Appendix II

Proposal for Data Recovery

at the

Riseing Son Tavern

(formerly called the Anthony Hotel Lot)

ARCHEOLOGY, CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

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Proposal for Data Recovery Investigations at The Anthony Hotel Lot (7NC-E-65, N-1555)

Introduction

This transmittal presents a proposal for conducting data recovery investigations at the Anthony Hotel Lot in Stanton, Delaware. Significant archeological remains at the site will be affected by the proposed construction connected with the Stanton Intersection. This proposal was prepared in response to a request for proposal from the Delaware Department of Transportation.

Background and Research Questions

The number of nineteenth century hotel sites is small in comparison to domestic structure sites of all kinds, and none have been investigated previously in Delaware. Test excavations at the Hote Lot revealed the presence of two (presumed) outbuildings for the main hotel structure that are not otherwise specifically accounted for in maps or other documentation. The general research potential of the Hotel Lot may be established with reference to some important developments in American History. The 19th century was a period of rapid growth and economic transformation in the nation. The economic constraints imposed by the colonial system were broken by the American Revelution and the different regions increased their communication and commerce with one another, for political as well as economic reasons. At the same time, the growth of industrialization created more specialized and localized units or production that became interdependent with each other. Farm produce and raw materials were transported to and between urban industrial centers, and manufactured products were exchanged back. All of these factors contributed to the growth and importance of land transport road networks, and hotels were important service facilities for the individuals who carried goods, services and messages within both the intra-regional and inter-regional exchange networks.

Because of the function of such sites, both spatial configurations and artifact inventories present at them should be demonstrably different than ordinary domestic sites. The character of such differences has yet to be clearly demonstrated archeologically, but could include such things as larger stables, storage sheds, and other

outbuildings together with a different arrangement of these features. Differences in artifact inventories have been hinted at in the results of the testing program: larger quantities of ceramic vessels at both the top of the cost scale ("ceremonial items" for the service of coffee and tea) and the bottom of that scale (utilitarian vessels for the preparation and storage of food). In the absence of additional data, these must be regarded as hypotheses to be tested by data recovery, but the testing program has revealed that the Hotel Lot has the potential to yield data to answer these questions.

Because the Hotel at Stanton was located on a major inter-regional transportation route, it is likely that the proprietors had access to a wider variety of manufactured items, from a wider gegraphic range, as well as a need for a larger quantity of them, than the average household. This hypothesis could be addressed by data still contained in the lot.

Other research questions could be addressed by data recovery at the lot. How much similarity exists between hotels on major routes and is there any contrast with those on routes with more local use? This kind of question cannot be answered at Stanton, alone, but because such sites are relatively scarce, it is desirable to preserve the data contained at the Hotel Lot for comparison with future data bases.

Proposed Data Recovery Fieldwork

Complete data recovery was recommended at the Hotel Lot to retrieve the significant archeological data related to the research problems discussed above. Since sites of this particular function have not been excavated previously, the distribution of dependencies and other service facilities on the lot cannot be predicted -- indeed, the identification of these distributions is one of the research objectives. In the absence of prior distributional information on such features, there is no way to design a sampling scheme that will produce this data, so complete excavation will be necessary to insure that this research objective is realized. For the artifactual data necessary to realize the objectives of analyzing economic, functional and geographical distributional patterns, it will be necessary to obtain a large sample of artifacts. This is particularly true for the last class of artifacts, sinee they normally compose only a small proportion of any artifact sample. It is likely that the sources for the data are located near the back part of the lot, within the impact zone, but again, their distribution cannot be predicted.

The design of the field strategy to achieve the data recovery goals can be based, at least in part, on the results of the testing program. The area around the foundation remnant should be excavated entirely by hand, since there is, at best, only a thin veneer of protective fill on this part of the lot. This area is marked in green on the plan map accompanying this proposal. The area north of these

sections hand excavations has been disturbed. This area covers approximately 1,000 square feet.

The remainder of the area, 6,600 square feet marked in red on the accompanying plan map, is covered by a fill overburden, which can be removed with a backhoe or gradall to allow access for hand excavation of the undisturbed cultural horizons. All features will be mapped and excavated by hand and screened (1/4 inch mesh) and other contexts will be sampled, in large proportion, at the discretion of the field supervisor. Because it is not possible to predict precisely the character and locations of the pertinent data sets, the field strategy will have to be adjusted in response to the ongoing results of the investigation.

The field excavations are scheduled for thirty days. Hand excavations of the northeastern section of the lot will be conducted simultaneously with the removal of fill by machine on the remainder of the lot (the area north of the sections marked on the plan has been disturbed, and is not expected to yield significant archeological remains -- see Phase I and Phase II report).

Data Analysis and Laboratory Procedures

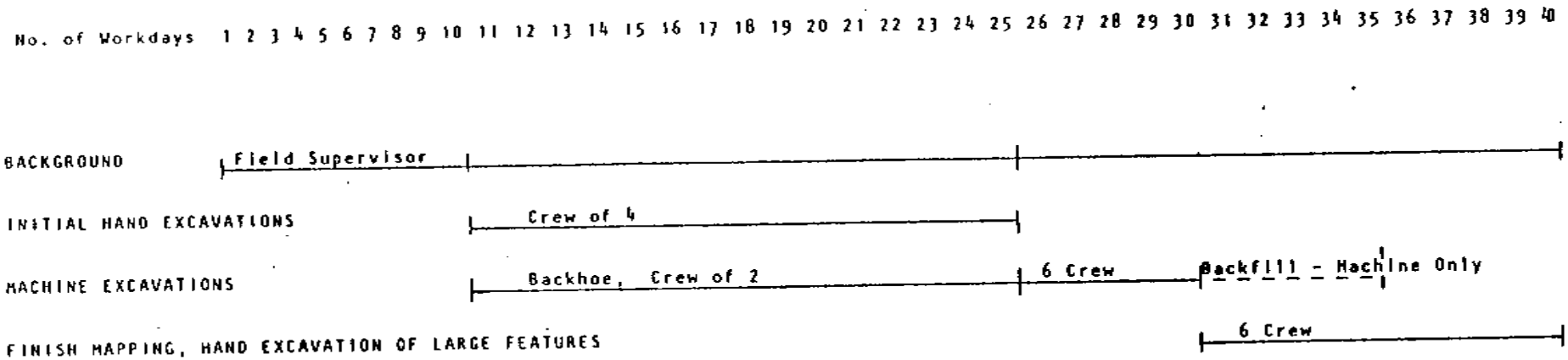
A large quantity of archeological data is expected, and sixty days have been allocated for processing and analyzing the artifacts. This may be adjusted downward somewhat, depending on the amount of data actually recovered. All artifacts will be washed, marked and catalogued by computer coding. Conservation measures will be initiated on materials deserving of them. Coded data will be entered into computer files. The computer program to be used consists of artifact coding on the basis of decorative, functional and geographic attributes, etc. or in essence, a complete attribute analysis. Once coded, these attributes will provide a data base which is sufficient to formulate hypotheses and answer research questions dealing with economic scaling, functional analyses and geographical distribution; those research problems which were outlined in our recommendations.

Following the completion of the processing and analysis, a report will be prepared describing the research and addressing the research questions, as appropriate. The report will be prepared consistently with the guidelines of the Delaware Bureau of Archeology and Historic Preservation, 36 CFR 66, and other appropriate authorities to satify the legal and regulatory requirements of the U.S. Department of Transportation and the State of Delaware.

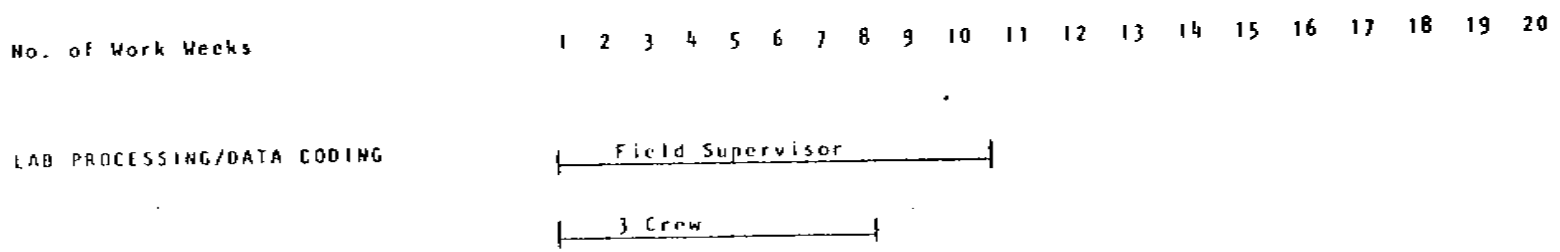
A schedule for the proposed work is presented in the form of a flow chart and a detailed budget is attached. For additional information, please contact Ms. Kim Snyder, Project Coordinator for Thunderbird Archeological Associates, Inc.

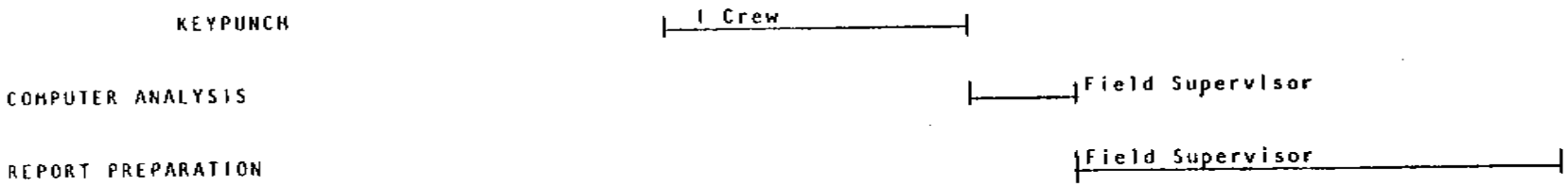
Stanton - Hotel Lot - Data Recovery

Background & Field Investigations



Lab Processing and Report Preparation




KEYPUNCH
1 Crew
COMPUTER ANALYSIS
Field Supervisor
REPORT PREPARATION
Field Supervisor