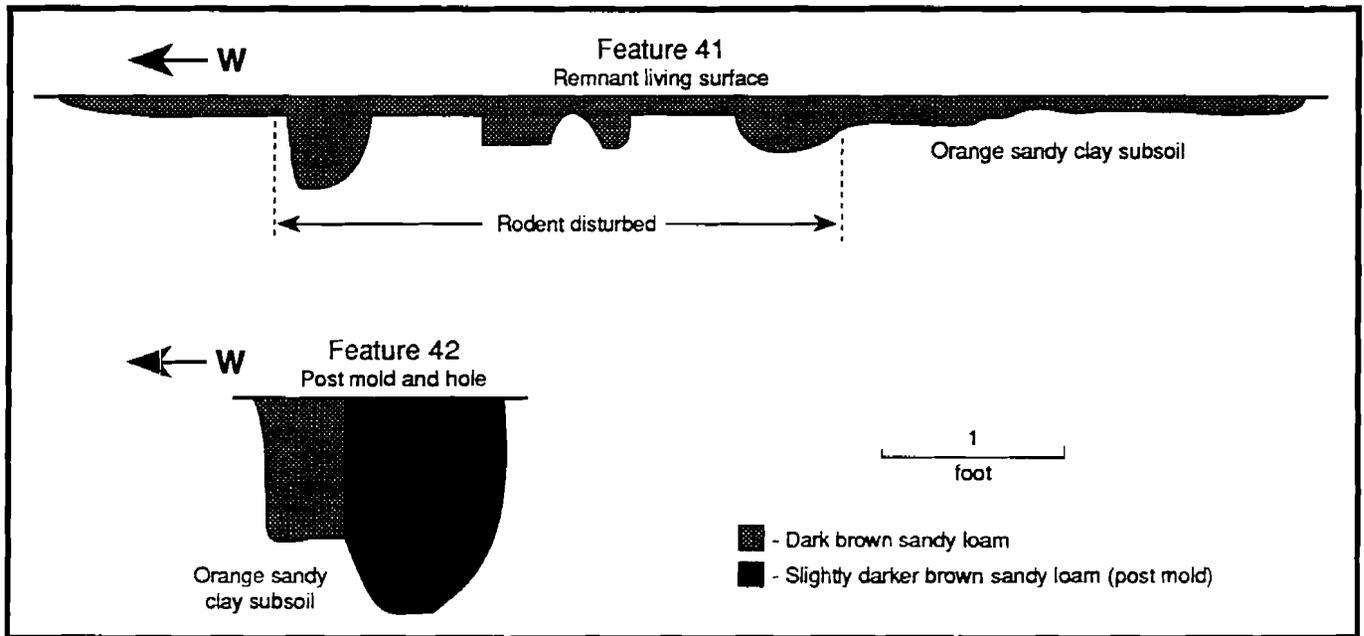


or square posts less than 1.2 feet in diameter and less than 1.2 feet deep. No evidence of prepared post holes for any of the posts was located. No evidence of pier construction was identified under the shed addition.

A total of 80 artifacts was recovered from the features associated with the shed addition to Outbuilding I. Except for a few brick fragments from Feature 54, all of these artifacts came from Feature 51. The lack of significant amounts of artifacts in all seven posts associated with the addition suggest that it was added shortly after Outbuilding I was constructed, before many artifacts were available for deposition.

Outbuilding II. Outbuilding II was located 12 feet west of Outbuilding I (Attachment I). Outbuilding II was a small, approximately 6.0- x 8.0-foot structure 60 feet north of the Moore-Taylor house. The primary archaeological evidence of Outbuilding II was another concentration of organic debris under the structure, Feature 41 (Plate 15). Feature 41 consisted of an amorphous, 7.0- x 4.3-foot stain of dark brown sandy loam. Similar soils were encountered in other features, including those

FIGURE 22  
 Moore-Taylor Farm Site -  
 Profiles of Features 41 and 42, Outbuilding II



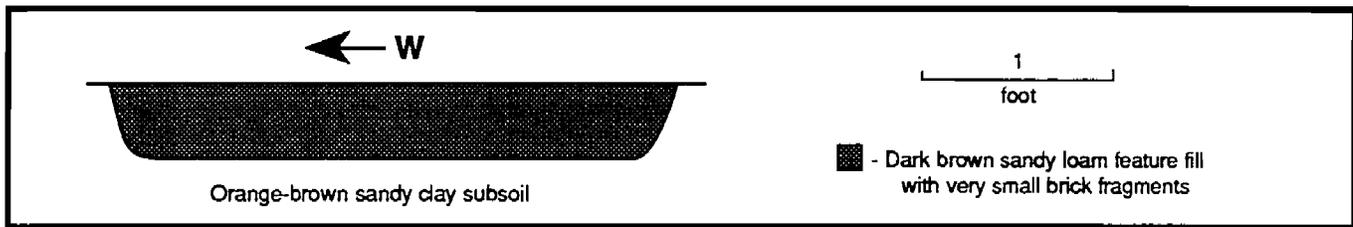
associated with the Moore-Taylor house and Outbuilding I. As with the debris concentrations under the kitchen and Outbuilding I, Feature 41 was shallow and highly irregular in profile (Figure 22). Except for numerous rodent disturbances, Feature 41 was consistently less than 0.2 feet deep.

Additional evidence for Outbuilding II consists of four large post holes marking the corners of the structure (Plate 15). These four posts were Features 14/16, 39, 42, and 43 (Attachment I). All four of these posts were 1.0- to 1.2-foot square posts extending 0.8 to 1.1 feet into subsoil. Two posts, Features 14/16 and 42, had prepared post holes (Figure 22).

Artifacts were recovered from three of the six features associated with Outbuilding II: Features 41, 42, and 43. Feature 41 contained the most artifacts—three window glass fragments, two wire nails, and three unidentified heavily corroded nail fragments. Feature 42 contained a single undecorated whiteware sherd and Feature 43 contained a single redware sherd. Unfortunately, all of these artifacts are relatively nondiagnostic and were produced throughout the mid-to-late nineteenth century. A milk glass cosmetic jar with an aluminum screw top fitted to a continuous screw-thread closure (M-T-G-86) from Feature 41, however, suggests that this feature received trash as late as 1915.

Outbuilding III. Outbuilding III was a small structure located 13 feet northeast of the house near N53 E50 (Attachment I). The only indication of this outbuilding were Features 277 and 189 (Appendix II). Feature 277 was a 3.3- x 2.4-foot rectangular stain discovered during the Phase II survey (Gretler et al. 1991b:147-49). Feature 189 was another shallow, 2.8-foot square stain three feet north of Feature 277. Based on the evidence of these two features, Outbuilding III measured at least 8.0 x 12.0 feet in dimension.

FIGURE 23  
 Moore-Taylor Farm Site -  
 Profile of Feature 277 (Cellar Hole), Outbuilding III



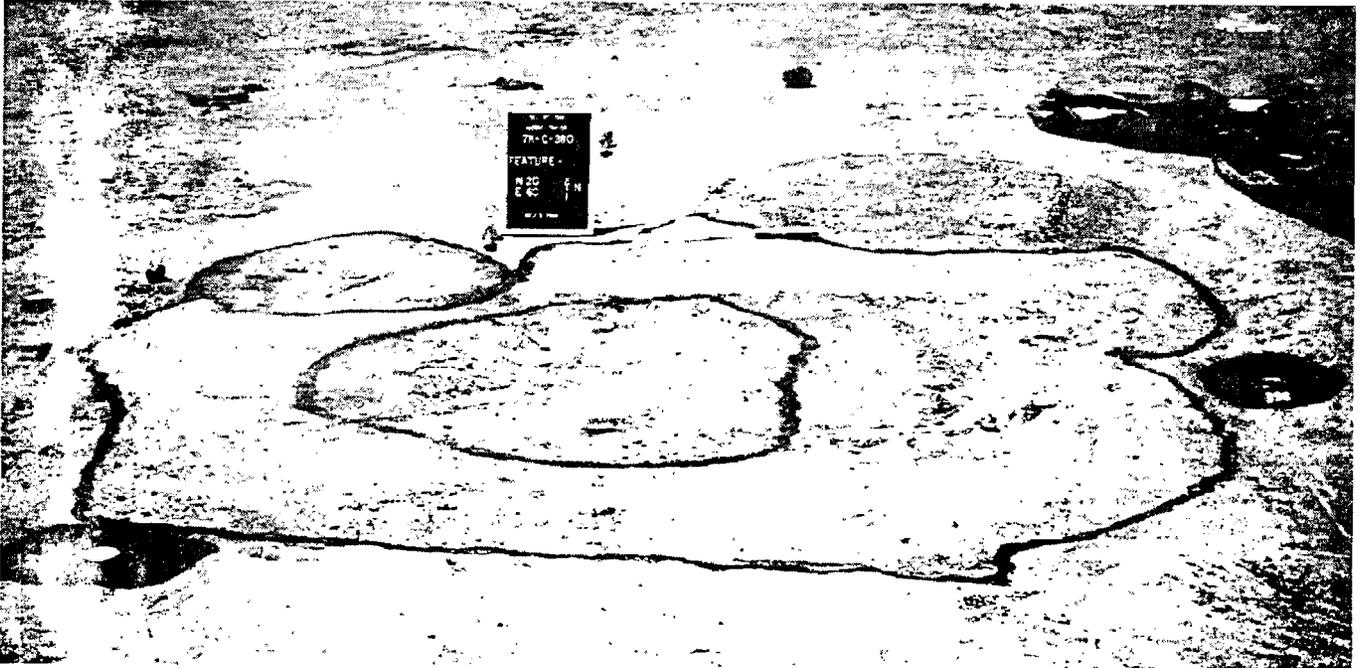
Features 277 and 189 were the shallow, poorly-preserved remains of two small cellar holes. Feature 277 extended to 0.4 feet below subsoil and had the straight, regular profile of an intentionally excavated cellar hole (Figure 23). Feature 189 was even shallower, less than 0.4 feet deep, but had similarly regular sides and bottom. No evidence of a foundation, however, was found in either feature. No evidence of any associated posts was identified, although a small, round stain along the north wall of Feature 277 may have been the very bottom of a small post.

The function of Outbuilding III is unknown. The regular sides and bottoms of Feature 277 and 189 indicate intentional excavation, but the poor preservation of both features and the lack of any diagnostic artifacts prevents further conclusions. Features 277 and 189 contained only six heavily corroded nail fragments, two small colorless panel bottle fragments, a single small sherd of a utilitarian redware vessel, and a few small pieces of coal and brick. As with the other two outbuildings, Outbuilding III was probably a frame building atop brick piers. No subsurface evidence of these piers, however, was located.

Wells and Associated Features. Five wells (Features 273, 274, 2, 285, and 90) were identified and completely excavated during the excavations at the Moore-Taylor Farm Site. Three wells, Features 273, 274, and 285, were clustered approximately 25 feet east of the Moore-Taylor house (Attachment I). A fourth well, Feature 2, was located 20 feet south of the house in the front yard. The fifth well, Feature 90, was located 100 feet northeast of the house behind Outbuildings I and II and near the northern limit of the site.

Feature 273 (Plate 16) was 8.5 feet deep and the top of this well was hand-excavated in 0.4-foot levels. The feature was unstratified, although the amount of structural debris found in the well shaft decreased sharply below 2.5 feet below subsoil. A thin clay and gravel cap over the top of the feature was also encountered (Figure 24). Feature 273 consisted of the remains of a builder's trench (Soil B) and the filled-in well shaft (Soil A). The builder's trench consisted of heavily mottled medium brown and orange sandy clays. The well shaft of Feature 273 was filled with dark brown, highly organic silty clays (Figure 24). The silty clays graded to less organic, gray-brown silts and gray silty clays below 2.5 feet. The gray silts and clays extended to the bottom of the well shaft at 8.5 feet below subsoil. These gray-brown and gray silty clays may represent subsoil deposited during the excavation of the two later wells, Features 274 and 285. No clear stratigraphic break between these soils, however, was identified.

PLATE 16  
Moore-Taylor Farm Site -  
Opening View of Feature 273 (Well)



The bottom of the well shaft of Feature 273 was defined by two large barrels stacked upon each other and supported by additional wooden shims inserted into the builder's trench (Figure 24). The top barrel was 2.5 feet long and 2.0 feet in diameter. The bottom barrel was slightly larger, 3.0 feet long and 2.0 feet in diameter. The builder's trench extended down to the bottom of the feature although it extended less than one inch on either side of the two barrels. The top of the upper barrel was first encountered at 2.6 feet below subsoil. Intact barrel remains, however, were not recovered until 2.9 feet below subsoil. The waterline was encountered at 4.5 feet below subsoil and barrel preservation improved considerably below this point. The juncture between the top and bottom barrel was identified at 5.4 feet below subsoil (Figure 24). The top barrel rested on the rim of the bottom barrel and the two barrels were not fastened together. A series of 2.0 feet long wooden boards, however, were added to align the two barrels.

Hand excavation was terminated at 6.5 feet below surface and the remaining 2.5 feet of Feature 273 was removed with a backhoe. Most of the staves of the bottom barrel were recovered, although preservation of the staves varied. Both of the barrels recovered from Feature 273 were lightly constructed oak barrels with small crozes. Both barrels were probably built to hold flour or grain. The staves averaged 25 inches long, 3.5 inches wide, and 0.75 inches thick. The ends of some of the staves were marked with Roman numerals and the hoops were attached to the staves with both cut nails and wooden pegs.

FIGURE 24

Moore-Taylor Farm Site - Profile of Feature 273 (Well)

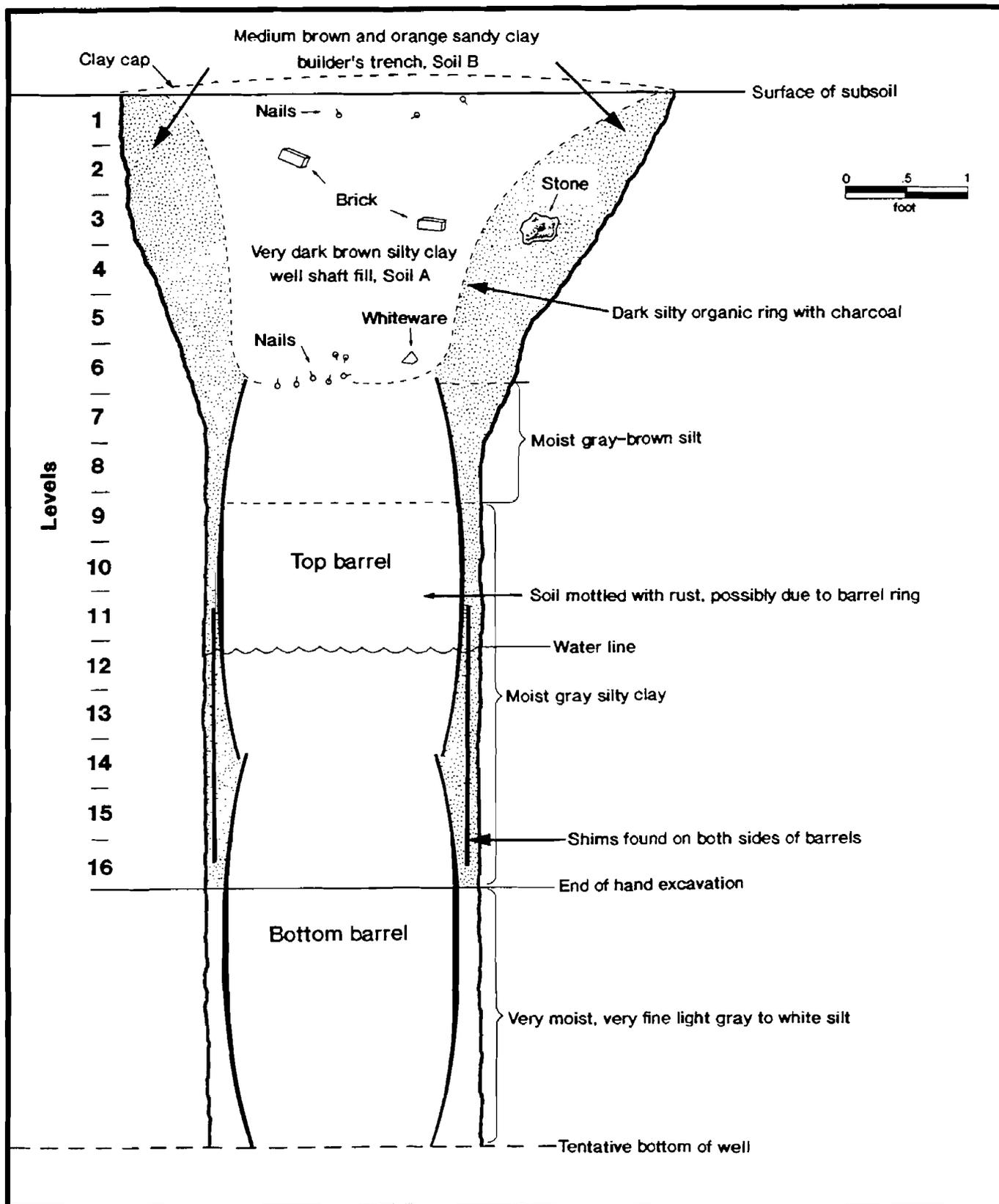


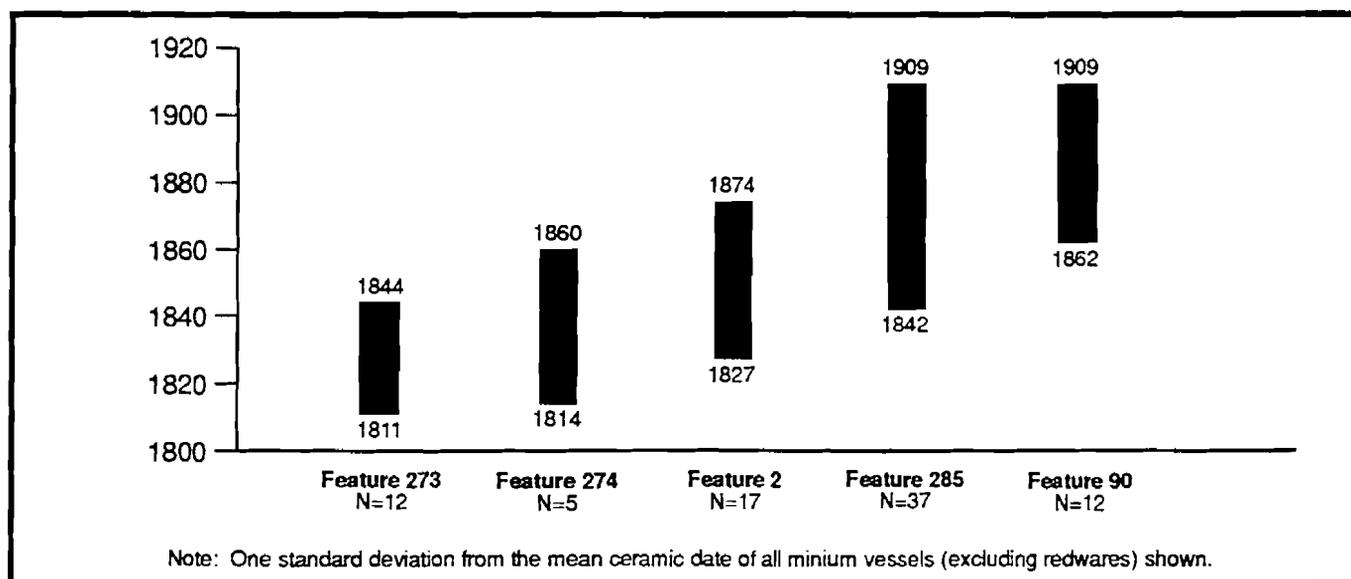
TABLE 5

## Moore-Taylor Farm Site - Summary of the Ceramic Minimum Vessels from Feature 273 (Well)

Vessel number	Form	Ware	Wellshaft (Soil A, Figure MTR)		Attributed begin date	Attributed end date
			Decoration	Color		
M-T-40	cup	pearlware	painted	blue	1820	1830
M-T-48	cup	pearlware	painted	blue, yellow, green, and brown	1795	1830
M-T-50	cup	pearlware	painted	brownish-green, mustard yellow, painted floral motif	1795	1830
M-T-176	cup	pearlware	printed	dark blue	1818	1830
M-T-64	saucer	pearlware	painted	blue	1820	1830
M-T-66	saucer	pearlware	painted	blue	1820	1830
M-T-62	saucer	whiteware	painted	red and green	1830	1850
M-T-68	saucer	whiteware	painted	blue	1820	1830
M-T-145	bowl	pearlware	dipt	blue and brown	1790	1830
M-T-149	bowl	yellowware	undecorated	yellow	1830	1930
M-T-150	hollowware	pearlware	dipt	blue, brown and yellow, and yellow	1790	1830
M-T-208	crock	redware	undecorated	dark brown	1802	1880

FIGURE 25

## Moore-Taylor Farm Site - Minimum Vessel Mean Beginning and End Ceramic Dates of All Wells



A total of 515 historical artifacts was recovered from Feature 273. Sherds from a minimum of 12 ceramic and two glass vessels were recovered from Feature 273 (Table 5). Sherds from two pearlware vessels were recovered from the builder's trench. One was a dark blue printed cup (M-T-176) and the other was a blue painted saucer (M-T-64). Both pearlware vessels are common types for the 1820s and could easily have been in construction fill for an 1822 well. The mean beginning date of the 12 minimum ceramic vessels from the well shaft was 1811 and the mean end date was 1844 (Figure 25). Two-thirds of the 12 minimum vessels were teawares. The high number of teawares and the lack of any plates from Feature 273 suggest that the early occupants of the site may have still been using pewter plates during the 1820s which would not have been uncommon for that period (Martin 1991). Sherds from two lead glass vessels were recovered from the well fill: a tumbler (M-T-G-119) and a piece of pressed tableware dating to after 1825 (M-T-G-131).

Two ceramic vessels from the well shaft fill of Feature 273 suggest that the well was filled-in sometime in the mid-1830s to early 1840s (Table 5). One yellowware vessel (M-T-149) is of a type that did not begin production by American potters until the 1830s. A whiteware saucer painted in a floral pattern in chrome colors (M-T-62) also supports this date. These colors were introduced around 1830 on both painted and printed wares (Miller 1991:8). Together, the two vessels suggest that Feature 273 was filled-in the early to mid-1830s.

Other historical artifacts recovered from Feature 273 included 24 bone fragments, three pig teeth, and six small fragments of mid-nineteenth century clay pipes. A total of only 27 bottle and jar glass fragments was recovered from Feature 273 and most of these were fragments of nineteenth century clear and aqua bottles. The overall preservation of all of the artifacts from Feature 273 was poor.

Feature 274 was located approximately 10 feet north of the Feature 273 and 20 feet east of the house (Attachment I). Feature 274 did not have a builder's trench. Feature 274 consisted of a straight, 5.1-foot diameter shaft extending to 5.0 feet below subsoil (Figure 26). The well shaft then tapered to 2.0 feet in diameter and was lined with 12 oak planks. The bottom of the well was 9.6 feet below subsoil.

Feature 274 was capped with the same 0.4-foot thick sterile clay cap (Feature 397) that covered Feature 273. Feature 274 was also unstratified (Figure 26). The fill of the well shaft consisted of orange and gray clays mottled with gray silts and coarse sands. Some of these clays may have been deposited in the well when Feature 285 was constructed. The well shaft soil of Feature 274 gradually became more silty with depth, but no distinct stratigraphic changes were observed. The water table was encountered at 4.2 feet below subsoil. The well shaft fill was so wet and unstable that hand excavation halted at the water level and the rest of the well was removed mechanically.

The 12 oak planks lining the bottom of the well were not part of a barrel. Rather, these planks were set vertically into the well shaft and roughly toe-nailed together. Each plank measured approximately 30 inches (2.5 feet) long and seven inches (0.58 feet) wide. No croze or other marks were found on any of the planks.

Feature 274 contained only 77 artifacts, the fewest artifacts of all the wells at the Moore-Taylor Farm Site. The gray and orange silts and clays of the unstratified well shaft fill contained primarily brick and heavily corroded nail fragments and small, heavily worn historical ceramic sherds. Only 56 historical ceramic fragments were found in the entire well. Over half of these artifacts were locally-made redwares. The only other artifacts recovered from Feature 274 were a cow's tooth, a walnut shell, and a piece of oil lamp glass.

Five minimum ceramic vessels could be identified from Feature 274 (Table 6). The mean beginning date of the five minimum ceramic vessels from the well shaft was 1814 and the mean end date of these vessels was 1860 (Figure 25).

Feature 2 was first identified during the Phase II survey (Grettler et al. 1991b:143-45). The feature was partially excavated and then sealed with plastic for complete excavation during Phase III investigations. Phase III excavations consisted of the hand excavation of the east and west halves of Feature 2 to a depth of 6.6 feet below subsoil. The remaining 2.9 feet of the well was excavated with a backhoe due to the unstable nature of the sandy subsoil and the water table.

FIGURE 26

Moore-Taylor Farm Site - Profile of Feature 274 (Well)

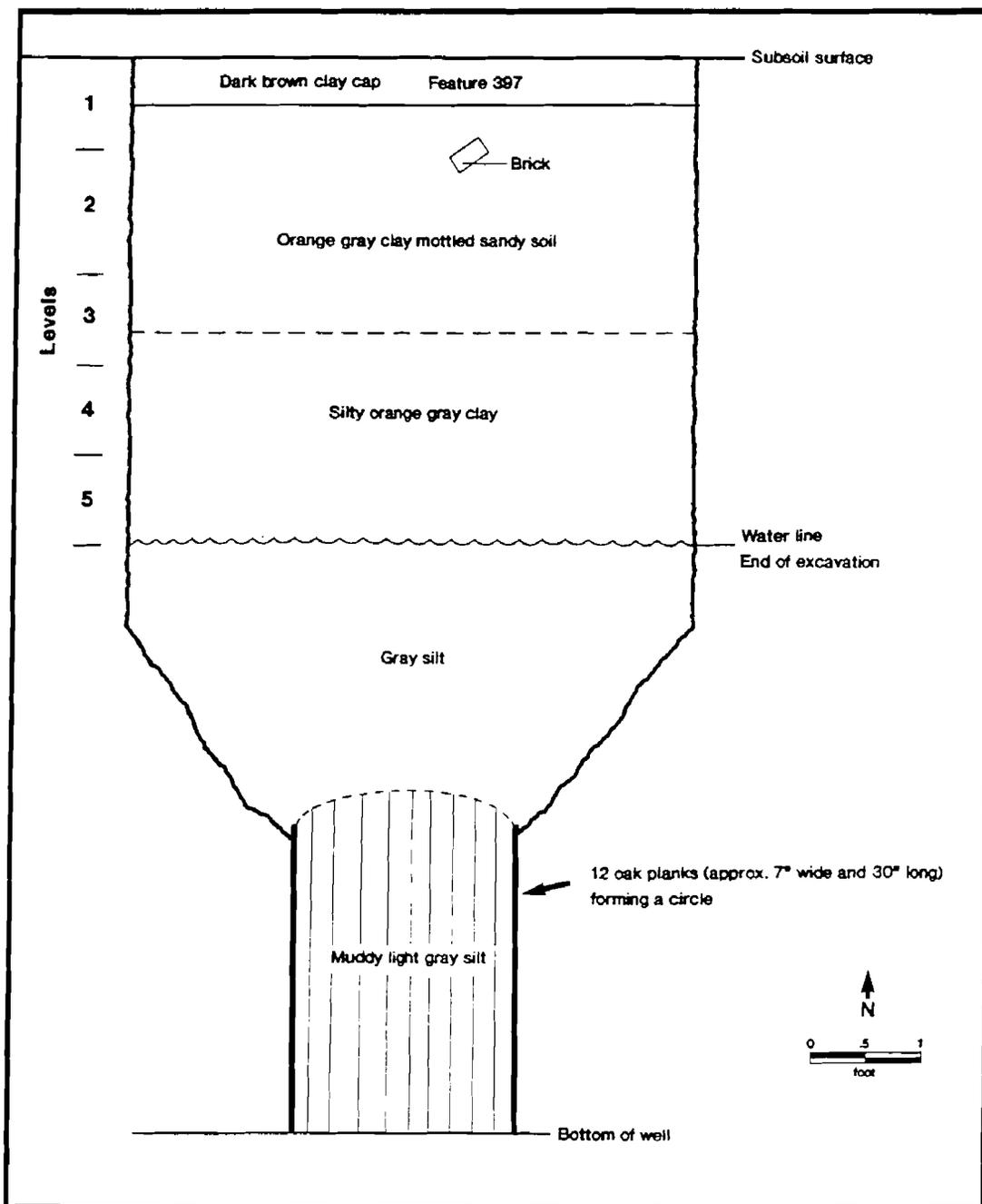


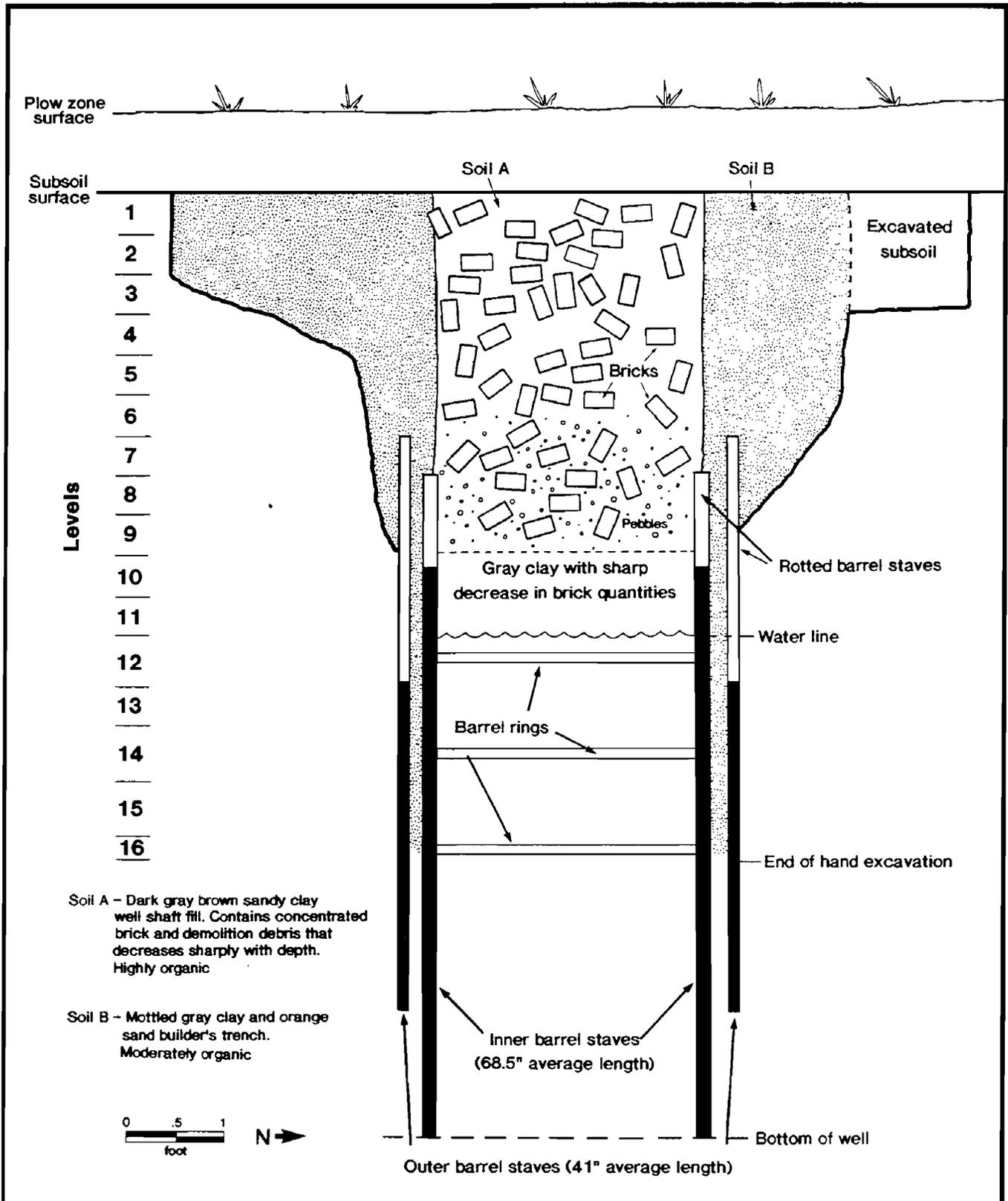
TABLE 6

Moore-Taylor Farm Site - Summary of the Ceramic Minimum Vessels from Feature 274 (Well)

Vessel number	Form	Ware	Decoration	Color	Attributed begin date	Attributed end date
M-T-176	cup	pearlware	printed	dark blue	1818	1830
M-T-68	saucer	whiteware	printed	blue	1820	1830
M-T-163	plate	pearlware	even scalloped, shell edge	green edge	1802	1832
M-T-217	muffin plate	Pennsylvania slipware	decorated	trailed white slip	1802	1880
M-T-149	bowl	yellowware	undecorated	yellow	1830	1930

FIGURE 27

Moore-Taylor Farm Site - Profile of Feature 2 (Well)



Two primary deposits were encountered in Feature 2 (Figure 27). The first of these deposits, the well shaft (Soil A) was a dark gray-brown sandy clay and random brick fill extending from just below the plow zone to the bottom of the well at 9.5 feet below subsoil. The second deposit was the builder's trench surrounding the upper 3.4 feet of the well shaft. The builder's trench was filled with a heavily mottled gray clay and orange sands with occasional pockets of slightly organic brown sand.

Two round dark rings from two poorly preserved wooden barrels were identified just below the builder's trench at 3.6 feet below subsoil. The amount of whole bricks and other structural debris also decreased sharply below 3.6 feet although no other evidence of any internal stratigraphy was encountered. Hand excavation continued in 0.4-foot levels to 6.6 feet below subsoil (Figure 27). The water table was encountered at 4.4 feet below subsoil. Preservation of the planks of both the inner and outer barrels increased with depth. The inner barrel measured 2.5 feet in diameter and consisted of straight, 6.5-foot long staves loosely bound by three hand-hewn hoops at one foot intervals between 4.6 and 6.6 feet below subsoil.

The inner barrel staves extended to the bottom of the well at 9.5 feet below subsoil (Figure 27). The inner barrel was nestled inside a slightly larger outer barrel that extended from 2.4 to 8.2 feet below subsoil (Plate 17). The soil between these two barrels was a coarse brown sand probably used to increase filtration. The outer barrel was 3.2 feet in diameter and its staves were approximately 6.0 feet long.

All of the vertical staves of both the inner and outer barrels were completely straight. Thus, both barrels were probably specially made for this well and were not simply reused flour or grain barrels. A total of 15 stave fragments was recovered from the inner barrel and 27 staves were recovered from the larger outer barrel. The longest of the stave fragments were from the inner barrel and measured 5.6 feet. All of the staves from both barrels were oak and similarly constructed and marked with Roman numerals (Plate 18). All of the staves were approximately six inches (0.5 feet) wide and 1.5 to 1.75 inches thick (Figure 28). All four sides and both ends of each stave were beveled, probably with an adze. Staves were occasionally toenailed to their neighbors using cut nails. The six hoops found on both barrels were also lightly nailed to the staves. Large knot holes were present on a number of staves.

A total of 1,297 artifacts was recovered from Feature 2. Most (76%) of the artifacts came from the dark, highly organic well shaft fill. Despite the good preservation of the barrel lining, most of the artifacts deposited in Feature 2 were small, heavily worn, and poorly-preserved fragments. Approximately 85 percent of the 974 artifacts recovered from the well shaft fill were brick fragments, wire nails, window glass, and other structural debris.

A total of 323 artifacts, primarily historical ceramic artifacts and brick fragments, was recovered from the builder's trench. The most common wares were undecorated and polychrome pearlwares dating to the first quarter of the nineteenth century. Sherds of 19 minimum ceramic vessels were identified from the builder's trench of Feature 2. The large number of vessels and poor preservation of the sherds (the average vessel is a little over five percent extant) indicate that the site had been occupied for a period and some level of garbage had accumulated prior to the construction of the well (Table 7). One of the sherds from the builder's trench of Feature 2 was a yellowware bowl or pitcher (M-T-149 - Table 7) that mends with sherds from the fill of Feature 273. Two other vessels from the construction fill of Feature 2, an unscaloped shell-edged plate (M-T-22) and a white granite baker (M-T-83), suggest that the terminus post quem for the construction fill is ca. 1840. The mean beginning date for the builder's trench, however, is 1809. The mean end date for the construction fill is 1848. Four of the vessels with sherds from the construction fill (M-T-22, M-T-63, M-T-150, and M-T-152) also had sherds recovered from the well shaft fill.

Moore-Taylor Farm Site - Feature 2 (Well)



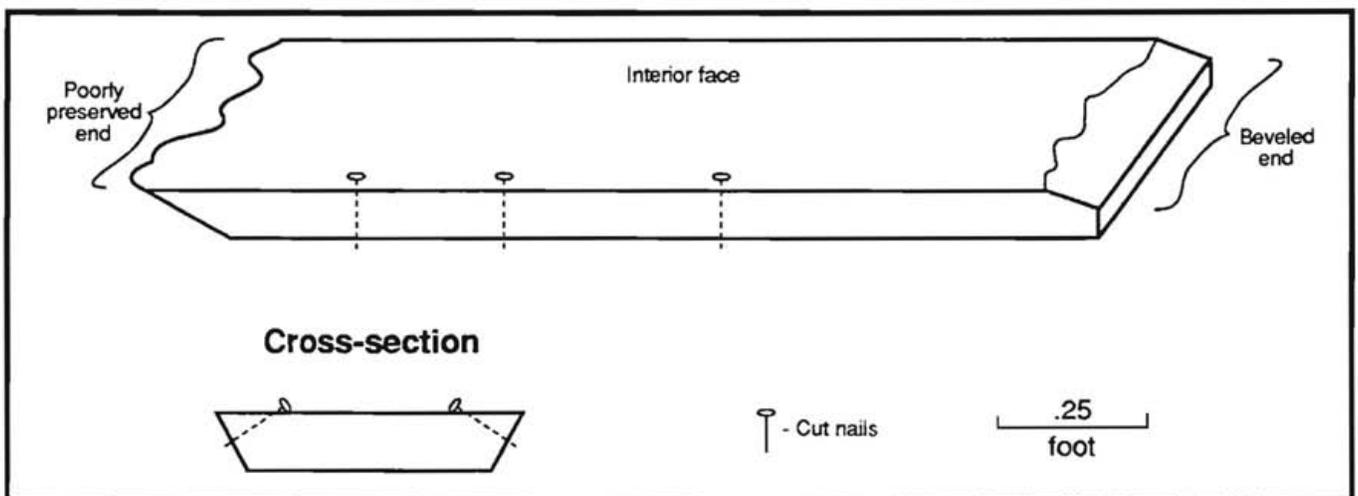
PLATE 18

Moore-Taylor Farm Site - Barrel Staves from Feature 2 (Well)



FIGURE 28

Moore-Taylor Farm Site - Typical Barrel Stave, Feature 2 (Well)



## Moore-Taylor Farm Site - Summary of the Ceramic Minimum Vessels from Feature 2 (Well)

Well Shaft Fill (Soil A)						
Vessel number	Form	Ware	Decoration	Color	Attributed begin date	Attributed end date
M-T-74	cup	whiteware	flow printed	blue flow	1844	1890
M-T-80	cup	white granite	molded	white	1870	1940
M-T-138	saucer	bone china	enamel painted	green and red on white	1794	1892
M-T-63	saucer	pearlware	painted	blue	1820	1830
M-T-60	saucer	whiteware	painted	green and black	1830	1860
M-T-152	saucer	whiteware	printed	green painting on brown printed pattern	1828	1860
M-T-137	saucer	white granite	undecorated	white	1842	1930
M-T-22	plate	whiteware	unscalloped, shell edge	blue on white	1841	1857
M-T-30	plate	whiteware	unscalloped, shell edge	blue on white	1841	1857
M-T-19	plate	whiteware	unmolded shell edge	blue on white	1874	1884
M-T-145	bowl	pearlware	dip	blue and brown slip on white	1790	1830
M-T-119	bowl	white granite	undecorated	white	1842	1930
M-T-150	hollowware	pearlware	dip	blue, brown, and yellow slip on white	1790	1830
M-T-179	hollowware	pearlware/ whiteware	dip	blue and brown on white	1790	1830
M-T-236	spittoon	white granite	molded	plain white	1863	1871
M-T-200	milk pan	american salt-glazed	painted	blue on grey exterior, yellow slip interior	1802	1900
M-T-215	milk pan	redware	undecorated	red and brown	1802	1880
Builder's trench (Soil B, Figure 37)						
Vessel number	Form	Ware	Decoration	Color	Attributed begin date	Attributed end date
M-T-41	cup	pearlware	painted	blue, yellow, and green	1795	1830
M-T-50	cup	pearlware	painted	brownish-green and mustard yellow	1795	1830
M-T-176	cup	pearlware	painted	dark blue	1818	1830
M-T-160	cup	whiteware	sponged	green and blue	1830	1920
M-T-63	saucer	pearlware	painted	blue	1820	1830
M-T-66	saucer	pearlware	painted	blue	1820	1830
M-T-180	saucer	pearlware	painted	blue and green	1795	1830
M-T-69	saucer	pearlware/whiteware	painted	blue	1815	1830
M-T-76	saucer	whiteware	painted	blue, green and black	1795	1830
M-T-152	saucer	whiteware	printed and painted pattern	green painting on brown print	1828	1860
M-T-218	plate	Pennsylvania slipware	trailed slip	white slip	1802	1860
M-T-22	plate	whiteware	unscalloped shell edge	blue edge	1841	1857
M-T-217	muffin plate	Pennsylvania slipware	trailed slip	white slip	1802	1860
M-T-83	baker	white granite	beaded edge	white	1845	1880
M-T-149	bowl	yellowware	undecorated	yellow	1830	1930
M-T-139	bowl	pearlware	dip	blue and brown slip	1790	1830
M-T-186	mug	copper lustre	lustre	white slip interior, brown exterior	1800	1850
M-T-150	hollowware	pearlware	dip	blue, brown, and yellow slip	1790	1830
M-T-180	hollowware	pearlware	dip	yellow	1790	1830
M-T-208	crook	redware	undecorated	dark brown	1802	1880

A total of 17 minimum ceramic vessels was recovered from the well shaft fill of Feature 2 (Table 7). Several vessels from this fill suggest that it could not have been filled before the 1870s. The most precisely dated artifact in the fill is a white granite spittoon (Figure 29) produced by Bloor, Ott, and Booth at the Etruria Pottery in Trenton, New Jersey (M-T-236). The Etruria Pottery was built in 1863 and was in business until 1871 when the firm became Ott and Brewer (Barber 1976:52; Blaszczyk, personal communication, 1992). The spittoon was produced between 1863 and 1871. The spittoon is almost complete and therefore represents primary garbage rather than secondary yard scatter from yard cleanup (Wise 1976:266-268).

In addition to the spittoon, sherds to unscalloped and unmolded blue shell-edged plates (M-T-22, M-T-30, M-T-19) were recovered from the well shaft of Feature 2 (Table 7). These plates were common from the mid-1870s to the mid-1880s. The mean beginning date for the well fill was 1827 (Figure 25). The mean end date was 1874. The vessels from the top three levels and the bottom three levels of the well had mean beginning dates of 1813 and 1811 with mean end dates of 1869 and 1876. As the sample size for all three contexts is small, the *terminus post quem* date is clearly more meaningful than the mean dates.

FIGURE 29

Moore-Taylor Farm Site -  
White Granite Ware Spittoon (Feature 2 - Well)

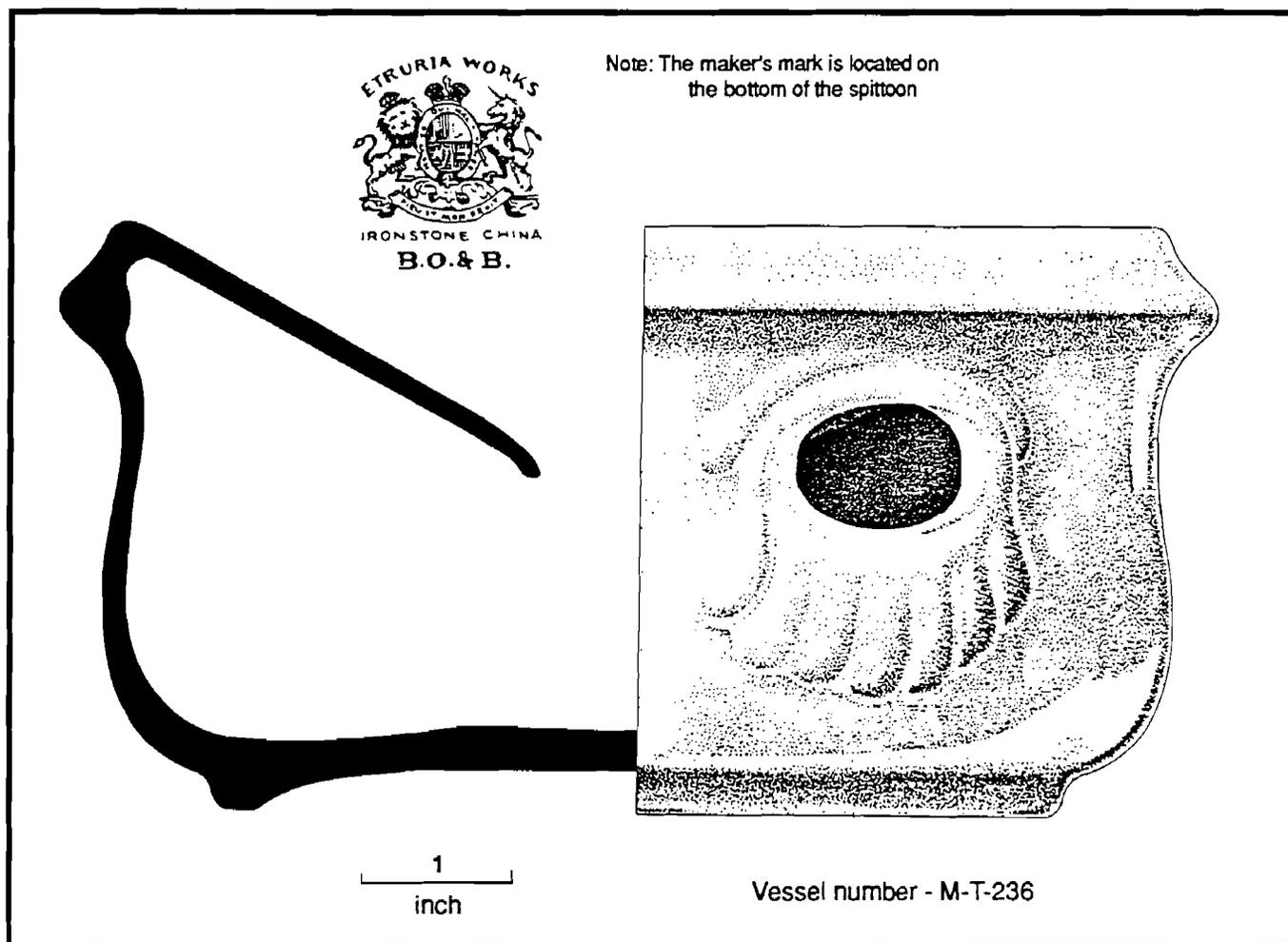


TABLE 8

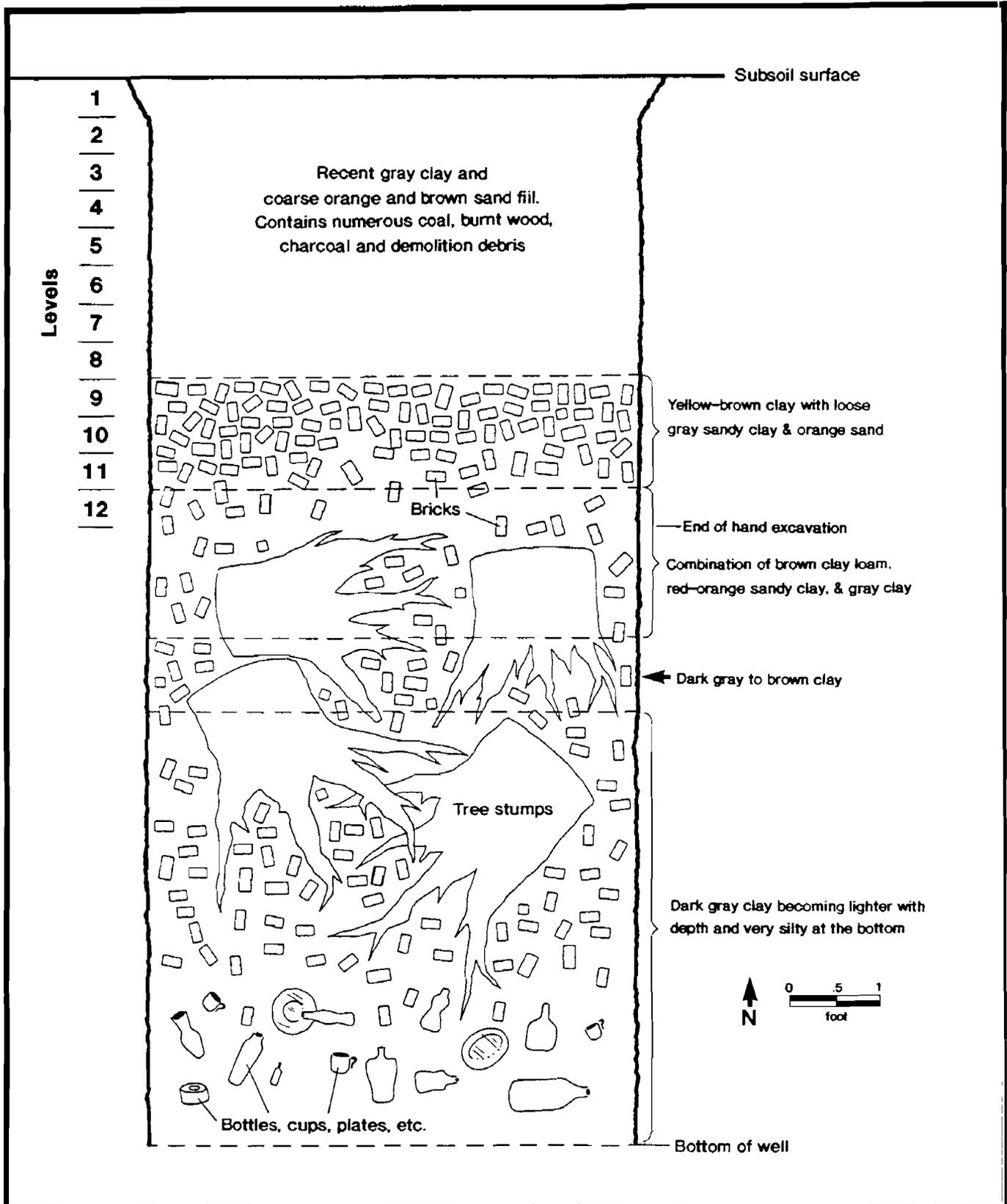
Moore-Taylor Farm Site - Summary of the  
Glass Minimum Vessels from Feature 2 (Well)

Vessel number	Sub-function	Style	Technology	Color	Product	Bottler	Attributed begin date	Attributed end date
M-T-G-103	liquor	wine	3 piece mold	green	—	—	1845	1880
M-T-G-39	medicine	bitters	3 piece mold	amber	St. Drake's Plantation Bitters	P.H. Drake & Company	1862	1919
M-T-G-105	medicine	round	3 piece mold	aqua	—	—	1840	1850
M-T-G-117	tableware	—	pressed	colorless/ non-lead	—	—	1864	1940
M-T-G-95	lighting	lamp chimney	free blow	colorless/ non-lead	—	—	1864	1880

The fill of Feature 2 also contained sherds to five glass vessels (Table 8) one of which is a St. Drake's Plantation Bitters bottle from the bottom levels of the well shaft (Table 8 - M-T-G-39). Drake's Plantation Bitters were first produced between 1862 and 1919, when Prohibition was enacted (Fike 1987:33). The beginning date for the Bitters bottle closely fits the dates for the spittoon discussed above. The low ratio of glass to ceramic vessels in Feature 2 suggest that it was filled before the 1880s when bottled products became common. None of the glass containers were canning jars or baking powder bottles.

FIGURE 30

Moore-Taylor Farm Site - Profile of Feature 285 (Well)



## Moore-Taylor Farm Site - Stumps from Fill of Feature 285 (Well)

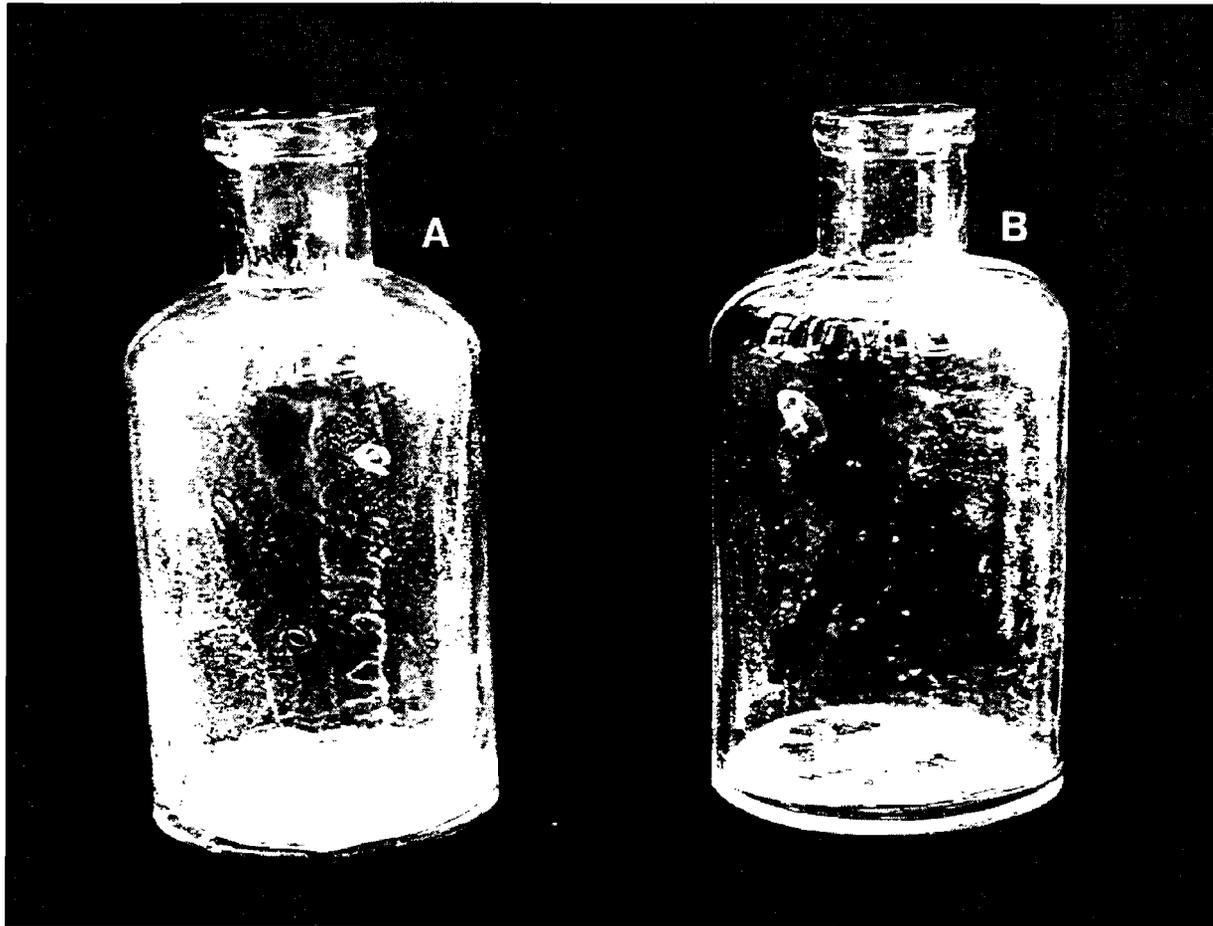


Feature 285 consisted of a straight, 5.3-foot diameter round shaft 11.5 feet deep (Figure 30). Like the other well features at the site, Feature 285 was initially excavated by hand, until the water table was reached, at which point it was excavated by a backhoe to the bottom of the feature. The most distinguishing feature of the well was the large amount of bricks, tree stumps (Plate 19), and demolition rubble that filled it. The uppermost 3.2 feet of the well consisted of a single, thick deposit of gray clay and coarse orange and brown sands. The well also contained large amounts of burnt wood, broken timbers, and other demolition debris. Diagnostic artifacts date the fill in Feature 285 fill to ca. 1894-1905. Feature 285 was probably constructed in the early 1870s. Feature 285, however, was constructed after the first and second wells (Features 273 and 274 respectively) because it penetrated the thin clay cap used to seal the two earlier wells. This cap was completely excavated, but contained no artifacts.

Feature 285 differs from Features 273, 274, and 2 in that it was used as a garbage dump after being abandoned as a well. Intact and restorable bottles and ceramic vessels from the lowest level (10 to 11.5 feet below surface) of the well indicate that it was also used for a household dump.

The mean beginning date for the 37 ceramic vessels from Feature 285 is 1842 (Figure 25). The mean beginning date for all glass vessels is 1862. The mean end date for all minimum ceramic and glass vessels is 1909 and 1911 respectively. A revolution in glass mold technology led to increased usage of bottles made for specific products during the last quarter of the nineteenth century. The increased usage of product-labeled glass containers makes them a much more sensitive artifact for dating assemblages for the post 1870 period. In addition, falling prices for glass containers made their disposal more common.

Moore-Taylor Farm Site -  
Baking Powder Bottles from Feature 285 (Well)



1 inch

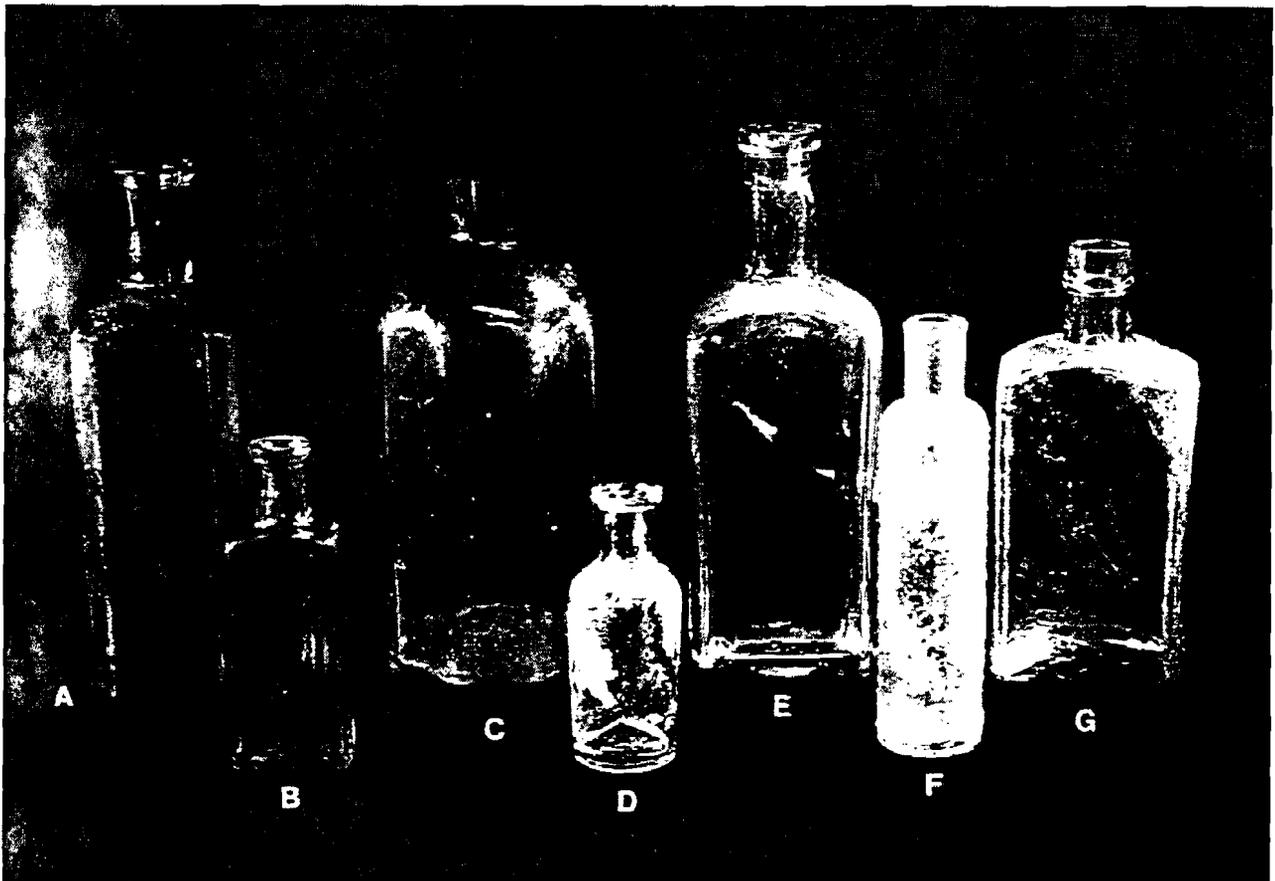
A. Vessel G5

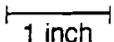
B. Vessel G7

A total of 55 minimum glass containers was recovered from Feature 285 (Appendix II). Approximately 85 percent of the 55 glass vessels are mold-blown dating to between 1886 and 1907. By 1905, 27 percent of the bottles being produced in the United States were machine-made (Miller and Sullivan 1984:184). The likelihood of the well being used past 1905 as a garbage disposal area and not containing any machine-made bottles is low.

Feature 285 was first used as a garbage dump in the late 1890s. A major change took place when the farm was purchased by John and Mary Leonard in 1894. John and Mary Leonard sold the farm to Ralph Leonard in November, 1908. Ralph Leonard owned the farm until September of 1931 when it was again sold in a sheriff's sale for debt. The Leonard's 37-year occupation of the site was a period of stability. From 1876 until the Leonards acquired the farm in 1894, the farm changed hands 10 times. During that period, the farm probably was subject to benign neglect. The farm would have been 72 years old when the Leonards purchased it in 1894. One of the changes they appeared to have made was to construct a new, fifth well, Feature 90.

PLATE 21  
 Moore-Taylor Farm Site -  
 Medicine Bottles from Feature 285 (Well)



 1 inch	A. Vessel G56	C. Vessel G30	E. Vessel G29	G. Vessel G33
	B. Vessel G36	D. Vessel G100	F. Vessel G24	

Feature 285 was used as a dump for an unknown period of time after the construction of the new well. The period of time ranged from as little as 19 months to perhaps as long as five years. A total of 19 baking powder bottles was recovered from the well (Plate 20). While there is no way to gauge the length of time it took to use up a four-ounce bottle of baking powder, it is clear that 19 bottles represents a significant period of time. Brand loyalty suggests that the deposit was probably produced by one family, the Leonards. For example, 11 of the 19 (58%) baking powder bottles held Rumford baking powder (Appendix III). In addition, four Winslow's Soothing syrup bottles, three Myer's bluing bottles, and two Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup bottles were recovered from the well (Plate 21). The bottles suggest a buying pattern that would be the results of one family's purchases over a period of time.

The products themselves reveal something about the occupants of the site. Sherds to four canning jars were also recovered. It would appear that the Leonards, if they were occupying their own land, doctored themselves with patent medicines, canned part of what they grew, and baked their own bread. The Leonards lost this land when it was sold in a sheriff's sale in 1931. The next occupants of the site had quite different consumer preferences which are reflected in the fill of Feature 90, the last well which is discussed in the following pages.

FIGURE 31

Moore-Taylor Farm Site - Profile of Feature 90 (Well)

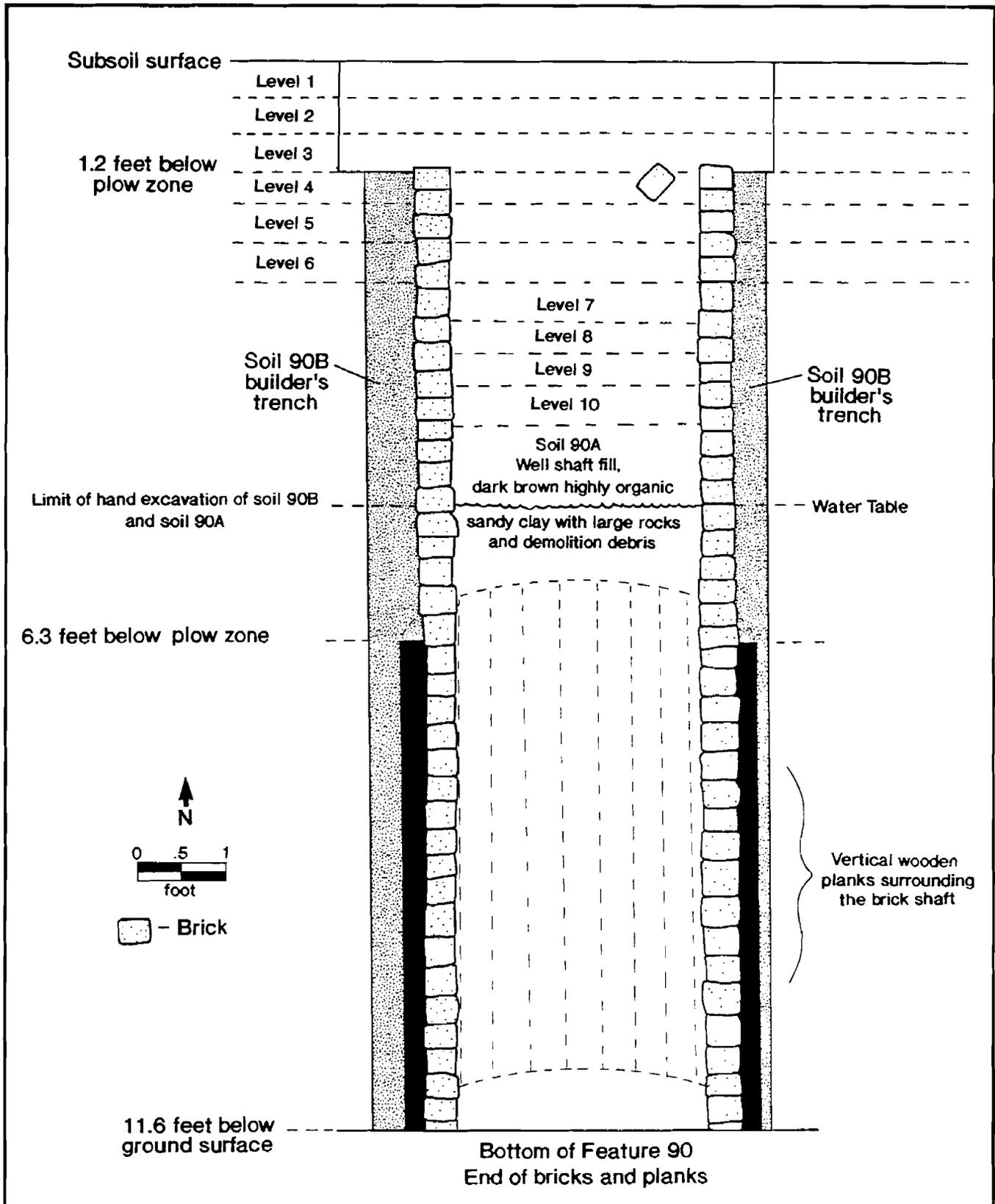
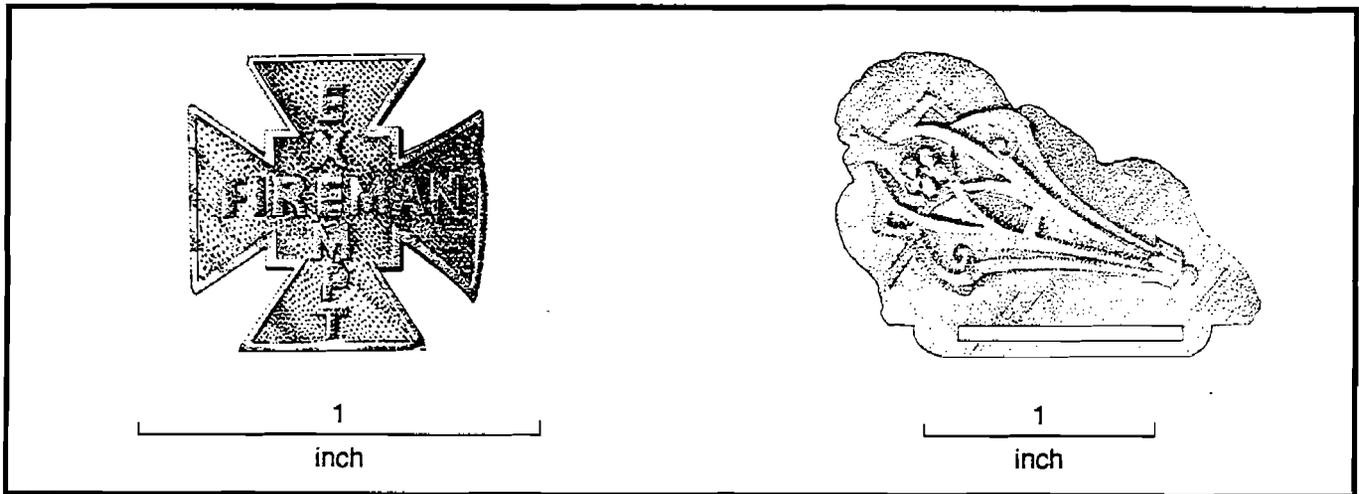


FIGURE 32

Moore-Taylor Farm Site - "Fireman Exempt" Medal  
and Ladies' Belt Clasp from Feature 90 (Well)



A total of 990 other artifacts was recovered from Feature 285. An additional 11.8 kilograms (26 pounds) of machine-made bricks and 0.5 kilograms (1.1 pounds) of coal were weighed and discarded during excavation.

Feature 90 was an 11.5 feet deep brick-lined well located along the northern edge of the site (Attachment I). The well probably supplied water to the house, nearby outbuildings, and farmyard. This well was the only brick-lined well at the site. The Feature 90 well shaft consisted of a 3.5-foot diameter shaft of dry-laid, machine-made brick (Figure 31; Plate 22). The well was hand-excavated in arbitrary 0.4-foot levels to just below the water table at 5.0 feet below subsoil. The entire well was filled with unstratified deposits of dark brown, highly organic sandy clay, large rocks, and demolition debris.

The presence of debris in Feature 90 suggests that the well was open at the end of occupation when it was intentionally filled-in. The instability of these deposits necessitated mechanical excavation below the water line. Vertical wooden planks were encountered at 6.3 feet below subsoil. The planks were arranged along the exterior of the brick shaft to provide additional support (Figure 31; Plate 22).

A total of 2,293 artifacts was recovered from Feature 90. Most of these artifacts (76%) were bricks, cut and wire nail fragments, coal, and other structural debris. A total of 20.5 kilograms (45 pounds) of machine-made bricks and brick fragments was recovered from the upper third of the feature.

A total of 550 domestic artifacts was found in Feature 90. Two interesting domestic artifacts recovered from the well were a small metal Maltese cross and a portion of a ladies' belt clasp. Both of these artifacts came from the two uppermost levels of Feature 90 and are shown in Figure 32. Both artifacts were also made of a copper alloy and the cross was inscribed "Fireman Exempt." The ladies' belt clasp was decorated with an abstract art nouveau stamped design and both artifacts probably date to the first quarter of the twentieth century.

PLATE 22  
Moore-Taylor Farm Site - Feature 90 (Well)

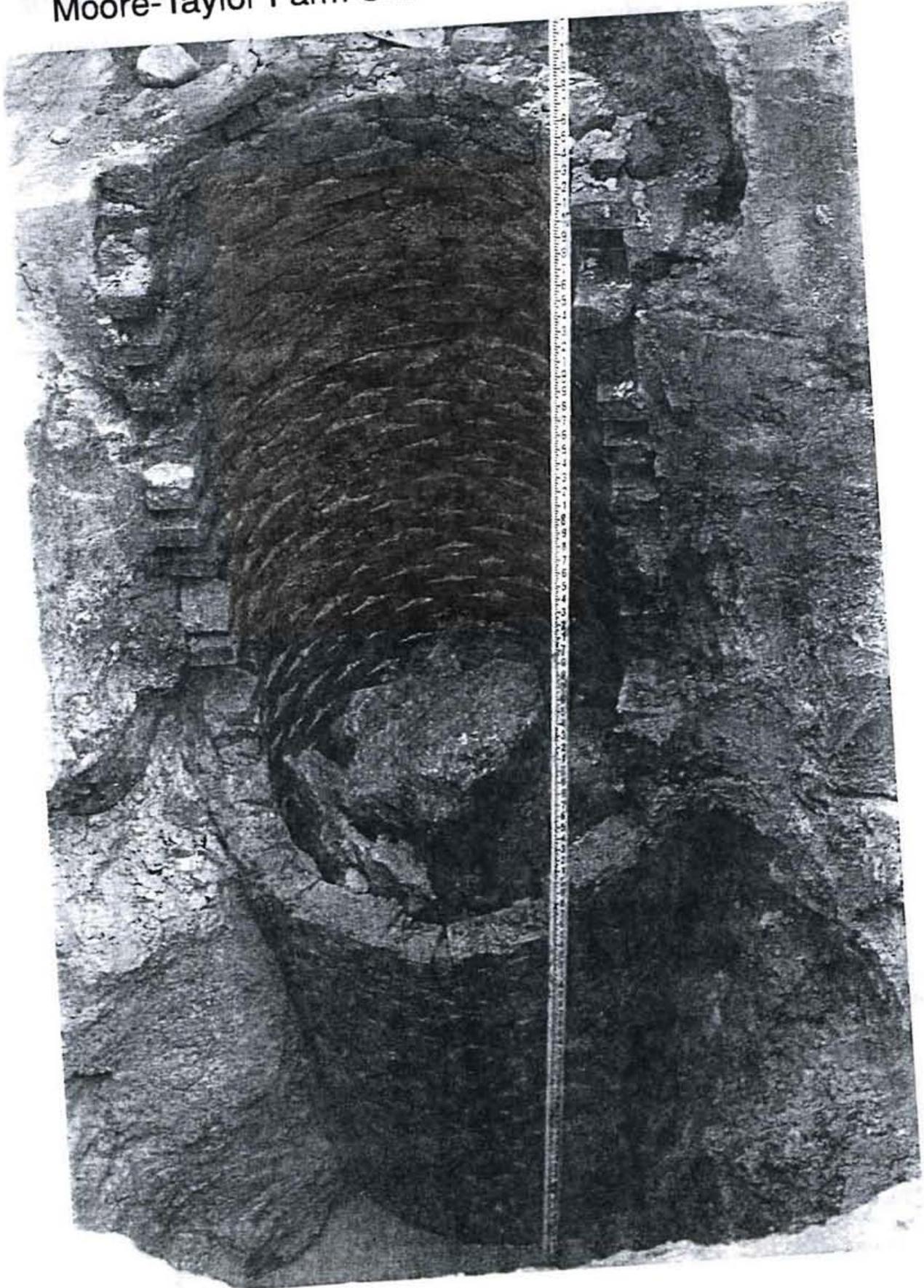


TABLE 9  
Moore-Taylor Farm Site - Summary of the  
Ceramic Minimum Vessels from Feature 90 (Well)

Vessel number	Form	Ware	Description	Color	Attributed begin date	Attributed end date
M-T-39	cup	hard paste	undecorated	white	1850	1892
M-T-81	cup	white granite	undecorated	white	1842	1940
M-T-6	cup, handled	white granite	undecorated	white	1870	1940
M-T-53	saucer	scratch blue	incised design	blue	1730	1775
M-T-15	saucer	whiteware	printed	green rim band	1922	1940
M-T-16	saucer	whiteware	printed	green rim band	1922	1940
M-T-17	saucer	whiteware	printed	green rim band	1922	1940
M-T-217	muffin plate	Pennsylvania slipware	slip decorated	white trailed dipt	1802	1880
M-T-84	bowl	whiteware	undecorated	white	1840	1940
M-T-233	chamber pot	white granite	printed	blue	1870	1892
M-T-234	ewer	white granite	printed	blue	1870	1892
M-T-235	canister	earthenware	molded slip	dark brown	1900	1940

Except for a single sherd of an early twentieth century undecorated porcelain cup from the builder's trench, all of the historical ceramic artifacts found in Feature 90 came from the unstratified well shaft (Table 9). Except for the single scratch blue stoneware cup most of these vessels were relatively nondiagnostic whiteware and white granite tablewares. Sherds to three whiteware saucers of the "Princess" pattern by Paden were recovered from the well shaft. This pattern consisted of a simple light apple-green band around the rim. Paden was an American pottery that produced these wares from 1910 to 1963 (Debolt 1988:58). Two of the saucers are marked "A 36" which could indicate that they were made in 1936, the year prior to the abandonment of the site. The mean beginning and end dates of the vessels from Feature 90 are 1881 and 1926.

The 46 minimum glass bottles from Feature 90, however, provided much more information on this well (Table 10). All of the bottles recovered from Feature 90 were machine made. While the mouth-blown bottles from the other well features were usually made of aqua glass, all of the machine-made bottles from Feature 90 were made of clear glass. These two major changes in the glass assemblage from the Moore-Taylor Farm Site show the impact of the introduction of the fully-automatic bottle blowing machine in 1903. In addition to manufacturing technique and color, all of the bottles in Feature 90 had screw top, continuous thread, or lug closures. In comparison, almost all of the mouth-blown bottles in the four earlier wells had simple cork closures. By the mid 1930s, when Feature 90 was filled, fully automated bottle production dominated the glass container industry (Miller and Pacey 1985).

The bottle assemblage of Feature 90 clearly dated the filling of this well to the end of site occupation ca. 1937 (Plate 23). Five bottles from the Owens-Illinois Glass Company dating from 1934 to 1937 were found in the unstratified fill of Feature 90. Two bottles were dated 1934 (M-T-G-58 and

## Moore-Taylor Farm Site - Bottles from Feature 90 (Well)



 2 inches	A. Vessel G68 (cosmetic)	C. Vessel G66 (medicine)	E. Vessel G59 (medicine)	G. Vessel G21 (medicine)
	B. Vessel G61 (ink)	D. Vessel G38 (medicine)	F. Vessel G70 (cosmetic)	

M-T-G-61), one was dated 1936 (M-T-G-49), and two were dated 1937 (M-T-G-42 and M-T-G-73 - Table 10). Given the dates of these bottles, it is clear that Feature 90 was filled with trash from the last occupants of the site. As such, the well shaft of Feature 90 is more similar to a probate inventory than the typical accumulations usually recovered from wells, privies, and other deep features.

Noticeably absent from Feature 90 were baking powder bottles. Bottles from the Rumford Baking Powder Company had been found in Feature 285, the fourth well. This lack of baking powder, a necessary ingredient to baking bread, may indicate that the later occupants of the site no longer baked their own bread, but preferred to purchase commercially produced bread. If this is true, the absence of baking powder bottles from the last well signals a major change in household consumption. The absence of baking powder bottles, however, may have been due to other, unrelated factors such as the use of canned rather than bottled baking powder.

Feature 90 also contained four patent medicine and seven cosmetic bottles (Plate 23). Patent medicine, particularly pharmacy ovals, had been found occasionally in the other well features, but no cosmetic containers were found in any these wells. The number of medicine and cosmetic bottles in Feature 90 suggests that the last occupants of the site were more involved in a consumer-oriented economy. Feature 90 was most likely built by the Leonard family shortly after they purchased the farm in 1894. This date of construction is suggested by the fill of the fourth well, Feature 285, which Feature 90 appears to have replaced. Feature 90 functioned as a well until 1937 when the site was abandoned.

TABLE 10

## Moore-Taylor Farm Site - Summary of the Glass Minimum Vessels from Feature 90 (Well)

Vessel number	Sub-function	Style	Technique	Color	Product	Bottler	Attributed begin date	Attributed end date
M-T-G-71	liquor	wide mouth flask	machine	colorless/non-lead	---	---	1915	1919
M-T-G-21	medicine	throat medicine	machine	aqua	Tonsiline	---	1905	1916
M-T-G-34	medicine	pill bottle	machine	colorless/non-lead	---	---	1915	1940
M-T-G-38	medicine	---	machine	colorless/non-lead	---	---	1927	1940
M-T-G-41	medicine	---	machine	colorless/non-lead	Antiseptic	---	1890	1940
M-T-G-42	medicine	pharmacy oval	Owens machine	colorless/non-lead	---	---	1937	1937
M-T-G-43	medicine	strapped oval	machine	cobalt blue	---	---	1915	1940
M-T-G-38	medicine	---	machine	colorless/non-lead	---	---	1927	1940
M-T-G-49	medicine	round	Owens machine	colorless/non-lead	Listerine mouthwash	Lambert Pharmaceutical Co.	1936	1936
M-T-G-37	medicine	laxative/antacid	machine	cobalt blue	Phillips Milk of Magnesia	The Charles H. Phillips Chemical Co.	1924	1940
M-T-G-28	medicine	---	machine	colorless/non-lead	---	W.T. Rawleigh	1890	1933
M-T-G-62	cosmetic	flat oval	machine	colorless/non-lead	---	---	1920	1940
M-T-G-53	cosmetic	flat oval	machine	colorless/non-lead	---	---	1920	1940
M-T-G-70	cosmetic	small oblong panel	machine	colorless/non-lead	---	---	1915	1940
M-T-G-90	cosmetic	wide mouth round jar	machine valve mark	colorless/non-lead	---	---	1930	1940
M-T-G-78	cosmetic	wide mouth round jar	machine valve mark	colorless/non-lead	Vaseline	Chesebrough MFG. Co.	1930	1940
M-T-G-79	cosmetic	wide mouth round jar	machine valve mark	colorless/non-lead	Vaseline	Chesebrough MFG. Co.	1930	1940
M-T-G-80	cosmetic	oblong	machine	colorless/non-lead	---	W.T. Rawleigh	1927	1936
M-T-G-50	canning	canning jar	Owens machine	aqua	---	---	1909	1933
M-T-G-51	canning	canning jar	Owens machine	aqua	---	---	1909	1933
M-T-G-52	canning	canning jar	Owens machine	aqua	---	---	1909	1933
M-T-G-53	canning	canning jar	Owens machine	aqua	---	---	1909	1933
M-T-G-61	ink	ink bottle	Owens machine	colorless/non-lead	Waterman's Ink	L.E. Waterman & Co.	1934	1934
M-T-G-60	ink	ink bottle	machine valve mark	colorless/non-lead	Ink	L.E. Waterman & Co.	1930	1940
M-T-G-110	ink	black plastic cap to an ink bottle	---	---	Waterman's ink	L.E. Waterman & Co.	1927	1940
M-T-G-45	blacking	panel bottle	machine	colorless/non-lead	Shoe polish	Chip-ee Mfg. Co.	1919	1940
M-T-G-6	food	dumbbell shaped	machine	colorless/non-lead	---	---	---	---
M-T-G-73	food	wide mouth round jar	Owens machine	colorless/non-lead	---	---	1937	1937
M-T-G-74	food	cylindrical pickle jar	machine	colorless/non-lead	---	---	---	---
M-T-G-77	food	wide mouth jar	machine	colorless/non-lead	---	---	1915	1940
M-T-G-47	household chemical	round	machine	amber	---	---	1935	1938
M-T-G-48	household chemical	round	machine	amber	---	---	---	---
M-T-G-48	household chemical	round	machine	amber	Bleach	Suntex	1917	1938
M-T-G-57	general utility	wide mouth	machine	colorless/non-lead	---	---	---	---
M-T-G-59	general utility	panel bottle	machine	aqua	---	---	1915	1940
M-T-G-66	general utility	tall oblong	machine	colorless/non-lead	---	---	---	---
M-T-G-58	tableware	sprinkler top	Owens machine	colorless/non-lead	---	---	1934	1934
M-T-G-114	tumbler	optic moulded	machine	colorless/non-lead	---	---	---	---
M-T-G-115	tumbler	---	maid blown	---	---	---	---	---
M-T-G-116	tumbler	---	turn past mold	colorless/non-lead	---	---	---	---
M-T-G-122	tumbler	---	pressed	solarized	---	---	---	---
M-T-G-125	tumbler	---	pressed	colorless/non-lead	---	---	---	---
M-T-G-112	stemware	---	pressed	green	---	---	---	---
M-T-G-107	hollowware	---	pressed	colorless/non-lead	---	---	1864	1940
M-T-G-113	hollowware	---	pressed	white, opaque	---	---	---	---
M-T-G-117	hollowware	---	pressed	colorless/non-lead	---	---	---	---

Each of the five wells at the Moore-Taylor Farm Site was associated with several large round and square post holes. These features are probably the remains of winch posts and well-curbs erected over the wells. Such structures served to prevent accidents and protect the wells from contamination. The high density of wells at the site, however, obscured the distinctions between structures associated with individual wells.

The clearest evidence of a structure associated with a well at the Moore-Taylor Farm Site was a series of eight posts surrounding Feature 285 (Attachment I). These posts were located approximately three feet north and south of the well and could have supported an approximately 8- x 10-foot structure over it. The primary function of these posts, however, may have been simply as fenceposts along Fencelines I and J. The location of these eight posts, Features 262-65, 270, 271, 286 and 554, in relation to Feature 285 is shown in Attachment I.

By examining the ceramic and other diagnostic artifacts that were recovered from the five well features, a rough chronology can be made of the construction and abandonment of the wells at the Moore-Taylor Farm Site (Figure 25). The two earliest wells at the Moore-Taylor Farm Site were Features 273 and 274. Ceramic artifacts recovered from the builder's trenches of both wells indicate that they were constructed in the 1820s and filled-in in the 1840s and 1850s. Of these two wells, Feature 274 was probably slightly later than Feature 273 because it penetrated a clay cap sealing Feature 273 (Figure 25). Both wells were barrel-lined and located 30 feet east of the house (Attachment I). The mean beginning date of the 12 minimum ceramic vessels in Feature 273 was 1811 and the date for the five minimum vessels in Feature 274 was 1814. Both of these wells, however, could not have been constructed before 1822 when the site was first occupied. Both wells were filled-in in the late 1830s or early 1840s. The mean end date for all minimum vessels in these two wells was 1844 for Feature 273 and 1860 for Feature 274. Because of the small number of vessels, the mean beginning and end dates are not very reliable. Both wells, however, were clearly built before the third well, Feature 2, was because sherds from a ribbed yellowware bowl (M-T-149) in Feature 273 were also found in the builder's trench of Feature 2.

Despite the absence of builder's trenches, it is clear that Feature 274 definitely preceded the fourth well, Feature 285. First of all, Feature 274 did not contain the large amounts of early twentieth century brick, recent tree stumps, and demolition rubble found in Feature 285. Secondly, Feature 274 contained a wider range of early nineteenth century ceramic artifacts, especially pearlwares, than Feature 285. Pearlwares were conspicuously absent from the Feature 285 ceramic assemblage. This later well contained primarily mid-nineteenth to early twentieth century whitewares, white granite wares, and yellowwares. This difference in ceramic assemblage is reflected in the mean beginning and mean end ceramic dates of Features 274 and 285 shown in Figure 26.

The third well was Feature 2. Feature 2 was the only well south of the house. Feature 2 was probably dug in the late 1820s, replacing the two earliest wells. Feature 2 was used until the mid 1870s when it began to receive mid-to-late nineteenth century whitewares, white granite wares, yellowwares, and other domestic refuse. The upper part of Feature 2 also contained demolition debris from the period of rebuilding between 1880 and 1920 accomplished by the Leonard family.

The fourth well at the Moore-Taylor Farm Site was Feature 285. Feature 285 was located 20 feet east of the house near the first two wells. Feature 285 was probably dug in the early 1870s, replacing Feature 2; however, the date of construction is not known because Feature 285 did not have a builder's trench. The fourth well was used until the late 1890s when it began to receive domestic refuse. Feature 285 received domestic refuse until ca. 1910.

## Moore-Taylor Farm Site - Summary of Floral and Faunal Remains from All Wells

	Feature 2	Feature 273	Feature 274	Feature 285
<b>Farmland Plants</b>				
Lamb's quarter ( <i>Chenopodium</i> )	X		X	X
Pig weed ( <i>Amaranthus</i> )	X	X		X
Purslane ( <i>Portulaca</i> )	X			X
Sandverbena ( <i>Abronia</i> )				X
Pokeweed ( <i>Phytolaca</i> )	X		X	
Tomato				X
Sheep sorrel ( <i>Rumex acetosella</i> )	X			
<b>Woodland Plants</b>				
Deerberry ( <i>Vaccinium</i> )	X			
Grape ( <i>Vitis</i> )	X			
Peach ( <i>Prunus</i> )	X			X
Plum ( <i>Prunus</i> )	X			
Raspberry ( <i>Rubus</i> )	X			X
Salmonberry ( <i>Rubus</i> )	X			
Blueberry ( <i>Vaccinium</i> )	X			
<b>Wetland Plants</b>				
Knotweed ( <i>Polygonum</i> )				X
Saltgrass ( <i>Distichlis</i> )				X
Widgeon grass ( <i>Ruppia</i> )	X			
Smartweed ( <i>Polygonum</i> )				X
<i>Polygonum</i>	X			X
Carpetweed ( <i>Mollugo</i> )	X			X
Copperleaf ( <i>Acalypha</i> )	X		X	X
Dock ( <i>Rumex</i> )	X			
Flatsedge ( <i>Cyperus</i> )	X			
Goose grass ( <i>Fleusine</i> )	X			X
Nightshade ( <i>Solanum</i> )				X
<b>Faunal Remains</b>				
Fish scales	X			X
Unidentified bone	X	X		X
Oyster shell	X	X		X

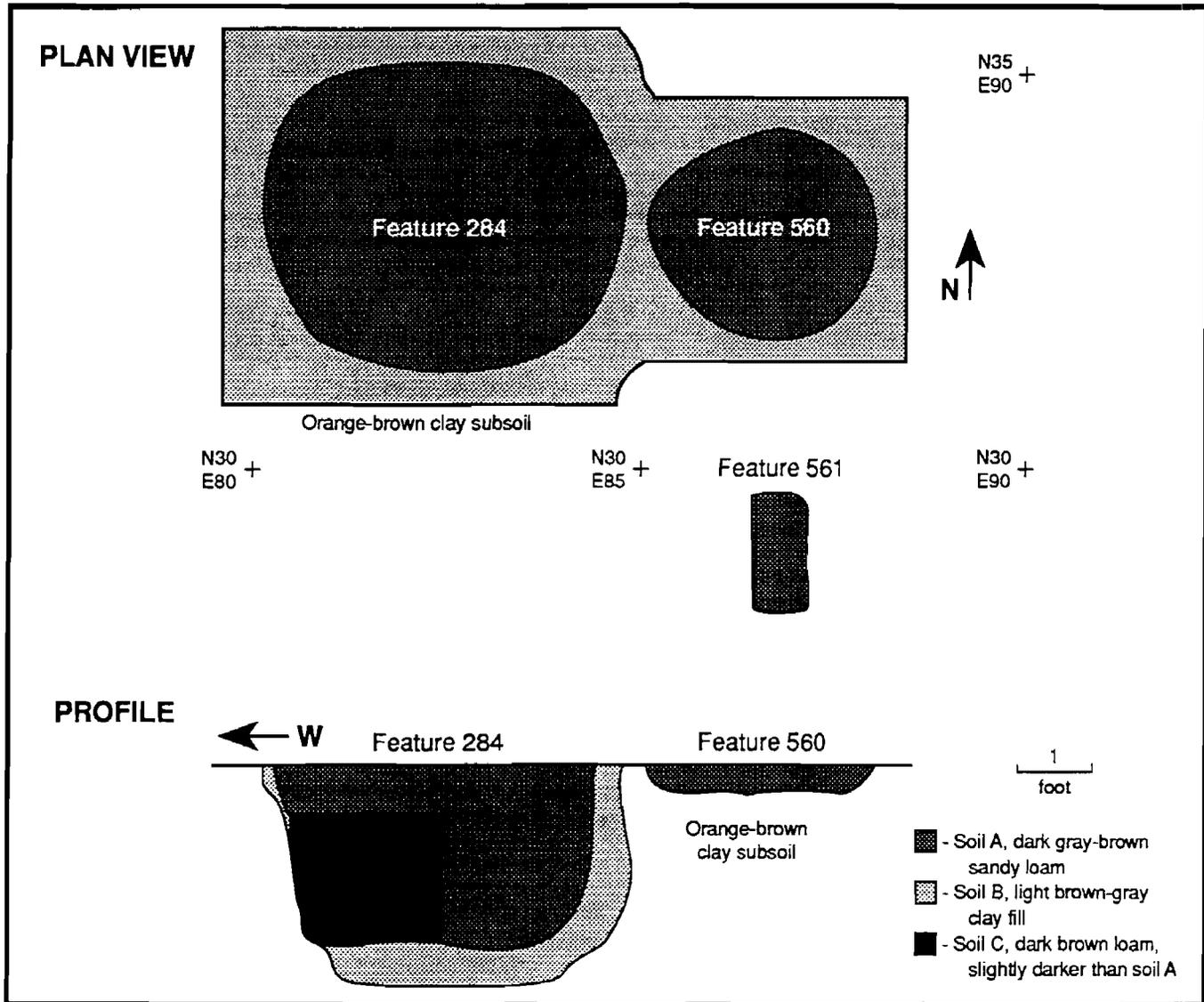
Note: No flotation samples were taken from Feature 90

The fifth and most recent well at the Moore-Taylor Farm Site was Feature 90. Feature 90 was located along the northern edge of the site and probably supplied water to the farmyard area of the site (Attachment I). Feature 90 was probably dug in the 1890s after the Leonard family purchased the property and remained open until the end of occupation ca. 1937 when it was filled with demolition debris.

Additional evidence of the overall sequence of the Moore-Taylor wells could be seen in the distribution of floral remains from soil samples taken from each well. A summary of the floral and faunal remains found in each of the five wells is given in Table 11. Both Features 2 and 285, two of the wells open the longest, contained a wide range of floral remains from domestic and wild plants, including plants from farmland, woodland, and wetland environments. Between these two features, 25 species of plants could be identified. The range of floral materials from these two wells indicates that both of these deep features were open for long periods to collect these materials. In contrast, the two wells open for the shortest period had correspondingly few floral materials. Both of these wells, Features 273 and 274, contained the remains of only four floral species.

Privies and Associated Features. Two privies were excavated during Phase III operations at the Moore-Taylor Farm Site. Privy I, represented by Features 284 and 560, was located 50 feet east of the house near N30 E85 (Attachment I) and was filled-in sometime after 1842. Privy II (Feature 52) was located off the west corner of Outbuilding I near N110 E40 (Attachment I) and was filled-in ca. 1880. Except for paired

## Moore-Taylor Farm Site - Plan View and Profile of Privy I (Features 284 and 560)



privy holes, however, little remained of these two privies and their associated structures. The paucity of artifacts and presence of unstratified deposits in both privies indicates that they were cleaned out periodically. No evidence of indoor plumbing was found at the site.

Privy I was initially identified as Feature 284, an oval 3.8- x 4.9-foot stain east of the house and the cluster of three wells (Attachment I). Subsequent excavation identified two distinct stains. The first stain was a smaller, 3.0-foot diameter privy pit along the east edge of Feature 284. This second privy pit was identified as Feature 560. Both privy pits were distinguished by round stains of dark gray-brown sandy loam. Surrounding both Features 284 and 560 was a very thin, 4.4- x 2.4-foot rectangular stain of medium gray-brown sandy loam heavily mottled with orange-brown sandy clay subsoil. This rectangular stain may represent the “footprint” of a stall over both privy pits (Figure 33). Feature 561, a large post hole, may mark the location of a doorway into Privy I.

Both privy pits were excavated in arbitrary 0.4-foot levels. Both pits were unstratified and contained very few artifacts except occasional mortar, brick, and other structural debris. The absence of artifacts in stratified deposits containing demolition debris indicates that Privy I was regularly cleaned out and used until the end of occupation, ca. 1937.

TABLE 12

## Moore-Taylor Farm Site - Summary of the Ceramic Minimum Vessels from Privy I and Privy II

Vessel number	Form	Ware	Decoration	Color	Attributed begin date	Attributed end date
<b>Privy I</b>						
M-T-143	bowl	whiteware	dipt	blue slip on white	1840	1920
M-T-106	bowl	white granite	molded	white	1842	1930
M-T-166	hollowware	whiteware	dipt	2 blue bands on white	1830	1920
M-T-210	milk pan	redware	undecorated	dark brown	1802	1880
<b>Privy II</b>						
M-T-75	cup	whiteware	flow printed	blue flow	1844	1890
M-T-122A	saucer	white granite	undecorated	white	1842	1930
M-T-127	saucer	white granite	undecorated	white	1842	1930
M-T-113	plate	pearlware/ whiteware	willow pattern	blue willow	1840	1860
M-T-23	plate	whiteware	unscaloped, shell edge	blue edged	1841	1857
M-T-25	plate	whiteware	unscaloped, shell edge	blue edged	1841	1857
M-T-26	plate	whiteware	unscaloped, shell edge	blue edged	1841	1857
M-T-155	plate	whiteware	printed	chrome blue	1880	1920
M-T-189	crock	American salt-glazed	---	light and dark brown	1840	1900
M-T-198	hollowware	yellowware	undecorated	brown slip on inside	1830	1920

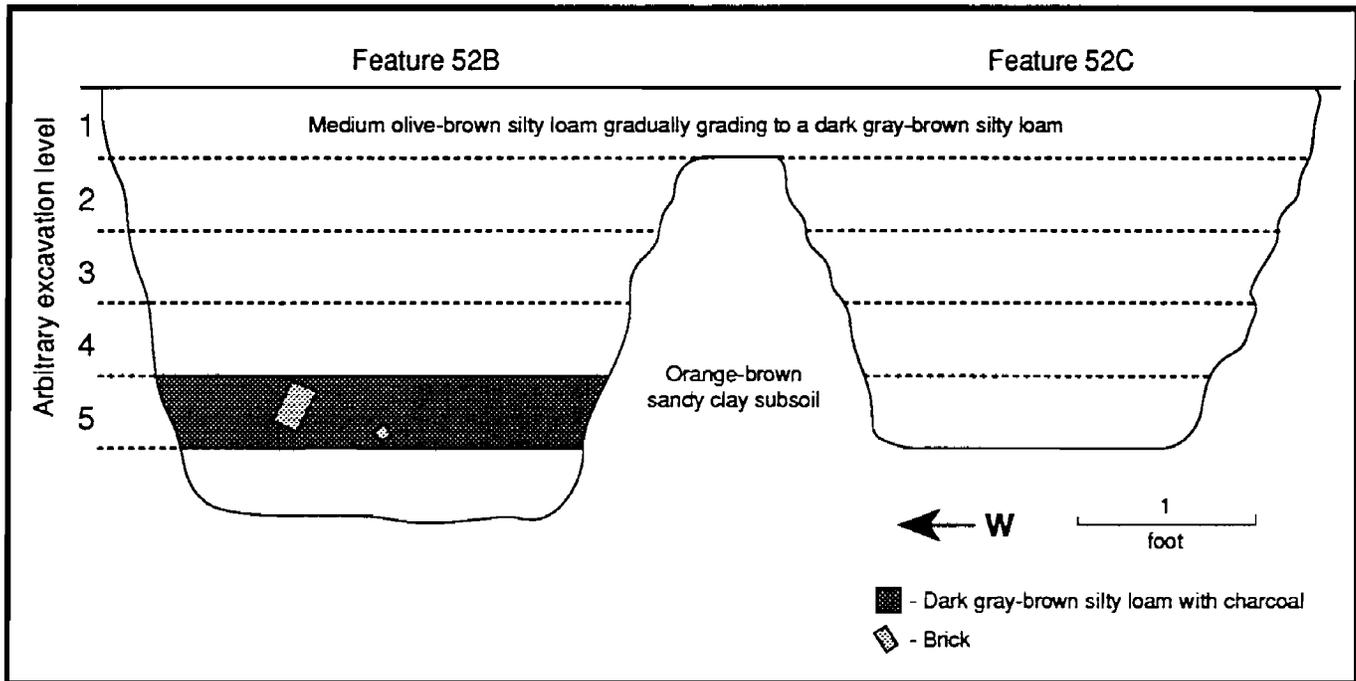
Feature 284 contained three distinct deposits. The primary feature fill was a single 1.9-foot thick deposit of dark gray-brown, moderately organic loam (Soil A - Figure 33). Surrounding this primary deposit was a thin, 0.1- to 0.5-foot thick band of light brown and gray clay (Soil B - Figure 33). This clay lined the privy pit. The entire pit extended 2.4 feet into subsoil. One large pocket of slightly different feature fill, Soil C, was identified in the west half of Feature 284. This deposit consisted of slightly darker and more organic brown loam than Soil A.

Feature 560 consisted of a single, 0.3-foot thick deposit of the same dark gray-brown moderately organic loam as Soil A of Feature 284 (Figure 33). Features 560 and 284 were separated by a thin, 0.5-foot wide ridge of intact orange-brown clay subsoil. The bottoms and sides of both privy pits were fairly regular. No evidence of barrels or any other lining were found. The differences between Soils A and C may indicate where a bucket, barrel, or other liner was placed in the privy. A similar construction technique was found at the Williams Site in New Castle County (Catts and Custer 1990:130-137).

A total of 58 artifacts and 116 grams of brick was recovered from Features 284 and 560. Moreover, 83 percent of the 58 artifacts came from the plow zone. Only 13 historical ceramic artifacts were found. Twelve of these sherds were small fragments of common mid-to-late nineteenth century whitewares and redwares. The remaining ceramic fragment was a small piece of undecorated pearlware of unknown form. The only artifacts found below the plow zone in Privy I were eight historical ceramic sherds, two nail fragments, five pieces of table and lamp glass, one oyster shell, one fragment of window glass, and six grams of small brick fragments. All of the artifacts came from Feature 284. The eight ceramic artifacts were four pieces of redware, three whiteware sherds, and one pearlware sherd.

Although the ceramic artifacts were generally small and poorly preserved, four minimum ceramic vessels were identified from Privy I (Table 12). All four vessels were less than 10 percent extant. One of the vessels was a white granite bowl indicating that Privy I was filled-in sometime after 1842 when this ware was first introduced. Two blue-banded whiteware vessels from Privy I also suggest a post ca. 1840 fill date. The remaining minimum vessel from this privy was a redware milk pan of unknown date. Two of the minimum

FIGURE 34  
 Moore-Taylor Farm Site -  
 Profile of Privy II (Features 52B and 52C)



vessels from Privy I had sherds from both privy pits, Features 284 and 560. The presence of shared sherds indicates that both pits were abandoned at approximately the same time. The small size and low number of ceramic artifacts from Privy I also suggests that this privy was regularly cleaned.

Privy II, Feature 52, was first identified as a 6.4- x 6.8-foot stain along the north wall of Outbuilding I (Attachment I). Feature 52 was nearly identical in construction and fill to Privy I. The feature was excavated in arbitrary 0.4-foot levels. Two distinct adjacent privy pits, Features 52B and 52C, were identified after the first excavation level. Feature 52B was excavated to a depth of 2.4 feet below subsoil and Feature 52C was excavated in identical levels to 2.0 feet below subsoil. No evidence of separate stalls were found, but the size and orientation of the two pits were nearly identical to Privy I (Figure 33).

Both halves of Privy II were unstratified. The feature fill of both pits was a medium olive brown silty loam that gradually graded to a dark gray-brown silty loam (Figure 34). A single lens of slightly darker gray-brown silty loam fill containing numerous small charcoal flecks, however, was found in the western privy pit, Feature 52B. This lens was found between 1.6 and 2.0 feet below subsoil. Unfortunately, no other artifacts were found in this charcoal lens. This lens with its single brick may represent demolition debris or simply one episode of trash disposal. Indeed, very few artifacts were found in Features 52B and 52C. The only other artifacts found in Feature 52B were 14 poorly-preserved nail fragments, six oyster shell fragments, five ceramic fragments, and one piece of slate. The five ceramic fragments were three undecorated whiteware sherds, a single fragment of a blue shell-edged whiteware plate, and a piece of a coarse redware vessel of unknown form. Except for one nail fragment from the bottom of the privy pit, all of these artifacts came from the uppermost level of Feature 52B.

Feature 52C contained a similar range and vertical distribution of artifacts as the other privy pit. The two uppermost levels of the feature extending down to 0.8 feet below subsoil contained the most artifacts. These artifacts were small, poorly-preserved fragments of domestic and structural debris identical to Feature 52B and the plow zone above both privy pits. Level 3 of Feature 52C contained an additional concentration of domestic refuse and architectural debris including 24 pieces of window glass, 13 clear and aqua molded bottle glass fragments, mortar fragments, 40 pieces of oyster shell, and 335 grams (0.7 pounds) of brick fragments. Level 3 extended from 0.8 to 1.2 feet below subsoil and also contained small pieces of 27 plain, undecorated whitewares, two annular whitewares, two blue transfer-printed whitewares, three undecorated white granite stonewares, and nine utilitarian redwares.

Ten minimum ceramic vessels were identified from Privy II (Table 12). The terminus post quem vessel was a single chrome blue transfer-printed whiteware plate (M-T-155). This artifact dates the fill of Privy II to after ca. 1880.

A minimum of three blue shell-edge whiteware plates were also found in Privy II. These three plates (M-T-23, M-T-25, and M-T-26) could have been purchased at the same time and are the only evidence of any matched ceramic patterns at the site. All three plates also had a lightly impressed arrow pattern along the rim, a style popular from the 1840s until the 1860s. The six remaining minimum vessels included two undecorated white granite saucers (M-T-122A and M-T-127), one blue flow-printed whiteware cup (M-T-75), and one blue willow pearlware/whiteware plate (M-T-113), one American blue and gray salt-glazed stoneware crock (M-T-189) and a single yellowware hollowware of unknown form (M-T-198 - Table 12).

Feature 52 also contained a range of floral and faunal remains identified from soil samples taken from throughout the feature (Table 3). The most common floral remains found in Privy II were the seeds of common edible and non-edible farmland or open grassland plants, such as lamb's quarter (Chenopodium), and pig weed (Amaranthus). Other species included oxalis (Oxalis stricta) and purselane (Portulaca). Only one woodland plant, grape (Vitis), was found in the privy fill. The presence of a wide range of primarily open field species in the privy fill suggests that Feature 52 was open for an extended period of time in a field setting. The physical setting and length of use is consistent with the artifact evidence from the privy.

Fencelines. Ten fencelines were identified at the Moore-Taylor Farm Site. All of these fencelines, Fencelines A-J, were oriented to the house and outbuildings and date from the mid-nineteenth to the early twentieth centuries (Attachment I). These 10 fencelines formed three primary yard areas: a front yard south of the house, a side yard east of the house and attached kitchen, and a rear yard encompassing all three outbuildings. The primary evidence of all of the fencelines at the Moore-Taylor Farm Site were square and round post holes. Most of these post-related features were less than one foot deep and contained no diagnostic artifacts (Figure 35).

The remains of large trees were also found along all of the fencelines. The presence of trees at regular intervals along the fencelines at the Moore-Taylor Farm Site suggests the use of barbed wire fences. This type of fence connected posts set at eight- to 12-foot intervals with multiple strands of barbed wire. Existing trees could have been used as ready-made fenceposts whenever possible. Barbed wire fences were common in central Delaware by the early 1880s and it is likely that these cheaper, more efficient fences quickly replaced the original post-and-rail fences that bounded the site prior to the Civil War.

FIGURE 35  
 Moore-Taylor Farm Site -  
 Profiles of Typical Fencepost Features, Fencelines A-J

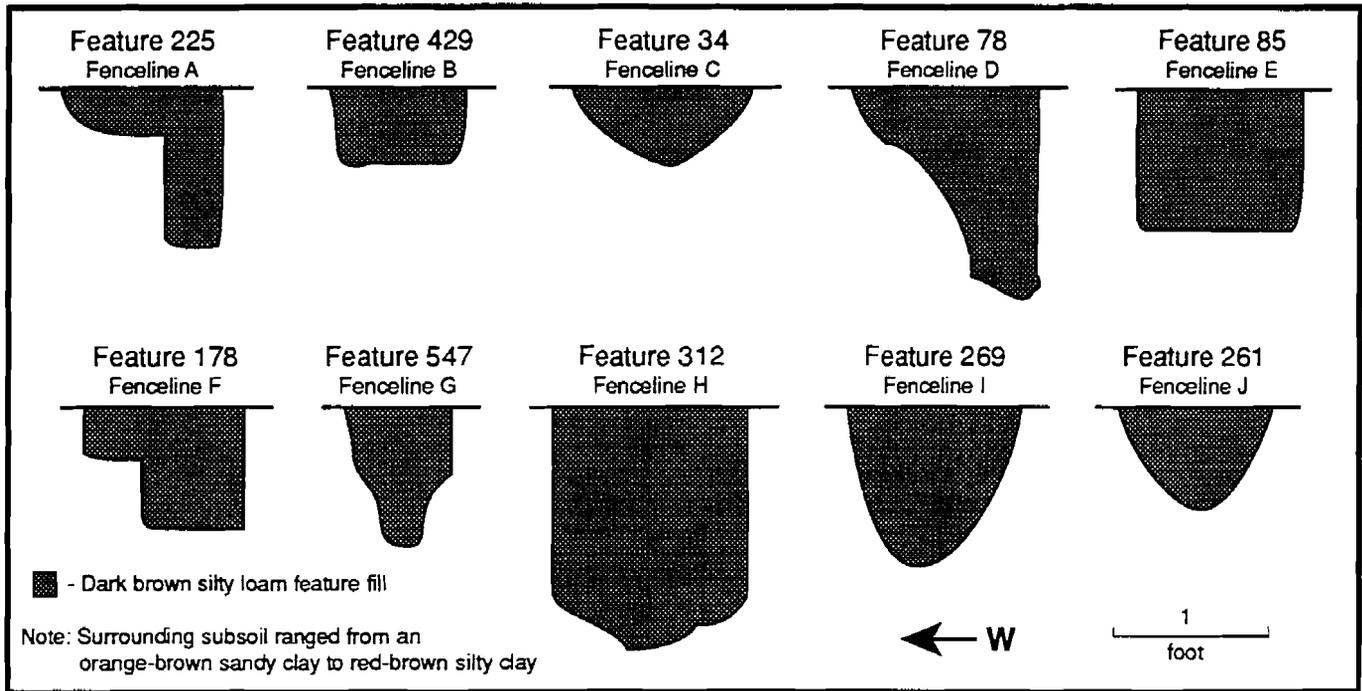
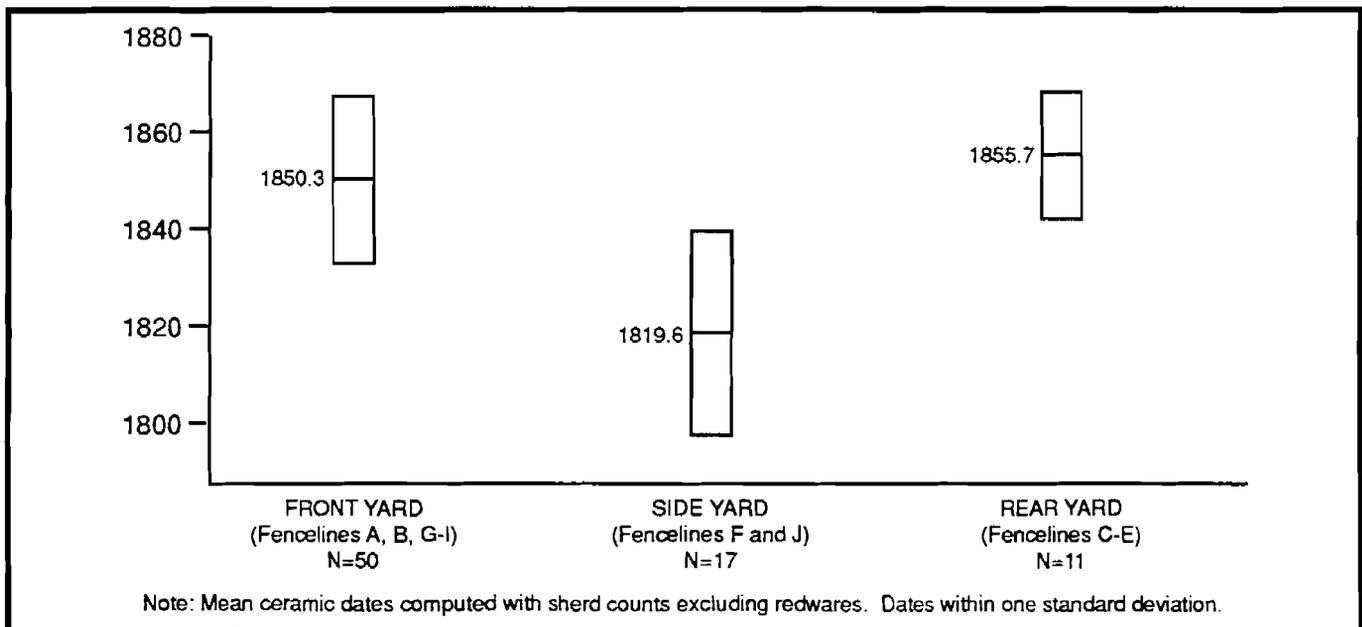


FIGURE 36  
 Moore-Taylor Farm Site - Mean Ceramic Dates of the Front,  
 Side, and Rear Yard Fencelines



Although it was impossible to precisely date individual fencelines because of the recovery of few diagnostic artifacts, the overall sequence of the three yard areas could be determined. When the mean ceramic date of all of the fencelines from each yard area were compared, the side yard was found to be considerably earlier than either the front or rear yards (Figure 36). The mean ceramic date of all of the features of Fencelines F and J of the front yard was 1819.6. In comparison, the mean ceramic date of the front yard fence posts (Fencelines A, B and G-I) was 1850.3 and the date of the rear yard posts (Fencelines C-E) was 1855.7. The earlier date for Fencelines F or J was caused by the presence of pearlwares in the side yard features. The features of both of the later yards contained primarily whitewares and white granite wares when they contained any ceramic artifacts at all.

The front yard of the Moore-Taylor house was defined by Fencelines G, H, and I (Attachment I). Two additional fencelines, Fencelines A and B, extended along a driveway connecting the house with Kent 331 200 feet to the south. Fencelines G-I enclosed a 50- x 30-foot front yard south of the Moore-Taylor house. The oldest well, Feature 2, was located in the southwest corner of the front yard. The 81 post-related features of the Fencelines A, B, and G-I are summarized in Appendix II.

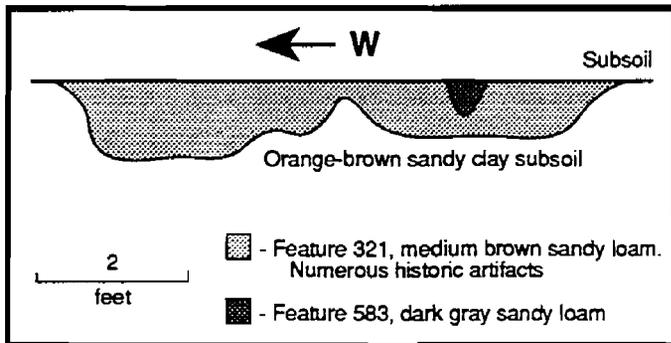
Historical artifacts were recovered from 75 of the 131 total fenceline features. Most of the features, however, contained no diagnostic artifacts and only small occasional heavily corroded nail fragments, window glass, and coal. The presence of artifacts in the fill of the fenceline features was the result of random preservation factors and showed no identifiable patterns. One diagnostic artifact was recovered from Feature 306 in Fenceline G. The artifact was a white clay pipe bowl decorated with floral relief decoration possibly dating to ca. 1860 (L. T. Alexander Pipe Collection Notes).

The side yard east of the house and attached kitchen was defined by Fencelines F and J (Attachment I; Appendix II). The side yard separated the front and back yards and contained Outbuilding III, Privy I, and the three clustered wells (Features 273, 274, and 285). The rear or barnyard of the Moore-Taylor Farm Site was bounded by Fencelines C-F (Attachment I; Appendix II). These fencelines enclosed a 75- x 60-foot area behind the Moore-Taylor house. Outbuildings I and II, Privy II, and Feature 90 were located along the northern edge of this enclosure.

Paired replacement posts were identified in fencelines from all three major yard areas. Replaced posts were found in the front yard in Fenceline A (Features 418/419), Fenceline B (Features 368/370), Fenceline G (Features 546/547), Fenceline H (Features 320/584 and 312/313), and Fenceline I (Features 267/539). Replaced posts were also found in the side yard in Fenceline J (Features 264/554) and in the back yard in Fenceline C (142A/142B) and Fenceline E (Features 161/162). The presence of repaired posts in all three yards indicates the continuity and maintenance of yard space at the site. Fragments of late nineteenth and early twentieth century whitewares and white granite wares were also occasionally found in the features of all three yard areas and the mean ceramic dates of all three yard areas overlapped (Figure 36). No diagnostic artifacts, however, were found in any of the replacement posts.

Trash Deposits. Two small, casual trash deposits (Wise 1976:269) were the only trash-related features identified at the Moore-Taylor Farm Site. The two trash related features identified were Features 132 and 321 (Attachment I). The largest of the trash deposits, Feature 321, measured 8.0 x 3.9 feet and was located in the front yard 30 feet south of the house near the intersection of Fencelines A and H at N0 E10. Feature 321 was located along the exterior (western) edge of both fencelines.

**FIGURE 37**  
**Moore-Taylor Farm Site - Profile**  
**of Feature 321 (Trash Deposit)**



Feature 321 consisted of a single, unstratified deposit of medium brown, highly organic sandy loam (Figure 37). A total of 3.4 kilograms (7.5 pounds) of small brick fragments and 20 oyster shell fragments was recovered from the feature. The bottom and sides of Feature 321 were irregular. The only other artifacts recovered were three small redware sherds, two undecorated whiteware fragments, one plain white granite ware sherd, and a single corroded nail fragment. No bone, glass, or other artifacts typically associated with trash deposits were recovered from Feature 321. Because of so few diagnostic artifacts, Feature 321 could not be dated. This trash deposit, however, probably preceded at least part of Fenceline A as one small post hole of this fenceline, Feature 583, intruded into Feature 321 (Figure 37).

The second trash deposit, Feature 132, was 15 feet northwest of the attached kitchen near N75 E5 (Attachment I). This feature was outside of the rear yard area bounded by Fenceline C 10 feet to the west. Feature 132 was first identified as an amorphous, 4.4- x 3.6-foot stain of highly organic dark gray sandy loam. The feature was completely excavated to its shallow, gradually sloping bottom at 0.45 feet below subsoil. No internal stratigraphy or evidence of intentional excavation as a trash pit was found. The most common artifacts were small oyster shell fragments. The only other artifacts recovered from Feature 132 were one small sherd each of undecorated whiteware and pearlware and two heavily corroded nail fragments. No bone, glass, or other domestic artifacts were found.

The scarcity of trash deposits and the low number of artifacts in them indicates that most of the daily refuse produced by the inhabitants of the site was probably removed from the site for disposal, at least beyond the 61,600 square feet area tested and stripped during Phase III operations. A second possible explanation for the lack of trash pits is that they were destroyed by subsequent twentieth century plowing. While plowing was certainly a factor in site preservation, the overall low densities of plow zone artifacts did not indicate extensive trash disposal within site limits.

**Additional Features.** A total of 103 isolated fence posts and 128 possible post features was identified during Phase III excavations at the Moore-Taylor Farm Site (Attachment I). These features were not associated with any archaeologically identified structures or other major features. Most of these features were located outside of the three main yards and their associated structures and activity areas. Typical of these features was Feature 431 at S90.2 W74.8 (Attachment I). Feature 431 was a large square post hole with no associated prepared hole. Feature 431 contained no artifacts and was not aligned with any known fencelines.

Of the 602 total features identified at the site, 116 were non-cultural. Of these 116 non-cultural features, 66 features (26%) were the remains of trees, 27 (11%) were rodent burrows, and 10 (4%) were of unknown origin. The distribution of these non-cultural features was largely random over the entire

site. Tree-related features, however, tended to be located along fencelines and the periphery of the site. No evidence of an orchard, however, was identified. Similarly, rodent burrows tended to be located along fencelines and under buildings where cover and perhaps food was abundant.

One possible prehistoric feature, Feature 404, was identified and excavated during Phase III operations. Feature 404 was located at S11.6 E29.8 and was defined by a round 4.2- x 4.8-foot brown sandy stain. The feature was completely excavated and extended 1.6 feet into subsoil. The feature was amorphous in profile and contained no prehistoric artifacts except for four small possibly fire-cracked rocks. No diagnostic prehistorical artifacts were found.

### **Soil Chemical Analysis**

The chemical analysis of soils from the Moore-Taylor Farm Site was undertaken to identify specific activity areas within the site. Soil samples were taken from the plow zone and subsoil of the Moore-Taylor Farm Site over the entire 220- x 280-foot area of the site. Soil samples were taken at 10-foot intervals over a 170- x 140-foot core area of the site from N90 W40 to N90 E100 south to S80 W40 to S80 E100. Additional soil samples were taken at 20-foot intervals from the periphery of the site. The results of the chemical analysis of these soil samples are presented in Figures 38-40. The distributions of five soil chemicals were analyzed and computer-mapped: soil pH, magnesium, calcium, phosphorus, and potassium. Chemical densities were taken from both the plow zone and the subsoil as subsoil samples were assumed to be less contaminated by recent agricultural fertilization.

As can be seen in the distribution of soil pH shown in Figure 38, subsoil samples showed consistently more meaningful variation than plow zone samples. Plow zone soil samples were adversely affected by recent agricultural fertilization that consistently masked meaningful variation with artificially high chemical values. Evidence of recent fertilization was found in all of the different chemical analyses, but was particularly clear in soil pH.

The distributions of soil pH, calcium, and magnesium confirm the location of all of the major structures identified by subsurface features. The most alkaline soils were found at the Moore-Taylor house (Figure 38). These high pH readings probably reflect the presence of calcium-based mortar, plaster, and other building materials from the house and kitchen addition. The presence of calcium-rich building materials from the house is also reflected in the distribution of subsoil calcium (Figure 39). The highest concentrations of both calcium and magnesium were found along the west side of the house and attached kitchen near N50 E0. High concentrations of calcium and magnesium are most evident in the subsoil, but can also be seen in the plow zone (Figure 39).

Secondary densities of plow zone and subsoil calcium and magnesium were found near the northern edge of the site in the vicinity of one of the privies and Outbuildings I and II (Figure 39). These concentrations confirm the location of all three structures and suggest the use of limited amounts of calcium-based building materials. The presence of high levels of calcium near Privy II may indicate the use of quick lime or a similar product to digest organic wastes and extend the life of the privy. Again, these secondary concentrations were most visible in the subsoil samples where the effects of recent agricultural fertilization are least apparent.

High concentrations of phosphorus have been used successfully on a number of farms in central and northern Delaware to identify areas of concentrated animal wastes (cf. Shaffer et al. 1988; Catts and Custer 1990; Hoseth, Catts, and Tinsman 1994; Catts et al. 1994). These areas of concentrated animal wastes usually mark animal pens, outbuildings, and other areas where animals were penned for extended periods of time. The distribution of phosphorus in the plow zone and subsoil was clearly associated with Outbuilding II, suggesting this structure was a barn or stable (Figure 40). This area of concentrated animal wastes extended across the rear yard area to Outbuilding I 40 feet to the east. Indeed, the rest of the site beyond the fencelines contained very little subsoil or even plow zone phosphorus (Figure 40). The location of high phosphorus densities only within the rear yard of the site indicates that animals were confined to the two largest outbuildings and their immediate vicinity. No significant densities of phosphorus were found associated with the two privies in either the subsoil or the plow zone.

Another soil chemical analyzed at the Moore-Taylor Farm Site was potassium (Figure 40). High potassium densities are associated with wood ashes and can locate trash disposal areas where ashes and other debris were dumped. The distribution of potassium in the plow zone shows generally high concentrations of potassium over the entire site. This distribution clearly reflects recent agricultural fertilization as potassium has been a key ingredient in modern fertilizers since the 1880s (Haskell 1923).

The distribution of subsoil potassium, however, shows one significant peak near the northwest corner of the kitchen addition. The highest densities of both plow zone and subsoil potassium were found west of the kitchen addition and Fenceline C along the E10 line. A secondary concentration of potassium was found slightly further west near N120 E0 (Figure 40). This concentration corresponds

to the location of Feature 132, one of the two trash deposits found at the site. The presence of potassium in the plow zone and subsoil near this feature indicates the presence of wood and coal ash and supports the interpretation of Feature 132 as a casual trash deposit associated with the kitchen.

### **Plow Zone Artifact Distribution Analysis**

Further data on intra-site activity areas at the Moore-Taylor Farm Site were gathered by plotting the frequency of artifacts collected during plow zone sampling. The frequencies of 20 artifact categories in three major groups were plotted according to their distribution over the 191 random 5- x 5-foot test units excavated during data recovery operations. These three major groups (architectural, ceramic, and non-ceramic domestic artifacts) related directly to major archaeological features and activity areas. Computer-generated frequency and distribution maps were prepared for each of the 20 artifact categories.

The distribution of structurally-related artifacts supports the location of the Moore-Taylor house and one of the outbuildings, Outbuilding III. The other two outbuildings, Outbuildings I and II, were located north of the area tested during plow zone sampling and do not appear on any of the artifact density maps. The area tested by plow zone sampling extended from S80 to N95 and W40 to E95. The distribution of total artifacts in the plow zone was largely determined by the most common artifacts, architecturally-related nails, window glass, brick, and mortar fragments (Figure 41). The architectural group consisted of eight artifact categories: cut and wire nails (Figure 41), window glass, brick and glazed brick, and mortar and plaster (Figure 42).

The distribution of total architectural artifacts showed a large area of high artifact density over the house location and attached kitchen (Figure 41). High densities of structural artifacts were also found east of the house near Outbuilding III and the intersection of Fencelines D, E, and F at N65 E80. The origin of the high artifact densities over Fencelines D, E, and F is unknown, but may reflect the use of wire nails and staples in these three fencelines. Cut nails were slightly more numerous over the entire site compared to wire nails, but some of this difference was due to the generally better preservation of the older cut nails. The distributions of both nail types confirm the location of the Moore-Taylor house and the major fencelines and outbuildings (Figure 41).

Window glass was concentrated over the house and along its western edge (Figure 42). The presence of these high densities along the western edge of the site reflect the presence of the kitchen addition along this side of the house. This concentration extends south to the west edge of Fenceline A and may also reflect the deposition of demolition debris along the historical driveway along this fenceline. Few window glass fragments, however, were found over Outbuilding III (Figure 42). The presence of nails confirms its location, but the lack of associated window glass suggests it did not have glazed windows. The distribution of plow zone brick (Figure 42) was concentrated in the area of the house. Overall brick densities suggest that the house and all three outbuildings were built on brick piers. The highest brick densities at the site were found over the house. Lower brick densities, however, were found under the kitchen suggesting that this addition may have been supported by smaller piers or piers only partially made of brick.

The distribution of mortar and plaster fragments, however, varied significantly from the distributions of the other architectural artifacts (Figure 42). Although relatively little mortar and plaster was found over the entire site, the greatest densities were found 20 feet west of the Moore-Taylor house in an area where no archaeological features were found. Given the absence of associated features, this

concentration of plaster and mortar may have been deposited during the demolition of the house. Not surprisingly, no significant quantities of plaster and mortar were found over Outbuilding III. A second slight concentration of mortar and plaster was found west of Fenceline A near S45 E0. No archaeological features were identified in this area.

The second major group of artifacts analyzed was various categories of historical ceramic artifacts. The distribution of historical ceramic artifacts has been successfully associated with various human activities, in particular trash disposal patterns. Moreover, when distributions of ceramic artifacts from different time periods are compared, some changes in activity areas have been found at other sites in central Delaware (De Cunzo et al. 1992; Scholl, Hoeseth, and Grettler 1994). Ceramic densities were generally low over the entire site, but two significant concentrations were identified (Figure 42). The greatest density of historical ceramic artifacts came from a single test unit at N35 W35. The relationship of this anomaly to the other features of the site is unknown. The second area of high ceramic density was located 50 feet east of the house over Privy I. The high density of ceramic artifacts at Privy I continues along Fenceline J towards the house over the cluster of three wells and suggesting a low level of trash deposition over the side yard.

High concentrations of pearlwares, the earliest diagnostic ceramic artifacts found at the site, were located in three areas (Figure 43). The most intensive area of early trash disposal was near the cluster of three wells located in the side yard near N30 E60. The two earliest wells, Features 273 and 274, were located here. Both wells were filled-in during the 1830s and received some domestic debris. The second early trash disposal area indicated by high pearlware densities was near the southern edge of the front yard along Fencelines A and H (Figure 43). The third early trash disposal area along the eastern edge of the site south of Privy I and east of Fenceline G contained similarly high densities of pearlwares in the plow zone. Both early trash disposal areas left no trace in the subsoil.

All three areas of high pearlware density, however, contained very few later ceramic artifacts. The presence of early, but not later wares indicates a major change in trash disposal patterns. Very low densities of whitewares and white granite wares, the two most common later ceramic artifacts at the site, were found over the entire site (Figure 43). More significantly, these later wares were nearly absent from the three areas of high pearlware density. These two very different distributions indicate that the trash disposal areas containing early to mid-nineteenth century pearlwares were not in use when later mid-nineteenth to early twentieth century whitewares and white granite wares were deposited. The greatest concentration of these later wares also found in the single test unit at N35 W35 (Figure 43). The significance of this area is not known. A second area of high whiteware and white granite ware density was above Privy I. This concentration was the result of later trash deposition in the privy and the subsequent plowing of its upper portion.

The highest densities of yellowware, another mid-nineteenth to early twentieth century ware, were found south and west of the house (Figure 43). Two smaller concentrations, however, were also found in the side yard east and slightly north of the house. The location of these two smaller concentrations of yellowwares is more similar to the distributions of earlier pearlwares (Figure 43). The distribution of plow zone redwares and porcelains are shown in Figures 43 and 44 respectively. Both wares are not as diagnostic as other ceramic types. Porcelain and redware vessels were probably used throughout the entire occupation of the site. Indeed, both wares were distributed rather evenly over the entire site. One slight peak southwest of the house near N0 W30 for redwares and N20 W30 for porcelains suggests the use of this area west of the house as an area of casual trash deposition.

The third major group of artifacts were various non-ceramic domestic artifacts such as total bottle and jar glass, oyster shell, and bone (Figure 44). The overall distributions of each of these domestic artifact groups supports the trash disposal and activity area patterns defined by ceramics and architectural artifact distributions. All of these patterns, however, matched the later nineteenth-early twentieth century “post-pearlware” patterns. The distribution of bottle and jar glass, for example, shows a relatively low density of artifacts over the entire core area of the site. Within this general scatter was a single peak south of the house along Fenceline A and a slightly larger area of moderate density over the house and the west side of the kitchen addition (Figure 44). Both concentrations represent artifacts casually deposited along Fenceline A and the west side of the house.

In general, very little oyster shell was found over the entire site (Figure 44). What little shell that was recovered, however, tended to be associated with earlier features. Indeed, the highest density of oyster shell at the Moore-Taylor Farm Site came from a small area southeast of Privy I near N15 E95, an area that also contained the highest concentrations of pearlwares (Figure 43). Occasional smaller peaks of oyster shell were also found along the west edge of the site where few other artifacts of any kind were found. No large cultural features were found in these areas and these oyster shells were probably deposited as fertilizer. Unlike oyster shell, bone in the plow zone was clearly concentrated along the north wall of the kitchen addition (Figure 44). This concentration extended south along the west wall of the house and relatively little bone was found elsewhere over the site. The distribution of bone supports the location of the kitchen addition and an area of casual trash deposition west of the house.

## **Results of Artifact Analyses**

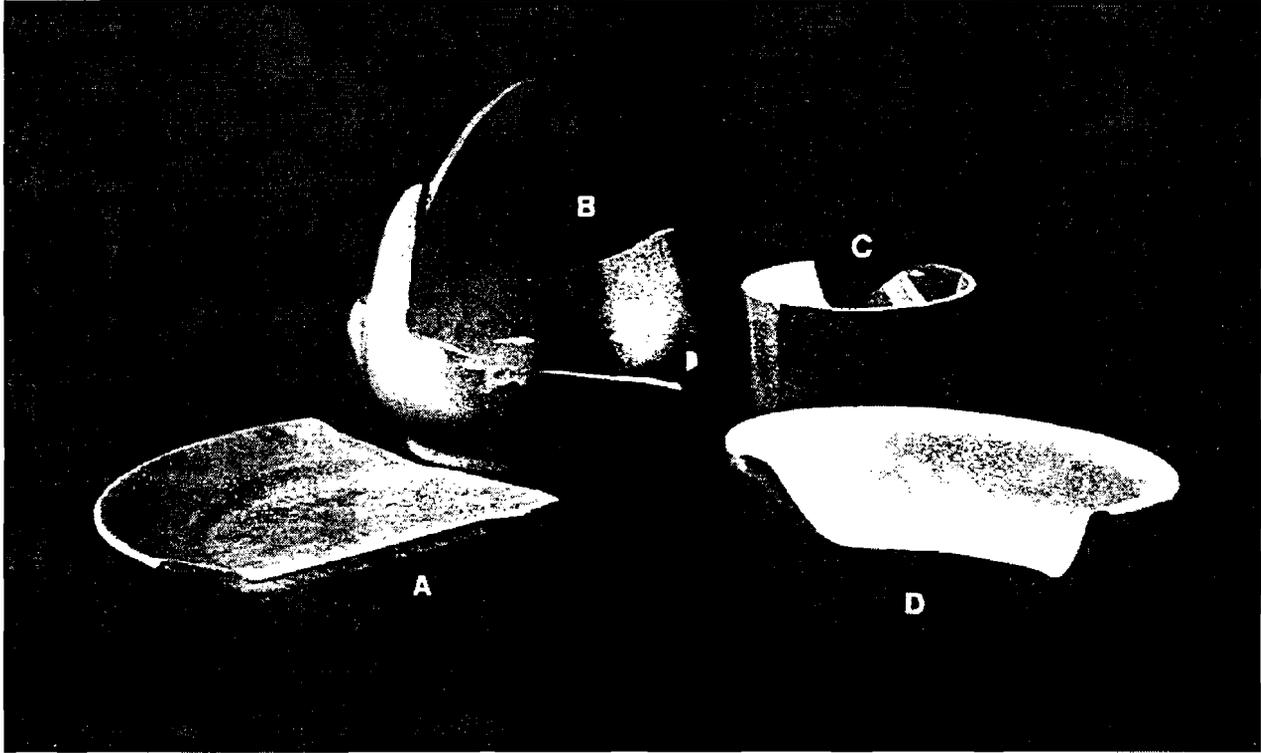
Ceramic and Glass Assemblages. Analysis of ceramic and glass artifacts from the Moore-Taylor Farm Site focused on artifacts recovered from the excavated features. The primary emphasis in ceramic and glass analysis was to identify minimum vessels and to use them to date and identify specific features. Discussion of the ceramic and glass artifacts found at the site appeared in the summary of field excavations section. Because the Moore-Taylor Farm Site was occupied by numerous owners and tenants for unknown periods of time during its 115-year occupation, it was generally not possible to associate the artifacts with any individual family. Without this association, the ceramic and glass assemblages from the Moore-Taylor Farm Site are largely meaningless outside of the contexts of the specific features in which they were found.

The contents of only one feature, Feature 285 (Appendix III), could be associated with any single family or occupation. Feature 285 contained significant trash deposits from the Leonard family who occupied the site from 1894 to 1931. Feature 285 appears have been used by the Leonard family as a trash dump after it was replaced by the fifth and final well at the site, Feature 90. This last well then received trash from a single clean-up event when the farm was abandoned ca. 1937.

The assemblages from Features 285 and 90 provide clear evidence on the consumption patterns of the last occupants of the site (Plate 24). The 38 teaware vessels from these deposits (Appendix III; Table 9) suggest a ceramic purchase pattern of small groups of matching cups and saucers purchased in small sets. Such small sets, however, were probably supplemented with individual purchases as the need arose.

The 74 minimum glass vessels from both wells (Appendix III; Table 10) suggested similar consumption patterns. The presence of patent medicine bottles and glass baking powder containers (Plates 20 and 21) from the Feature 285 well suggests that the Leonard family kept their consumption to

## Moore-Taylor Farm Site - Whiteware and White Granite Ware Ceramics



1 inch

A. Vessel MT87 (plate)

B. Vessel MT83 (pitcher)

C. Vessel MT82 (cup)

D. Vessel MT84 (bowl)

a minimal set of needs, such as patent medicines to treat illness and baking powder to bake their bread and biscuits. No soft drink or liquor bottles were found in Feature 285. While the lack of these goods may indicate that the Leonards did not indulge in such items, it may also reflect the extensive reuse of glass containers.

The Leonard family lost the farm in a sheriff's sale in 1931. The Lewis family purchased the farm, but rented the farm to unknown tenants. It is not known how many tenants occupied the farm until it was abandoned ca. 1937. The fill from the last well (Feature 90), however, provides an insight into the consumption patterns of the last occupants of the site. In clearing the site to turn it back into farmland, trash from the destruction of the site was used to fill Feature 90. Thus the material found in that well could be very precisely dated.

Two overall patterns in the glass and ceramic assemblages from these features, and by extension the Moore-Taylor Farm Site, were identified. First, except for the two latest wells, none of the deep features received large amounts of household debris after they were abandoned. The lack of trash in these features suggests that off-site disposal, particularly composting household garbage with barnyard manure and spreading it on adjacent fields, was practiced by the various inhabitants of the site. This off-site pattern of trash disposal is supported by the results of soil chemical and plow zone artifact distribution analyses.

Off-site trash disposal is also suggested by the very poor preservation of all artifacts, particularly glass and ceramic artifacts (Plate 24). Except for the white granite spittoon and a collection of complete bottles and cups from the two latest wells, all of the minimum glass and ceramic vessels were represented by only a few sherds apiece. Generally, minimum vessels from these contexts were less than five percent extant. These small extant vessel proportions indicate that trash was probably regularly dumped off-site, and that only a small percentage of the ceramic and glass assemblages from the early occupations of the site were recovered.

The second overall pattern was the presence at the site of relatively inexpensive decorated ceramic wares, but generally not the cheapest available. For example, the amount of redware was limited. During the pre-Civil War period, the tea, table, and kitchen wares were for the most part the cheapest available with decoration. The teaware was painted, the tableware was shell-edged, and the kitchen wares were dipt wares. Dipt wares would have ranged from 20 to 30 percent above the cost of plain white cream color ware. The small number of vessels and the long period of time they represent limit the value of establishing an average cream color value for the collection. Since the end of the Civil War, the American ceramic market was dominated by white granite ware. While perhaps 60 percent of the white granite ware from the Moore-Taylor Farm Site appears to be English, the remainder were highly crazed and unmarked indicating American manufacture.

One of the American-made white granite wares was a spittoon marked "Bloor, Ott, and Booth" (M-T-236 - Figure 29). This vessel was found in Feature 2 and was made in Trenton, New Jersey between 1863 and 1872. These early dates indicate that American white granite was available in the Dover area shortly after production began during the Civil War. While English white granite was roughly 50 percent more expensive than plain cream color ware, it is not known how much cheaper American white granite wares were. By the end of the nineteenth century, however, American white granite was clearly the cheapest available ware. No index values for white granite, however, have been computed past 1880.

In conclusion, the inhabitants of the Moore-Taylor Farm Site purchased some of their ceramics as sets, but probably more often as individual purchases. One example of ceramics probably purchased as a set was the white granite cups and saucers from Feature 285. Such sets, however, are difficult to identify from the melange of unstratified deposits and sequential occupation of the site by a succession of tenants and owners.

Architectural Artifacts. Architectural artifacts, including thousands of small brick fragments, comprised over half of the 42,805 total artifacts recovered from all contexts (Appendix I). A total of 18,930 structural artifacts, not including 98.1 kilograms (215.8 pounds) of small brick fragments, was recovered from the Moore-Taylor Farm site. Most (74%) of these brick fragments came from the plow zone and their small size reflects the high degree of plow disturbance over the site.

Nineteenth and twentieth century nails were the next most common structural artifacts. A total of 13,167 nails and nail fragments (70 percent of all non-brick artifacts) was recovered. The method of manufacture could be identified for less than five percent of these nails. Of the 534 diagnostic nails recovered, 443 (83%) were cut, 74 (14%) were wire, and only 17 (3%) were wrought. This distribution of predominantly mid-nineteenth to early twentieth century nail types is consistent with the known occupation of the site.

The third most common architecturally-related artifact was clear window glass. A total of 4,857 pieces of window glass (25 percent of all non brick architectural artifacts) was recovered from the site. Most of these fragments were found near the house and were probably machine-made. No plate glass or other special kinds of window glass was found. The remaining five percent of all non-brick architectural artifacts consisted primarily of small pieces of decayed plaster and mortar found near the Moore-Taylor house. Recent plowing had largely destroyed these artifacts and no diagnostic pieces of mortar or plaster were found. Occasional large iron bolts, machine cut screws, and wire fence staples were found along known fencelines and the two largest outbuildings, Outbuildings I and II.

Floral and Faunal Remains. Very few floral and faunal remains were found during data recovery operations at the Moore-Taylor Farm Site (Table 11). Preservation was generally poor and subsequent plowing destroyed most of the floral and faunal remains deposited in all but the deepest features. Most of the diagnostic bone and seeds came from the unstratified deposits from two of the wells, Features 2 and 274. Oyster shell preservation was also poor and no oyster shell analyses were possible. Soil samples were taken from every excavation level of all of the deep features at the site except for one well, Feature 90. No significant differences in the vertical distribution of floral remains, however, was seen in the unstratified deposits of all of the deep features.

The deep features at the Moore-Taylor Farm Site held seeds from a variety of woodland, farmland and wetland species. Farm land species, particularly “weed” species such as Lamb’s-quarters, pigweed, and pokeweed were the most common species represented. The predominance of these open field species confirms the long-term cultivation of the area and no significant environmental changes were indicated by the distribution of specific species.

While edible floral remains were also found in almost every deep feature, overall quantities were low because none of the features received significant amounts of trash. Two of the wells, Features 2 and 285, contained the most edible species (Table 11). The three most common food species represented were raspberry, salmonberry, and deerberry. Feature 2 also contained evidence of blueberry, domestic plum, peach, tomato, and grape.

Only 105 faunal remains were recovered from feature contexts at the Moore-Taylor Farm Site. Only 16 remains, however, could be identified at the species level. No evidence of any wild species was identified. In fact, the faunal collection consisted of 10 diagnostic pig remains representing two minimum individuals, five diagnostic cow remains from one minimum individual, and one identifiable bird bone from one minimum individual. Eight of the 16 diagnostic faunal remains were teeth. The presence of teeth at the site indicates on-site butchering.

One of the two pig bones was a small fragment of a right innominate. The four diagnostic cow bones were single fragments of a vertebrae, a right metacarpal, a left metatarsal, and a right ulna. Only the right metacarpal had any butchering marks. These butchering marks consisted of cut marks from defleshing and chop marks probably made with an axe. No cut marks were found on the single bird bone, a fragment of a left coracoid, or breast, bone of an unknown species.

Most of the faunal collection from the Moore-Taylor Farm Site represented the remains of marginal cuts of meat, especially skulls and lower leg bones. The presence of skull fragments and lower leg bones with defleshing marks indicates that animals were butchered on site. Coarser cuts of meat also appear to have been eaten and the presence of chop marks on one of the cow metacarpal indicates the preparation of stews and soups. These conclusions about foodways, however, are significantly skewed by the small

size and poor preservation of the faunal sample. The faunal sample is in turn skewed by poor preservation and trash disposal patterns—particularly the off-site disposal of food remains and other trash indicated by consistently low artifact densities in the plow zone and the paucity of trash features at the site.

Personal and Tobacco Artifacts. In addition to the personal and tobacco related artifacts discussed from specific feature contexts, 50 personal and tobacco artifacts were recovered from the Moore-Taylor Farm Site. Personal artifacts from the site consisted of 25 shoe fragments, 11 buttons and clothes fasteners, three toys, and a single .22 caliber shell casing. Tobacco related artifacts consisted of 10 nineteenth century white clay pipe fragments.

The majority of the shoes (those from Features 2 and 90) exhibited peg construction indicating a manufacture date between 1811 and 1870 (Andersen 1968; Wilcox 1948). The soles and heels of all of the shoes were heavily worn, and the most of the fragments are from men's shoes (Figure 45). The evidence of heavy use and long wear (and repair) for the shoes from the site suggests that shoes were carefully curated and repaired probably because they were expensive or difficult to obtain.

Parts of two shoes, a man's and a child's, were found during the Phase II testing in Feature 5 (Figure 45). The man's shoe was 9 1/2 inches long and 3 3/8 inches wide, and consisted of a pegged right insole with a stitched instep. The leather on the right big toe had been cut away, suggesting repair or patching. The child's shoe consisted of a 6 1/2 inches long sole and heel. The toe of this shoe was worn away and the heel had been repaired with nails. Both of these shoes are dated between 1811 and 1870. Eighteen of the total fragments were found in Feature 52 (privy); these parts were from a highly decorated leather sole and heel. Nails in the heel portion of the sole were one inch long. A heavily-worn right heel from a man's shoe with nails and pegs was recovered from Feature 285 (well) in Level 9. Finally, Feature 176 produced a thin upper left side fragment of a high-laced shoe with 12 eyelets, perhaps dating between 1860 and 1910.

Eleven buttons, eyehooks, and snaps were recovered at the site. All of the nine buttons were made of pressed white milk glass. Glass buttons were simple and inexpensive, and generally date after 1830. One was a shanked button, while the remainder were four-hole buttons. All five shanked and holed buttons ranged from 9 to 14 millimeters in diameter. Buttons were recovered from Features 2, 75, 228A, 322, and 391. The eyehook and snap base were found in Feature 273.

A stamped copper alloy clasp with an art nouveau decoration was found in Level 3 of Feature 90, the brick-lined well (Figures 25 and 32). Dating between 1880 and 1910, the clasp had no means of attachment to clothes, and was probably glued to fabric or leather. Also found in Feature 90 was a copper alloy lapel or stick pin, mentioned previously, in the shape of an iron cross with the inscription "Fireman Exempt" stamped on it (Figure 32). A five millimeter drawn glass bead with an hexagonal cross-section was recovered from Feature 285.

In addition to the children's shoes discussed above, a toy tea cup, a small doll leg, and a rubber button carved into a small ring indicate the presence of children at the site. The porcelain doll leg was found in Feature 215, and the tea cup in Feature 204C, the trash midden beneath the kitchen ell. The carved rubber button ring was found in the privy (Feature 52C), and probably is post-1837 in date. All of the toys represented were inexpensive and not of particularly high quality.

FIGURE 45

Moore-Taylor Farm Site - Shoe Parts from Features 2 and 90 (Wells)

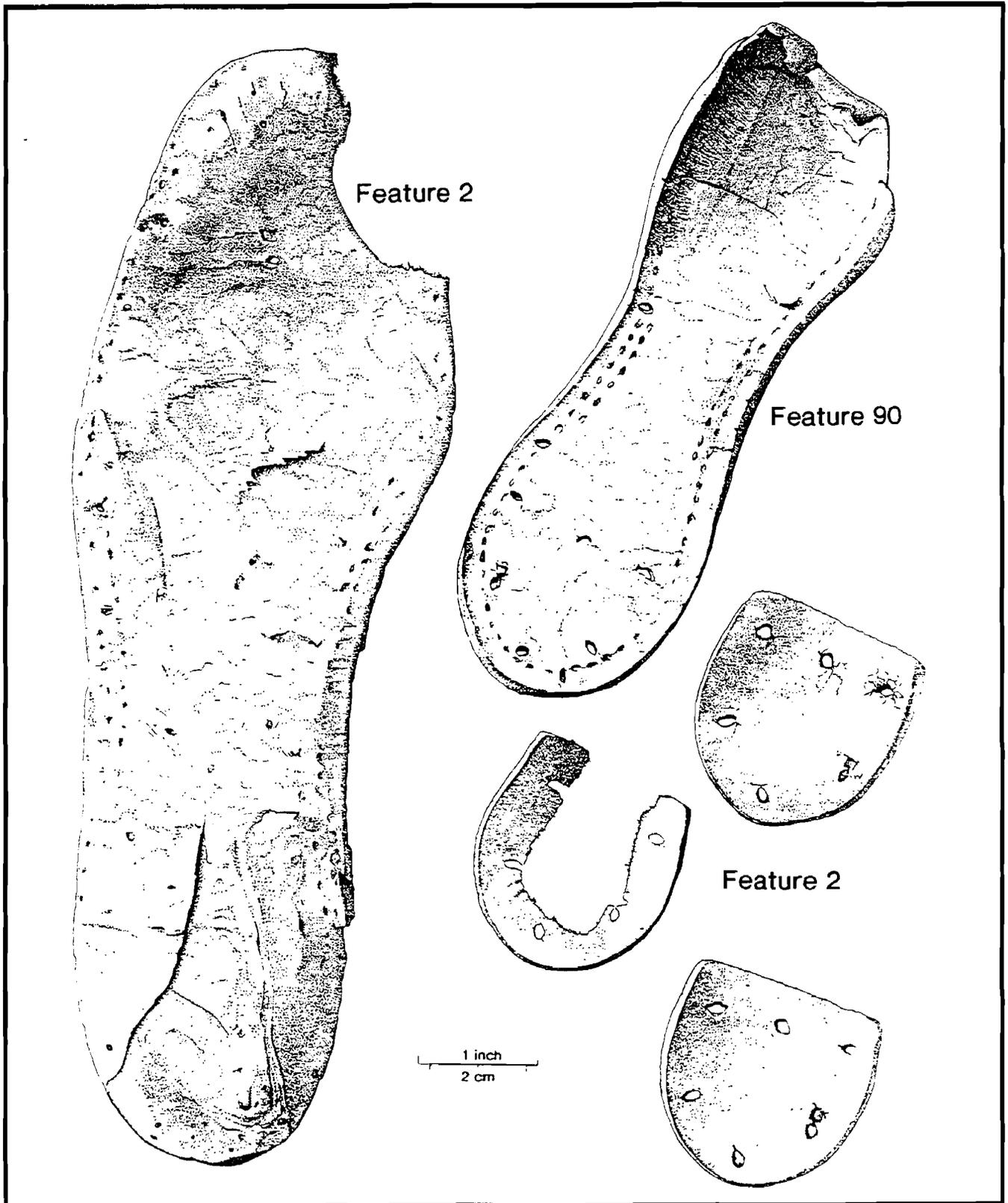
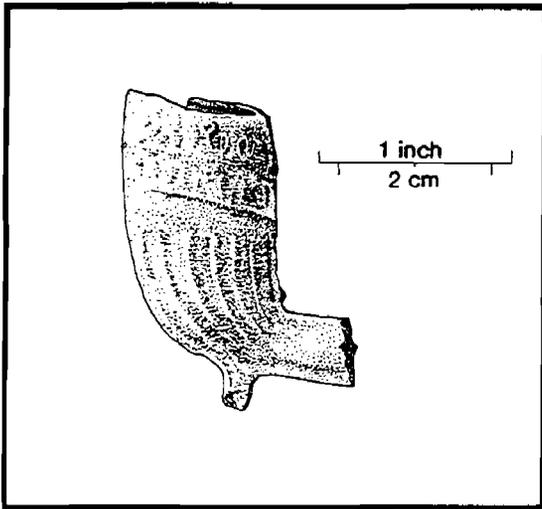


FIGURE 46  
Moore-Taylor Farm Site -  
Decorated Pipe Bowl from  
Feature 306 (Post Mold)



Tobacco related artifacts consisted of four white clay pipe stem and six bowl fragments. A precise date for most of these fragments is not possible, but based on the research of Alexander (1976), Walker (1966), Reid (1976), and Oswald (1975), the pipes generally date from the first half of the nineteenth century. One pipe bowl decorated with a floral relief pattern dated to ca. 1860 was found in Feature 306 (Figure 46).

Only one maker's mark was found in the Moore-Taylor pipe assemblage. A "TD"-marked pipe bowl with molded leaves, similar to a pipe bowl in the L. T. Alexander collection dated between 1850 and 1875, was recovered from Level 4 of Feature 2. "TD"-marked pipes are ubiquitous on historical archaeological sites dating from the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, and have been found at other sites in the Delaware Valley, such as New Castle and the Caleb Pusey house (Walker 1966; Alexander 1972, 1976). Therefore the date range for this marked pipe bowl is too broad to provide a meaningful date. A strike-a-light, used for lighting

tobacco in smoking pipes, was also recovered from Level 12 of Feature 2 (the earliest well). A single redware pipe bowl fragment was found in Feature 273. This pipe is identical to Type D5 illustrated by Reid (1976:5), except that Reid's example is made of ball clay. Reid dates this example to 1800-1830.

### Summary

The Moore-Taylor Farm Site is the remains of a small tenant- and owner-occupied farm occupied from ca. 1822-1937 (Figure 47). The remains of a house, three agricultural outbuildings, five wells, two privies, and numerous fencelines were found. Historical research indicated that the inhabitants were generally poor and the farm was sold numerous times to satisfy outstanding debts. Artifact deposits could be specifically attributed to only two later households, the Leonard and Lewis families.

Analyses of soil chemistry, the distribution of plow zone artifacts in-depth feature analysis and interpretation, and historical documentation helped with the identification of the locations of specific structures and identified two general patterns in farmstead layout, activity, and trash disposal (Figure 48). First, domestic activity occurred primarily in the front and side yards near the house. Second, agricultural activity occurred primarily behind the house in a rear yard bounded by fences and outbuildings.

Neither activity area changed significantly over time. The only significant change in land use occurred in the mid-to-late nineteenth century when domestic refuse was deposited farther away from the house, perhaps as compost for mechanical manure spreaders. Prior to this change, pearlwares and other domestic refuse were commonly discarded nearer to the house. Similar changes in trash disposal have been identified on other nineteenth and twentieth century sites in Delaware (Gretler 1992a).

FIGURE 47

Artist's Reconstruction of the Moore-Taylor Farm, ca. 1910

