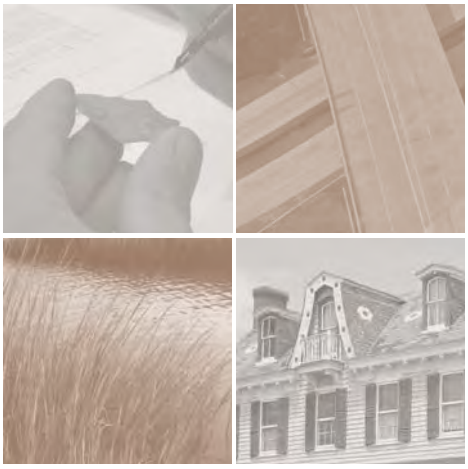


A Short-Term Eighteenth-Century Occupation in a Lower County: Somy Field Site 7K-F-196B

Phase II and III Archaeological Investigations

South Murderkill Hundred, Kent County, Delaware

Prepared for:

Delaware Department of Transportation
P.O. Box 778
Dover, Delaware 19903

January 2016

Prepared by

A.D. MARBLE & COMPANY
Environmental, Cultural & Engineering Services
375 East Elm Street
Suite 101
Conshohocken, Pennsylvania
19428

DRAFT

A SHORT-TERM, EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY OCCUPATION IN A LOWER COUNTY: SOMY FIELD SITE 7K-F-196B SOUTH MUDERKILL HUNDRED, KENT COUNTY, DELAWARE

PHASE II-III ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

Prepared for:

Delaware Department of Transportation
P.O. Box 778
Dover, Delaware 19903

Prepared by:

A.D. Marble & Company
375 East Elm Street, Suite 101
Conshohocken, Pennsylvania 19428

January 2016

ABSTRACT

This report describes the results of archaeological investigations at the eighteenth-century Somy Field Site (7K-F-196B) near Frederica in South Murderkill Hundred, Kent County, Delaware. The report considers archaeological evidence recovered during all phases of the investigations, from pedestrian survey (Phase I) through shovel tests and test trenches (Phase II) to various other forms of plowzone testing and feature excavation following removal of the plowzone during Phase III. The investigations were undertaken between 2008 and 2013 by A.D. Marble & Company for the Delaware Department of Transportation.

Occupation of the site may have begun in the late seventeenth century ca. 1681 when the location was associated with lands owned by Bryan Onealle (O'Neal) near those of Peter Grondicke (Groendyke). Subsequently the land was acquired by William Darvall, a land speculator from New Amsterdam/New York. By the period 1739 to 1741, George Brown had obtained 498 acres—probably including 100 acres from "Williams Chance" or "Williams Choice"—from James Logan; most of the tract was known as "the Downs." By the late-1740s, John Brown—son of George—was in possession of the Downs. John Brown was murdered around April 1754. James Duffy, who was convicted of the crime, was hanged in August of that year. The tract was divided among Brown's wife, Elizabeth, a son and several daughters in 1759. The Somy Field Site was located on the portion given to daughter, Mary, who sold the property in 1770 after her marriage. Ultimately, the Downs was owned by Jonathan Neal, whose estate was divided in 1793, and then by John George, whose lands were allocated to heirs in 1818 and 1819.

Archaeological evidence revealed scant evidence of architectural remains in terms of in-ground features and meager fragments of architectural hardware. Some very limited evidence of later seventeenth-century or early eighteenth-century occupation was recovered. Much clearer evidence of occupation during the third quarter of the eighteenth century was recovered from the plowzone and from some features, particularly the irregular and shallow Features 2 and 32. The artifacts recovered suggest an occupation of about 20 years (ca. 1750-70) or perhaps only 10 years (ca. 1755-65) in duration. The time frame therefore extends from the murder of John Brown in 1754 through the 1759 property division to the sale in 1770.

The site most likely reflects the occupancy of a tenant. If that was the case, the evidence at the Somy Field Site emphasizes that tenancy need not imply poverty stricken or social marginalized in the "lower counties" of Pennsylvania that would comprise the colony and later state of Delaware a few decades later. Philadelphia-type redwares comprised most of the vessels recovered, but teawares in white, salt-glazed, scratch blue decorated stonewares were present. Additional refined English earthenwares (Wedgwood-Whieldon and agateware) were also recovered. Evidence of maize (Indian corn) cultivation and animal husbandry (cattle, pig, etc.) conforms to data from historical sources and other excavations in central Delaware and emphasizes the rural farmstead nature of the occupation.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

Figures

Photographs

Tables

1.0 Introduction

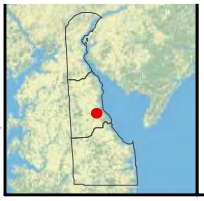
1.0 INTRODUCTION

During the period between 2008 and 2013, archaeological investigations were undertaken at a location along Barratts Chapel Road in South Murderkill Hundred in Kent County, Delaware (Figure 1.1). The investigations were undertaken at various times by A.D. Marble & Company for the Delaware Department of Transportation (DelDOT). An archaeological site that became known as the Somy Field Site (7K-F-196B) was initially discovered during a Phase I pedestrian survey in a cultivated field that recovered eighteenth-century artifacts. Since the area was the proposed location of a roadway/ramp intended to link Barratts Chapel Road and Route 1, additional Phase II investigations were undertaken in the western and eastern portions of the field. The results of these investigations were determined to be of sufficient interest to warrant Phase III data recovery excavations in the western portion of the field. This report describes the later phases of investigation and excavation. However, it must be recognized that the site is a remnant of past cultural behavior without regard to the arbitrary "phases" of inquiry, and as such, data recovered during the pedestrian survey are also considered.

The archaeological results from the Somy Field Site remain open to interpretation, but certainly proved to be very interesting from historical and archaeological standpoints. The historical research provided a window back to the days prior to creation of Kent County when the area was a portion of the colony of New Netherlands. An early land survey dated 1681 was possibly undertaken to document or confirm land holdings within the new English colony that had been granted to William Penn. The survey focused on the tract "Ausbe" that Thomas Hether (or Heatherds) had acquired from Christopher the Indian. The site would ultimately be located on the "Downs" tract owned by Bryan Onealle (O'Neal) to the west near another owned by Jacob Grondicke (Groendyke) to the southwest of Ausbe.

George Brown acquired 498 acres of a tract ("the Downs") from James Logan in 1739-41 or possibly earlier. His son, John, was in possession of the land but was murdered by James Duffy prior to April 1754; Duffy was hanged in August of that year for the crime.

Figure 1.1
Project Location
Somy Field Site 7K-F-196B
Kent County, Delaware



P:\GIS\Projects\P1466\MXD\L

Project Area

The acreage of the Downs was divided between John Brown's heirs in 1759. A portion of the tract that included the Somy Field Site was given to daughter, Mary, who sold her lands in 1770.

Archaeological evidence supports occupancy of the Somy Field Site possibly in the late seventeenth or early eighteenth century but certainly in the period ca. 1750-1770, possibly for no longer than ten years during that period. Therefore, that occupation either reflected some member of the John Brown family or a tenant. A limited quantity of nineteenth-century artifacts is best explained as field scatter from neighboring farms.

Many hands were involved in the Somy Field Site project due to the prolonged time frame of the investigations. The initial Phase I survey was directed by Scott Emory during highway-related inquires in the Frederica/Little Heaven area. Michael Lenert became the project manager and director for the Phases II and III investigations. The research design for the Phase III work was largely determined by and in consultation with David Clarke of DelDOT. Richard White was the principal investigator, and Frank Dunsmore was the field director for the later phases. The following excavators worked on one or both of the later phases: Kristen Norbut, Amadeusz Zajac, Fred Schiller, Jennifer Anderson, Jacquelyn Probert, Julie Ann Tarabek, and Brian Snyder.

External support was important to the completion of the research at the Somy Field Site. Dr. Pam Crabtree undertook analysis of the faunal remains while Justine McKnight examined the paleobotanical material from the site. Geochemical data were provided by the University of Delaware Soil Testing Program. The Maryland Archaeological Conservation (MAC) Laboratory completed conservation on three metal artifacts recovered during the excavations.

Initial artifact catalogs were prepared by various individuals. All of the artifacts recovered from the Somy Field Site were reexamined and cataloged by Brooke Blades, who also prepared portions of the final report. Early historical research was conducted by Russell Stevenson. The most recent historical research was conducted by Samantha

Driscoll, who largely wrote Chapter 2 of this report. She also compiled the inventory and tax data on which a portion of Chapter 5 was based. Kristen Norbut compiled report data from which the Delaware site and architecture summary was based. Able graphic assistance was provided by Aaron Grove (GIS soils maps), Frank Dunsmore, and Julie Cressman. Artifact photographs were prepared by Emma Blades, Kristen Norbut, and the MAC Lab.

A committee composed of knowledgeable persons in Delaware participated in the data review and discussed aspects of the report: Alice Guerrant and Craig Lukesic (Delaware Division of Culture and History); David Clarke and Heidi Krofft (DelDOT). Their cooperative assistance was much appreciated and has improved the quality of this report. We also appreciate the assistance of Mary Louise de Sarran at the Maryland Historical Trust Library in Crownsville and Terence Burns at the Delaware Division of Culture and History in Dover.

2.0 Marshes, Meadows, and Murder: Historic Occupation

2.0 MARSHES, MEADOWS AND MURDER: HISTORIC OCCUPATION

2.1 Heatherds, O'Neal and Groendyke: The Late Seventeenth Century

The former St. Jones County was renamed in 1682 as Kent County, one of the three "Lower Counties" of the Pennsylvania colony. The early English settlement of this area can be attributed to the Provincial Council of New York issuing land grants below New Castle, which began in 1671, as well as migration of settlers from Maryland to areas along the major creeks and waterways of what would become Kent County (Scharf 1888:1028-1030). The Somy Field Site is located in a historically agricultural area bordered to the west and south by Murderkill Creek, between Little Heaven to the north and Frederica to the south.

The immediate area of the Somy Field Site consisted of three early land tracts. The first was the purchase of 1,600 acres by Thomas Heatherds (or Hether) from Christopher the Indian in 1679 (Kent County Deeds 1679:B36). A 1682 survey map of the Heatherds tract "Oesby" or "Ausbe" (Kent County Deeds 1682: A56; Kent County Warrants and Surveys A:147-148) also names two adjacent properties (Figure 2.1). The first was 400 acres granted to Bryan O'Neal, named "the Downs," sharing an irregular eastern border with Oesby. The second was 1,000 acres granted to Peter Groendyke, which shared two northeast segments with Oesby, and a northern border with the Downs (Kent County Deeds 1681:A40). Peter Groendyke sold the northern 600 acres bordering the Downs to Thomas Williams between 1681 and 1685, and the land was then titled "William's Choice" (also called "Williams Chance"; Kent County Deeds 1685:A104). The Somy Field Site would ultimately be located on the Downs tract near the border with William's Choice.

2.2 William Darvall, 1685 to 1724

William Darvall acquired the Downs and the northern 200 acres of William's Choice in 1685 (Kent County Deeds 1685:B144; Kent County Deeds 1685:A104). Darvall was an Amsterdam-born colonial merchant who became the eighth mayor of New York City in 1675. He held a large estate in Harlem and was responsible for levying the colony's first

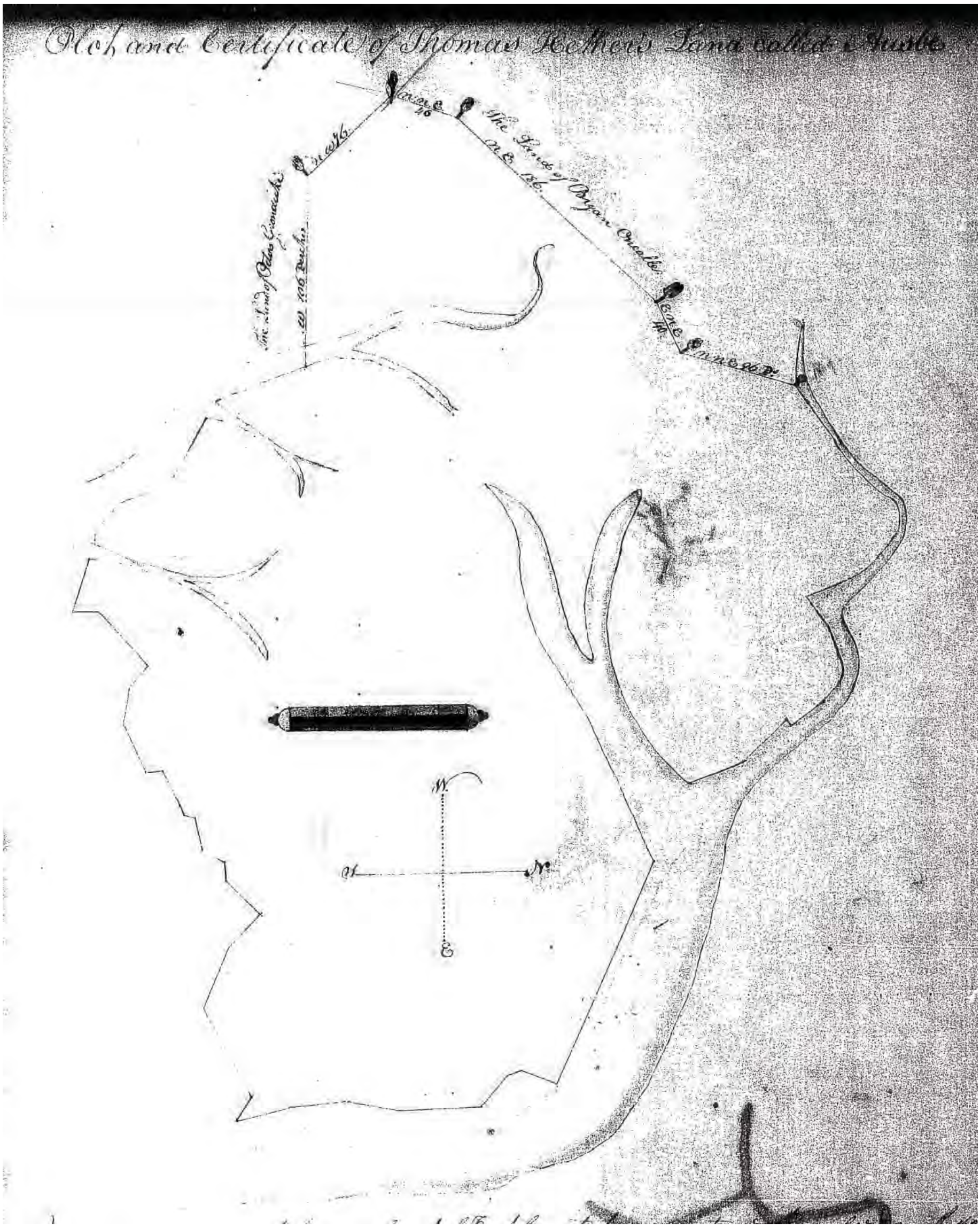


Figure 2.1
A "Plot and Certificate" of Ausbe Owned by Thomas Hether, 1682
Somy Field Site 7K-F-196B
Kent County, Delaware

Map Document X:\Graphics\Projects\P-1466\mapping\fig nn 11x17 Portrait experimental.indd

tax under British rule (Caliendo 2010:24). Darvall was one of many colonial merchants who left established businesses to participate in bold new development designs in the Pennsylvania colony along the Delaware River. Having already successfully navigated colonial commerce elsewhere, these merchants had an advantage over the newly arrived English merchants (Nash 1965:159). Darvall's New York connections probably assisted acquisition of early Provincial Council of New York land grants.

Darvall acquired land in Kent and Sussex counties, amassing over 12,400 acres (Foster 1991:312). Darvall was not living on these parcels, including the Downs and William's Choice, so it is assumed that any evidence of occupation would be tenants. By 1689, Darvall had accrued considerable debt. Richard Draftgate "Girdler and Citizen of London" loaned funds for two years in exchange for a mortgage on 4,700 acres (Kent County Deeds 1689:L4). Beginning in the early 1690s, multiple parties brought legal action against Darvall for defaulting on his debts. The mortgaged lands were finally secured by the creditors in 1723 (Foster 1991:312-314). The 400 acres of the Downs and 200 acres of William's Choice were a part of the mortgaged lands.

In 1698, the 200 acres of William's Choice were sold to Thomas Arthur in a sheriff sale (Kent County Deeds 1698:C215). The same year, Arthur sold the 200 acres to Robert Edmunds (Kent County Deeds 1698:C216). While this acreage from William's Choice was contested in legal battles for nine years, the 400 acres of the Downs remained in limbo for 36 years. The tracts Darvall conveyed to Draftgate in 1689 were sold in 1699 to Thomas Bishop and Thomas Huston, both of London. In 1723, Frances Wilt of New York City, the daughter and heir of William Darvall, sold the remaining tracts once held by Darvall to Andrew Hamilton of Philadelphia[1]. In 1724, Thomas Bishop and the heirs of Thomas Huston sold their portion of the tracts to James Logan of Stenton in Philadelphia[2]. Hamilton sold the remaining tracts to Logan in 1724 (Kent County Deeds 1742:M186).

[1] Andrew Hamilton was a prominent Philadelphia lawyer who was the attorney general of Pennsylvania from 1714 to 1724 and provincial agent of the colony from 1724 to 1726 (*Encyclopedia Britannica*, accessed May 2015).

[2] James Logan was a prominent member of Pennsylvania government, serving at various times as secretary to William Penn, clerk of the council of Pennsylvania, Secretary of the Province, Receiver General of Pennsylvania, and Judge at the Court of Quarter Sessions (Penn Biographies website, accessed May 2015; William Penn website, accessed May 2015).

2.3 James Logan and the Pennsylvania Land Office, 1724 to 1739

As part of the Pennsylvania colony, Kent County was subject to changes in the Pennsylvania Land Office. Under William Penn, the Land Office had numerous tracts and settlements that remained unrecorded, often resulting in squatter occupation. After William Penn's death, his sons took over the Land Office and set out to regulate the unrecorded lands and collect payments using a more complex application system including a warrant, survey, and patent. James Logan, while holding various public offices, continued to be involved with the Penns and the Land Office (The Historical Society of Pennsylvania 2003:3; Penn Biographies website, accessed May 2015; William Penn website, accessed May 2015). It is assumed he held the Downs and William's Choice tracts from 1724 to 1739 in this capacity.

2.4 The Brown Family in Murderkill Hundred, 1739 to 1770

The Brown family was active in land transactions in Murderkill Hundred during the early to mid-eighteenth century. John Brown first appeared on a Kent County deed in 1696, purchasing a section of Oesby (Kent County Deeds 1696:C175). In 1702, Robert Edmunds sold John Brown the northern 200 acres of William's Choice (Kent County Deeds 1702:F5, F26). Brown died in 1708, and his son George Brown appeared in two land transactions related to the William's Choice tract in 1720 and 1731 (Kent County Deeds 1720:G7; 1731:K73).

A resurvey of the Downs tract was completed by a proprietary warrant in 1739 and evidently reissued in 1741 (Figure 2.2). The survey map notes the 400 acres of land was warranted from James Logan Esquire to George Brown (Scharf 1888:1155). The survey map contains the same irregular boundary between Oesby and the Downs as shown in the 1682 survey of Oesby (Kent County Warrants and Surveys 1739)[3]. Johnny Cake Path

[3] The survey map included a section of land with a dotted line, noted with, "It appears by the old plot of this land that the same was intended to join to this line and in this place Jno. Wilson had laid out land for Jno. Newell as the dotted lines." This indicated a section of George Brown's surveyed land was not part of the original Downs tract. This section was part of Clapoame and Bartlett's Lott (Kent County Warrants and Surveys 1739).

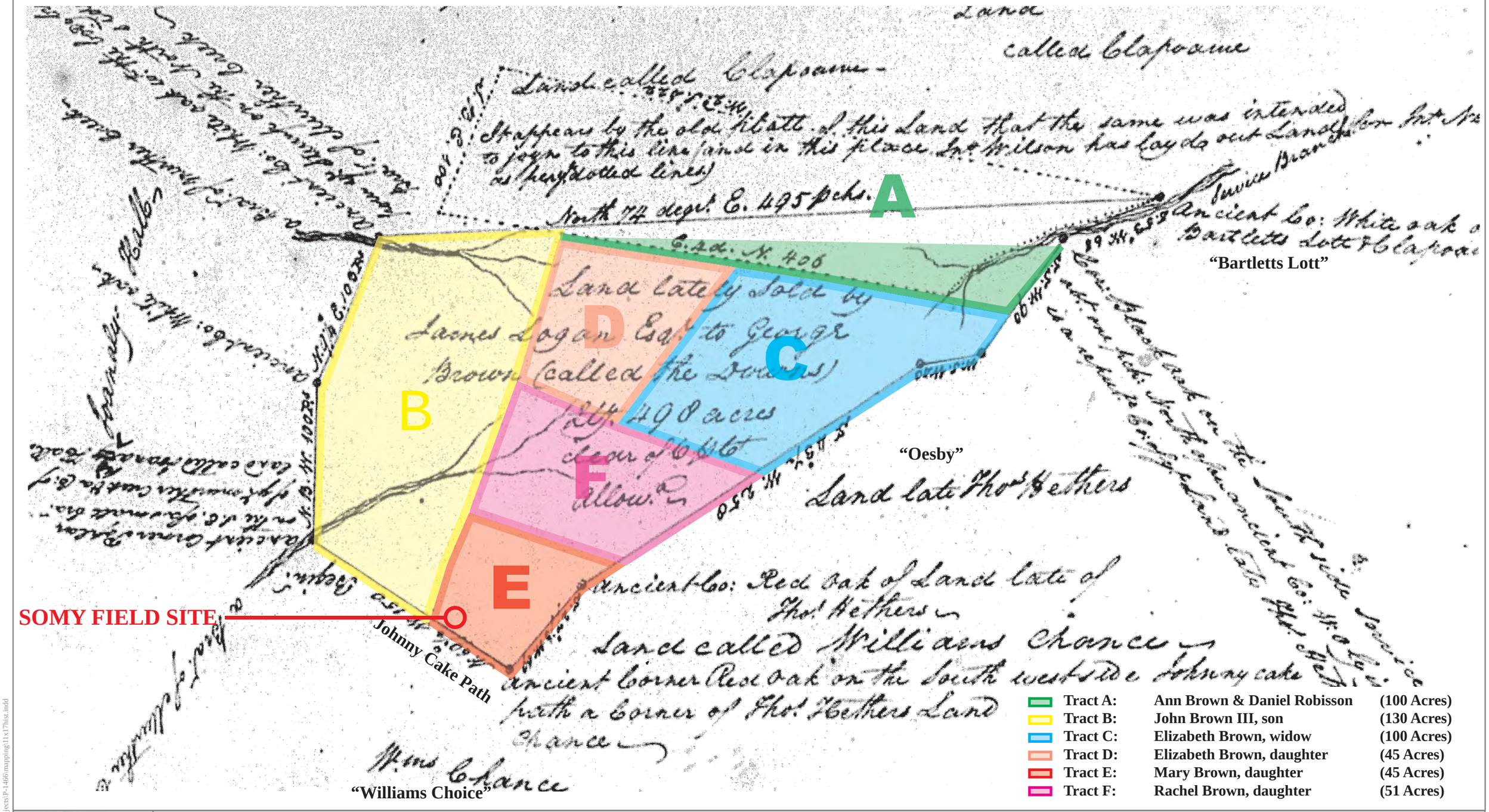


Figure 2.2
Resurvey of "the Downs" Owned by George Brown, 1741 with 1759 Property Divisions
Somy Field Site 7K-F-196B
Kent County, Delaware

Map Document X:\Graphics\Projects\P-1466\mapping\11x17\hist.indd

created the diagonal line of the southwest boundary of the Downs, approximately the same alignment of Barratt's Chapel Road today[4].

James Logan, assumed to be acting on behalf of the Land Office, only appeared in the Kent County grantor index four times, all in 1739. One of these transactions was the sale of the Downs to Thomas Skidmore, not George Brown (Kent County Deeds 1739:M170). In 1742, Thomas Skidmore conveyed to John Brown II, George's son, the 400 acres of the Downs for £90. This is the same land surveyed in 1739 for George Brown, and the same land passed from James Logan to Thomas Skidmore in 1739 (Kent County Deeds 1742:M186). This deed indicates that George Brown initiated the purchase of the Downs through the 1739 survey. However, Thomas Skidmore actually purchased the land from Logan then sold the land to the Browns three years later. The complexity of this transaction may reflect the changes of the Land Office application system of warrant, survey, and patent developed by the Penns.

John Brown II first appeared in a Kent County deed in 1739 for 20 acres of William's Choice (Kent County Deeds 1739:M47). In 1742, after the purchase of the Downs, Brown sold 200 acres to John Severson for £70. The tract was described as the east side of the creek commonly called "Johnny Cake Creek" (assumed to be present-day Double Run Creek) and part of both the Downs and William's Choice (Kent County Deeds 1742:M187). The tract sold is assumed to be approximately 180 acres of the Downs combined with the 20 acres of William's Choice. In 1745, Severson sold Robert Cummings 50 acres noted to be the southwest corner of the Downs (Kent County Deeds 1745:N5, N66). Brown again purchased the tract in 1747, now 130 acres since 50 acres had been sold to Cummings (Kent County Deeds 1747:N151).

[4] There are several indications of the location of Johnny Cake Path, though it was not mapped. A nineteenth-century history of Delaware describes Johnny Cake Path as the corner for the Downs, William's Choice, and Oesby (Scharf 1888:1156). The path connected "Johnny Cake Creek" (now Double Run Creek) to "Johnny Cake Landing." Johnny Cake Landing, often misidentified as the earlier name of Frederica, was actually located within an oxbow east of the town along Murderkill Creek. A 1788 survey map indicates a "former landing place" adjacent to the east side of Cranberry Branch. (Kent County Warrants and Surveys 1788). Johnny Cake Path followed the current alignment of Barratt's Chapel Road but would have crossed Oesby to lead directly to Johnny Cake Landing. By 1788, Johnny Cake Landing was noted only as a "former landing place." Johnny Cake Path was maintained west of the Old Main County Lower Road, and eventually became Barratt's Chapel Road.

2.5 Murder in Murderkill: The Estate of John Brown

John Brown was murdered in 1754. A trial was held at the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Kent County in April 1754. James Duffy and Henry Cambell[5] were indicted for the crime; both pled not guilty. Duffy was convicted and sentenced by the jury to be hanged. Henry Cambell was acquitted on the charge of murder but was convicted of manslaughter. He was sentenced to be "immediately branded in open court with the capital letter M at the brawn of the left thumb" (Court of Oyer and Terminer 1754:10-11).

The minutes of the Provincial Council of Pennsylvania from August 1754 recorded that the murder of John Brown was "perpetrated in so unmanly and cruel a manner" that James Duffy "could not be recommended to his Honour's Clemency, a Warrant was, therefore, made out and signed for his Execution on Wednesday, the twenty-first of this Month" (Provincial Council of Pennsylvania 1754). The day after the case was heard at the Provincial Council of Pennsylvania, the following notice appeared in the *Pennsylvania Gazette*: "We hear from Dover that a Court of Oyer and Terminer lately held there, one Duffe[y] was tried for the Murder of John Brown, of which being found Guilty, he received Sentence of Death" (*Pennsylvania Gazette* 1754:2).

John Brown had prepared his will in 1748. To his son, John Brown III, he left 150 acres of land and the plantation "of which I now dwell." To his wife, Elizabeth Brown, he left 100 acres with the "plantation I formally lived on." Elizabeth's plantation had a supposed additional 160 acres that were to be divided among his three eldest daughters: Rachel, Elizabeth, and Mary (Kent County Will I/262-263). In 1748, Brown had owned 410 acres. The 150-acre plantation on which he was living in 1748 consisted of the western 130 acres of the Downs and 20 acres of William's Choice. The 100-acre plantation at which he previously lived and the acreage for his daughters comprised the eastern half of the Downs. Following creation of his will, Brown purchased an additional 100 acres from a sheriff sale, which was the land and tenement of William Newell, part of Bartlett's Lot (Kent County Deeds 1751:O89)[6]. Therefore, he apparently owned 510 acres, including

[5] James Duffy and Henry Cambell were not found within the Kent County deed index, 1743-1753 tax assessment records, or will/probate index, so any relationship to John Brown II is unknown.

[6] This tract was at least in part the land of Jonathan Newell noted in the 1739 warrant for the Downs.

sections formerly of the Downs, William's Choice, and Bartlett's Lot at the time of his death.

2.5.1 Tract A: Ann Brown and Daniel Robisson

Immediately following John Brown II's death, his sister, Ann Brown, and brother-in-law, Daniel Robisson, petitioned the Orphan's Court to become administrators of his estate. In 1758, Brown and Robisson sold the 100 acres John Brown II purchased in 1751 to Sylvester Tompson (Kent County Deeds 1758:P58). This tract was divided off from the location of Somy Field Site by 1758.

2.5.2 Tract B: John Brown III

A division of the land of John Brown II was made in 1759 by agreement of his heirs, although the survey map could not be found. John Brown III, his son, received 150 acres including the new Brown plantation west of the Somy Field Site (Kent County Deeds 1773:V109). This land shared an eastern boundary with the tracts given to his three sisters: Elizabeth (88 perches in length), Rachel (65 perches) and Mary (44 perches). The son, John, retained the acreage and presumably occupied the parcel. He was mentioned in a 1786 Kent County deed conveying a portion of his land to Meriam Bowers Davis (Kent County Deeds 1786:Y243).

2.5.3 Tract C: Elizabeth Brown (Widow)

The widow of John Brown II received 100 acres in the northeast corner of the Downs, including the former Brown plantation (Kent County Deeds 1773:V109). The 20 acres of William's Choice that Brown purchased in 1739 are assumed to be part of the 150 acres left to John Brown III. The land divided amongst the widow, Elizabeth, and the three daughters would therefore lie in the eastern portion of the Downs tract. Elizabeth's land was located in the northeast section, sharing a border with Oesby, a border of 95 perches on the west with daughter, Elizabeth, and a southern border of 81 perches with daughter, Rachel. Elizabeth married Obadiah Vashall, Sr., in 1770 and sold her tract to Jonathan Neal three years later (Kent County Deeds 1773:V109).

2.5.4 Tract D: Elizabeth Brown (Daughter)

The remaining portion of the Downs was divided between his three eldest daughters—Rachel, Elizabeth, and Mary—as stipulated in the 1748 will. A resurvey at the time of the 1759 division revealed that only 139 acres remained. Elizabeth received 45 acres located on the northern portion of the Downs, sharing a border of 71 perches on the south with Elizabeth's sister, Rachel, a border of 95 perches on the east with her mother, Elizabeth, and one of 88 perches to the west with her brother, John (Kent County Deeds 1761:Q58).

Elizabeth, who had married Obediah Vashall, Jr., sold her land to her uncle Daniel Robisson in 1761. Robisson was one of the wealthy elite in the hundred; he was placed in the £30 tax category in 1760 and died in 1764 with an estate valued at £762. The Vashalls (also Voshell or Voskal) were by contrast among the poorer residents. Obediah, Sr., was rated at £12 in 1751; in 1760, both Obediah, Sr., and Jr., were rated in the £8 category. (Additional discussion of social structure reflected in estate inventories and tax records is provided in Chapter 5.)

Robisson sold this land to Perkins Venebels, who in turn sold the 45-acre tract to Jonathan Neal. The deed mentioned a house and buildings among the privileges (Kent County Deeds 1767:R184).

2.5.5 Tract E: Mary Brown

Jonathan Neal also purchased the 43-acre tract inherited by Mary Brown. She had married Richard Lewis by 1770 when the land was sold to Neal. The tract shared what is assumed to be a southern boundary of 95 perches with "Joseph Price's land," then owner of William's Choice. Therefore, Mary's land bordered Johnny Cake Path, now Barratt's Chapel Road. Mary's land shared a northern border of 108 perches with her sister, Rachel, the western boundary of 44 perches with her brother, John, and an eastern boundary of approximately 100 perches with Oesby (Kent County Deeds 1770:S313). While the deed of sale mentions "messuage, land, and tenements" such language was often standard in deeds. However, it is worth noting that the Somy Field Site was located on Mary's land and was apparently occupied during the 1750s and 1760s.

2.5.6 Tract F: Rachel Brown

Neal completed his acquisition of the Downs tracts in 1772 when he purchased the 51-acre tract inheritance of Rachel Brown. By 1772, Rachel had married Govey Tippet. Rachel's land was enclosed in 1759 as follows:

- Southern border of 108 perches with sister, Mary;
- Western border of approximately 65 perches with brother, John;
- Northern border of 71 perches with sister, Elizabeth, and 81 perches with her mother, Elizabeth; and
- Eastern border with Oesby tract (Kent County Deeds 1772: T261).

The deed of sale for the tract inherited by Rachel refers to an obligation regarding Henry Richards, an apparent tenant on the land. The deed states that Richards had "received possession of the land and dwelled thereon for some time" and "died before such deed was made." Richards died in 1765, at which time Govey Tippet promised that he and Rachel would legally convey the land on which Richards had dwelled (Kent County Deeds 1772:T261; Kent County Will L/4).

Since Richards had "dwelled thereon for some time" it seems possible an informal land agreement existed between Richards and John Brown II. The deed of sale mentions a "house and buildings" that further reinforces the likelihood the Richards family resided on this tract. Richards was not listed in the tax list for Murderkill Hundred in 1760; his estate inventory (reproduced in Appendix F of this report) indicates that he was a smith. Both Henry Richards and his widow, Elizabeth, who died in 1769 are listed in Table 5.2.

2.5.7 Possible Tenancy on Tracts C, D, E, and F

The widow Elizabeth inherited 100 acres of land with "the plantation I formally lived on" (Tract C). Additional acreage to be divided amongst the daughters was considered to be a part of this same plantation (Kent County Will I/262-263). The Brown family had moved to the new plantation in 1747 that was ultimately included with Tract B given to son, John. It seems very likely that the older dwelling was leased to a tenant prior to John

Brown's death in 1754. Elizabeth probably continued to reside at the new plantation for a time, perhaps until her son, John, inherited the property in 1759. She then may have relocated to the old plantation until her marriage in 1770. The daughters most likely resided with their mother until their marriages ca. 1760, 1770, and 1772. Their respective tracts were sold at about the times of their marriages, but this may reflect a desire for capital on the parts of their husbands.

The smith Henry Richards had resided on Tract F "for some time" before he died in 1765. This tenancy occupation may have begun prior to John Brown's death in 1754. In terms of the occupation of the Somy Field Site, Mary was evidently a minor and her mother may have sought to increase income by leasing the land to another tenant shortly after the property division in 1759. The archaeological evidence supports occupation during the period ca. 1750 to 1770 although not necessarily for that entire two-decade period. The sale of the land in 1770 by Mary and her husband may have ended the occupation of the property.

2.6 Jonathan Neal, 1770 to 1799

Jonathan Neal was a carpenter and joiner who amassed a tract containing approximately 389 acres by 1773. Jonathan Neal began to purchase land in 1767, including tracts A, C, D, E, and F[7]. In 1793, Neal's tract was surveyed as containing 472 acres.

The northeastern edge of the tract was divided by the "Main County Road" on the approximate alignment of present-day Route 1. The mansion house noted in the survey still stands as the National Register-listed Jehu Reed House. The house stood on Tract A but was constructed after the ownership of the Brown family (Kent County Warrants and Surveys 1793). Another small house indicated on the map south of the mansion house east of the Main County Road may have been the old Brown dwelling bequeathed to the widow Elizabeth Brown on Tract C. This structure no longer stands.

[7] Jonathan Neal owned 150 acres of Bartlett's Lot, 100 acres of which was Tract A. Tract A is now the location of the Jehu Reed House, a National Register-listed dwelling. The history of the Jehu Reed House is noted to have been a part of the tract Bartlett's Lot, land surveyed to John Newell. The house is said to have been erected in 1771 by Henry Newell. The land passed out of the family until purchased by Jehu M. Reed, great-grandson of Henry Newell, in 1858 (Rogers 1972:n.p.). The era of ownership outside the Newell family is assumed to include the ownership of Jonathan Neal.

The southern boundary of Neal's tract in the 1793 survey map maintained the original alignment of the Downs along Johnny Cake Path. South of the path is William's Choice, then owned by Philip Barratt. The location of the Somy Field Site does not have any structures indicated in 1793, although the deed suggests that there may have been buildings on Tract E at the time of sale to Neal in 1770.

2.7 John George, 1799 to 1817

Jonathan Neal died by 1799, and heirs conveyed the tract to John George. The tract contained 472 acres at that time, conforming to the 1793 survey map. The tract was described as part of the Downs and other lands on which Jonathan Neal dwelled (Kent County Deeds 1799:F2/227).

John George owned the tract from 1799 until his death prior to 1817. His land was then divided amongst his children and widow through the Orphans Court (Figure 2.3). The tract had been reduced to 452 acres. His widow, Ann, received the northeastern 77 acres and the mansion house (new Tract A). Jonathan George received 94 acres on the northeast corner, with no dwelling indicated (new Tract E). Mary George received 100 acres bordering Oesby (new Tract D), still containing the possible old Brown plantation house then occupied by Jacob Dewee. Sarah George inherited 75 acres also along Oesby, with a dwelling noted as "where Wm Smithers lives" (new Tract B). This dwelling was not present in the 1793 map of Neal's property, indicating it was of new construction.

2.8 Robert George, 1817 to 1821

The final portion of the George family land was 106 acres and 46 perches conveyed to Robert George (new Tract C). This parcel also contained a dwelling called the "White House" that was not present in the 1793 map of Neal's property, indicating it was of new construction. The Somy Field Site was located on the tract owned by Robert George, and the only visible change to the site since 1793 was the extension of woodland along Johnny Cake Path/Barratt's Chapel Road (Kent County Warrants and Surveys 1817).

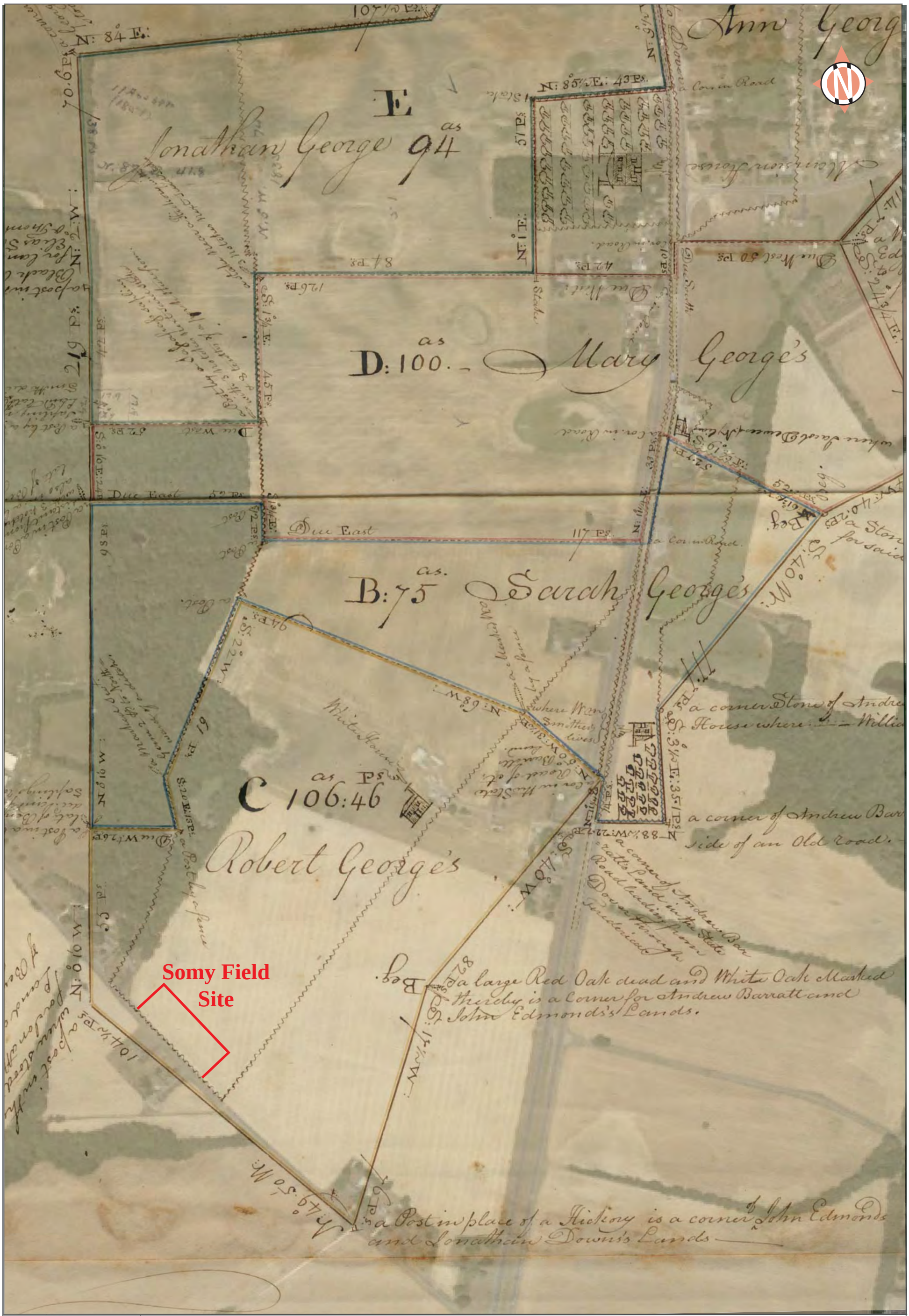


Figure 2.3
Plat of John George Estate, 1818-1819 on Aerial (Google Earth)
Somy Field Site 7K-F-196B
Kent County, Delaware

Map Document X:\Graphics\Projects\P-1466\mapping\fig nn 11x17 overlay.indd

Source: John George 1818; Background Image courtesy Google Earth 2010

2.9 Ownership during the Later Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries

Robert George sold his tract to Jacob Boone in 1821, still containing 106 acres and 46 perches. It was described as bordering the land of Andre Barratt, John Edmonds, Jonathan Downs, Benjamin Smith, and Sarah George (Kent County Deeds 1821:T2/121). The land of Jacob Boone was recorded ca. 1830, with no structures noted along Barratt's Chapel Road (Kent County Warrants and Surveys ca. 1830).

Thomas Vickery purchased the tract of 139 acres 85 perches in 1839 (Kent County Deeds 1839:N3/212). Deed records could not be found for the transaction between the ownership of Thomas Vickery in 1839 and W. Townsend in 1859. In 1911, the property of William Townsend was conveyed through Orphans Court proceedings to Jester A. Gray (Kent County Orphans Court 1911:R2/300). The Grays sold the tract containing the Somy Field Site to Joseph Somy in 1949.

3.0 Field Survey and Analysis Approaches

3.0 FIELD SURVEY AND ANALYSIS APPROACHES

A.D. Marble & Company identified an archaeological site 7K-F-196 (CRS #K-7136) in 2008 during Phase I investigations related to the SR 1, Little Heaven Grade Separated Intersection project (A.D. Marble & Company 2009). The overall area contains three loci that were subsequently considered separate sites:

- 7K-F-196A, a diffuse precontact locus;
- 7K-F-196B, an eighteenth-century component (Somy Field Site); and
- 7K-F-196C, an apparent nineteenth-century component.

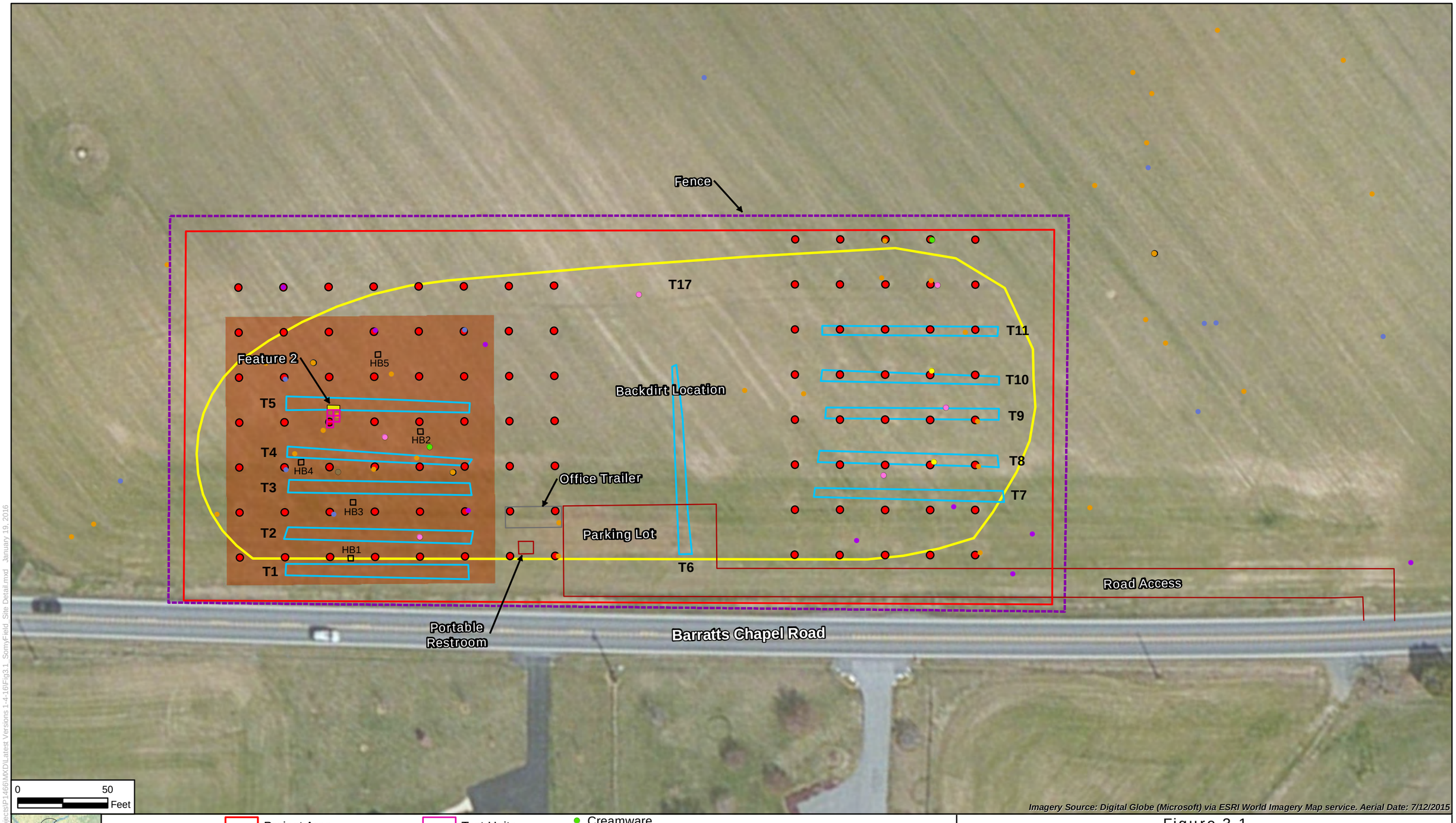
The diffuse scatter of precontact artifacts was encountered to the east, while the apparent nineteenth-century site lay to the northeast of 7K-F-196B.

3.1 Pedestrian Survey (Phase I) and Shovel Tests and Test Trenches (Phase II)

The eighteenth-century component was initially identified during Phase I pedestrian survey. The artifacts included various ceramics dating to the eighteenth century in the southwestern portion of the agricultural field approximately 0.5 mile west of the intersection of Barratts Chapel Road and SR 1. The locations of the surface finds were recorded using global positioning system (GPS) coordinates (Figure 3.1).

Since the Somy Field Site will be impacted by a proposed ramp leading to/from SR 1 to the east, Phase II investigations were undertaken using various methodologies. These methodologies included a series of test trenches to expose subsoil for feature identification. Trenches 1-5 had been placed at the western end; Trench 6 was located in the center, and Trenches 7-11 cut across the eastern end. Additional test units (TUs) were excavated at the western and eastern ends. Finally, shovel tests were dug through the plowzone at intervals of 25 feet at the western and eastern ends.

Table B1 (Appendix B) provides a breakdown of artifacts recovered during Phase I (surface or “surf”) and Phase II (numbered shovel tests). (Unstratified (“unst”) finds in



\\admchfs1\data\GIS\Projects\P1466\MXD\Latest Versions 1-4-16\Fig3.1_SomyField_Site Detail.mxd January 19, 2016

Figure 3.1
Somy Field Site Showing Shovel Tests, Test Trenches, Hot Boxes, and Test Units
Somy Field Site 7K-F-196B
Kent County, Delaware

Table B1 were mostly recovered following plowzone removal during Phase III.) Trenches 1, 2, and 4 are also listed in Table B2.

3.2 Phase III Methodologies

Several excavation approaches were employed during the final phase of investigation at the Somy Field Site, which focused on the western end or "core" of the site. Five "hot boxes" or small trenches were mechanically excavated. The plowzone soils that had been removed were screened for artifacts, and the exposed subsoil was examined for features. One larger pit, designated Feature 2, had been identified during excavation of a Phase II trench. Five TUs were placed in the vicinity of Feature 2 during Phase III investigations (Photograph 3.1) to recover artifacts and assist in defining the limits of the pit outline. Soil samples were extracted from the upper subsoil at intervals of 10 feet across the site core; 198 samples were recovered for geochemical analysis.

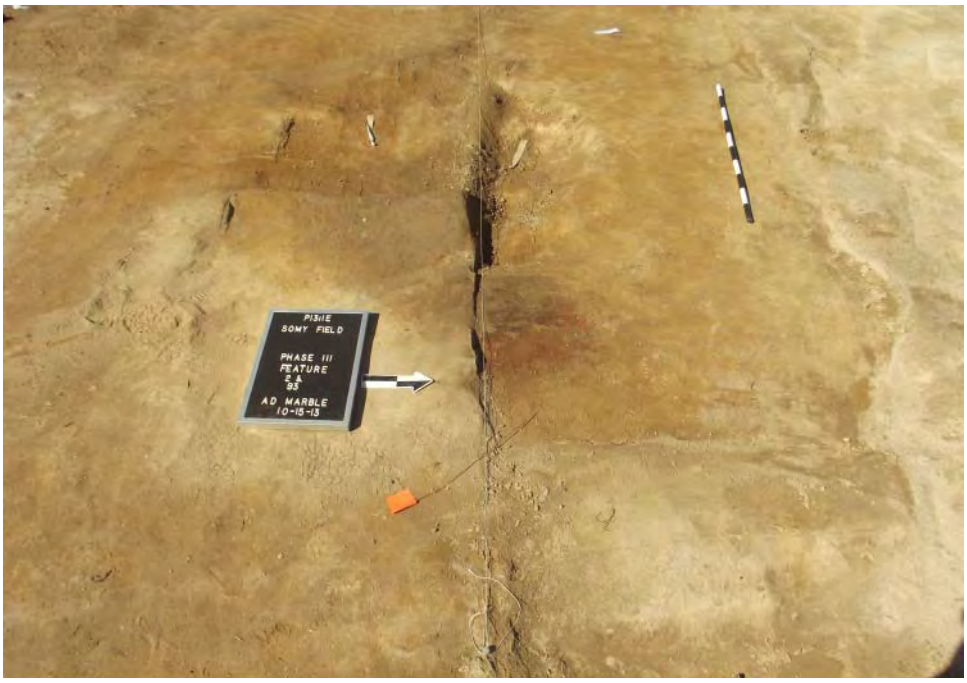
The Phase III investigations then employed the mechanical removal of plowzone throughout the core area. Subsequent examination of the exposed subsoil (Photograph 3.2) revealed roughly 63 features, including two identified in the Phase II survey (Figure 3.2). These features were initially interpreted as follows: two pits or possible cellars labelled Features 2 and 32 (Photographs 3.3 and 3.4), two other pits (Features 26 and 48), 12 apparent post holes and various other features attributed to natural (rodent burrows) or recent origin (plow scars and project related auger/geo-borings). Once the apparent natural and recent disturbances were eliminated, the remainder represented only a limited number of subsoil deposits relating to the historic occupation at the Somy Field Site (see Figure 4.1 below).

3.3 Research Questions

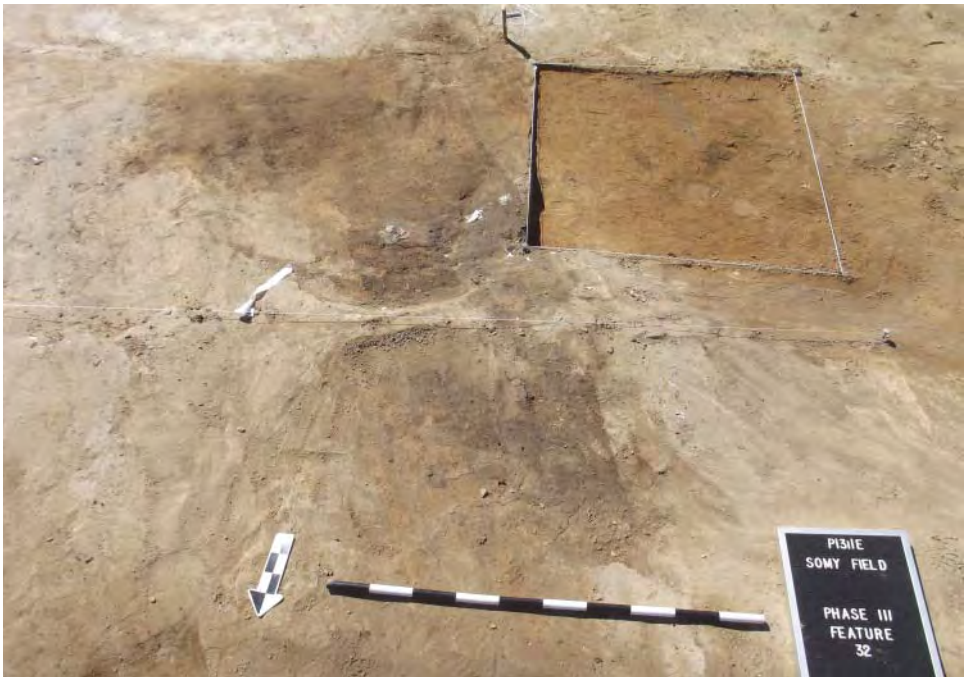
The different methodologies employed during the various phases of the archaeological investigations permitted varying analyses to be undertaken. These analyses were also both informed and limited by the overall quantity and quality of the data recorded in or recovered during the excavations. The combined Phases II-III report sought to emphasize

Photograph 3.1: Test unit excavations to relocated Feature 2, facing east (October 2013).

Photograph 3.2: Manual shaving of plowzone near probable dwelling features, facing northwest (October 2013).



Photograph 3.3: Feature 2 excavation in progress, plan view, facing west (October 2013).



Photograph 3.4: Feature 32 excavation in progress, plan view, facing south (October 2013).

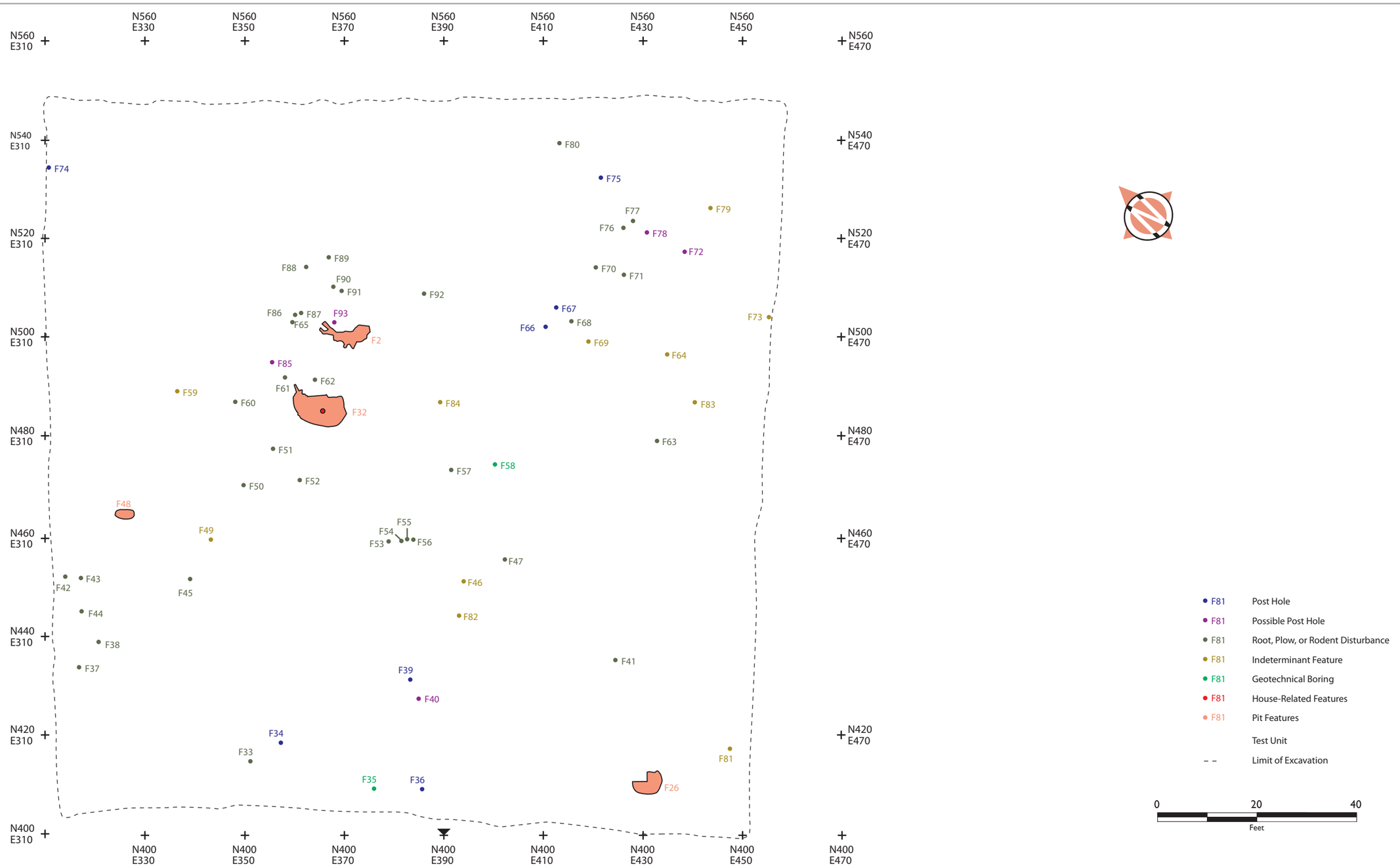


Figure 3.2
Somy Field Site, All Features, Plan View
Somy Field Site 7K-F-196B
Kent County, Delaware

Map Document X:\Graphics\Projects\P-1466\Mapping\All Feature Figure 3dot2.ai

analyses and analytical interpretations that can be supported by a maximum quantity of data from the overall archaeological investigations at the Somy Field Site.

Five general questions were considered at the beginning of the Phase III fieldwork:

1. When was the site occupied?
2. What were the refuse disposal patterns performed by the occupants of the site? Several additional questions focused on temporal change and socioeconomic context were to be addressed using refuse disposal data.
3. What does the presence/absence of frequencies of certain artifact classes indicate about the social or economic position of the site residents (i.e., households) or about local and/or regional economic conditions?
4. Can gender, age, and/or ancestral affiliation be inferred from the material record at the site?
5. In general, what can be inferred about household composition, production, consumption, and how it changed throughout the eighteenth century?

Preliminary impressions related to these questions were formed during and following the fieldwork and were presented in the Management Summary of February 2014 (A.D. Marble & Company 2014a) and are listed below in relation to the relevant questions.

1. The artifact assemblage initially indicated that the site was occupied in the mid- and possibly late-eighteenth century. As will be discussed below, one of the questions examined is whether some cultural features may have been associated with earlier or later portions of this range. In addition, some artifacts dating to the nineteenth century were recovered and were thought to be associated with the occupation locus of that period (7K-F-196C) northeast of the Somy Field Site.

2. Artifact and feature pattern analyses may help address temporal changes in refuse behavior during the apparently brief occupation of the site. Comparisons of the cultural material signature of the site with other similarly dated site types in the local area may

shed light on how the site was related to the broader socioeconomic context of the time period. Material culture data listed in Kent County estate inventories and tax entries for Murderkill Hundred were particularly useful in addressing the latter issue (see Sections 5.3 and 5.4).

3. Artifact and feature patterning analyses were considered useful avenues of inquiry regarding the third question. To a degree, this question overlapped with the second one, and once again, artifact data from the Somy Field Site were compared with socioeconomic categories defined by inventories and tax data.

4. Given the low numbers and limited kinds of data recovered that might bear on issues of gender, age, and ethnicity, the fourth question was not one that could be effectively addressed. Some discussion of the issue of whether the site was occupied by landowners, tenants, or slaves focused to a limited degree on these concerns.

5. Artifact and feature patterning analyses were thought to possibly bear on the fifth question. Due to the limited quantity of artifacts recovered, the data spoke more directly to the overall character of the resident household during the period of occupation. Temporal differences were another matter.

3.4 Temporal Analysis

Initially, it was thought that the interpretation of time period(s) of occupation would be based on data from pedestrian survey and the shovel tests and hot boxes that were excavated later in the project. However, the artifacts recovered from the site suggested a short-term occupation of about twenty or possibly only ten years from ca. 1759 to ca. 1770. Preparation of intrasite distribution maps for various temporally distinctive ceramic types—in this instance refined British earthenwares and stonewares—was not possible, due to limited temporal range and the fact that most such artifacts were found in only a few features.

A few artifacts were encountered that would appear to suggest an earlier occupation. A somewhat enigmatic salmon red, brick bat in Feature 32 was thought to have possible Dutch associations. Four redware sherds recovered from Trench 4 may date to the late seventeenth or early eighteenth century. Three fragments from an early-eighteenth-century wine bottle were found; one was recovered from Trench 1, while the other two were unstratified finds from back dirt.

At the other end of the temporal spectrum, creamware sherds (n=10) dated post-1762 evidently reflected the end of the site occupation, while pearlware (n=2) that would be considered post-1785 likely reflect ownership of the Neal family or a later owner. The same evaluation would apply to the four hard-bodied earthenwares from the nineteenth century. Debris of twentieth-century origins was also recovered.

3.5 Spatial Distribution

It was hoped that some of the data sets employed in temporal analyses would provide insight into the distribution of activity areas across the site. The preparation of such maps was not possible due to the limited recovery of artifacts from non-feature contexts and to the concentration of those artifacts that were recovered in a few features.

The geochemical data were derived from 198 soil samples recovered from the upper portion of the subsoil or B-horizon and two samples from feature soils. The data presentation focused on pH and four elements. Variations in pH may reflect changes in or intensities of cultural activity. Phosphorus provides a good indication of organic debris deposition and decay. Calcium values are good indications of bone and/or oyster shell deposition. If corresponding elevated values of calcium and phosphorus are found, decayed bone is indicated. Higher calcium values without elevated phosphorus valued would most likely suggest decayed shell. Potassium and magnesium values serve as indications of wood ash deposition, possibly reflecting fireplace ash disposal and related activity areas. Density patterns for the various geochemical elements were compiled in geographic information system (GIS) contour maps and included in this report as Section 4.3.

4.0 Archaeological Evidence

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

The archaeological evidence recorded and recovered from the Somy Field Site was manifested in four categories:

- Artifacts recovered from the plowzone during survey and excavations;
- Artifacts excavated from features primarily during Phase III;
- Feature data: size, shape, contents, location; and
- Faunal and floral data from features and geochemical data from subsoil samples.

These various categories are clearly interrelated since each category provides information relevant to the interpretation of the others. However, certain questions can most logically be addressed primarily by one or two categories. Site chronology—when occupation began and ended—would be addressed through the artifacts recovered from the plowzone and features. Distinct areas of spatial activity across the site would most likely be addressed in the distribution of material culture in the plowzone and by geochemical data, although certain types of soil features might also be relevant. Architectural forms would be most clearly interpreted through the features such as cellars, pits, and post holes/molds. Questions related to social affiliation and economic status would certainly be addressed through examinations of material culture and features, but possibly also through faunal and floral data.

As discussed in the preceding chapter, the limited plowzone excavations prior to mechanical removal of the plowzone do not permit a detailed analysis of specific activity areas within the site. Some suggestions may be derived by comparing soil chemical data and archaeological features. Numerous features were exposed and recorded following removal of the plowzone. Many of these were determined or strongly suspected to be natural in origin, reflecting evidence of former burrowing animals or tree pits. Others were evidently generated by past agricultural activities or more recent geotechnical borings.

The site plan with features of definite or possible culture origin is presented in Figure 4.1.

These various features are summarized in Table 4.1 and will be examined in greater detail in the text and illustrated on associated figures.

4.1 Features

The core of the site was determined to be located in the western portion of the Somy Field Site area. Excavations suggested that this core centered on two irregularly shaped pits: Features 2 and 32. Both were oriented roughly northwest-southeast, with Feature 2 to the east and the larger Feature 32 roughly 10 feet to the west. The surviving portions of both pits were shallow. Several smaller features—possible post holes—were exposed in the vicinity of the irregular pits and may collectively relate to the dwelling that once stood on the site. Feature 62, an irregularly shaped depression between the two pits, was smaller in size but yielded contents similar to those from the pits: artifacts, shells, and fire-baked clay. Post holes, at times with associated molds of the original posts, were also encountered at other locations on the site.

Two features were unusual in their shape and locations. Feature 48 was a linear pit oriented northwest-southeast lying roughly 40 feet west of Feature 32. The shape of the pit suggested a possible grave association but no bones were recovered from the feature, and animal bones did survive elsewhere on the site. The artifacts present in Feature 48 indicated it was probably backfilled at the same time as Features 2 and 32, ca. 1755 to 1770. Feature 26 was an oval pit encountered at the southern corner of the excavation area. No artifacts were recovered, and the irregular bottom suggested the feature may represent a former tree pit.

4.1.1 Feature 2

The irregular oblong pit was one of the first discovered on the site, having been located in the excavation of Trench 5 during the Phase II investigations. The presence of charcoal and fire-reddened clay at the northeast corner of the feature suggests a possible hearth, perhaps in a former storage pit. The pit was roughly 10 feet long (east-west) and 3 to 5 feet wide depending on the location within the pit. The feature was filled with silty or sandy clay to a maximum depth of 0.4 foot into subsoil.

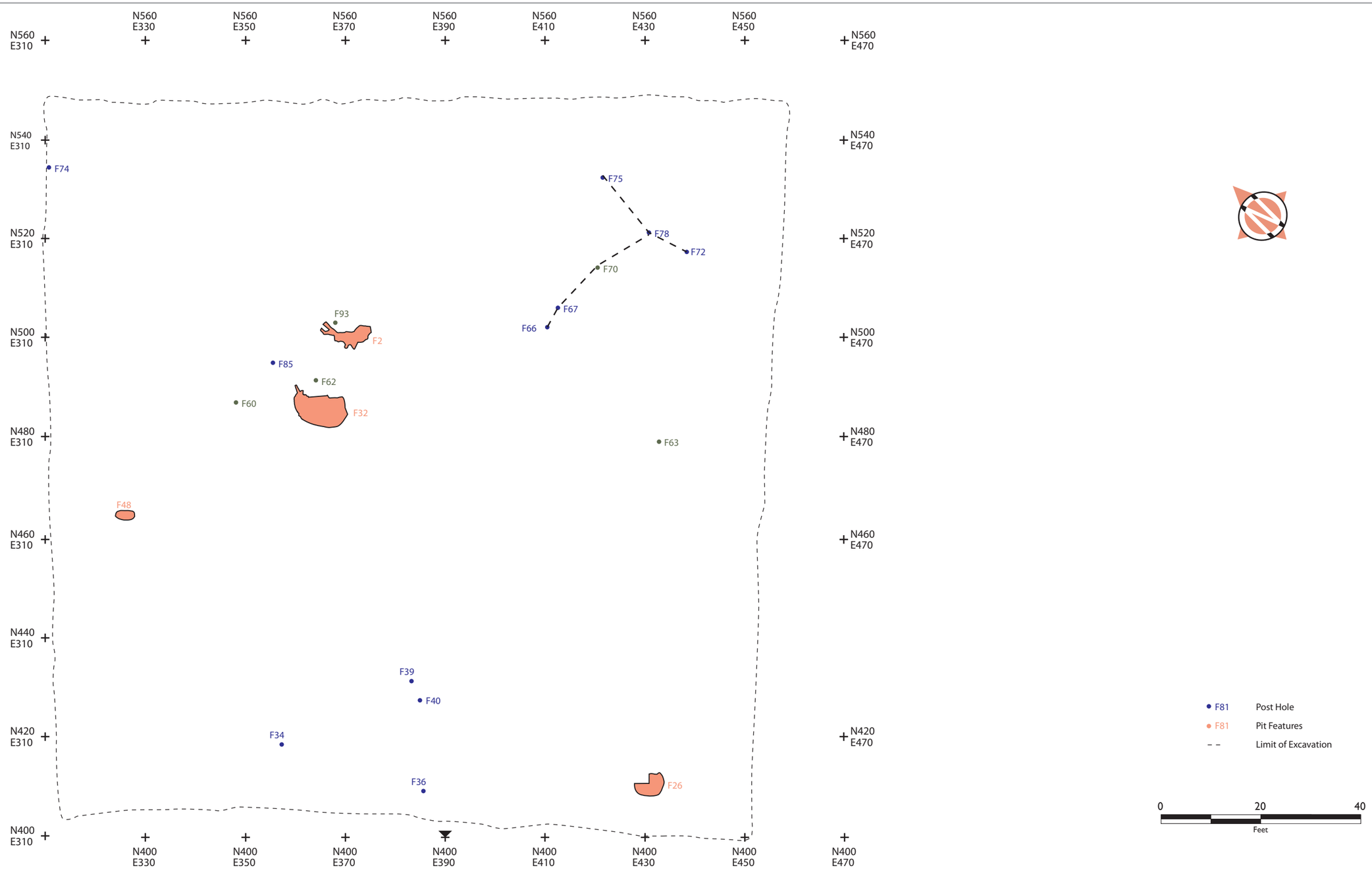


Figure 4.1
Cultural Features Plan View
Somy Field Site 7K-F-196B
Kent County, Delaware

Map Document X:\Graphics\Projects\P-1466\Mapping\Cultural Features.ai

Table 4.1. Cultural/Possible Cultural Features.

No.	N/E	Size (feet)	Contents	Date	Interpretation
2	500/370	10 x 5 x 0.4 silty/sandy clay loam 10YR 4/4	bone, shell, charcoal corn, artifacts	1755-65	irregular NW-SE, hearth area? and possible storage pit
26	410/430	6.6 x 5.0 x 1.3	sandy clay loam with charcoal 5/4 & 4/3	undated	oval, irregular bottom, tree pit?
32	480/360	12 x 6 x 0.4 medium sandy loam 10YR 5/6	bone, shell, charcoal corn, fire-baked clay numerous artifacts	1755-65	irregular NW-SE, storage pit and/or near timber framed chimney
34	415/355	1.4 x 1.3 x 1.3 rounded base	clay loam 10YR 5/4 silty clay loam 4/4	undated	circular post hole & mold mold 0.9 ft dia., 0.7 ft deep
36	410/380	1.3 x 1.1 x 1.0	hickory charcoal, corn, silty loam 10YR 4/4	undated	rectangular post hole, no mold
37	430/310	irregular linear	silty loam 4/4 & 3/2	18c.?	natural? near geochemical area
38	430/310	irregular linear	sandy clay loam 5/6	18c.?	natural? north of Feature 37
39	430/380	0.5 x 0.4 x 0.6 flat base	sandy silt charcoal 3/2 sandy silt 10YR 5/4	undated	circular post hole & mold mold 0.4 ft dia., 0.6 ft deep
40	430/380	1.0 x 1.3 x 1.5	sandy clay loam with charcoal 10YR 4/4	undated	circular-oval post hole, no mold, slight V-shape
42	450/310	irregular linear	silty loam 10YR 4/4	undated	possibly natural in origin
43	450/310	0.8 x 0.8 x 0.2	sandy loam 10YR 4/4	undated	circular natural? near Feature 42
45	450/340	3.3 x 2.6 x 1.9 silty sand 5/3	redware, glass 19c.? charcoal pockets	18-19c.	pit southeast of Feature 48 possible tree pit
48	460/320	2.5 x 4.4 x 0.7 1.7 wide bottom	charcoal, corn, WSG redware, oyster shell sandy clay loam 4/6	1755-65	linear NW-SE, no preserved bones, depth 0.3 ft at edges
60	480/350	0.4 x 0.3 x 0.2	silty sand 10YR 5/3	undated	rounded post hole?
61	490/350	1.0 x 1.5 x 0.2	slipware plate sherd silty sand 10YR 4/4	18c.	natural? near Feature 66
62	490/360	2.1 x 1.5 x 0.3 irregular shape silty sand 5/4	bone, shell, charcoal fire-baked clay, nail, redware	18c.	irregular shallow pit between Features 2 and 32
63	475/430	0.6 x 1.0 x 0.5	sandy clay loam 10YR 4/4	undated	oval post hole; different shape than F. 36 but similar "rodent" disturb.
65	500/360	0.2 x 0.2 x ?	silty sand 2/2 & 4/6	undated	circular post hole? near Feature 86
66	500/470	1.3 x 1.5 x 1.5	fired clay; sandy silt & clay 10YR 5/6	undated	circular post hole flat base
67	500/470	1.6 x 0.9 x 0.7	charcoal; 10YR 5/6 with 5/8 sand	undated	elliptical post hole round/flat base
70	515/420	1.2 x 1.1 x 0.1	charcoal; silty sand 10YR 2/2, silty loam 3/2	undated	stain with amorphous "mold stain"
72	515/440	1.5 x 1.6 x 2.4	silty sand 10YR 4/4	undated	amorphous post hole? flat base
74	530/310	2.0 x 0.7 x 1.2	silty sand & charcoal 10YR 4/6	undated	post hole shallow step at south end
75	530/420	1.4 x 1.4 x 1.8 rounded base	medium-fine sand 5/6, sandy silt clay 5/6	undated	circular post hole in larger hole? square mold 0.8 ft, 1.4 ft deep
78	520/430	1.1 x 0.8 x 0.6	sandy silt 10YR 5/2	undated	oval post hole rounded base

No.	N/E	Size (feet)	Contents	Date	Interpretation
85	490/350	0.4 x 0.3 x 0.5	silty sand 10YR 4/4	undated	circular post hole? flat base, rust
86	500/360	0.2 x 0.2 x ?	silty sand 10YR 4/4	undated	circular post hole? near Feature 87
87	500/360	0.3 x 0.4 x ?	silty sand clay 4/4	undated	circular post hole? near Feature 2
93	500/365	0.9 x 0.9 x 0.1	sandy clay loam 4/4	undated	hole/plow scrape sloped base

N/E coordinate pair reflects nearby grid crossing, F. = Feature, WSG = white salt-glazed stoneware; 10YR numbers are Munsell color values, occasionally abbreviated as 4/4, 5/6, etc.

The overall configuration of Feature 2 suggested an eroded or somewhat unplanned cutting into subsoil (Figure 4.2). The southeast corner of the feature (TU 16) contained a dark charcoal stain and underlying reddened (fire-baked) soil. The feature yielded very few artifacts in comparison to Feature 32 to the west. Soils associated with the pit did contain sherds from an agateware-handled cup, a redware dish with a wavy slip band and several other sherds of redware. Three fragments of wine bottle glass were recovered, in addition to bone fragments, a few maize (corn) fragments, mollusk shells and charcoal of various trees: white and red oak, pine, chestnut, and hickory. One sherd of creamware was recovered from the mixed plowzone/feature fill layer that yielded most of the other artifacts; indeed, only two redware sherds were recovered in TU 15 from beneath the mixed plowzone and upper feature fill. Apart from this creamware sherd that dates post-1762, Feature 2 may have been abandoned and backfilled around 1760 or earlier.

4.1.2 Feature 32

The largest feature exposed at the Somy Field Site was also one of the most enigmatic. The outline of Feature 32 was roughly rectangular in shape, measuring approximately 11 to 12 feet northwest-southeast by 5 to 6 feet east-west. As had been the case with Feature 2 lying 10 to 12 feet to the east, the feature was excavated in a series of adjoining TUs. The medium sandy loam soil deposits were excavated in several “strata” that were subdivided into levels but it seems likely that the soils were contemporary deposits. The bottom of the feature at the northwest corner of TU 8 was 0.4 foot below surface. A hole or depression (Feature 32E Stratum II) filled with medium sandy clay loam (10YR 4/4) was present in the southwest corner of TU 9.

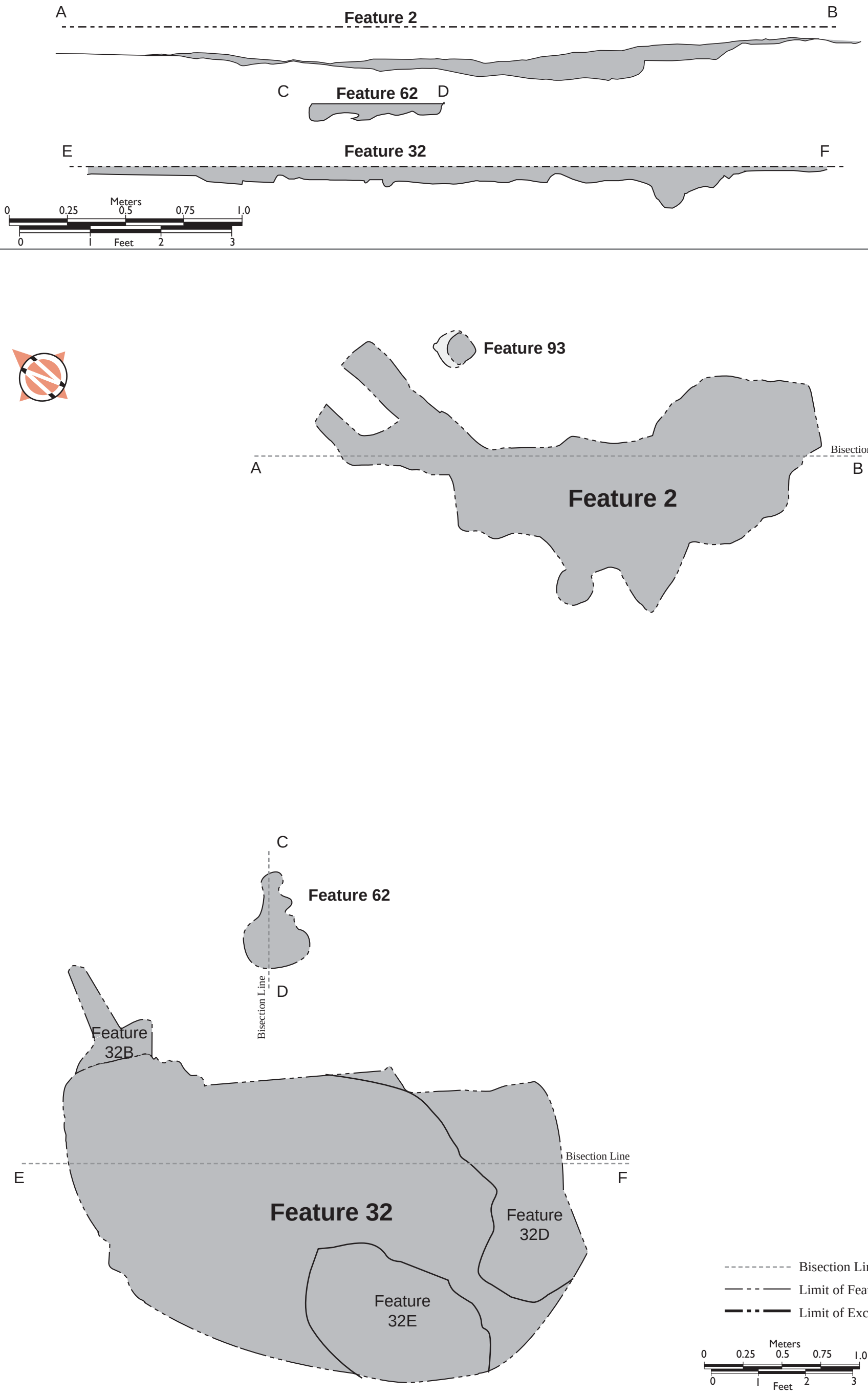


Figure 4.2

Plan/Sections of Features 2, 32, and 62 in Probable Dwelling Area

Somy Field Site 7K-F-196B

Kent County, Delaware

Map Document X: Graphics\Projects\P-1466\mapping\fig nn 11x17 Portrait experimental.indd

Another possible post hole was present in the southwest corner of TU 11; this hole or depression extended 0.4 foot into subsoil and 0.2 foot into the bottom of the feature.

Stratum I was the overlying mixed plowzone and feature fill. Once again, this mixed soil yielded a single sherd of creamware among other artifacts. Apart from this sherd, the artifacts recovered suggested Feature 32 may also have been abandoned and backfilled possibly by 1760 or earlier. However, these creamware sherds and others from the site would seem to indicate occupation as late as 1765 or 1770.

Most of the artifacts recovered from the Somy Field Site were found in Feature 32. The feature contained 38 pieces of fire-baked clay, most of which (n=27) were recovered from Stratum II that might represent a destruction level in the feature. Three wrought nails—one intact—and one unusual salmon red-colored, brick bat were also present. Sherds from at least three "scratch blue" white, salt-glazed stoneware tea bowls, a Wedgwood-Whieldon clouded vessel, and one tin-glazed earthenware punch bowl were recovered, in addition to numerous pieces of redware (lead-glazed earthenware) table mugs and utilitarian storage jars. The redware vessels were most likely produced in the Philadelphia/southeastern Pennsylvania area, although a more local origin cannot be discounted. Other artifacts included six kaolin tobacco pipe fragments, a single wine bottle sherd, a tinned buckle frame fragment, a straight pin and ring/button inset of brass, and a fragment of a cast iron cooking pot.

Faunal remains were found in Feature 32 and included more than 150 bone fragments, egg shell, shells from clams, oysters, and a whelk. Numerous fragments of maize (corn) were present. The abundant charcoal from the feature included white and red oak, hickory, and American chestnut.

The tentative interpretation for Feature 32 favors association with a storage pit possibly near the base of a timber-framed (catted) chimney. The meager architectural remains recovered at the Somy Field Site will be examined later in the report, but the fire-baked clay fragments in the pit might have been associated with timber chimney construction.

The depressions or possible post holes in TUs 9 and 11 may reflect evidence of such a chimney.

4.1.3 Feature 62

This deposit was an irregular shallow hole measuring 2.1 feet long by 1.5 feet maximum width and roughly 0.4 foot deep. The feature was located approximately 3 to 4 feet east of the eastern edge of Feature 32. The soils in the feature consisted of silty sand. Materials recovered were limited: a purple-bodied redware sherd, a wrought nail, two pieces of fire-baked clay, oyster and clam shells, seven bone fragments, and charcoal.

4.1.4 Other Nearby Features

Several small circular and soil depressions of shallow depths (0.1 to 0.5 foot) were located west and north of the irregular pit features. Most did not contain artifacts and therefore temporal associations could not be determined. Feature 61 to the north of Feature 62 did yield a rim from a slip-decorated redware plate. Feature 93 to the east of the pit Feature 2 was roughly square in shape, very shallow (0.1 foot) and contained a British stoneware jar sherd. The sloping bottom of the feature suggested it may have been generated by plowing.

Several small (0.2 to 0.4 foot in diameter) soil stains were present to the north of the irregular pit features in a rough west-east alignment. The features—60, 85, 65, 86, and 87—did not contain any datable artifacts (rusted iron fragments were found in Feature 85) and did not exhibit traces of post molds. The alignment may have represented a small fence line near the possible dwelling represented by the irregular pit features, but the evidence remains enigmatic. Another alignment of apparently natural features—49, 50, and 51—extended westward from Feature 32 towards Feature 45.

4.1.5 Feature 26

An oval pit near the western corner of the excavation area was filled with sandy clay loam with charcoal flecks and measured 6.6 feet by 5.0 feet. The pit extended into the

subsoil for 1.5 feet. No artifacts were present in the feature. The irregular bottom suggested natural origins, possibly a former tree pit (Figure 4.3).

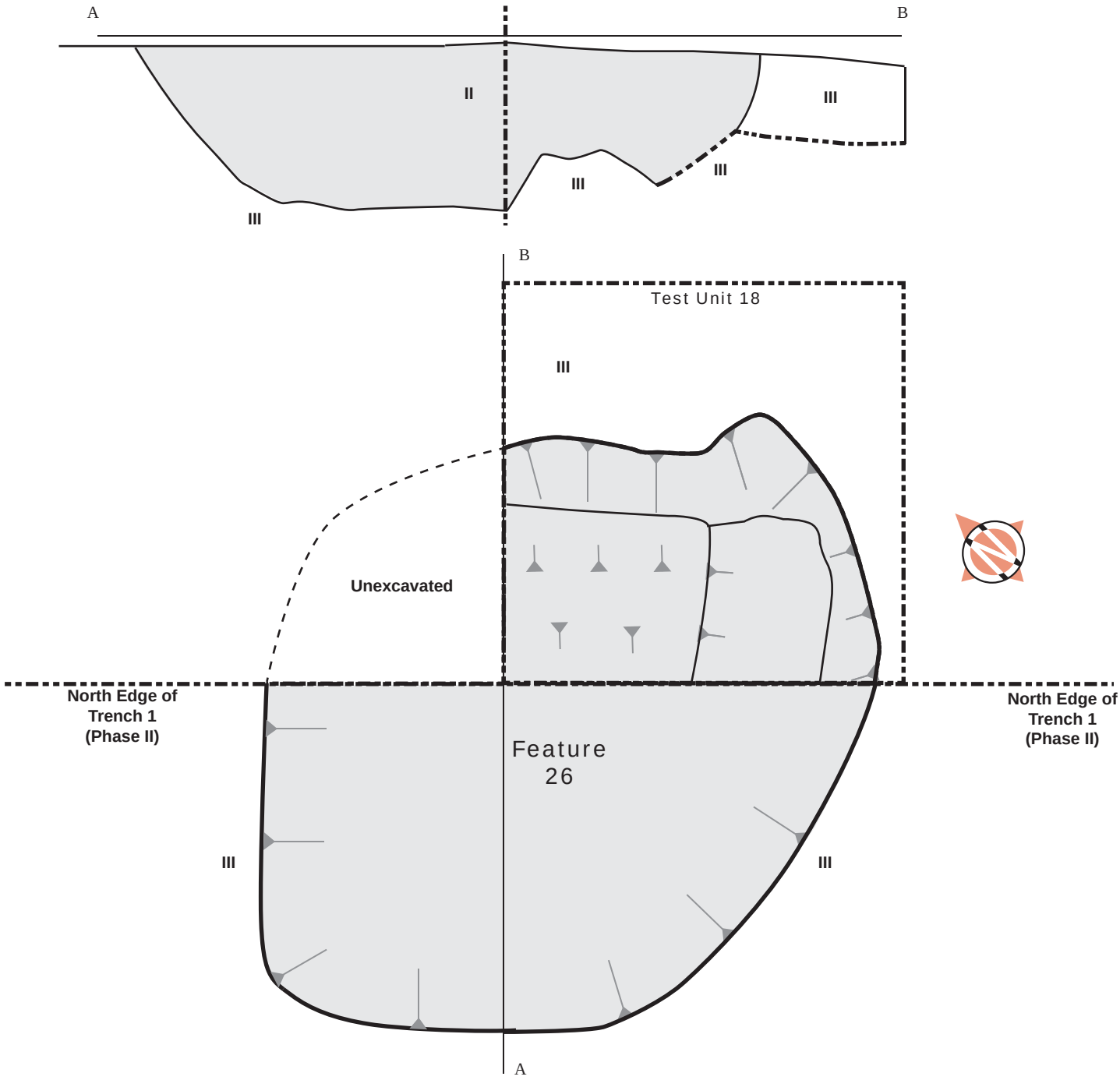
4.1.6 Feature 45

A pit measuring 3.3 feet by 2.6 feet and 1.4 feet in depth was encountered roughly 17 feet south of Feature 48 and about 40 feet west of Feature 32. The pit was filled with mottled sandy silt interspersed with pockets of charcoal (Figure 4.4). Two artifacts were recovered from the fill: a purple-bodied redware sherd (likely eighteenth century) and a glass fragment bearing the partial label "ROW" that probably dates to the nineteenth century. The limited number of artifacts in the fill suggests Feature 45 may be a natural tree pit.

4.1.7 Feature 48

A rectangular pit oriented north-south was exposed near the western edge of the excavation area, roughly 40 feet west of Feature 32. The pit measured 2.5 feet north-south and 4.4 feet east-west. The width narrowed to 1.7 feet at the bottom of the pit, which was encountered cutting 0.7 foot into subsoil. The pit was 0.3 foot deep near the edges (Figure 4.5). The pit was filled with sandy clay loam.

The shape of the pit appeared to support an interpretation of Feature 48 as a potential grave. A similar feature at the Thomas Dawson Site was identified as a possible grave (Bedell et al. 2002). In the case of Feature 48, other factors suggested its use as a storage pit. The fill contained seven sherds from a "scratch blue" white, salt-glazed stoneware tea bowl, two redware sherds, seven clam shell fragments, a few maize (corn) fragments, and charcoal from hickory and white and red oak trees. The white salt-glazed tea bowl sherds suggested a similar date range of fill deposition to that for Feature 32, ca. 1755-65.

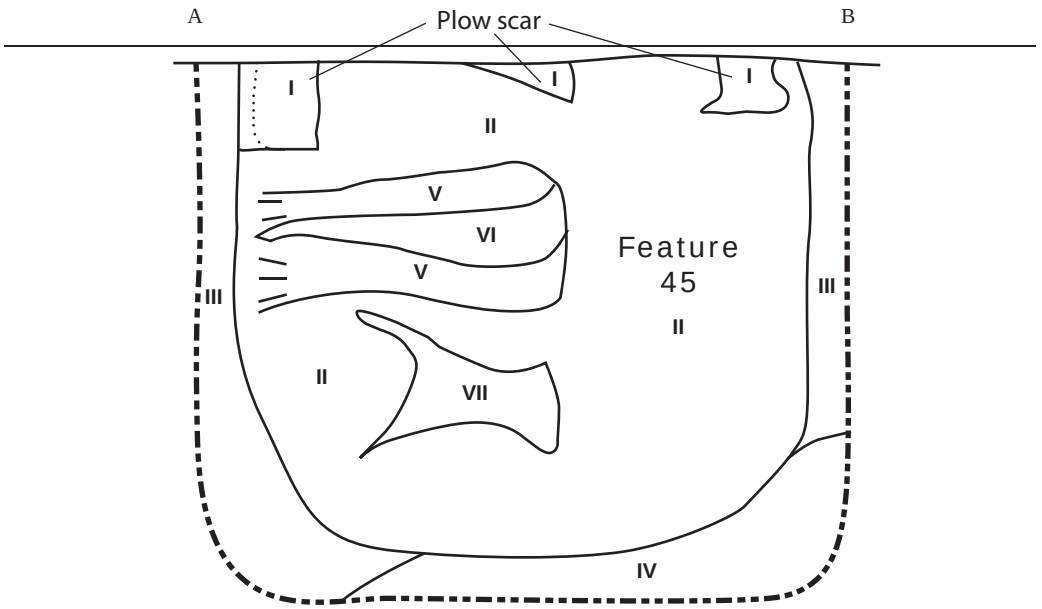


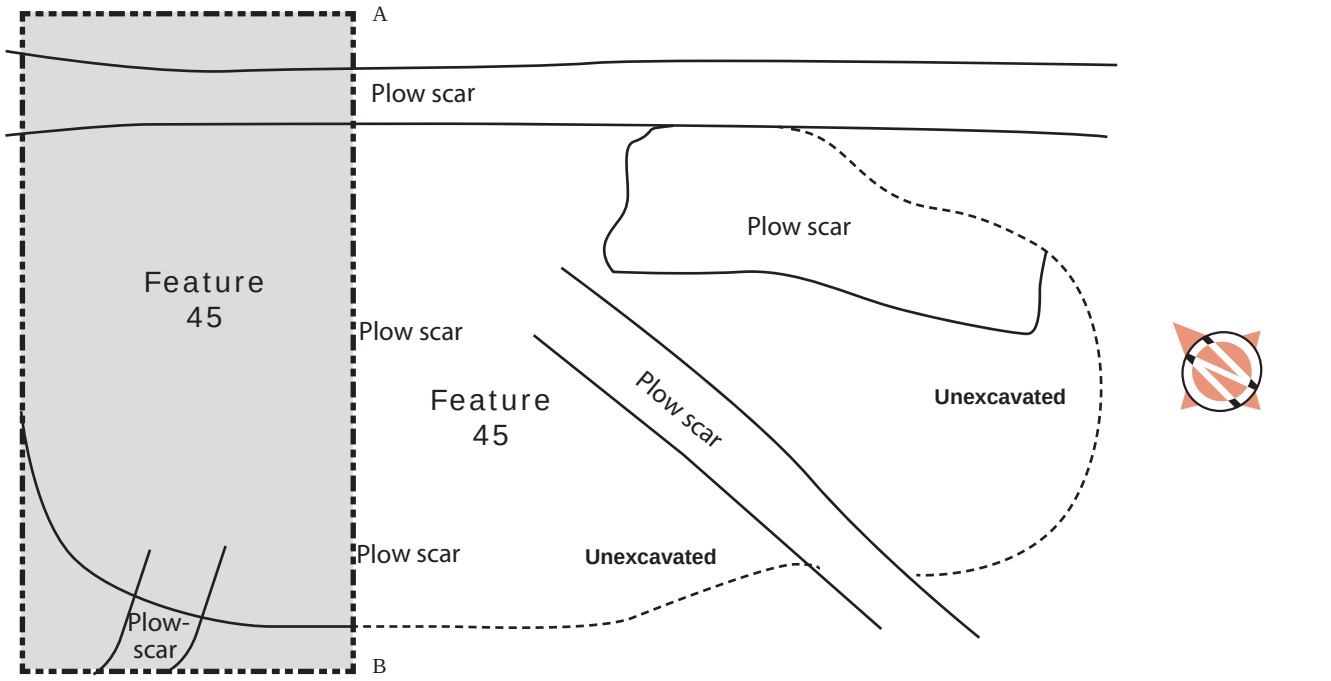
II 10YR 5/4 Yellowish brown sandy clay loam with charcoal flecking mottled with 10YR 4/3 brown

III 10YR 6/4 Light yellowish brown sandy clay loam mottled with 7.5YR 5/8 Yellowish brown

Figure 4.3
Plan/Section of Feature 26
Somy Field Site 7K-F-196B
Kent County, Delaware

Map Document: X:\Graphics\Projects\P-1466\mapping\8x11 port.indd





I	10YR 2/2 Very dark brown silty sand
II	10YR 5/3 Brown silty sand
III	10YR 5/8 Yellowish brown medium-coarse sand with clay
IV	10YR 5/3 Brown fine-medium compact sand
V	10YR 5/4 Yellowish brown silty sand
VI	10YR 2/1 Black charcoal lens
VII	10YR 2/1 Black, mottled with 10YR 5/3 brown silty sand

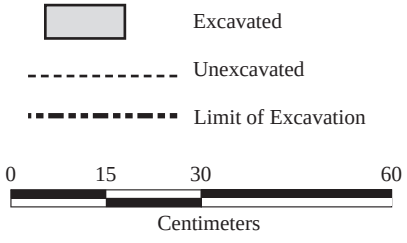
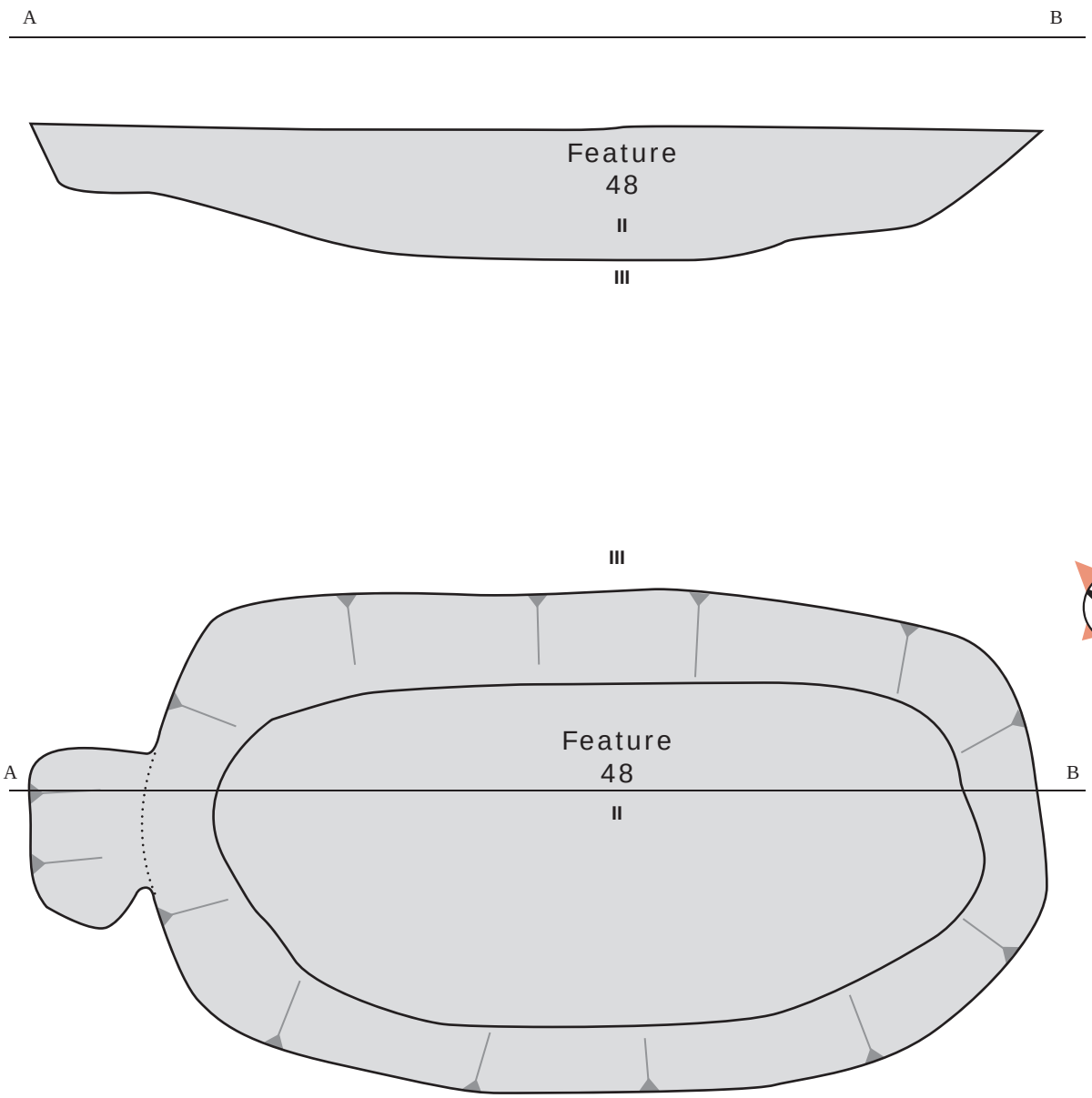


Figure 4.4
Plan/Section of Feature 45
Somy Field Site 7K-F-196B
Kent County, Delaware

Map Document: X:\Graphics\Projects\P-1466\mapping\8x11port.indd



II 10YR4/4 Dark yellowish brown sandy loam

III 10YR 4/6 Dark yellowish brown sandy clay loam

Figure 4.5
Plan/Section of Feature 48
Somy Field Site 7K-F-196B
Kent County, Delaware

Map Document: X:\Graphics\Projects\P-1466\mapping\8x11 | port.indd

4.1.8 Post Holes and Other Possible Feature Alignments

Additional clusters of post holes and other features were recorded at the Somy Field Site:

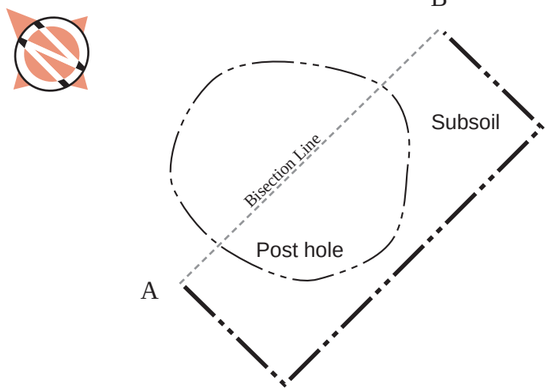
- Post holes Features 34 (with mold), 36, 39 (with mold), and 40 near the southern edge of the excavated area;
- Features 37, 38, 42, and 43 (also Feature 44) west of Feature 48;
- T-shaped arrangement of post holes in eastern corner of excavated area: Features 66, 67 (also stain 70), 72, 78, and 75;
- "Isolated" hole Feature 63 south of Feature 66; and
- "Isolated" hole Feature 74 at the northern corner of the excavated area.

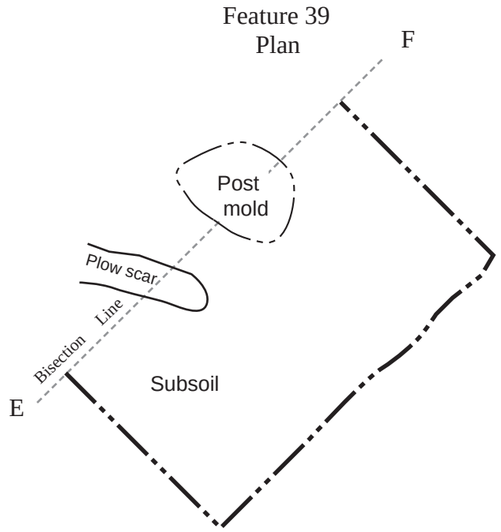
The four features near the southern edge of the excavated area form a roughly V-shaped pattern (Figure 4.6). No artifacts were recovered from these features. As will be discussed, some elevated geochemical values for potassium and iron were recorded near Features 39 and 40.

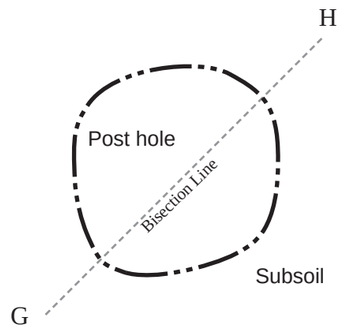
A hickory nut fragment and chestnut charcoal were found in Feature 34, a circular post hole measuring 1.4 feet by 1.3 feet by 1.3 feet surrounding a circular post mold 0.9 foot in diameter and 0.7 foot deep. The feature possessed a rounded base. The presence of the charcoal prompted the floral analyst, Justine McKnight, to suggest that the original post may have been chestnut. (The feature dimensions in Table 4.1 and the text are normally listed in groups of three, with the third as depth.)

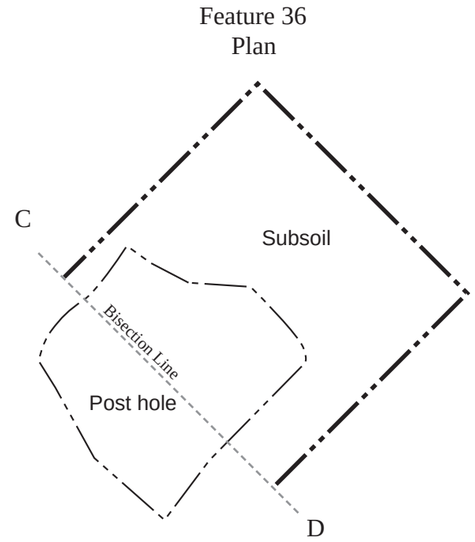
Feature 36 contained hickory charcoal and corn fragments and was described as a rectangular post hole with no evidence of a post mold. The feature measured 1.3 feet by 1.1 feet by 1.0 foot and was therefore roughly the same dimensions as Feature 34 but of a different shape.

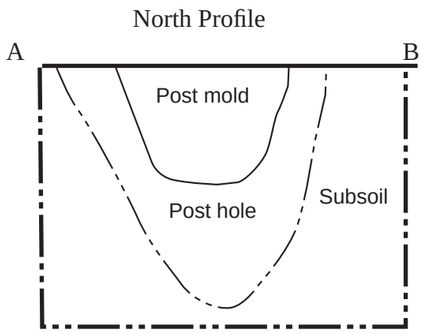
Feature 40 was described as a circular to oval post hole, again with no apparent mold. The hole measured 1.0 foot by 1.3 feet by 1.5 feet with a slight V-shaped profile. It was comparable in size to Feature 34. Charcoal flecks were present in Features 40 and 39.



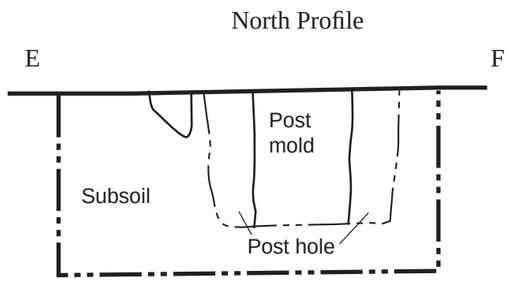




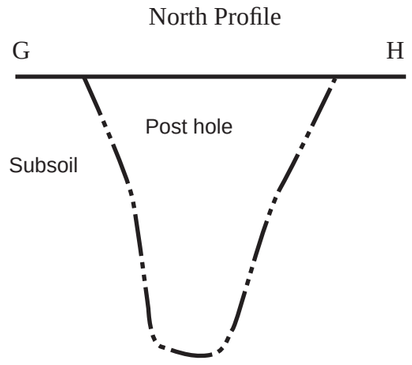




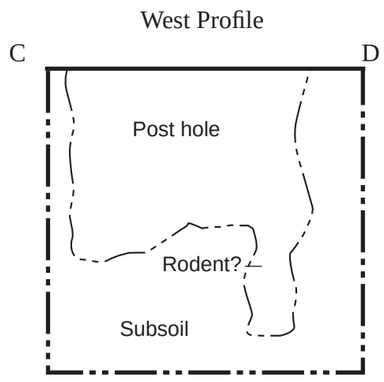
Post mold: 10YR 4/4 Dark yellowish brown sandy silt with charcoal
Post hole: 7.5YR 5/6 Strong brown
Subsoil: 10YR 5/4 Yellowish brown sandy silt



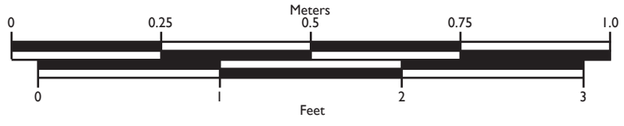
Post mold: 10YR 3/2 Very dark grayish brown sandy silt with charcoal
Post hole: 10YR 5/6 Yellowish brown mottled with 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown sandy silt
Subsoil: 10YR 5/6 Yellowish brown sandy silt with clay traces



Post hole: 10YR 4/4 Dark yellowish brown sandy clay loam with charcoal flecking
Subsoil: 10YR 5/6 Yellowish brown sandy clay loam



Post hole: 10YR 5/6 Yellowish brown fine sand
Subsoil: 10YR 4/4 Dark yellowish brown silty loam



Ground Surface
Bisection Line
Limit of Feature
Limit of Excavation

Figure 4.6
Plans/Sections of Post Hole Features 34, 39, 40, and 36
Somy Field Site 7K-F-196B
Kent County, Delaware

Map Document: X:\Graphics\Projects\P-1466\mapping\11x17 land.indd

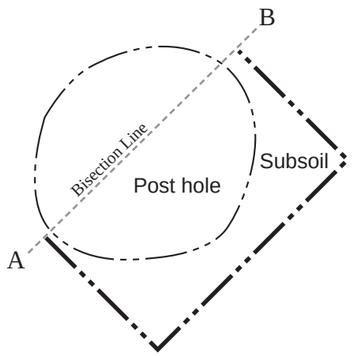
The latter feature was smaller than the other three, measuring 0.5 foot by 0.4 foot by 0.6 foot with a flat base. This circular post hole enclosed an apparent post mold 0.4 foot in diameter and 0.6 foot deep.

Several features were encountered along the western edge of the excavation area—between grid lines N435 and N460—roughly 15 to 31 feet west of Feature 48. The features in this area—37, 38, 42, 43, and 44—were evaluated as natural or agricultural in origin. Most were linear and irregular in shape. However, two yielded artifacts and the grid location N440 E310 manifested numerous elevated geochemical values with the exception of pH. Therefore, some discussion of the features seems appropriate. Features 37 and 38 each yielded one sherd of lead-glazed redware, but the irregular feature outlines suggested that the sherds may have been deposited in large plow scars. Features 42 and 44 were very likely natural or agricultural in origin, with Feature 42 having an irregular outline. Feature 43 was circular and shallow—0.8 foot in diameter and 0.2 foot deep—but again was thought to be a natural manifestation.

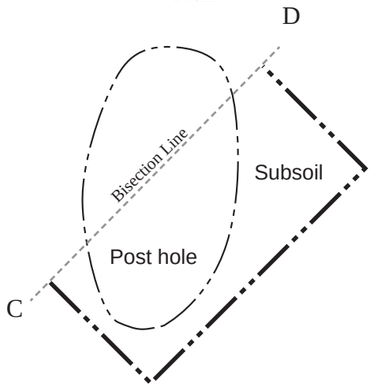
A T-shaped arrangement of post holes in the eastern corner of the excavated area suggested a possible fence line or partial livestock enclosure. The features in question were present in two orientations (Figure 4.7). Features 66, 67, and 70 (a stain only) extended west-east to Feature 78. Features 75 and 72 north and south of Feature 78 formed the second alignment. The distance between Features 66 and 78 was roughly 28 feet; Features 75 and 72 were approximately 23 feet apart, with Feature 78 closer to the eastern (Feature 72) end. Some geochemical highs were noted near Features 66 and 67: pH, potassium, iron, manganese, and aluminum. Curiously, a small oval hole (Feature 63) roughly 32 feet south of Feature 66 was also surrounded by geochemical highs in iron, manganese and aluminum. The hole measured 0.6 foot by 1.0 foot by 0.5 foot and was filled with sandy clay loam (Figure 4.8).

Feature 66 was a circular post hole filled with sandy silt and clay; no post mold was observed. The hole measured 1.3 feet by 1.5 feet by 1.5 feet and had a flat bottom. Small pieces of fired clay were recovered from the feature fill. Feature 67 was an elliptical post

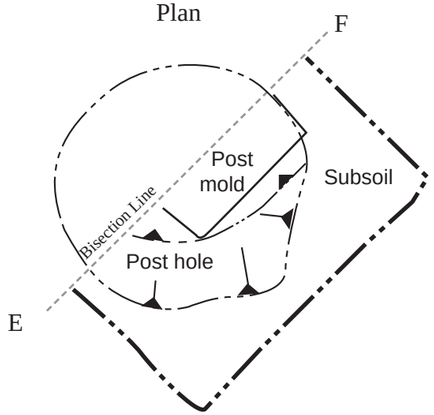
Feature 66
Plan



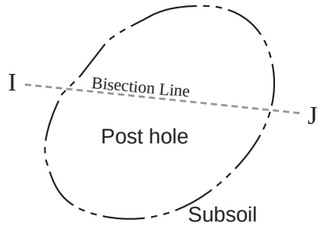
Feature 67
Plan



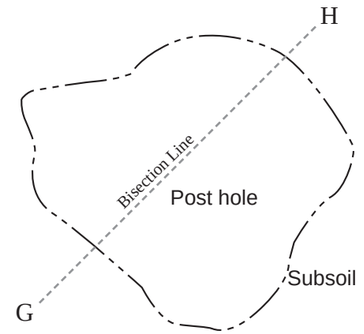
Feature 75
Plan



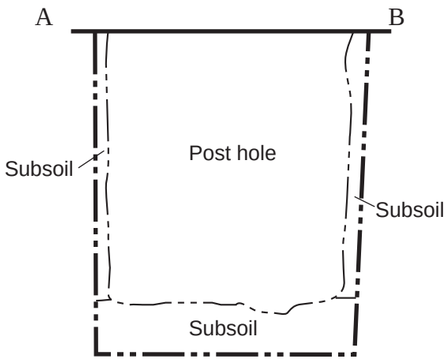
Feature 78
Plan



Feature 72
Plan

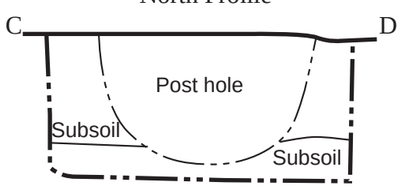


North Profile



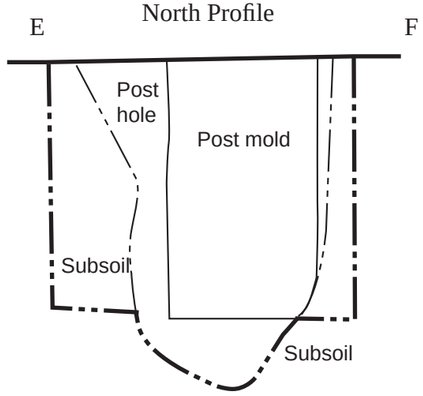
Post hole: 10YR 5/6 Yellowish brown sandy silt with clay traces
Subsoil: 10YR 5/8 Yellowish brown sand
Subsoil: 10YR 6/8 Yellowish brown fine sand

North Profile



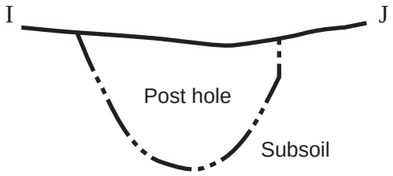
Post hole: 10YR 5/6 Yellowish brown sandy silt with charcoal flecking
Subsoil: 10YR 5/8 Yellowish brown sand
Subsoil: 10YR 6/8 Yellowish brown fine sand

North Profile



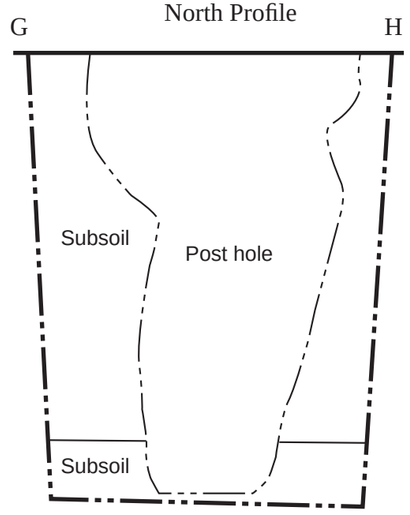
Post mold: 10YR 5/6 Yellowish brown sandy loam
Post hole: 10YR 5/6 Yellowish brown medium to fine sand
Subsoil: 10YR 5/8 Yellowish brown sand
Subsoil: 10YR 6/8 Yellowish brown fine sand

East Profile

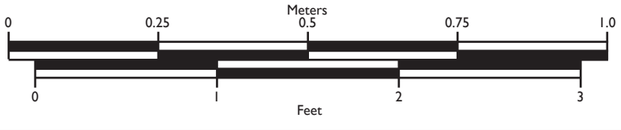


Post hole: 10YR 5/2 Grayish brown sandy loam
Subsoil: 10YR 5/4 Yellowish brown sand

North Profile



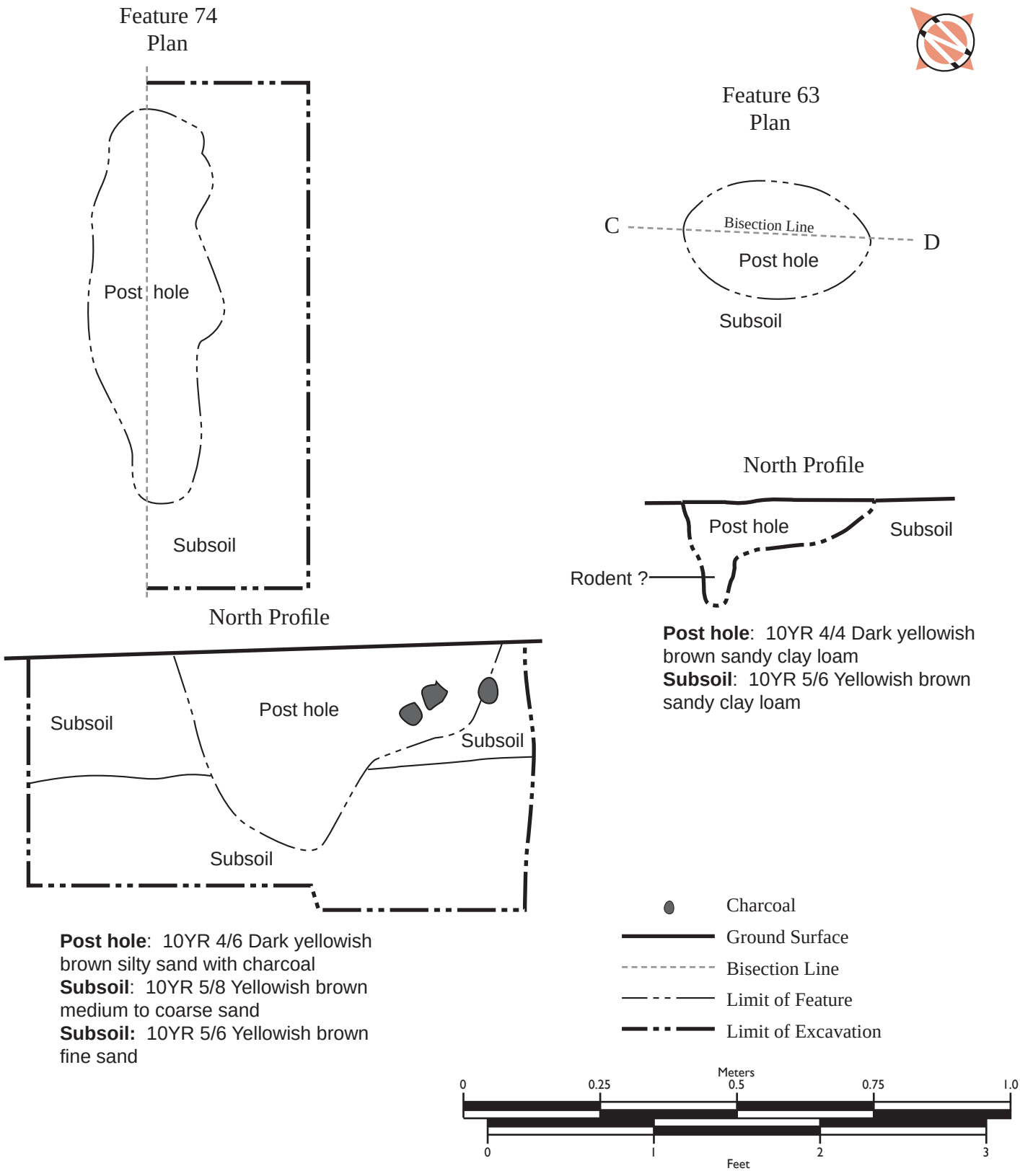
Post hole: 10YR 4/4 Dark yellowish brown silty sand
Subsoil: 10YR 5/8 Yellowish brown medium sand
Subsoil: 10YR 5/6 Yellowish brown medium sand



Ground Surface
Bisection Line
Limit of Feature
Limit of Excavation

Figure 4.7
Plans/Sections of Post Hole Features 66, 67, 75, 78, and 72
Somy Field Site 7K-F-196B
Kent County, Delaware

Map Document X:\Graphics\Projects\P-1466\mapping\11x17 land.indd



Post hole: 10YR 4/4 Dark yellowish brown sandy clay loam
Subsoil: 10YR 5/6 Yellowish brown sandy clay loam

Post hole: 10YR 4/6 Dark yellowish brown silty sand with charcoal
Subsoil: 10YR 5/8 Yellowish brown medium to coarse sand
Subsoil: 10YR 5/6 Yellowish brown fine sand

Figure 4.8
Plans/Sections of Post Hole Features 63 and 74
Somy Field Site 7K-F-196B
Kent County, Delaware

Map Document: X:\Graphics\Projects\P-1466\mapping\8x11 l port.indd

hole filled with a sandy matrix with charcoal. The hole measured 1.6 feet by 0.9 foot by 0.7 foot with a rounded to flat bottom. Once again, no mold was observed. Feature 70 was reflected in a slight stain enclosing an amorphous "mold stain." The larger outline measured 1.2 feet by 1.1 feet and was only 0.1 foot deep. The fill consisted of silty sand while the "mold stain" was silty loam; both contained charcoal flecks.

The features in the north-south alignment had varying dimensions, especially depths. Feature 75 was the only one with a hole/mold combination. The circular post hole measured 1.4 feet by 1.4 feet by 1.8 feet and had a rounded base; it appeared that the hole may have been placed within a larger hole, possibly reflecting a replacement. The post mold was 0.8 foot square and 1.4 feet deep. The hole was filled with medium to fine sand, while the mold fill was composed of sandy silt with clay. The central Feature 78 was defined as a smaller oval post hole measuring 1.1 feet by 0.8 foot by 0.6 foot with a rounded base. The hole was filled with sandy silt. Feature 72 was defined as the amorphous outline of a possible post hole with a flat base. The feature measured 1.5 feet by 1.6 feet by 2.4 feet and was filled with silty sand.

Finally, an "isolated" post hole was found near the northern corner of the excavation area. Feature 74 was oriented northwest-southeast and was long and narrow, measuring 2.0 feet by 0.7 foot (see Figure 4.8). The hole was deepest at the northwestern end (1.2 feet) with a shallow step at the southeastern end. The feature was filled with silty sand and charcoal flecks.

4.2 Artifacts

The artifact assemblage from the Somy Field Site was limited in numerical quantity, totaling 480 items in addition to some fire-baked clay and brick fragments. While most of these artifacts related to the colonial era occupation that ended around 1765 or perhaps 1770, others did not. Eight objects of precontact or possible precontact origin were recovered. In addition, six ceramic sherds and 65 glass fragments reflected debris from nearby farms and modern refuse from houses or motorists.

The artifacts recovered at the site from all three phases of archaeological investigation are summarized in Table 4.2. The colonial era artifacts listed in Table 4.2 were evaluated from a material culture perspective without regard to archaeological context (i.e., whether they were recovered from the surface during pedestrian survey, plowzone in hot box/TU or subsurface feature). Data on specific proveniences are presented in tables in a report appendix. When the presence of artifacts was considered an indication of possible feature function or activity area, such indications have been discussed.

The artifact assemblage is notable not only for its small size but also for the items not found or only present in limited quantities. No ceramic table plates were recovered; indeed, imported British ceramics were reflected in teawares and some tablewares. Lead-glazed earthenware vessels apparently produced in the Pennsylvania colony—Philadelphia, southeastern Pennsylvania, or possibly locally—were also present. Table glassware and wine bottles were indicated by a limited number of vessels. Architectural materials were virtually non-existent: five wrought nails, one spike, and three pieces of window pane.

Table 4.2. Somy Field Site Artifact Summary.

Artifact	redware	wsg	tin-glazed	refined	creamware	porcelain	other	19c.
Number of Sherds	273	51	4	9	10	3	2	6
Percentage	*76.3*	*14.3*	*1,1*	*2.5*	*2.8*	*0.8*	*0.6*	*1.7*
Tea vessels	**0**	**7**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**0**	
Percentage		*77.8*			*11.1*	*11.1*		
tea bowl porcelain						1		
tea bowl scratch blue		4						
bowl base scratch blue		1						
saucer base		1						
thin base creamer?		1						
bowl/saucer					1			
Table vessels	**8**	**0**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**0**	**0**	
Percentage	*66.7*		*8.3*	*16.6*	*8.3*			
porcelain table? red						vessel?		
punch bowl blue floral			1					
agateware handled cup				1				
cup clear/mang. glazed	2							
cup brown glazed	1							

Artifact	redware	wsg	tin-glazed	refined	creamware	porcelain	other	19c.
bowl brown/slipped	1							
mug? black glazed	1							
mug? mottled glazed	1							
mustard sherd 17-18c.?	1							
dark purple body sherd	1							
pitcher cream-bodied				1				
handle cream-bodied				vessel?				
mug/can base					1			
Utilitarian vessels	**13**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2**	
Percentage	*86.7*						*13.3*	
dark purple body handle	1							
Staffordshire slip plate							1	
stoneware jar base							1	
slipware dish wavy rim	1							
slipware pie plate	1							
jar clear/mang. glazed	2							
jar/bowl clear/mang.	1							
jar ribbed black glazed	2							
jar ribbed brown glazed	1							
thin jar black glazed	1							
pot base flaring black	1							
bottle neck black glazed	1							
gray-red base sherd	1							
Post-occupation								
hard-bodied plate/bowl								1
pearlware tea bowl								1
Glass	frags.	object						
clear/frosted poss. 18c.	3							
clear wine glass foot?	1	1						
wine bottle neck	1	1						
wine bottle fragments	14							
wine bottle ca. 1700-14	3	1						
Post-occupation Glass								
19-20c. "ROW" bottle	1	1						
clear vessel 19-20c.	1	1						

Artifact	redware	wsg	tin-glazed	refined	creamware	porcelain	other	19c.
green bottle 19-20c.	3	1						
brown liquor bottle	36	1						
clear flat	2							
modern	22							
Architecture								
wrought nails	6	5						
nail/spike	1	1						
window pane glass	3							
fire-baked clay	49							
fire-baked brick like	1							
brick bat "Dutch"?	1							
brick fragments glazed	2							
other brick fragments	10							
charcoal (features)	x							
small wood chip	1							
Kitchen								
cast iron pot fragment	1	1						
Personal								
brass straight pin	1	1						
brass ring/button inset	1	1						
tinned heavy buckle	1	1						
brass cast shoe buckle	1	1						
kaolin tobacco pipe	9	1						
iron ferrule?	1	1						
Miscellaneous								
iron pin-like objects	2	2						
Precontact								
jasper bifacial fragment	1							
jasper possible piece	1							
quartz possible piece	1							
quartzite tertiary flake	1							
quartzite cobble/TAR	1							
sandstone cobble/TAR	3							

mang. = manganese decorated (dots, stripes, etc.) beneath glaze, TAR = thermally altered rock, wsg = white salt-glazed stoneware, x = present

4.2.1 Teawares

The estimated minimum number of tea vessels was nine, with most (n=7) white salt-glazed stoneware. The other two vessels were creamware and porcelain, both of which may post-date the primary occupation of the property. The teawares included four tea

bowls and one possibly larger bowl decorated with “scratch blue” incised patterns highlighted with cobalt. The floral and chevron patterns on the tea bowls reflect those found from ca. 1755 or 1760 to 1775 (Noël Hume 1969a:117; 1969b:18) Other white salt-glazed sherds reflected a thin base sherd possibly from a creamer and a saucer base. The latter sherd from Trench 4 was thicker and had a grayish body but was probably not slip-dipped ware introduced ca. 1715. A porcelain tea bowl and a creamware bowl/saucer were indicated by other sherds.

4.2.2 Tablewares

The quantity of tableware vessels (n=12) present was barely greater than the teawares. A few (n=4) were produced in Britain. Sherds from an agateware handled cup with a sgraffito decoration were found in the mixed plowzone and fill of Feature 2 and at other locations across the site (Photograph 4.1). The sgraffito effect was created by coating the body with a white slip that was incised to allow the body color to show through in a decorative pattern (Noël Hume 1969b:26).

A sherd from a tin-glazed earthenware punch bowl or possible tea service dregs bowl was found in Feature 32. Three other undecorated tin-glazed sherds were found at various locations (Trench 1, Hot Box 3, and pedestrian survey). A pitcher body sherd of greenish Wedgwood-Whieldon cream-bodied ware (Noël Hume 1969b:19) was found in the mixed fill above that feature. A handle sherd from a Wedgwood-Whieldon cream-bodied form (Hot Box 5) may relate to this vessel or another. A fragment of a creamware mug or can was present in TU 1.

Most of the table vessels (n=8) were locally produced redware mugs and cups. Some were coated with a clear lead glaze with manganese or iron spots or streaks; others were covered with lead glazes darkened to black or dark brown by addition of manganese to the glaze. One sherd of a purple-bodied redware with dark lead glaze bore a slight resemblance to Jackfield wares from England but is more likely a local product. These wares will be discussed at greater length in the section below on Utilitarian wares.

Photograph 4.1: Portion of agateware handled cup from Feature 2 and other contexts (December 2015).

A few sherds hinted at an occupation that may predate the one commencing ca. 1755. One of the mug sherds found in the pedestrian survey had a mottled glaze and light pink body that may suggest association with manganese mottled wares produced in Staffordshire and Bristol from about 1680 to 1730 or 1750 (Gaskill Brown 1979:4, 5). Another small sherd with a distinctive mustard-colored glaze and light pink body (Trench 4) was not attributed to a local source. While the sherd does not appear to be North Devon sgraffito, it may reflect an earlier British or Continental ware. Given the presence of the early-eighteenth-century wine bottle to be discussed below, the possibility of earlier ceramics should be considered.

4.2.3 Utilitarian Wares

Virtually all of the utilitarian wares would appear to have been locally produced (Photographs 4.2 to 4.5), except for a Staffordshire/Bristol slipware plate and a stoneware jar base of unknown origin. The remaining vessels were redwares in various forms such as storage jars, a vessel base with a flaring body (jar?) and a bottle neck with a flat rim. These redwares were coated on the interior and at times on the exterior with brown lead glaze tinted with manganese patterns or with a black lead glaze; both were characteristic of wares produced in Philadelphia and the surrounding areas. The inventory for John Brown mentioned “butter pots and cream pans” that would assist in processing and storing milk products from dairy cattle. The former would equate with storage jars; the latter were bowls with sides sloping outward and a pour spout along the rim. No such cream pans were clearly identified at the Somy Field Site although other vessels like the slipware dish may have been used to hold milk and cream.

Another redware form present consisted of a dark purplish body with dark lead glaze. The shiny glaze had often bubbled, and the dark body suggested overfired vessels, evidently of Philadelphia or southeastern Pennsylvania origin that may have been poor attempts to emulate Jackfield wares from England. This impression was strengthened by the flaring base of a jar with a body color both red and purple, indicative of varying temperatures during kiln firing.

Photograph 4.2: Slipware dish with wavy band on rim from Feature 2 (December 2015).

Photograph 4.3: Similar slipware dish, Feature 124 (954.52) at SugarHouse Site in Philadelphia (August 2014).

Photograph 4.4: Combed pie plate from Feature 32 and other contexts (December 2015).

Photograph 4.5: Similar pie plate, Feature 124 (952.145) at SugarHouse Site in Philadelphia (January 2012).

An interesting perspective was provided by excavations in the Stoke-on-Trent area of Staffordshire in the 1970s. A locus in Hanley produced finely crafted Jackfield vessels dated ca. 1730 to 1760s that were suggested as teawares for "middle class society" during the period. By contrast, excavations at the Duchess China Works in Longton produced wares that were

> much thicker in section and lack the elegance displayed in the Hanley examples. Forms range from cylindrical tankards with simple lower handle terminals finished close to the body, jugs with similar handle terminals and smaller tumbler shaped vessels without handles. The robust examples of "Jackfield Ware" would have been more suitable for use in taverns and public houses for the dispensing of beer, wine and spirits during the latter part of the 18th century, than in the homes of the middle class during the 1730 to 1760s. (Kelly 1975:8)

Since sherds and vessel rims with similar overfired bodies and dark bubbled glazes were recovered from Feature 124 (ca. 1765 to late 1770s) in Kensington in Philadelphia (A.D. Marble & Company 2014b) and from a 2015 excavation by the author of the current report in the southeast corner of the Christ Church Burying Ground on Arch Street in Philadelphia, a local origin is still favored. It should be noted that the Burying Ground artifacts were recovered from eighteenth-century fill layers in association with saggers, kiln furniture, and biscuit wares all indicative of a pottery industry.

4.2.4 Other Objects

Glass vessels were limited to a clear wine glass foot, a mid-eighteenth-century wine bottle neck and 14 fragments and portions of an early-eighteenth-century wine bottle (Photograph 4.6). Additional clear or frosted fragments may be portions of eighteenth-century glass vessels.

Architectural materials were very limited in number: six fragments of five wrought nails, one nail or spike, three window pane fragments and numerous pieces of fire-baked clay generally from the primary Feature 32. A single brick bat salmon red in color was also found in Feature 32 (Photograph 4.7). Other brick fragments were found in the field survey and are thought to relate to later nearby occupations.

Photograph 4.6: Fragments of early-eighteenth-century wine bottle from plowzone (January 2016).

Photograph 4.7: Salmon red brick fragment and burned wrought nail from Feature 32 (January 2016).

A single cast iron pot fragment (Photograph 4.8) reflected food preparation and mirrored those mentioned in inventories such as that for John Brown. Personal items were equally limited in number: a straight pin, a ring or button inset (Photograph 4.9), two buckles—one shoe (Photograph 4.10), one heavier possibly for a harness (Photograph 4.11)—and nine kaolin tobacco pipe fragments including one bowl fragment. Such a limited number of tobacco pipes represent a major difference compared with occupation sites on the Chesapeake or western side of the Delmarva Peninsula.

Some later artifacts such as pearlware, ironstone and glass bottle fragments evidently reflected occupation during the nineteenth century and possibly twentieth-century residences and highway traffic south of the site.

4.3 Spatial Distinctions Reflected in Soil Geochemistry

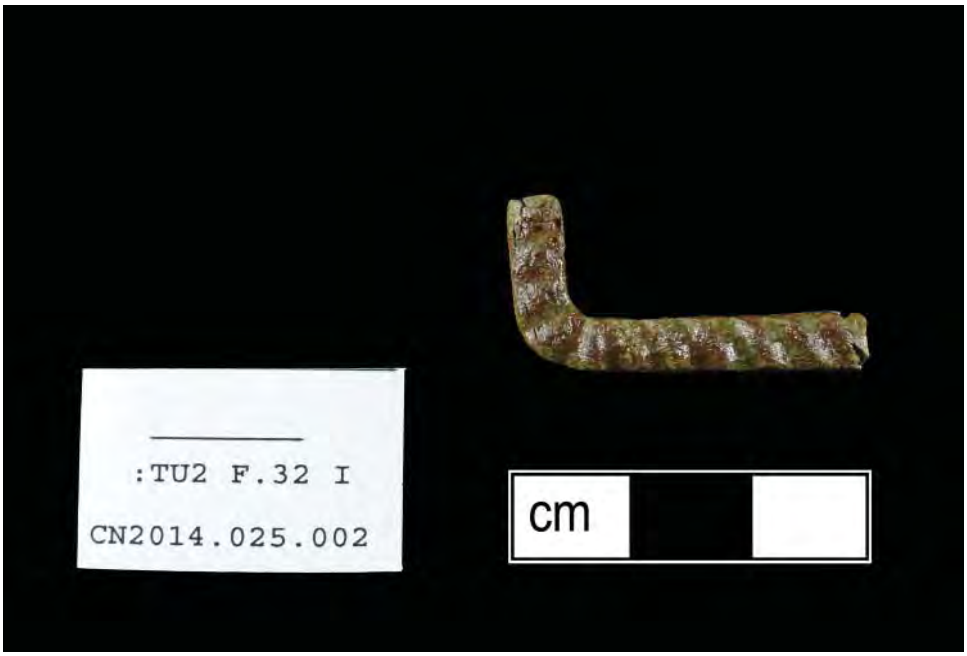
The potential for human activity to leave chemical traces in soils that may endure for thousands of years was increasingly recognized during the second half of the twentieth century, including on precontact sites that had been plowed. Archaeologists at St. Mary's City in Maryland employed such analyses on colonial-era occupation sites starting in the 1970s (Keeler 1977). Gall provides extensive bibliographies relating to applications of geochemical analyses during the past three decades (Gall ca. 2013; Gall et al. ca. 2015).

Soil samples were recovered from subsoil at intervals of 10 feet at the direction of DelDOT once the plowzone had been removed. These samples were analyzed at the University of Delaware soils laboratory. The results of the analyses for pH and four trace elements (calcium, magnesium, phosphorus, and potassium) are evaluated herein.

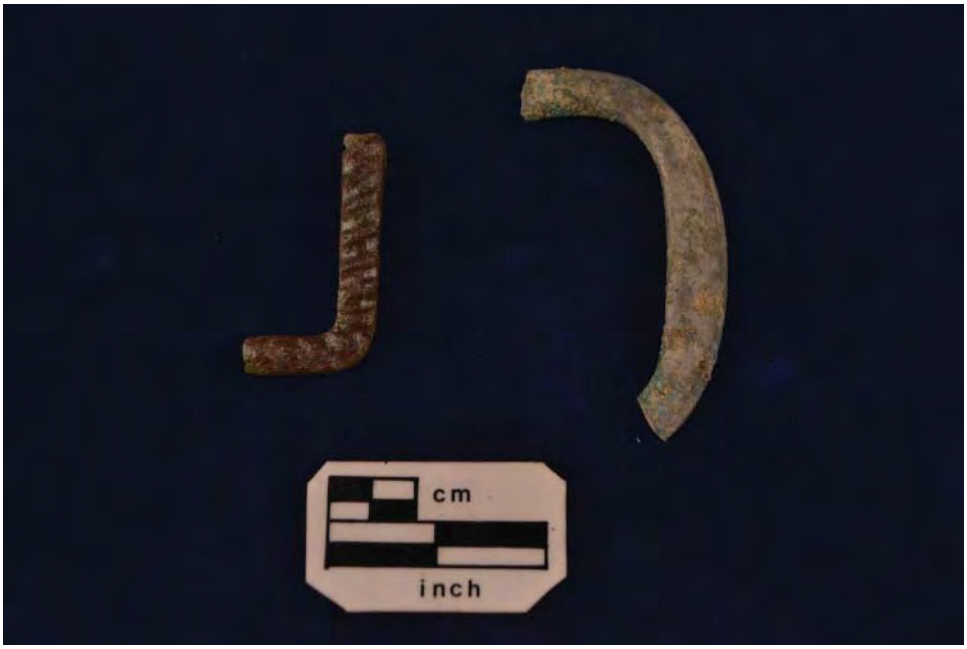
Retrieval of samples from the upper portion of the subsoil was requested by DelDOT based on recent analyses from Coastal Plain contexts in New Jersey and Delaware by Michael Gall (ca. 2013:9). He argued that the sandy soils of the Coastal Plain had lower sorption capacity than finer-grained silts and clay, and consequent downward movement of weakly sorbed elements into subsoil resulted in a need to sample the upper portion of the subsoil.

Photograph 4.8: Cast iron pot fragment exterior from Feature 32 (MAC Lab; October 2015).

Photograph 4.9: Ring/button inset obverse face from Feature 32 (MAC Lab; October 2015).



Photograph 4.10: Brass shoe buckle fragment from plowzone (MAC Lab; October 2015).



Photograph 4.11: Brass-tinned heavy buckle fragment from Feature 32 and a smaller brass shoe buckle fragment from plowzone (January 2016).

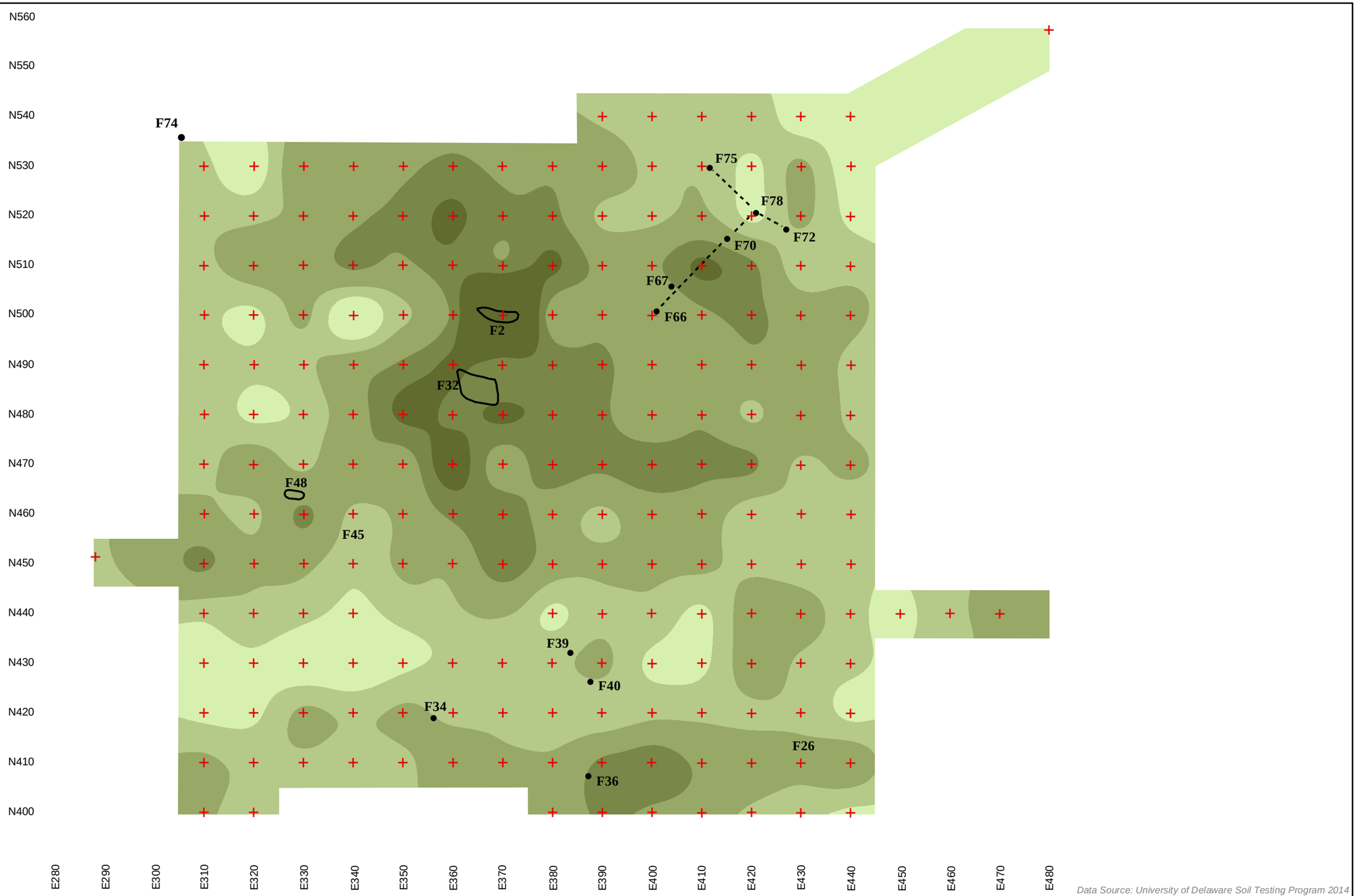
The central focus of the site was the concentration of Features 2 and 32. The highest reading recovered from the site for virtually every element was indicated in the fill of Feature 2. As a consequence, that value has been substituted for the one from the subsoil beneath the feature, as indicated for example in the pH distribution (Figure 4.9). Higher values of pH indicate more basic/less acidic soils that are frequently associated with organic debris and a more general human occupation.

The central portion of the site around Features 2 and 32 is clearly indicated. The highest pH value was recorded in the fill of Feature 2, and the value for Feature 32 was also high (6.4, or two standard deviations above the mean). An isolated high was present along the southern boundary of the site, and a band of elevated values extended northward from Feature 2.

Another isolated high at N510 E410 lay within the possible enclosure defined by post hole features and elevated phosphorus values. An area west of Feature 32—at N460 E330 and N450 E310—revealed high values, with the former location close to that of Feature 48. The phosphorus contours reveal a similar concentration near the latter location (N450 E310). A possible pathway may be indicated by the area of low values between this concentration and the southwest corner of the excavated area. Both Keeler (1977) and Gall (ca. 2013:13) argued that paths would be expected to have comparatively low concentrations since such avenues of movement would not have been locations of refuse disposal.

Calcium would be released in the soil from various sources, including oyster and clam shells and deteriorated bone. Calcium would reduce soil acidity, and thus at least a degree of correspondence with pH would be expected. However, this was not generally the case. Similar concentrations were observed in the area of Features 2 and 32, with the highest value again in Feature 2 (Figure 4.10). Faunal remains were recovered from Feature 32; the calcium value (553.9) was between 0.5 and 1 standard deviation above mean. High calcium readings were present at the northwest corner of the excavated area (near post hole Feature 74) but not along the southern border, at least not at the same location as

Mean: 5.8
Standard Deviation (S): 0.3
Number: 198



Data Source: University of Delaware Soil Testing Program 2014

+ Soil Sample Point
F# Feature

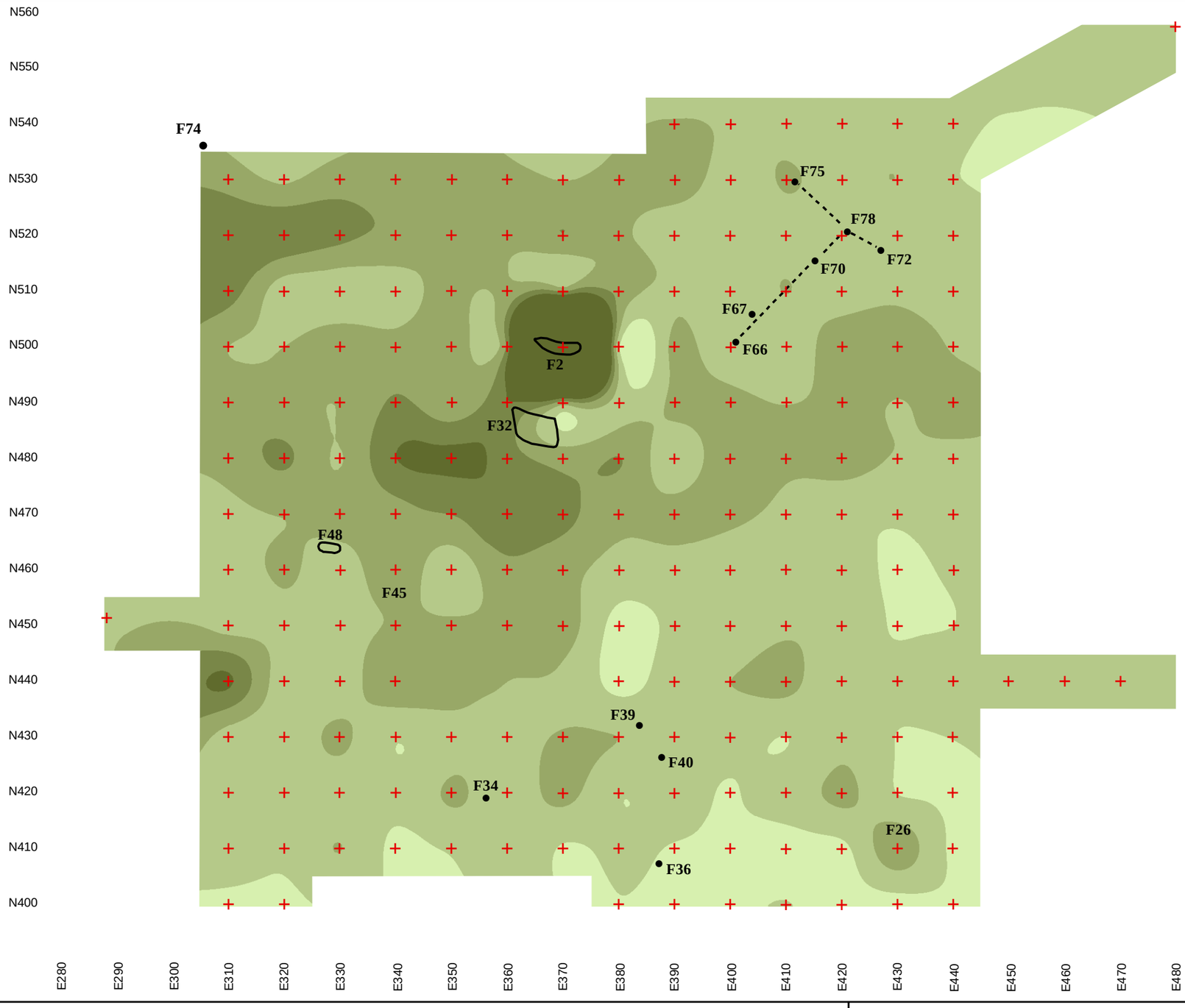
=/< -1 S (5.3 to 5.5)
-.67 to -.33 S (5.6 to 5.7)
mean to +.67 S (5.8 to 6.0)
+1 to +1.33 S (6.1 to 6.2)
+1.67 to +2 S (6.3 to 6.4)

*Value at N500 E370 derived from Feature 2 (7.3)

Figure 4.9
Geochemical Distribution: pH
Somy Field Site 7K-F-196B
Kent County, Delaware

P:\GIS\Projects\P1466\MXD\Latest Versions I-4-16\Fig4.9_InterpolatedProperty_pH.mxd January 04, 2016 agrove

Mean: 401.7
Standard Dev. (S): 258.5
Number: 198



Data Source: University of Delaware Soil Testing Program 2014

+ Soil Sample Point
F# Feature

- =/< -.5 S (211 to 272.5)
- -.5 S to mean (272.6 to 401.7)
- mean to +.5 S (401.8 to 531.0)
- +.5 to +1 S (531.1 to 660.1)
- =/> +1 S (660.2 to 695.4)

*Value at N500 E370 derived from Feature 2 (3754)

Figure 4.10
Geochemical Distribution: Ca (Calcium)
Somy Field Site 7K-F-196B
Kent County, Delaware

P:\GIS\Projects\P1466\MXD\Latest Versions 1-4-16\Fig4_10_InterpolatedProperty_Ca.mxd January 04,2016 agrove

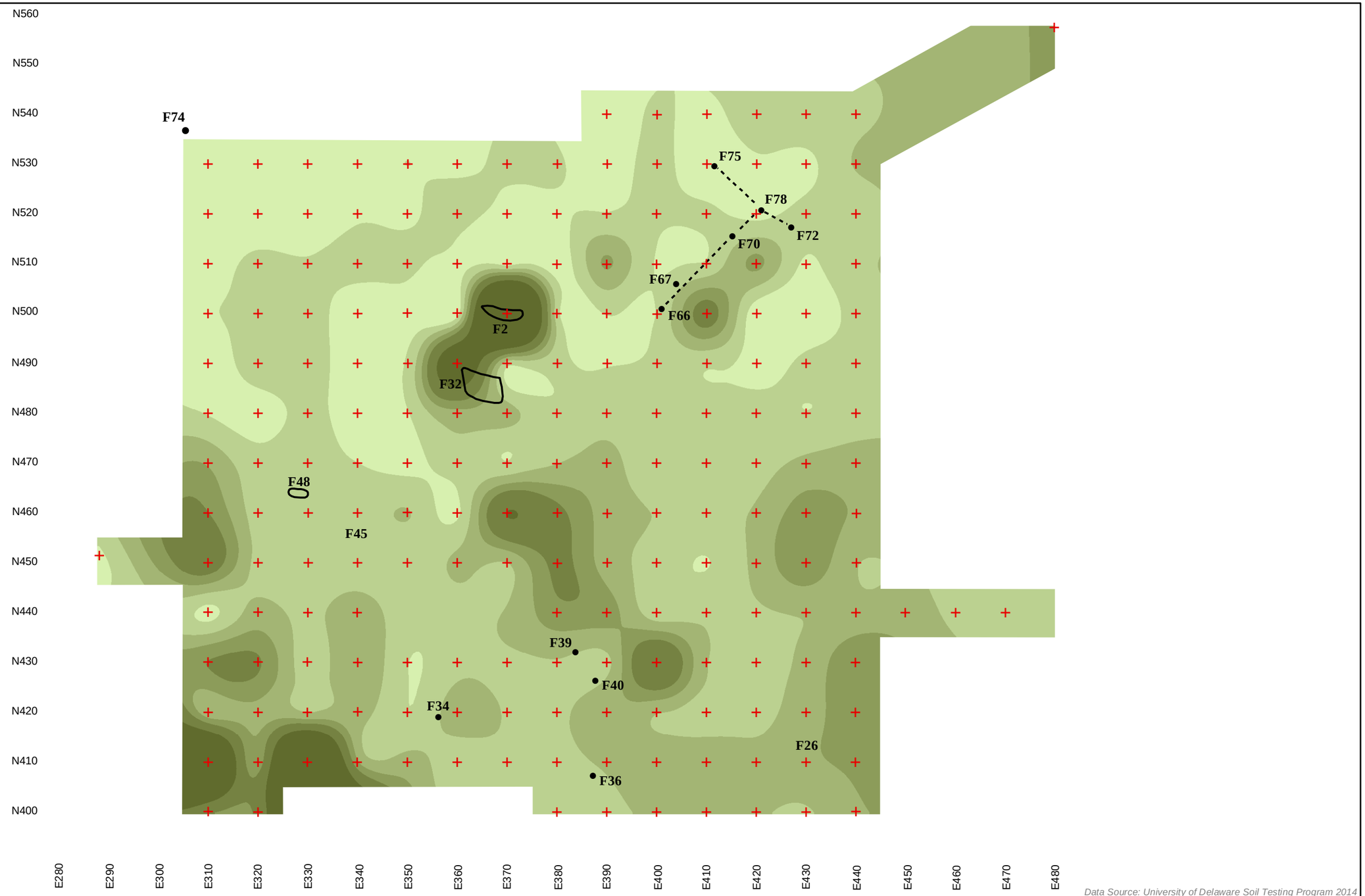
seen on the pH plan. A zone of elevated values surrounds the central features in all directions except the northeast, the general location of the possible enclosure. An isolated calcium high spot was recorded even in this area at N530 E420.

The area southwest of Feature 32 reveals a high location along the western margin (N440 E310) beyond Feature 48. This location lies between phosphorus high areas. Since bone debris would release both calcium and phosphorus, this location along the western edge of the site may have been an area of organic debris deposition. At the opposite corner of the site area, an elevated reading at the southeast corner (N410 E430) was associated with Feature 26, an apparent non-cultural feature and possible tree pit.

Phosphorus would be deposited in the soil from organic debris, among other sources. Indeed, isolated calcium highs may reflect deteriorated shell, while combinations of calcium and phosphorus may indicate deposition of organic debris, including bone. The phosphorus patterns are more complicated and similar in some ways to the pH patterns (Figure 4.11). Once again, the highest concentrations are found in the areas of Features 2 and 32, with the highest value in Feature 2. In this instance, the value obtained from soils in Feature 32 itself (3.4) was lower than the mean for the site. Similarities with pH were found in concentrations of elevated phosphorus values to the northeast (N500 E410 and N510 E420) in the vicinity of post holes, possibly indicative of an enclosure. The absence of calcium highs in the overall area would suggest the pH and phosphorus values may derive from non-bone organic debris, possibly livestock waste within the enclosure. A band of low values south of Feature 32 may indicate a path extending east to the possible enclosure area and westward to concentrations along the western and southern edges of the excavated area.

Another parallel with pH values was indicated in a zone south and southeast of Feature 32, beginning at N460 E370. The combination of the two may reflect organic refuse disposal and movement along an adjacent pathway. An elevated zone along the western edge west and southwest of Feature 48 was another area of elevated pH and bracketed the calcium high in the same area. Some level of activity is clearly indicated, either

Mean: 5.7
Standard Dev. (S): 4.4
Number: 198



Data Source: University of Delaware Soil Testing Program 2014

+ Soil Sample Point
F# Feature

=/< -.5 S (1.8 to 3.5)
-.5 S to mean (3.6 to 5.7)
mean to +.5 S (5.8 to 7.9)
+.5 to +1 S (8.0 to 10.1)
+1 to +2 S (10.2 to 14.5)
> 2 S (14.6+)

*Value at N500 E370 derived from Feature 2 (39.0)

Figure 4.11
Geochemical Distribution: P (Phosphorous)
Somy Field Site 7K-F-196B
Kent County, Delaware

P:\GIS\Projects\P1466MXD\Latest Versions 1-4-16\Fig4.11_InterpolatedProperty_Phosphorous.mxd January 04, 2016 agrove

associated with Feature 48 or with a portion of the site beyond the western limits of the excavation. The elevated phosphorus values extend down to the southwest corner of the excavated area.

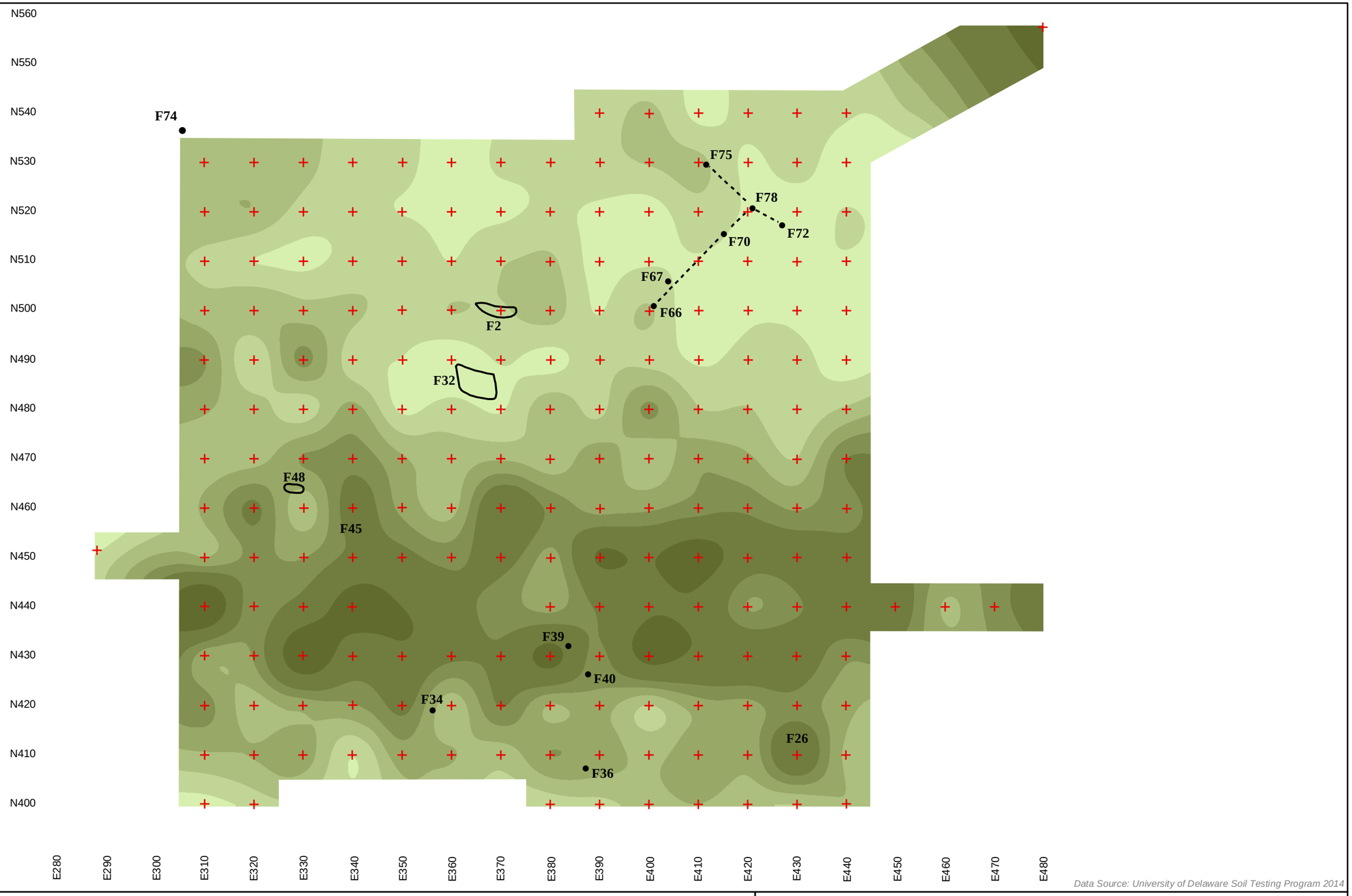
The potassium distribution is notable for two reasons (Figure 4.12). In contrast to the other elements discussed, the areas around Features 2 and 32 do not stand out, and values from both features were below the mean for the site. The pattern of distribution for potassium was also quite different. High values were largely concentrated in a zone roughly 30 feet wide from N430 to N460 that extended in an east-west orientation. Potassium would be released from potash, which may in turn be derived from the burning of wood. It is possible that the band of high readings in the southern portion of the site reflects tree clearance during or following occupation at the Somy Field Site.

Since potassium chloride has been used as a fertilizer, field director Frank Dunsmore suggested the possibility this unusual pattern was generated by such usage. This interesting albeit speculative explanation directs attention to an important consideration, specifically post-depositional impacts on archaeological geochemical patterns.

The magnesium distribution indicates a nearly opposite pattern from that of potassium (Figure 4.13). Magnesium may also reflect deposition of wood ash, so the differences between the two are interesting. The northern portion of the Somy Field Site was the primary area of magnesium concentration. However, the samples from Features 2 (93.5) and 32 (116.6) were both above the mean, but neither was the maximum value from the site. The area along the western edge of the excavated area (N440 E310) southwest of Feature 48 revealed a concentration that was also indicated in the calcium and potassium distributions. The location of the apparent tree pit (Feature 26) at the southeast corner of the excavated area yielded high values for magnesium, potassium, and calcium.

Traces of associated structures and the layout of those structures and activity areas is inferred from geochemical patterns and features, such as post holes. Concentrations of several soil values (including pH, calcium, and phosphorus) in Feature 2 and in the

Mean: 54.2
Standard Deviation (S): 20.2
Number: 198



Data Source: University of Delaware Soil Testing Program 2014

+ Soil Sample Point
F# Feature

- =/< -1 S (23.8 to 34.0)
- =/< -.5 S (34.1 to 44.1)
- -.5 S to mean (44.2 to 54.2)
- mean to +.5 S (54.3 to 64.3)
- +.5 to +1 S (64.4 to 74.4)
- +1 to +2 S (74.5 to 94.6)
- +2 to > +3 S (94.7 to 118.3)

*Value at N500 E370 derived from Feature 2 (43.1)

Figure 4.12
Geochemical Distribution: K (Potassium)
Somy Field Site 7K-F-196B
Kent County, Delaware

P:\GIS\Projects\P1466\MXD\Latest Versions 1-4-16\Fig4_12_InterpolatedProperty_K.mxd January 04, 2016 agrove

Mean: 76.8
Standard Dev. (S): 25.8
Number: 198

N560
N550
N540
N530
N520
N510
N500
N490
N480
N470
N460
N450
N440
N430
N420
N410
N400

F74
F75
F78
F72
F70
F67
F66
F2
F32
F48
F45
F39
F40
F34
F26
F36

E280 E290 E300 E310 E320 E330 E340 E350 E360 E370 E380 E390 E400 E410 E420 E430 E440 E450 E460 E470 E480

0 20 Feet

Data Source: University of Delaware Soil Testing Program 2014

+ Soil Sample Point
F# Feature

=/< -1 S (36.9 to 51.0)
=/< -.5 S (51.1 to 63.9)
-.5 S to mean (63.9 to 76.8)
mean to +.5 S (76.9 to 89.7)
+.5 to +1 S (89.8 to 102.6)
+1 to +2 S (102.7 to 128.4)
+2 to > +3 S (128.5 to 160.8)

*Value at N500 E370 derived from Feature 2 (93.5)

Figure 4.13
Geochemical Distribution: Mg (Magnesium)
Somy Field Site 7K-F-196B
Kent County, Delaware

P:\GIS\Projects\P1466\MXD\Latest Versions I-4-16\Fig4 13_InterpolatedProperty_Mg.mxd january 04, 2016 agrove

vicinity of Feature 32 suggest a focus of activity at the location interpreted as the dwelling area. Indications of a probable enclosure were seen in the T-shaped arrangement of post holes in the vicinity of high values for pH and phosphorus that are interpreted as reflecting organic decay, perhaps related to animal waste since lower calcium values were recorded in this area.

The pH and phosphorus distributions suggest concentrations extended south from the dwelling area toward several holes, enclosing an irregular area along the southern edge of the site. Elevated pH was noted around Feature 48, and concentrations of calcium, phosphorus, potassium, and magnesium were indicated west of Feature 48 and in the southwestern corner of the excavated area. Feature 26, the apparent tree pit, had elevated values for calcium, potassium, and magnesium that may reflect wood ash.

It is important to note that the alignment of features, geochemical concentrations (activity areas), and low values (possible paths) reflect east-west and north-south orientations. The alignment was particularly pronounced in the post holes of the probable enclosure, both in terms of their internal positions and the location of the enclosure area east of the habitation apparently reflected in Features 2 and 32.

4.4 Faunal Analysis

Analysis of faunal materials recovered during the Somy Field Site excavations were undertaken by Dr. Pam Crabtree of New York University. Her report is presented in Appendix C, and the results are summarized in Table 4.3. The faunal assemblage was an impoverished one and was largely recovered from Feature 32. The majority of the faunal assemblage was heavily fragmented. Some of the bones were found in one of the Phase II trenches that initially exposed Feature 2; these unidentifiable bones were apparently weathered, suggesting they “may have been exposed for an extended period before they were buried, or they may have been redeposited, or both” (Crabtree 2015). Some unidentifiable mammal bones, in addition to oyster and clam shells, were found lying in Feature 62 between the two larger features that are thought to reflect the location of the dwelling at the Somy Field Site.

Table 4.3. Faunal Summary.

(Bag) Feature Stratum II, etc.	***Bos Taurus* cattle**	***Sus scrofa* pig**	***Ovis/Capra* sheep likely**	**Other**
(Trench 5) 2 I				clam, 30 mammal weathered
(2022) 32 I		immature mandible		oyster, clam
(various) 32 I				oyster, clam
(Soil 16) 32 II			jaw 1-2 years	clam shell
(various) 32 II				oyster, clam, whelk, large snail
(2035) 32 II	tooth	tooth		3 mammal
(2037) 32 II		tooth		
(2040) 32 II				turtle carapace, rib likely chicken
(2051) 32 II				10 fragments
(2064) 32 II			tibia sheep/goat	44 mammal
(2070) 32 II		mandible worn molar light wear premolar		3 mammal 2 burned mammal
(various) 32 IV				10 oyster, 4 clam
(2066) 32 IV		3 deciduous teeth		8 mammal
(2068) 32 IV	phalanx, adult jaw			2 mammal
(2060) 48				7 oyster
(2054) 62 II		2 tooth fragments		3 mammal oyster, clam

Source: Crabtree 2015

The small size of the faunal assemblage reinforces other observations that occupation of the site was confined to a relatively brief period. No minimum numbers of animals were calculated. A species list includes those livestock that were frequently mentioned in Kent County inventories during the eighteenth century: cattle, pig, and apparently sheep. As mentioned, the bones were fragmented, although whether due to historic breakage for marrow extraction or post-depositional processes was not immediately clear. Most of the identifiable remains were teeth or mandibular fragments from crania with low utility for meat utilization, although brain material may have been consumed. Lower limb bones included a cow phalanx and sheep/goat tibia. The tibia would suggest a meat cut of higher utility. These fragments would suggest a certain amount of butchering occurred at the Somy Field Site. A bird rib bone, probably from a chicken, was also found.

Some indication of butchery age was provided by the teeth and mandible fragments. One jaw reflected an adult cow, while another jaw indicated a probable sheep one to two years of age. Pig remains indicated a broader range, since they included the mandible of an

immature individual and a mandible with a worn molar that suggested greater age. Deciduous (immature) teeth were also recovered.

Exploitation of the local environment was mirrored in the presence of a turtle carapace and numerous oyster and clam shells, in addition to a single whelk and large snail shell. The shells were not sent to Dr. Crabtree for the most part, and therefore were not included in the faunal analysis report. Clam shells were found in Feature 2; oyster and clam shells were recovered from Strata I, II, and IV in Feature 32. Oyster and clam remains were found in Feature 62. The linear Feature 48 near the western edge of the excavated area yielded seven oyster shells.

4.5 Floral Analysis

Justine McKnight examined flotation samples and extracted paleobotanical remains for analysis from various contexts at the Somy Field Site. Her report is presented in Appendix D (McKnight 2015a) and the results are summarized in Table 4.4. The remains fall into three broad categories: charcoal, carbonized nut (one hickory), and carbonized cultigens (all maize).

Table 4.4. Paleobotanical Summary.

Features	2	26	32	34	36	48	Control
Samples (n)	7	1	6	1	1	2	1
Volume (liters)	7	1	6	2	2	2	2
Wood charcoal (n)	692	59	3211	74	265	152	42
Carya sp. (hickory)	1	-	20	-	16	21	8
Castanea dentata (American chestnut)	1	-	5	15	-	-	-
Pinus spp. (pine)	15	-	-	-	-	3	-
Quercus sp. (white oak)	63	5	65	-	4	8	1
Quercus sp. (red oak)	17	-	23	-	-	-	-
Deciduous	13	3	7	5	-	4	7
Unidentifiable	16	12	-	-	-	4	4
Nut carbonized							
Carya sp. (black walled hickory)	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Cultigen carbonized							
Zea mays (maize) total specimens	2	-	298	-	1	3	-
Miscellaneous carbon (n)	2	-	151	17	26	-	-

Source: McKnight 2015:Table 4

As was the case with the faunal remains, the majority of the paleobotanical evidence was recovered from Feature 32 despite a slightly higher sample volume from Feature 2. Remains were also recovered from the probable natural tree pit, Feature 26 (white oak charcoal), post hole Feature 34 (chestnut charcoal and black walled hickory nut), post hole Feature 36 (corn and charcoal from hickory and white oak charcoal), and pit Feature 48 (corn and charcoal from hickory, pine, and white oak).

The largest cultural deposits in Features 2 and 32 yielded the most abundant remains. Charcoal from a broad range of trees—hickory, American chestnut, white and red oak, and pine—was found in these features (pine was not recovered in Feature 32). Since the quantity of unidentifiable charcoal was high (see Table 4.4), other tree species may have been represented.

The only cultigen identified in the samples was maize or New World corn, often referred to by colonists as Indian corn. Limited numbers of carbonized pieces were found in Features 2, 32, and 48. However, numerous fragments (n=298) were present in samples from Feature 32. The cultivation of maize would appear to have been an important undertaking on the farm at the Somy Field Site. However, the presence of faunal remains suggests the corn, or at least corn stalks, may have been present as animal feed and fodder. While it has been argued that John Brown lived elsewhere on the property prior to his death in 1754, it is worth noting that his inventory revealed an estate valued at £302, credited with four stacks of wheat valued at £18, and a field of growing corn worth £7/10 (seven pounds ten shillings).

One of the more interesting aspects of the paleobotanical analysis was suggested by David Clarke: a comparison of floral data from 12 eighteenth-century sites in Delaware (see Table 06 in Appendix D). Nine of the sites yielded evidence of maize cultivation. Maize “ubiquity” was high at the Somy Field Site, occurring in 58 percent of the analyzed samples. The Thomas Dawson (or The Dawson Family) Site in Murderkill Hundred was the only one with a higher proportion (73 percent) of maize presence in analyzed samples.

By contrast, evidence of wheat was encountered at only three of the sites: Cardon-Holton and Augustine Creek South in New Castle County; and Bloomsbury, the latter evidently occupied by Native Americans (Heite and Blume 2008). Agricultural production is discussed in greater detail in the next section. Historical records in the form of estate inventories reveal that production of wheat and corn varied (see Table 5.2). For example, the estate of Enoch Jenkins, who died in 1766 (£75), was credited with no wheat and £7 worth of corn still growing in the field. James Beadwell, who died in 1771 (£106), possessed 25 acres of wheat and 54½ bushels of corn. The high value estates almost always had copious quantities of both grains.

The inventory for Thomas Dawson was compiled in January 1754 (£50/4/6) and was transcribed in Bedell et al. (2002:13-14). Various crops are indicated, including rye, flax, and hay. The inventory also listed a small field of corn "Standing on the Stock" valued at £2/5 (two pounds five shillings) and "about Twelve acres of wheat groing very pore wheat" valued at £6. Whatever the quality of the wheat, this grain was evidently present despite the absence of wheat in paleobotanical samples from the site.

McKnight stated in a subsequent communication (2015b) that kernels of both maize and Old World cereals, including wheat, would carbonize equally well. However, maize may be more prominent—and wheat and other Old World cereals comparatively less prominent—due to the nature of the respective paleobotanical remnants. She suspected a pronounced maize presence may be reflected in carbonization of cupules and the cobs to which they were attached. Wheat and other cereals did not produce such remains.

5.0 A Short-Term Occupation in a Lower County

5.0 A SHORT-TERM OCCUPATION IN A LOWER COUNTY

Evidence of possible occupation in the late seventeenth or early eighteenth centuries at the Somy Field Site was reflected in a very limited number of objects. The historical records relating to ownership of the property during this period are complex, due in part to the transfer of lands from Dutch ownership to the English county of Kent, one of the "lower counties" in Penn's new colony of Pennsylvania, and subsequent land speculation.

Much stronger evidence exists for occupation during the period 1750 to 1770, a period in which the overall landowner John Brown was murdered prior to April 1754 and the lands were divided among his heirs in 1759. The acreage that included the Somy Field Site was given to his daughter, Mary, who was probably a minor since she married more than a decade later (ca. 1770). Her lands may therefore have been occupied or leased by a tenant, someone similar to Henry Richards who lived to the north on the portion of land owned by another daughter until his death in 1765. Mary and her husband sold the tract in 1770; occupancy during the period between the 1759 land division and 1770 sale would be consistent with the artifacts recovered.

These artifacts suggest a conservative orientation. The absence of ceramic plates mirrors contemporary Kent County inventories that frequently mention pewter. However, some attempt to integrate with the broader patterns of English/British society is reflected in the teawares in various mid-eighteenth-century ceramic types: white salt-glazed stoneware with scratch blue decoration, one porcelain tea bowl, and one creamware tea bowl. The tablewares were cups/bowls probably produced in Philadelphia or southeastern Pennsylvania. Evidence of a tin-glazed earthenware punch bowl, a Wedgwood-Whieldon cream-bodied earthenware pitcher, and an agateware handled cup was recovered. A sherd from another possible porcelain vessel and a fragment of a creamware mug or can base reflected the presence of these imported goods.

5.1 Comparative Archaeological and Architectural Perspectives

Architecture remains one of the most limited data sets from the Somy Field Site. The possibility of a timber-framed or catted chimney is suggested by charcoal and reddened soil in Feature 2 and fire-baked clay pieces and possible post holes in Feature 32. Apart from the meager architectural artifacts (nails and window pane) described elsewhere, no additional evidence was encountered.

A multi-disciplinary context for early housing in a portion of Delaware was provided by Bernard Herman in the introduction to the Middle Delaware Tour for the 1984 Vernacular Architecture Forum meeting:

> A sense of the look of the land before 1820 has been pieced together from a number of sources. A review of the tax rolls for 1816 in St. Georges Hundred reveals that less than 33% of all taxables owned land, and further, that not all landowners possessed dwellings producing a situation where a demographic minority provided employment and housing for a population twice its size. The typical house was of wood construction. Brick buildings, which have survived with a frequency inversely proportional to their presence in 1816, were owned by only 5% of the total taxable population. The same 5%, incidentally, were also the first to commission center-passage plan houses, divest themselves of slave labor, and to pursue marketing based on commercial relationships external to the structure of the community in which they lived. Orphans court valuations provide a sense of texture to these base statistics. Prior to 1820, rural houses were typically one or two rooms in plan with interior gable end chimneys and often framed on piers or blocks on the ground. The best log buildings had dovetailed corner notching and were often weatherboarded. Houses were surrounded by groups of outbuildings including kitchens, milkhouses, smoke and meathouses, chicken houses, barns, granaries, barracks and stables. Fields were enclosed with post and rail or worm fences, while gardens adjacent to the house were bordered by paling or wattle fences. (Herman 1984:6)

The June 2015 discussions organized by DelDOT and Hunter Research addressed a wide range of issues, including contemporary opinions on architectural forms in the “lower counties” during the eighteenth century. During these discussions, Wade Catts argued that log structures were likely very common. Alice Guerrant urged consideration of plank structures such as the earliest portions of the Vandergrift-Biddle House in St. Georges

Hundred and the Governor John Cook House in Duck Creek Hundred (Nelson 1984; Del Sordo 1984). The impact of these construction techniques into the ground surface—vertical corner posts, horizontal ground sills of brick or another material, direct contact of the lowermost log/plank—remains unknown at the Somy Field Site. What seems evident is that the residential structure at the Somy Field Site was ephemeral in nature (limited ground impact, no cellar) and possibly impermanent in construction. The dwelling may have been moved elsewhere after a brief period of occupation on-site.

The Vandergrift-Biddle House in St. Georges Hundred may have some relevance to the architectural environment of the Somy Field Site. The plank portion of the house was first recognized by Bernard Herman in the 1970s. Dean Nelson described the plank portion in the 1984 Vernacular Architecture Forum Delaware tour guide as follows:

> The earliest portion of the Biddle House was most probably built during the third quarter of the eighteenth century. The initial block was an 18 foot by 20 foot hall plan dwelling built of heavy sawn planks with full dovetailed corners. The planks are four inches thick, one foot wide, and in some instances are eighteen feet long, though most are shorter. Wooden pins set vertically into the horizontal butt joints secure the planks from movement. Strands of oakum are driven between the planks for additional weatherproofing of the joints. The weatherboards, which originally covered the planks, were replaced sometime in the late 19th century. The house had a western gable interior [end] chimney with an exposed base. The foundation of this section is comprised of brick laid in English bond to form a full earthen floored cellar, at the western end of which rests a truly massive segmentally-arched chimney support some 10 feet wide.
>
> On the first floor, the original cavernous fireplace has been thrice reduced in size in conjunction with later nineteenth-century expansion and modification of the structure. Situated on the south wall are a doorway and an opening for a single six-over-six sash window….The first floor ceiling joists, now lathed and plastered, were once exposed with beveled edges. An enclosed staircase, added during the second building stage, flanks the right side of the chimney. (Nelson 1984:11)

Clearly the Biddle House, with a brick chimney and full brick foundation, was more substantially built than the one at the Somy Field Site, but several points of comparison are worth noting. The exposed and chamfered ceiling joints were not initially covered

with plaster, a detail that may explain the lack of any evidence of plaster at the Somy Field Site.

The description mentions only one window in the earliest dwelling, although others may have been present. The small quantity of window pane fragments (n=3) would seem to indicate limited fenestration at the Somy Field Site. The use of pegs to join the plank walls would have limited the need for nails, yet nails would have been used to secure weatherboards that covered the planks and roof shingles. If, however, the structure had been moved to another location rather than destroyed on-site, a more limited quantity of nails would be expected.

Another standing structure, the Governor John Cook House in Duck Creek Hundred, Kent County, provides an example of a plank house that was closer to the Somy Field Site. The structure is "a fairly intact example of a building tradition that was common to much of the Delmarva Peninsula…a plank constructed, gambrel roofed structure whose original dimensions were 25 by 18 feet" (Del Sordo 1984:17). The dwelling was erected in the 1770s and was later enlarged. Additional elements of the house emerge in the following description:

> The core [original portion] has a brick foundation with the only access to it [basement] through a bulkhead on the southeast wall….The walls above the foundation on the core are constructed of sawn planks which are sheathed on the outside with straight-sawn weatherboard. The original siding was clapboard decorated with a beaded edge. A small section remains on the house.
>
> The floor plan of the original house was a side-hall plan. However, a 1790 probate inventory indicates that the occupants used it as if it were a hall-parlor plan dwelling. The common room contains the stair hall which is built into the northeast corner of the house. The parlor is 18 feet by 13.5 feet and contains a hearth with a fully paneled endwall. All of the paneling is intact, as are the original window frames, chair rail and all door hardware. The core originally had an exposed chimney base.
>
> The second floor has three rooms. The largest is directly over the parlor and is the same size as that room. The other two rooms are much smaller. The partition dividing the two rooms was added in the 1780s. The 1790

> inventory of John Cook describes goods in the "new room upstairs." The inventory also describes one room as the "little old room." The partitions are vertical boards….The original paint color was dark green….The closet next to the chimney breast still retains the beaded boards that supported pegs for clothing. The pegs have been removed. (Del Sordo 1984:17-18)

As with the plank structure described earlier, the Cook House with its brick foundation, cellar and brick chimney was more substantial than whatever stood at the Somy Field Site. The plan reveals the presence of three windows: two on opposing long walls of the parlor and one in the gable end of the entrance/stair hall also used as the common room, although all may not be original. In certain details such as plank construction and a limited number of windows, however, there are parallels with many other Kent County structures that no longer stand. The interior construction elements also provide indications of treatments that would often be impossible to determine through archaeological means.

Some sites in Delaware have yielded evidence of post-in-ground or earth-fast construction for dwellings that were impermanent in nature and frequently encountered in the Chesapeake region (Carson et al. 1981). Such construction resulted in generally square structural posts being inserted in pre-dug holes; the posts evidently extended upward to support wall plates and roof timbers. Sills that provided bottom support for walls may have been pinned between the posts. It is also possible that at least some sills were supported on short wooden posts or blocks placed in dug post holes, an alternative form of earth-fast construction seen in Virginia barns into the twentieth century (Blades 1979). Regardless, the pattern of post holes provides a close approximation of the original dimensions of the dwelling.

No evidence of such construction was encountered at the Somy Field Site. Post holes, at times surrounding molds of the original posts, were found, but were small in size and thought to relate to fence barriers or perhaps small structures. Some soil has been lost due to plowing and wind erosion, but it is unlikely such erosion would eradicate evidence of major structural posts. How, therefore, was the dwelling at the Somy Field Site constructed and supported?

Herman argued that some of the smaller one and two-room dwellings were “often framed on piers or blocks on the ground” (1984:6). Certainly such meager foundation support would leave little to no trace in the modern archaeological record. Even shallow depressions or modest post holes to support corner posts or blocks may have been eradicated by plowing. Therefore, it is possible the dwelling was constructed of logs or horizontal planks that rested on short wooden blocks resting in turn on the ground surface.

The dimensions of the dwelling are very difficult to determine. If the dwelling extended to cover both Features 2 and 32, thereby encompassing Feature 62 that may have been a small storage pit, the east-west dimension would have been around 22 or 24 feet, enough to contain two rooms with a southern exposure. A timber-framed chimney may have stood in either Feature 2 (burned patch) or Feature 32, with evidence of depressions in the southeast and southwest corners. Such a chimney may have projected from the gable end and thus would have reduced the interior length of the dwelling. If Feature 32 was located outside of the house, the length would have been around 16 feet, a classic dimension for a hall plan house. Placing Feature 2 outside of the house would suggest a length of 16 to 18 feet. As will be discussed in Section 5.2, the proposed plan of the dwelling at Thompson’s Loss and Gain in Sussex County (Guerrant 1988; Grettler et al. 1995:165, 167) indicates an interpretation of an interior wattle and daub chimney at one end of a two-room house.

Evidence relating to vernacular architecture in England provides an additional perspective, at least in terms of the range of outbuildings that may have been found in agricultural farmyards. Such buildings would have obviously included barns and stables, but also smaller storage structures with colorful names such as belfreys, helms, and hovels. Hovels and helms were English regional terms for a granary “with raised floor to keep unthreshed corn [wheat], peas, or hay off the ground” that were considered temporary and moveable (Barley 1967:744; Woodward 1982:26). Farm vehicles were often stored under the raised floors, particularly in winter, and the flat floors were

generally covered by straw so arranged as to form a sloping roof (Halliwell 1924; Airs 1983; Needham 1984:45).

A helm frame or "haulm" was particularly interesting in that one nineteenth-century description indicated the structure supported a sloping roof of solid straw resting on planks supported by beams and upright posts. The posts in turn rested on horizontal pieces of timber on the ground known as pattens:

> Typologically pattens seem to come between earth-fast post and fully-framed structures with sills, but whether that is also their evolutionary position will depend on the results of further research. (Taylor 1984:41)

Differences in climate and consistency of moisture between England and the Middle Atlantic probably meant that few structures provided open or uncovered support for straw in the colonies. However, hay barracks with roofs that could be adjusted depending upon the quantity of hay or straw to be stored were known in Pennsylvania and likely in the lower counties. It is to be expected that such structures would have been ephemeral in nature and would have left little trace in the ground.

Smokehouses, dairies, and other specialized structures would have been present on at least some farms. Evidence from estate inventories indicates the need for structures such as barns to store hay or straw for animal feed, granaries or barns to hold wheat, and cribs for corn. Livestock were housed in various structures: cattle in barns, pigs and sheep in smaller buildings or left to wander in pastures, and horses in stables. Archaeological data from the Somy Field Site reveal the need to store corn and probably house some cattle, pigs, and sheep.

5.2 Comparative Sites in Delaware

Comparisons with previously excavated sites in Delaware have been provided in other reports, including one focusing on the Thomas Dawson Site, which is also in Murderkill Hundred (Bedell et al. 2002:85-89). A brief summary of sites and reports examined is provided in Table 5.1; a more detailed version of the table is provided in Appendix H.

Data were also derived from the historic context study for New Castle and Kent counties prepared by John Bedell et al. (2002).

Table 5.1. Summary of Excavated Delaware Farmsteads and Dwellings.

Date	Site Name	Details	Size (ft)	Reference
1681-1701	Richard Whitehart Kent County	earth-fast post holes; Md indenture, tobacco farmer	15 x 30	Grettler et al. 1995
1690-1730	John Powell Kent County	log sills in shallow cellar, possible post holes; Md indenture, tobacco farmer	15 x 30	Grettler et al. 1995
1720-1780	Thompson's Loss and Gain Sussex County	earth-fast post holes, 2 hearths, small storage pits	18 x 24	Guerrant 1988 Grettler et al. 1995
1724-1760	Augustine Creek South New Castle County	full basement, trace of brick foundation, "middle" class	16 x 25	Bedell 1997 Bedell et al. 2001
1726-1762	William Strickland Kent County	partial post pattern, large root cellar, in upper 10% taxables	24 x 17	Catts et al. 1995
1740-1760	The Dawson Family Kent County	ground-laid wood sills, partial cellar, "middle" class	12 x 14	Bedell et al. 2002
1740-1765	Loockermans Range Kent County	hearth and small root cellar	unknown	Grettler et al. 1991 De Cunzo and Garcia 1992
1762-1781	Charles Robinson New Castle County	full cellar with stone foundations, "yeoman"	23 x 27	Thomas et al. 1996
1739-1810	Soulie Gray Farm A Kent County	post and beam, "middle" class farmers	20 x 25 estimate	Liebeknecht et al. 1996
1750-1800	Whitten Road New Castle County	post hole patterns suggest addition, lower class tenants	24 x 16	Shaffer et al. 1988 info in Bedell et al. 2002
1745-1860 1862 on	Weldin House New Castle County	18c. log?, stone addition 1840, 2nd house built 1862, tenancy then upper-middle farm	unknown	KKFR 1988
1750-1830	McKean/Cochran New Castle County	stone foundation in full basement, tenants then later wealthy person	15 x 18 later 18 x 28	Bedell 1999
1765-1820	Benjamin Wynn Tenancy, Kent County	10 x 10 cellar, post pattern, framed chimney, lower class	24 x 30	Grettler et al. 1996
1761-1814	Bloomsbury Kent County	blue beads at corners of house, poor Native Americans	15 x 20 estimate	Heite and Blume 2008
1770-1820	Garrison Energy Kent County	earth-fast log, frame chimneys clay coated, free Quaker African-American tenants	17.5 x 23.5, addition 9.5 x 14.5	Gall 2014
1776-late 19th c.	Laban Rogers Sussex County	earth-fast, ground laid sill, wealthy farm, upper 25%	20 x 25 estimate	Rose et al. 2011

Date	Site Name	Details	Size (ft)	Reference
1785-late 19th c.	Garrison Farm Kent County	log, wooden siding, brick cellar, lower class tenants	10 x 12	Crowl and Cuddy 2009
1850-1889	Wilson-Lewis Farm Kent County	posts indicate frame house, prosperous tenants	20 x 20	Grettler et al. 1996

Some of the dwellings previously discovered on Delaware sites were reasonably well defined by post holes and other features. For example, the dwelling on the Charles Robinson Site measured 23 by about 27 feet and possessed a stone-lined cellar beneath the entire house (Thomas et al. 1996). Robinson called himself a "yeoman," and the remnants of the structure would seem to suggest a more substantial property than many encountered in Delaware. Of note, Table 5.1 includes references made to the "middle" class; these attributions are derived from original reports and secondary evaluations. The use of the term "middle" is probably misleading and will be addressed later in this report (see Section 5.4).

The McKean/Cochran Site contained structures occupied by tenants and, later, possibly by a wealthy resident (Bedell 1999; Bedell et al. 2002:86). Although smaller in size, these houses also had stone foundations surrounding full basements. A full basement with a probable brick foundation was associated with the early-eighteenth-century dwelling at Augustine Creek South (Bedell 1997; Bedell et al. 2001, 2002:86). All of these sites were located in New Castle County.

Domestic sites in Delaware have more frequently yielded limited evidence of architectural remains, although rarely as meager as at the Somy Field Site. The dwellings were generally small; dimensions were derived in some instances from combinations of post mold/post hole features that defined a rectangular outline. One of the best examples was Thompson's Loss and Gain in Sussex County (Guerrant 1988; Grettler et al. 1995:165, 167), an earth-fast dwelling measuring 24 by 18 feet occupied ca. 1720-1780, possibly by tenants. Two rooms were inferred: a "hall" with an internal wattle and daub chimney surrounded by small root cellars and a "parlor" with a corner brick fireplace and two small brick-lined pits. (Had the second room not been heated, it may have been considered as only a sleeping chamber, but the presence of a heat source implied use

during the daytime.) The root cellars inside the hall are interesting and may provide an explanation for the small Feature 62 between the larger features at the Somy Field Site.

A better parallel for the Somy Field Site is the mid-eighteenth-century Loockermans Range locus in Kent County (Grettler et al. 1991; De Cunzo and Garcia 1992). Bedell et al. (2002:87) observed that although the site had not been disturbed by plowing, the house that was evidently occupied by tenants was indicated only by a hearth and small root cellar.

Feature 32 at the Somy Field Site actually seems to have consisted of a series of pits interconnected by more shallow areas (see Figure 4.2). A similar feature (C465) was interpreted as a chimney/hearth on a gable end corner of the Richard Whitehart Plantation house dating from the late seventeenth century in Kent County (Grettler et al. 1995:36, 42-22). The feature was an oval stain that measured about 7 by 6 feet and contained "sub-features" that were considered shallow storage areas under the hearth.

The feature complex at the Somy Field Site was larger in size, measuring 12 by 6 feet and evidently constructed later than that at the Whitehart Plantation. However, the archaeological record has some slight suggestions of earlier occupation at the Somy Field Site, so the dwelling may in fact have been more comparable in date. Structure I at the mid-eighteenth-century Whitten Road Site in New Castle County (Shaffer et al. 1988:81-85) also yielded a similar complex of pits that collectively measured 11 by nearly 8 feet and lay largely within the southwest corner of the structure. The collective feature was described as follows:

> The Feature 65 complex consisted of the only features encountered at the entire site which are substantial enough to suggest that they were shallow, unlined subterranean storage pits. It is significant that these features were located within Structure I. If these features do represent small root cellars, then either loose planks, or a ground-laid roof were likely to have been placed over the holes (Carson et al. 1981:184). (Shaffer et al. 1988:85)

The architectural data from the Somy Field Site remain very limited, but are perhaps not quite as unusual when viewed from the perspective of the existing body of excavated sites within the three lower counties. The smaller houses and more ephemeral remains are often associated with tenant occupations, although the bases for such associations may be somewhat speculative. Historical data will be considered in the following sections to examine the material world of farmers from various economic realms, as reflected in Kent County estate inventories and, more generally, economic/social distinctions in tax records from Murderkill Hundred.

5.3 Integration of Historical and Archaeological Evidence

Bedell et al. (2002) provided a detailed quantitative analysis of eighteenth-century Kent County households as reflected in estate inventories, with an analysis of material possessions in various value categories. A non-random sample of estates inventoried during the occupancy range for the Somy Field Site from 1750 to 1771 will be considered in this section. The data from these inventories are revealing in terms of the manifestations of wealth or poverty in the rural agricultural community of Murderkill Hundred and, more broadly, of Kent County.

The estates are summarized in Table 5.2 and are listed below within arbitrary categories, with values in parentheses. A separate number for any slaves owned is also provided:

- <£50: John Slaughter, probable labor (£4), John Slawter, shoemaker (£21), James Cammel or Campbell, carpenter/labor (£34)
- £50-110: Elizabeth Richards (£51), John Harper (£53), William Mason (£67), Enoch Jenkins (£75), James Beadwell (£106), Henry Richards, smith (£107)
- £111-299: none in sample
- £300+: John Brown (£302, 4 slaves), George Robinson (£359, 3+ slaves), Mark Manlove (£414, 7 slaves), Waitman Sipple (£534, 5 slaves), Daniel Robinson (£762, 13 slaves), Abraham Barber (£797, 8 slaves), Timothy Handson (£1309, 9 slaves).

Table 5.2. Sample Estate Inventories from Kent County.

	Manlove 1749/50 £414	Slaugter 1750 £4	Mason 1750 £67	Brown 1754 £302	Slawter 1759 £21	Sipple 1762 £534	Handson 1762 £1309	D. Robinson 1764 £762	Richards 1765 £107	Cammel 1766 £34
wheat	£18/6		4 bush. @ 4/	£18		£45	£13	£27/1		
corn			£5/18	£7/10 in field		£19/5/10	£30+340 bush. @ 2/6	fodder 25/		
hay			x			x	x	x		
flax	x		x	x		x	x	x	x	
other			beans				oats barley	rye oats		
cattle	25	2	4	21	2	58	39+	59	8	dried beef
bull	1		1			1	1 + 1 yoke			
hogs	28		6	20		80	33	x	bacon	bacon
sheep	46		3	36		56	53	23		
geese						60	140			
fowl										
horse	5		2	6		2	7 + 3 mules	3	2	
oxen	2					6	2	6		
slaves	7	-	-	4	-	5	9	13	-	-
pewter	21, 61 lbs	2 & 7	6 old	19½ lbs	3 & 4	26, 9½ lbs	12, 64 lbs	20 lbs	4, parcel	old parcel
earth pot		1	6	3 butter		2 lard	2 stone		vessels?	vessels?
pan/dish			4	old milk	2					
earth jug	3 stone	1	1		1				jug rum	
teaware	ware 3 plates		"white" ware	ecupage 2 plates	stone, cream?	ecupage delph bowl	Chaney delf, stone	ware, 2 bowls 1 plate		delf teaware
teapot	kettle		"white"		kettle	kettle	pot	kettle		kettle
tea/coffee	both		coffee				both		coffee	
glass	case, 2 tumblers		bottles	1 decanter 2 glasses			111 bottles 68 ale cider	1 decanter 3 tumblers	3 bottles	bottles, 2 wine glass, decanter
desk, book	desk		bible book	desk		desk	desk	desk upstairs		books
clock	sun dial						1	silver watch		
silver spoon							6 & 11	6 & 6		
silver buckle				1, 28 buttons				2, 2 gold rings		
looking glass	1			1			3	1		2 small
other	molasses tobacco mackerel	tenant or laborer	mackerel shad net raccoon	molasses 18 gal rum case bottles	shoe-maker	molasses tobacco case bottles	cellar muscovado tobacco	smoke house ½ shallop	smith, chocolate seine	carpenter & agriculture tools

Table 5.2. Sample Estate Inventories from Kent County, continued.

	Barber 1766 £634/797	G. Robinson 1766 £359	Jenkins 1766/68 £75	Harper 1768 £53	E. Richards 1769 £51	Beadwell 1771 £83/106
wheat	380 bush. £76 @ 4/	70 bush. £17/10 @ 5/		8 ac, £7/9	50/ ground	25 ac, £12/10
corn	£32 field, £4 ears	40 bushels @ 2/9	£7 in field	55/ with buckwheat		54 ½ bush. @ 2/6
hay						
flax			x		x	x
other						
cattle	24	26	7	3	5	4
bull	1	1				1
hogs	31, bacon	28, bacon	18	2	x	x
sheep	39	22	12			
geese	23				2	20
fowl					13	15
horse	8	4	4	1 old		2
oxen	2	6				
slaves	8	3+	-	-	-	-
pewter	15	old various	14 & 8	old 35½ lbs	sundry	some
earth pot	8 (butter, pickle)	2 pickle	2	pots fat	vessels?	vessels?
pan/dish	10	8 dishes	vessels?	porringer?		
earth jug		4			1 pitcher fat	3
teaware	old delph	cups, saucers	ware			
teapot	2 pots, kettle	pot, kettle	pot, kettle	kettle		
tea/coffee		tea				
glass		7 qt, 2 snuff		2 drinking		glass ware
desk, book	desk	bible, common prayer		"a Prese"		old books
clock		silver watch				
silver spoon		6 tea, 4 table				
silver buckle		1				
looking glass		1 small	1	1 small	1 pocket	
other	mosquito curtains	rum, tobacco carpenter tools		wheelwright tools	widow Henry smiths tools, 8 trenchers	wool wheel

Clearly, one of the basic elements of wealth was the means to possess Africans held in bondage as field hands and possibly as house servants. The presence of slaves provided farms with labor to clear and cultivate greater acreage during each growing season. The crops grown by small and large farmers alike remained relatively constant: wheat, corn, and flax (for linen) were present on most farms. Occasional references to oats, barley, and rye were also encountered.

Unlike the Chesapeake or portions of the lower county of Sussex to the south, cultivation of tobacco was not indicated in the sample. Tobacco was present as "twists" or "parcels" in chests or boxes, but only in the wealthiest categories. The limited presence of clay tobacco pipe fragments on Delaware sites would seem to be an extension of the possible exclusivity of tobacco consumption. However, some pipe fragments were recovered at the Somy Field Site.

The farms in Kent County appear to have been focused on grain production for sale to merchants in Philadelphia. Clemens (1980:178-182, 204-205) indicated that the northern counties on the Eastern Shore of Maryland were also drawn into the Philadelphia agricultural hinterland during the second half of the eighteenth century. Grain production and prices were influenced by local factors and by demands of the "Atlantic Economy," as will be discussed later.

The primary agricultural products were wheat and corn. (It should be noted that what was known as "wheat" in the colonies had been termed "corne" in England. The term "Indian corn" was used in some inventories to designate native maize in the New World.) Other crops grown in the lower county of Kent included flax (for linen production), hay for animal fodder, oats, and barley. Rye was rarely mentioned in the inventory sample.

Animal husbandry was another agricultural undertaking, and was one reflected in inventory lists and in hay and corn (ears and stalks) for fodder. Cattle, swine, sheep (for meat and the latter also for wool), and horses were common, but again, quantities varied according to wealth. Bulls were found on wealthier farms, but also on the more modest

properties of William Mason and James Beadwell. These two may in fact provide good parallels for understanding occupation at the Somy Field Site. (The faunal data provide a perspective that is unfortunately limited by both the quantity and conditions of the bones recovered.) The inventory study by Bedell et al. in 2001 indicated that geese were generally associated with wealthier properties, and such was the case; however, they were also found on some smaller farms such as those of Elizabeth Richards and Beadwell. Oxen as a yoked pair were associated with wealthier farms.

Items of furniture such as beds, chairs, and tea tables are not itemized in Table 5.2, but it should not be surprising that higher quantities and qualities (as reflected in assessed values) were associated with the wealthy estates. Bedell et al. (2001) pointed out that desks were items generally present only among the wealthy, and such would seem to be the case in our non-random sample. Clocks and silver watches were rare. Looking glasses were found in wealthy households, but small and pocket sizes were present on smaller farms. Desks reflect writing and the need to store papers. Clocks indicate a concern for monitoring time and perhaps a more complex weekly routine. Looking glasses may point to an increased sense of the individual, or perhaps a degree of personal taste or vanity.

Some material items are of especial interest since such items constitute a major portion of the archaeological database. Objects made of silver (or gold) would rarely be deposited but are present in inventories as buckles, buttons, tea spoons, and table spoons. Once again, such obvious statements of wealth would have been confined to or at least generally found on the larger estates.

Pewter would also rarely be discarded and usually would be poorly preserved if thrown away, but provides a good example of the “invisible” material record since objects of pewter were present in *every* estate in the sample. The items may have been collectively described as old or counted as individual plates and dishes. The larger estates often had some pewter items enumerated, and others weighed. Wooden trenchers were also mentioned in the list of possessions of the Widow Brown, possibly John Brown’s mother (not listed in Table 5.2, but inventory transcribed in Appendix F). Therefore, it may be

assumed that pewter was once used at the Somy Field Site, and its presence may be deduced by the *absence* of plates of refined earthenware and stoneware.

Teawares were indicated in most of the sample inventories, and these are of particular interest as they were also found at the Somy Field Site. At times, they were described as "ecupage" or "sundry," but intriguing details were provided in other instances. A limited number of bowls and plates were listed, although it is not always clear if these are tea or table forms. A delft bowl and teawares were mentioned, evidently tin-glazed earthenware. The very wealthy Handson estate contained "Chaney delph & stone" teawares in 1762, probably indicating Chinese porcelain, tin-glazed earthenware, and white salt-glazed stoneware.

The 1759 Slawter estate inventory mentioned "stone" and possibly "cream" teawares, the latter evidently Wedgwood-Whieldon type, if not referring to pitchers for cream. The Mason estate in 1750 listed teawares and pot of "white" ware, probably describing white salt-glazed stoneware. What is even more interesting is that these two estates fell into the lower value categories. The importance of the tea ceremony due to its prestige—or possibly caffeine addiction—cut across wealth categories. Teawares, pots, and kettles were found in virtually every estate in the non-random sample.

The various "earthen" vessels were almost undoubtedly indications of production of lead-glazed redwares in Philadelphia and southeastern Pennsylvania. Two forms were commonly produced in the Pennsylvania colony, and both were indicated in the John Brown inventory: "3 butter pots" and "old milk pans." Pots were also described as "pickle pots," or as containing lard or fat. A porringer possibly of earthenware was listed, as were some pots and jugs of stoneware.

Glasswares were also listed, including bottles and cases with bottles. More refined tumblers, wine glasses, and decanters were present, although in limited numbers. The Handson estate was unique, as it included 111 black bottles (for wines from casks) and 68 bottles of ale and cider. The quantity of bottle ware and the "muscovado sugar," or

unrefined sugar, presumably in his cellar strongly suggests a tavern on the premises. John Brown had 18 gallons of rum in his possession, which seems an excessive amount for personal consumption.

The estates that for some would represent a "middling" category therefore possessed some goods in common with the more wealthy farmers. The Mason farm in 1750 and the Beadwell farm in 1771 may provide reasonable comparisons with the Somy Field Site. They raised grain crops and flax. Mason had harvested hay in addition to four bushels of wheat worth 4 shillings per bushel and corn in the crib worth £5, with some additional corn and husks valued at 18 shillings. Beadwell had 25 acres of wheat (valued at £12/10) and 54.5 bushels of corn worth 2/6 (two shillings six pence) per bushel.

Values of wheat in Kent County from inventories will be compared with data from the Eastern Shore of Maryland later in the text. Clemens (1980:197) observed that an Eastern Shore farmer with two dependents living on about 50 acres might plant 15 acres of winter wheat and 4 acres of corn, while reserving 3 acres for the home/garden/orchard and 9.5 acres of pasture, which would still leave him land for planting tobacco. Clemens calculated that 90 bushels of wheat (6 per acre) and 48 bushels of corn (12 per acre) would be a reasonable expectation.

Neither Mason nor Beadwell owned slaves and so depended for labor on themselves, their families, or perhaps hired individuals such as Slaughter, who died in 1750 with an estate valued at slightly more than £4 and pitifully few possessions. They also maintained animals, but in smaller quantities than their wealthier neighbors. Whether Mason and Beadwell were landowners or tenants remains unclear. Henry Richards the blacksmith, who died in 1765, was a tenant on Brown family lands.

The lowest economic grouping contained estates valued at £50 or less. The four individuals with such modest estates in the non-random sample were evidently not self-sustaining farmers. John Slaughter (mentioned above) owned two cows and few other possessions and was likely a laborer who occupied a room with meager furnishings. John

Slawter (£21) was a shoemaker who also had two cows, but no crops. James Cammel (£34) had dried beef and bacon in his dwelling, but no crops or animals. He owned carpenter and agricultural tools and therefore may have been a skilled laborer. He also owned two wine glasses, a decanter, some books, and two small looking glasses in addition to delft teawares.

Tensions often emerged between landed and landless residents, and may have been the cause of a tragic event that ultimately affected the ownership and occupation of the Somy Field Site. John Brown was murdered during or prior to April 1754. James Duffy and Henry Cambell were convicted of the deed. The absence of Duffy from colonial land and probate records suggests he was a landless individual with little or no personal estate. The Brown family did lease land and presumably hired labor; a dispute may have arisen through one of these avenues of interaction.

5.4 Society and Mobility

Social structure, as reflected in wealth and status, may be assessed from various historical sources, including estate inventories and annual tax lists that were examined during current research. To an extent, it was thought the social structure would reflect that identified on the Eastern Shore of the Maryland colony, as discussed by Paul Clemens (1980). The Maryland, or more broadly, Chesapeake economy was dependent on tobacco production at least during the earlier eighteenth century, but during the second half of the century some counties diversified into grains while others turned away from tobacco to grain production. Clemens (1980:24) argued for a "four-tiered social order":

- An expanding "class of enslaved laborers";
- Large and geographically mobile group of poor whites;
- Increasing numbers of "modestly well-off householders and their families"; and
- "Small elite of merchant-planters."

While close parallels should not be drawn, this structure has some applicability for Murderkill Hundred and Kent County in Delaware. Inventories indicate the presence of

African slaves on the estates of the wealthy elite. Indeed, slaves accounted for about one-half of the value on estates such as that of John Brown. The group of "poor white" tenants evidently appeared in the lowest category of taxables, along with most craftsmen and younger sons of planters/farmers. Some planters/farmers were also recorded in the lowest taxable categories.

As with the householders in Maryland, it seems wise to resist the tendency to label these small farmers "middle class." A former Irish colleague once restricted that term to social contexts dating from the Industrial Revolution, and that seems a wise course. One might extend the designation to some of the merchants in Philadelphia, New Castle, or Annapolis, but the small farmers in Kent County, while better off than landless tenants and servants, did not really occupy a position between them and the wealthy elite.

Social structure in Murderkill Hundred and, more generally, in Kent County is reflected, albeit somewhat imperfectly, in the annual tax lists of assessments for payment to the Pennsylvania colony. Data for several years in the mid-eighteenth century were examined for Murderkill Hundred. Detailed comparisons were made for two years: 1751 and 1760. These years were selected since they framed the period just prior to the death of John Brown and just after the division of his property among his son, widow, and daughters.

While it was hoped that tenants on the lands of John Brown might be identified, the true value of the tax list comparisons lay in the overall demographic information on the distribution of wealth and population stability. Individuals were listed in wealth categories such as £8, £15, or others. Of course, only roughly one-half of the non-slave population was considered. Women were listed only when they were widows who were heads of households. Daughters were not taxed, and thus not listed. Young sons did appear in the lists; initially evaluated at £8, single sons were rated at £12 once they obtained a certain age.

One of the most interesting indications of population stability or mobility was reflected in the comparison between 1751 and 1760 (Table 5.3). The former list contains 470 names;

247 of those individuals, or about 53 percent, were not present in 1760, or at least did not appear on the tax list of 451 persons for that year. Some of the individuals, such as John Brown, had died, but most of these persons either no longer resided in the township or were so poor that they were not taxed. The potential significance of this degree of population movement will be discussed elsewhere.

Table 5.3. Taxables in Murderkill Hundred, Kent County.

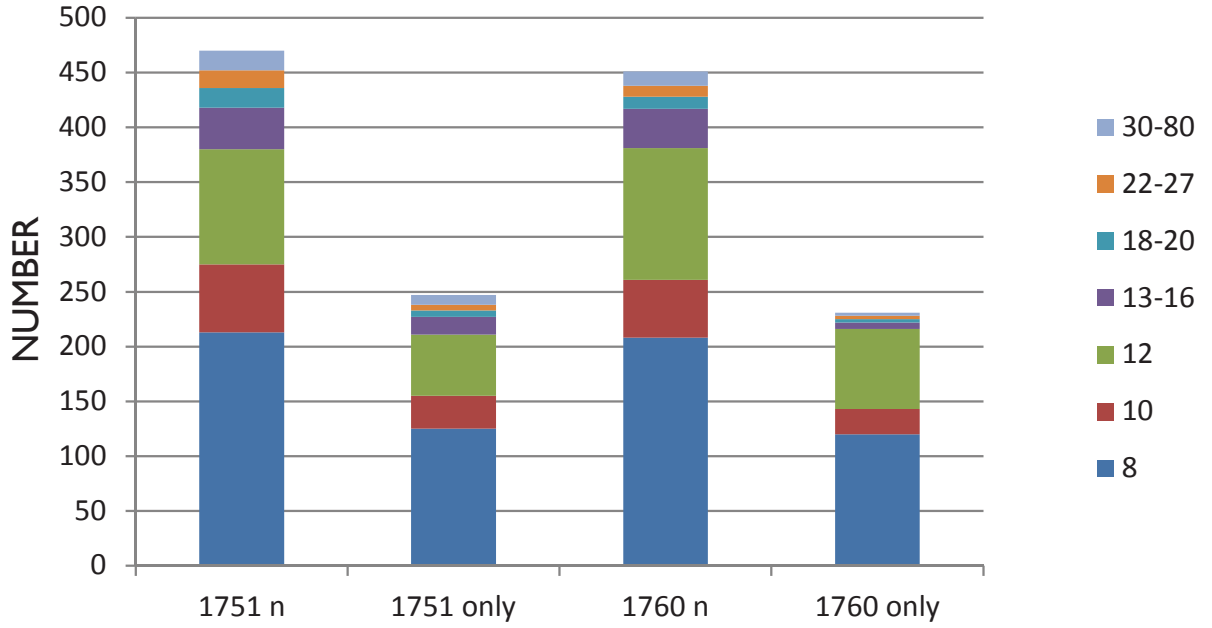
Taxable £	1751 total	1751 only	Percent	1760 total	1760 only	Percent
8	213	125	58.6	208	120	57.7
10	62	30	48.4	53	23	43.4
12	105	56	53.3	120	73	60.8
13-16	38	16	42.1	36	6	16.7
18-20	18	6	33.3	11	3	27.3
22-27	16	5	31.3	10	3	30.0
30-80	18	9	50.0	13	3	23.1
Sum	470	247 (52.6%)		451	231 (51.2%)	

Source: Delaware Public Archives

The lowest taxable category was £8, which always accounted for more entries than any other: 45 percent in 1751 and 46 percent in 1760. See Figure 5.1 for tax categories by number and percentage. The graphs show all individuals and separate stacked bars for those appearing only in 1751 or 1760. Those individuals included in the lowest category were varied:

- Younger sons, including some listed as Jr.
- Most craftsmen, such as smiths, cordwainers, and sloopman (boatman)
- Probably those who were minor landowners and landless tenants or servants—Thomas Jones was listed “at” the residence of John Sipples
- Indentured servants, such as the barber Edward Taylor, listed as “run away”

The category £10 (13 percent in 1751 and 12 percent in 1760) included some craftsmen and possibly other tenants and small farmers. The category £12 was mostly composed of single males that were likely separate farmers if not full householders. It was possible to trace the movement by 1760 of some younger sons into that category from the lesser one



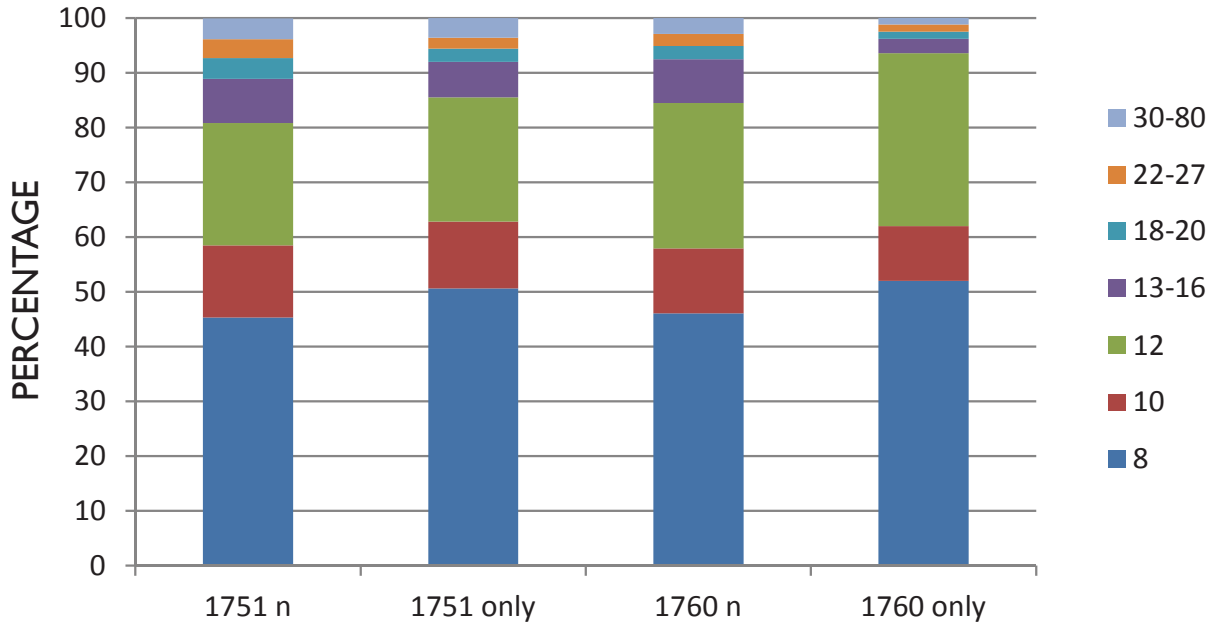


Figure 5.1
Tax Lists for Murderkill Hundred by Number and Percentage
Somy Field Site 7K-F-196B
Kent County, Delaware

Map Document X: Graphics\Projects\P-1466\mapping\figures 5.1 and 5.2.indd

of £8 in 1751. The three groups from £8 to £12 accounted for more than 80 percent of the taxed residents during the decade.

The category £13 to £16 includes the larger farmers, some of whom were slaveholders. The quantities of individuals (n=38, or about 8 percent) was also double that of any subsequent higher category. The wealth range was broad, since members included both John Brown and Thomas Dawson. Brown died in 1754 with an estate in excess of £302, including four slaves. Dawson died with a much more modest estate of around £50 (Bedell et al. 2002:13-14).

The final categories from £18 to £80 represented the upper 11 percent of the economic spectrum in Murderkill Hundred and possessed the largest agricultural estates. John Sipples (£18), with the servant Thomas Jones, was a member of this group. Several of these individuals died during the 1760s. Their estate inventories were summarized above in Section 5.2. This group would conform to the wealthy elite identified on the Eastern Shore of Maryland as merchant-planters.

The extent of economic mobility and frequency of physical movement on the landscape were important questions addressed on the Eastern Shore of Maryland and, to an extent, may be examined in the tax lists for Murderkill Hundred. Slightly more than one-half of all individuals taxed in 1751 (n=247, or nearly 53 percent) could not be clearly identified in the list for 1760. Not surprisingly, the percentages of "missing" individuals were higher among the lower categories: 59 percent, 48 percent, and 53 percent for £8, £10, and £12, respectively.

The category £13 to £18 showed more stability with 42 percent absent, while two of the upper categories were the most stable ones at 33 percent and 31 percent. Fifty percent of the individuals in the highest category were not present in 1760, but the small number (nine of 18) and likely greater age of these wealthy individuals suggests natural demise may have accounted for some of the absences.

The potential importance of these "missing" individuals from the tax rolls must be recognized, for their absence would apparently reflect the extent to which persons were moving out of the hundred and off the land. Such geographic movement was especially the case among the landless servants and tenants in the lower tax categories. Some may have been absent due to natural demise, but most of the others were presumably members of the same transient and geographically mobile population group that would have been found on the Eastern Shore of Maryland at the same time.

Some tenants and servants such as Thomas Jones would have resided in or near the principal residence on larger farms, but it is significant that only Jones was listed as living "at John Sipples" farm, as Sipples was a wealthy farmer. It is likely that most of the tenants would have occupied separate farms. Given the apparent degree of transience among landless tenants and servants, it may be that short-term occupations such as that inferred at the Somy Field Site may not have been that uncommon in Kent and the other lower counties.

Some of the servants may have completed their indentures but would not necessarily disappear from the tax rolls since they may have remained in the same category or perhaps migrated into a higher one. A transition from the lowest category upward to £12 has been mentioned, but such economic movement would have been experienced by those who had reached sufficient age to be taxed at the higher rate for single sons who possibly occupied separate farms. A comparison of the tax rolls also enables one to assess the extent of economic movement between categories from 1751 to 1760. Such movement up or down in 1760 relative to 1751 is illustrated in Figure 5.2. The evaluations used in these bar graphs are as follows:

- Down: movement to a lower category; loss of £25 or more for higher category
- Same: exactly the same value as 1751, or movement within the same category
- Up: movement to a higher category or a gain of £25 or more

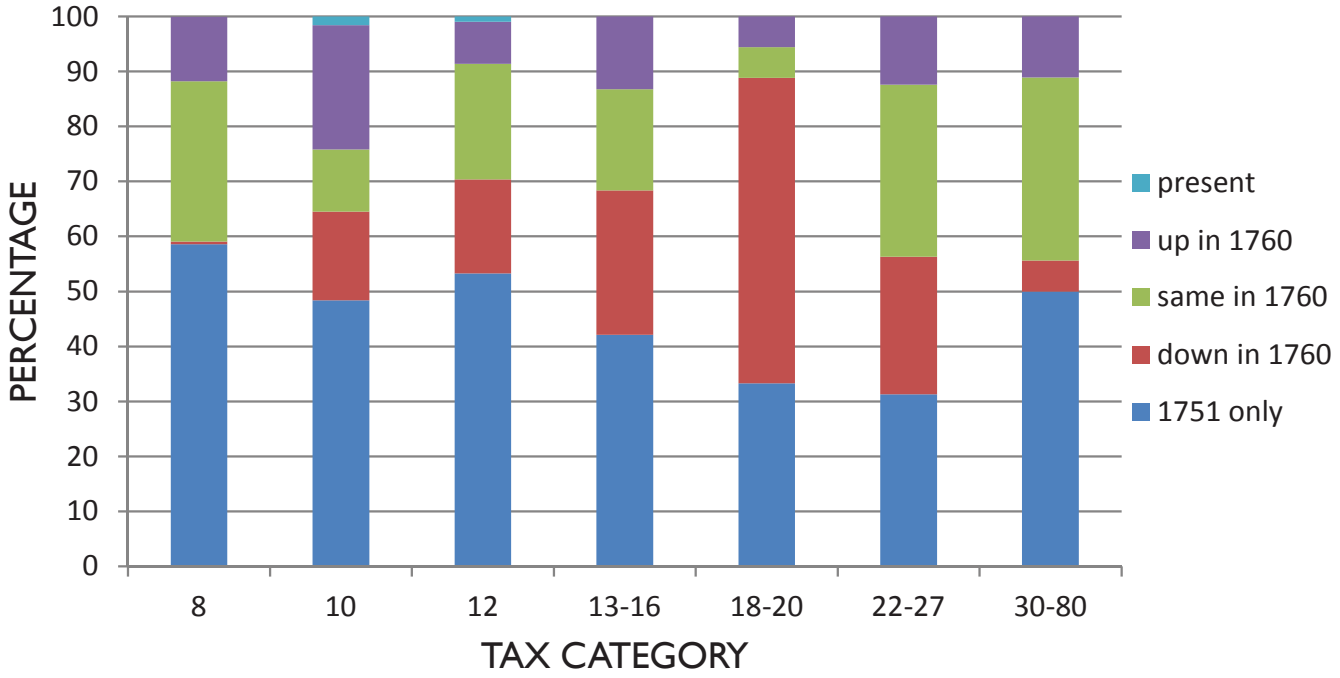


Figure 5.2
Economic and Geographic Movement in Muderkill Hundred, 1751 and 1760
Somy Field Site 7K-F-196B
Kent County, Delaware

Map Document X: Graphics\Projects\P-1466\mapping\figures 5.1 and 5.2.indd

Most of those persons in the lowest category of £8 who resided in the hundred throughout the decade remained in that category in 1760 (n=62). One person was not charged any tax and thus is indicated as "down." Movement into higher tax categories was experienced by 25 persons, but only one of those had advanced as far as £14 by the end of the decade. Some of this movement would have been achieved by sons of farmers/planters who had become single householders.

By contrast, most of the individuals rated at £10 in 1751 were, if still present in 1760, found in either a higher or lower category. Ten persons had moved down, while 14 were placed in higher categories, and seven of the latter had moved as far as £14 to £16.

As discussed earlier, those valued at £12 in 1751 were generally single individuals. Among those who remained a decade later, similar numbers stayed in that category (n=22) or were assessed at lower rates (n=18). Relatively fewer persons (n=8) had moved upward, and one of these—William Rhoads or Rodes—was rated at £25. Such a marked increase, however, probably reflected inheritance of a family estate.

Those persons rated £13 to £16 in 1751 experienced more downward movement (n=10) than either stability (n=7) or increased wealth (n=5), but the differences were not great, and overall numbers were small in comparison with the lower categories. Three moved down as far as £8, while two increased to £20. John Brown had been rated in this category in 1751 but he had died in 1754. His son, John, who did not appear on the tax roll for 1751, had inherited 150 acres in 1759 and as a single farmer was rated at £12 in 1760.

The category £18 to £20 reflected the greatest proportion of downward movement by 1760. Ten persons who remained were rated in lower categories by the end of the decade, with half losing enough wealth to be rated at £12 or less. One person remained in this same category of £18 to £20, and another moved upward into the next one.

Changes in agricultural prices may have affected some estates. Clemens indicated that wheat prices in Philadelphia and Kent County (Maryland) fell in the late 1750s due to fluctuations in supply and demand both locally and in southern Europe, particularly Portugal and Spain, before rising in the 1760s (1980:178-182). A degree of stability is suggested in the admittedly non-random Kent County (Delaware) sample. A 1750 inventory indicated a value of four shillings per bushel of wheat compared with four and five shillings in two 1766 inventories (see Table 5.2). However, none of the estates in the sample reflected grain production in the late 1750s.

Four individuals rated at £22 to £27 in 1751 had moved downward by 1760, but all retained ratings of £14 or higher. Five persons remained in this same category, while two moved upward in dramatic fashion: Waitman Sipple, Jr., increased to £50 and John Vining Esquire increased to £80.

Stability was the primary characteristic in the highest category of £30 to £80. Six persons retained the same or similar ratings, while two (Robert Wilcocks [or Wellcocks], Esquire, and Vincent [or Vinson] Lockerman) had risen to £50 and £80, respectively. By 1760, Waitman Sipple (Sr.) had experienced a reduction from £80 to £20, evidently due to the transfer of property to his son. The elder Waitman died in 1762, leaving an estate valued at £534 with large quantities of livestock and five slaves.

These data clearly indicate that net economic movement was more frequently downward during the decade of the 1750s. Stability was common at the lower and upper ends of the economic spectrum, and upward movement did occur; however, mobility rarely reflected a transition down into or up above the lower 80 percent of residents valued at £8 to £12. For residents who were rated in the upper categories in 1751, taxable values may have fluctuated over the decade, but most still were rated in the upper 20 percent by 1760. Those at the lower end of the economic spectrum were constrained by the same limited economic mobility, and many, particularly the landless servants and tenants, evidently had moved out of the hundred.

5.5 An Eastern Shore of Maryland Perspective

Another source of comparative data requested by DelDOT archaeologist David Clarke was the body of recorded colonial-era sites that have been examined on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. These counties were settled in the seventeenth century as portions of the Calvert family colony of Maryland. These counties were of course oriented to tobacco cultivation along Chesapeake Bay and affiliated with a different colonial administration. Nevertheless, recent historical and archaeological research has emphasized the important linkages across the peninsula between Chesapeake Bay and the Delaware River during the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries. For example, various roadways and "cart paths" extended from the Bohemia River eastward into the southern portion of New Castle County, as recently examined during the US 301 project.

The "lower county" of Kent may have been less directly influenced by activities in Maryland, but not necessarily so. The importance of wheat and corn cultivation in Kent County was mirrored in the northern Eastern Shore of Maryland, as discussed by a study of colonial agriculture and society (Clemens 1980). Clemens examined the manner in which eighteenth-century farmers in the Eastern Shore counties of Talbot, Kent, and Queen Anne's in Maryland began to move away from exclusive tobacco cultivation. Planters in Talbot sought to diversify production to include wheat. Planters and farmers in Kent County (Maryland), with closer access to Philadelphia merchants, began to grow wheat exclusively.

As such, farmers in the counties of Kent in both Maryland and Pennsylvania (later Delaware), in addition to those in southeastern Pennsylvania (Lemon 1972), were elements of the broader agricultural "hinterland" that supplied households and merchant warehouses in Philadelphia (Clemens 1980:205). The prices that farmers would receive for their annual wheat harvest were, to a degree, determined by Quaker and English merchants in Philadelphia, but to a greater extent by demand in southern Europe within a broader "Atlantic Economy" (Clemens 1980:178-182). Therefore, the two counties of Kent possessed similar economic relationships and shared experiences within the commercial framework between the colonies and Europe.

How relevant is the archaeological context from the Eastern Shore of Maryland? To address that question, one must of course examine that context. The researchers were pleased to discover during the late spring of 2015 that the Maryland Historical Trust (MHT) database included 292 sites on the Eastern Shore dating from the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Some site records related to specialized locations, such as wharves and ferry landings, while others reflect minimal artifact assemblages visible on the surface during shoreline and field surveys. Most records were examined for counties from Cecil in the north to Somerset and Worcester in the south. Many of these loci are summarized in the extensive table presented in Appendix G.

Some sites that might be considered good parallels with the occupation at the Somy Field Site were encountered in the MHT database. One possible comparison may be drawn with the Warwick Manor Tenant House (18DO145) in Dorchester County. The site was evaluated as dating to the first half of the eighteenth century, but the presence of creamware sherds suggests occupation into the third quarter of the century. Other ceramic forms familiar on colonial sites of the period were found, although all in limited quantities: Staffordshire slipware, Rhenish stoneware, undefined stoneware, and tin-glazed earthenware. Wrought nails, a glass decanter, and bone and shell were indicated.

Kit Wesler (1982) recorded several sites of potential relevance in Queen Anne's County. All were dated to the first half of the eighteenth century. Social attributions were listed with question marks, suggesting the need for additional data through excavation. The KWW-14 or Carvel Site (18QU206; Wesler 1982:241-255) was thought to relate to a tenant or small planter. The assemblage contained the same range of ceramics discussed above, but also included white salt-glazed stoneware and some porcelain. Wine bottle glass and pipe stems were recovered, in addition to gun flints, window pane, a nail, and bone and shell. Creamware and later ceramics would seem to indicate occupation during the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

The Greenwood Creek II Site (18QU208) was thought to be a possible quarter, perhaps for servants or slaves. North Devon gravel-tempered ware, Rhenish and possibly English

brown stoneware, and refined earthenware were recovered, in addition to wine bottle glass, pipe stems, brick, and bone and shell.

The Tanyard Creek Site (18QU209; Wesler 1982:277-283) was tentatively attributed to a small planter. The material culture range was similar: North Devon gravel-tempered and sgraffito wares, tin-glazed earthenware, Staffordshire slipware, Rhenish and possibly English brown stoneware, lead-glazed redwares, and later whitewares. Once again, wine bottle glass, pipe stems, window pane, and brick were found.

Darrin Lowrey conducted surveys in several bayside counties, and those surveys identified early historic loci in addition to precontact loci (Lowrey 1994, 1995). The Sylvester Farm #6 Site (18QU862) in Queen Anne's County was considered a possible eighteenth-century tenant house locus. The surface assemblage included black-glazed redware, "manganese mottled" ware (possibly mottled redware rather than early eighteenth-century wares from Staffordshire), white salt-glazed and Rhenish stonewares, and wine bottle glass. Another location, Clover Fields Farms 3 (18QU869), was considered to be a tenant house or outbuilding. This surface assemblage consisted of white salt-glazed stoneware, undefined stoneware, porcelain, and wine bottle glass.

Another site, FASTC30 (18QU1024), was thought to be a possible slave quarter dating to the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries (Lawrence et al. 2010). The site assemblage was limited to one manganese-glazed redware sherd, one English brown stoneware sherd, two gray stoneware sherds, three pearlware sherds, and one pipe stem. As was the case with all of these locations, attributions are very tentative.

The archaeological database contains references to numerous other sites, many of which would relate to occupations more substantial in nature or lengthy in duration and often associated with the planter class. Such sites would include Cober One (18TA315; Barse et al. 1998; Millis 2013; Millis et al. 2013) and Pleasant Valley Farm (18TA355; McCarthy 2002), both in Talbot County, and the Horn Point Site (18DO058) in Dorchester County associated with the Preston family (Boyce and Fry 1986).

An examination of material culture quickly reveals some of the ways in which the Eastern Shore assemblages resemble other ones from the Chesapeake region as opposed to those from the Delaware Valley. Such differences are manifested in various forms, such as the vast quantities of clay pipe stems on Chesapeake sites. North Devon and Buckley wares are common in the Chesapeake, while such ceramics are very rare in the lower counties and Philadelphia. Some of these differences are reflected in temporal and commercial factors. For example, gravel-tempered and sgraffito wares from North Devon on the Bristol Channel appear in the Chesapeake during the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries, while coarse wares from the Buckley District in North Wales are more commonly associated with later in the eighteenth century. Grant (1983) has argued that the temporal change also reflects shifting export patterns from Bristol to Liverpool, with the latter close to North Wales.

Therefore, does the general absence of such British wares from the lower counties reflect stronger economic ties with Philadelphia, and would such ties be manifested in the appearance of ceramics from the Philadelphia redware industry? Clemens has argued for the increasing importance of Philadelphia as a market for Eastern Shore wheat during the second half of eighteenth century. A related question, therefore, would be whether Philadelphia redwares appear or increase, particularly on the northern Eastern Shore during the period 1750 and later. The data presented in Appendix G do contain references to lead-glazed redwares and slipwares that may be Philadelphia products, but may also be British in origin. The current database consists of surface collections often from sites occupied during multiple time periods and thus is generally not fine-grained enough to support such an analysis. Nevertheless, an examination of relevant cellars and trash pits from the second half of the eighteenth century on sites in Kent and Queen Anne's counties may yield interesting results.

Perhaps it would be helpful to imagine that the Somy Field Site and associated sites in Delaware and others on the Eastern Shore of Maryland were a few millennia old without historic records. How would our opinions of social and economic connections be influenced? In this imagined "prehistoric" world, let us further assume that excavations to

the north along the Delaware River had uncovered the city of "Phila," reflecting a word molded or possibly scratched on some glass artifacts.

The Somy Field Site and the Delaware sites would certainly appear to have had some relationship, possibly in the economic and social hinterland of "Phila" to the north. Such an association would probably be expected given the proximity of these sites adjacent to a major bay and river on which the city was located. A broad similarity in terms of the material worlds exhibited on rural farmsteads and urban house lots would reinforce interpretations of relationships. Evidence of redware ceramic production in the city and distribution of those ceramics would strongly suggest trade of finished goods from the city for agricultural products (crops and animals) from the farms. Of course, both areas also shared ceramic and glass items, including thin white forms decorated with blue (porcelain) and elaborate molded drinking vessels and containers, in addition to other goods not produced in the city.

Would the same be said about the Eastern Shore sites? Certainly some similarity in material culture and architectural remains existed, but what would we make of the differences reflected in, for example, quantities of pipe stems and certain other ceramic forms clearly produced outside of the city and its hinterland? If it can be established that redwares from "Phila" appeared the Eastern Shore farms, and further that such appearance did not occur during the earliest settlement, we might conclude the Eastern Shore areas were eventually incorporated into the "Phila" hinterland at least economically. Earlier cross-peninsula movement might not be understood unless the road/cart path network was uncovered.

Inferences related to economic and social status would be based on surviving evidence of architecture and the presence or absence of finer ceramics and glass wares, and perhaps the very occasional appearance of a gold or silver item. One would likely conclude that some farms were smaller and less prosperous than others in both the lower counties and on the Eastern Shore. However, would we be able to infer the presence of a landless

tenant group or of enslaved laborers without the historic context that reveals the presence of both groups?

5.6 The Somy Field Site: A Short-Term Tenancy?

The questions raised in the preceding section are not idle speculations, for they strike at the very heart of the issue bearing on the nature of occupation at the Somy Field Site. The artifacts recovered during the excavations enabled us to define the time period when persons lived at or at least used the site, but we still must consider who lived there. It is proposed that the occupants/occupations in the period ca. 1755 to 1770 fell into one of four categories: Brown family member, non-residential agricultural, slave quarter, or tenant farm. Each option will be evaluated below.

Historical evidence indicates that property was owned by John Brown into 1754, then by the estate of Brown from 1754 to 1759, and by his daughter, Mary, following the property division in 1759. Mary sold her inheritance of 43 acres that included the Somy Field Site following her marriage in 1770. Since she was evidently a minor at the time of her inheritance, it is not likely that she resided on the acreage.

Another explanation was offered by Craig Lukezic (Delaware Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs archaeologist) during meetings in the spring of 2015. He wondered if the site was not a residence at all, but an area where certain agricultural activities may have occurred, such as crop harvesting, grain storage, animal pasture, and possibly butchery. The very limited architectural evidence may support such a suggestion; however, the range of material culture, including tea and tablewares, in addition to personal items such as buckles, would favor a residence, although it is possible such items were disposed of at some distance from a dwelling area.

It is possible that the occupants of the Somy Field Site were enslaved laborers, and therefore the location was a slave quarter. John Brown was credited with ownership of four slaves in his 1754 inventory as follows:

To one Negro Man at	£55
To one Negro Woman at	£45
To one Small Negro Boy at	£30
To one Small Negro Girl at	£18

The descriptions suggest a nuclear family, and their collective evaluations represented nearly one-half of the total value of the estate (see Appendix F). The home plantation of John Brown was located on a tract of 150 acres that were later given to his son. The tract is labelled B on Figure 2.2 and adjoined the western boundary of the tract containing the Somy Field Site. The slaves may have resided in a quarter on the larger home plantation; the disposition of the slaves following the death of John Brown is not known.

The ephemeral architecture reflected in the meager architectural remains may be interpreted as suggestive of a slave quarter. The presence of various English ceramics, including refined table and teawares, would not seem to support a slave occupation, although such items might have been provided for their use. It was hoped that faunal data might shed some light on diet that may in turn be used to suggest a social context for occupation. The very limited data preserved on-site did suggest butchery and the survival of non-choice meat availability, but the data really are too limited for use in dietary reconstruction. Exploitation of local shellfish was indicated, but that is not surprising given the proximity of the site to Delaware Bay, and such exploitation would not have been limited to poorer economic groups.

The final option would be that of a tenancy. It is argued herein that the weight of historical and archaeological evidence would seem to favor such occupancy. Historical data indicate that tenants (Henry Richards and probably his wife, Elizabeth) had evidently resided on the tract to the north of the Somy Field Site for some time prior to the death of Richards in 1765. Henry was a blacksmith who died with an estate valued at £107; Elizabeth died in 1769 with a more modest estate of £51. While estate inventories were found, Henry Richards does not appear in the 1751 or 1760 tax list for Murderkill Hundred. A specific tenancy could not be established for the tract that included the Somy

Field Site, but it is certainly possible that such an arrangement may have left no trace in the historical record.

The analysis of tax data presented in Section 5.4 indicated relatively frequent turnover in those rated in the lowest tax category of £8 in Murderkill Hundred between 1751 and 1760, with only slightly less frequent turnover in the categories of £10 and £12. These three categories accounted for more than 80 percent of the taxable individuals in the hundred during the decade of the 1750s.

Clemens (1980) defined a relatively large landless class on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, many of whom moved away from the counties in which they were initially recorded. The quantity of "missing" taxable persons between 1751 and 1760 in Murderkill Hundred argues for the existence of a mobile population at the lower end of the economic scale. As previously discussed, it was not possible to clearly separate landless persons and owners of the smallest farms based on tax data alone.

Clemens (1980:197) also contended that an Eastern Shore farm of about 50 acres may, with the labor of the farmer and a few family members, support 15 acres of winter wheat and 4 acres of corn; additional lands would be reserved for gardens and orchards around the dwelling, for pasture, and for planting tobacco in the Maryland counties. A tract of 43 acres was given to Mary Brown in 1759, and that would seem sufficient for a small farm owner or tenant. Since ownership remained with Mary until 1770, it is possible that the land was leased by Mary's mother or her brother to a tenant. Upon her marriage in 1770, Mary and her husband, Richard Lewis, sold the land to Jonathan Neal, and the tenancy evidently ended. Such a scenario conforms well to the time frame of ca. 1755 to 1765 or 1770 indicated by the artifacts recovered from the Somy Field Site.

The artifact collection from the site was meager, due at least in part to the mechanical removal of the plowzone. Nevertheless, a mixture of imported English tea and tablewares and redwares in table and utilitarian forms was recovered. The latter were probably produced in Philadelphia or southeastern Pennsylvania, although the potential for more

local production should not be ignored. It has been argued previously in the report that the absence of refined ceramic plates probably indicates the presence of pewter that is frequently reflected in estate inventories of the period (see Section 5.3). The inventories also indicate that teawares were present even on the modest estates of small farmers and probable tenants. (However, teawares were not specifically mentioned in the inventories of either Henry or Elizabeth Richards.)

The value of the estate of blacksmith Henry Richards reinforces the impression that a landless tenant was not necessarily a poor resident. However, his status as a skilled craftsman may have provided an opportunity for economic success not available to landless tenant farmers, and certainly to those who provided only labor. The tax data do emphasize the stratified nature of society and economy in Murderkill Hundred, and by extension in Kent County, with more than 80 percent of the population as servants, landless tenants, craftsmen, small farmers, and single freeman. The apparent extent of mobility among this group raises the distinct possibility that numerous small, short-term assemblages may have been present in the lower county of Kent during the second and third quarters of the eighteenth century.

5.7 Lessons Learned

During round-table discussions in June 2015 hosted by DelDOT related to the US 301 project, John Bedell made a point that is worth remembering: the more ephemeral the occupation, the more important the data from the plowzone. As an exercise, it is worth estimating the extent of artifact loss that occurred through mechanical removal of the plowzone at the Somy Field Site. The estimate has been calculated in the following manner:

- The number of artifacts recovered from the plowzone in systematic Phases II and III shovel tests, TUs, and hot boxes was compiled. Artifacts from Phase II trenches and Phase III units above features and surface finds recovered during the Phase I pedestrian surveys were not included.

- The area of shovel tests, TUs, and hot boxes was calculated and the percentage of the excavated plowzone site was derived by comparing this area with the overall area of the site core.
- The percentage was used to estimate the potential number of artifacts originally in the plowzone of the site, which of course assumes the "sample" of TUs and hot boxes had artifact densities that were representative of the overall site.

The 56 shovel tests yielded 21 artifacts (density of 0.375, assuming 1 square foot per shovel test). The TUs and hot boxes had similar and much higher densities, probably because they were closer to the major features on the site:

- Hot boxes 1 to 5 held 68 artifacts (density of 0.907, assuming 15 square feet per test or 75 square feet overall)
- TUs 1 to 5 yielded 49 artifacts (density of 0.911, assuming 10.76 square feet per test or 53.8 square feet overall)

Since the shovel tests had the lowest density figure and were placed across and slightly outside of the site core, that density (0.375) is more conservative and indeed may be more representative of the artifacts that were once at the site. The site core measured 149 by 149 feet, or 22,201 square feet. Therefore, the conservative density figure would suggest the plowzone may have held 8,325 artifacts. Even if this estimate is halved to 4,162, the number of artifacts recovered from the shovel tests and TUs listed above (n=138) would represent slightly more than 3 percent. The plowzone recovery rate was a little higher since some artifacts were retrieved above Features 2 and 32 and from trenches through the plowzone. The finds from back dirt and from the initial pedestrian survey would also raise the recovery total slightly. Artifact densities would have varied across the site, but the figures presented here are worthy of consideration.

In terms of the material "world we have lost," it is clear that the loss was evidently substantial. In terms of temporal factors, the occupation span of ca. 1755 to 1765 or 1770 may remain valid since it was based on artifacts from three sealed features. However, the

very limited evidence relating to a potential earlier occupation (i.e., the three fragments from an early-eighteenth-century wine bottle and two sherds possibly dating to the late seventeenth or early eighteenth century) were recovered from plowzone trenches 1 and 4 or from the back dirt pile following plowzone removal. (The possible "Dutch" brick from Feature 32 remains an enigmatic find.)

The loss of artifact distributional data across the site is potentially much greater. The absence of artifacts from the area of Feature 48 prevents any interpretation of the possible outbuilding with which that pit was likely associated. Some plowzone data exist from the units excavated above Features 2 and 32, but it would have been very useful to have artifacts from surrounding units that may assist in defining the dimensions of the apparent dwelling that stood in the vicinity. The probable livestock enclosure area to the east of the dwelling was defined on the basis of a few post holes in perpendicular alignments and geochemical concentrations of pH and phosphorus. In this instance, an absence of artifacts would be expected within the enclosure and it would be important to have recourse to such negative evidence.

While total or near total plowzone excavation is clearly desirable, it is for others to decide if such an excavation program is feasible in an environment of cultural resource management. However, it is important to recognize the extent of data loss through the mechanical removal of plowzone and to take steps to mitigate such loss, particularly on sites of marginal occupation. Such steps might include the following:

- Conduct soil sampling prior to Phase III excavation to assist in defining areas of interest for plowzone testing and site boundaries. Extraction of cores from the subsoil may be initially difficult, but it is still possible with the plowzone intact.
- Decide the percentage of plowzone to be excavated by hand and how that percentage will be distributed: random sample, stratified random sample, systematic, or some combination, such as systematic across site grid blocks and systematic or random distribution of within each block.

Different percentages of plowzone might be excavated for different types of sites, and, building on Bedell's point, more plowzone excavation would be required to better understand more temporally or socially marginal occupations. The intent is to initiate or continue a dialogue between agency managers, consulting firms, and other interested and informed parties on the value of plowzone data and strategies for retrieving those data.

In summary, the research at the Somy Field Site has uncovered a fascinating window into the pre-Revolutionary occupation of a small farm in the lower county of Kent. Historical research revealed a complicated blend of early owners that apparently included persons of Dutch, Irish, and Native American ancestry. After the location was included within the province of Pennsylvania, land speculation resulted in numerous owners until the Brown family acquired the lands during the second quarter of the eighteenth century. One owner, John Brown, was murdered in 1754. His principal residence was located on lands to the west, as indicated in the 1759 division of his estate among his heirs. The location of the Somy Field Site was included within a tract given to a daughter, Mary, who was probably a minor in 1759 since she was married about a decade later, at which time the tract was sold.

This historical time frame from 1759 to 1770 conforms extremely well to the archaeological evidence of occupation ca. 1755 to 1765 or 1770. It has been argued herein that the site was occupied for a short period of time, probably by tenants of the Brown family. The tenancy most likely began after the death of John Brown and ended when Mary and her husband sold the tract of 43 acres in 1770. Some slight evidence of earlier occupation dating to the period of diverse ownership and land speculation in the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries may be present.

The limited architectural features reflect a modest and probably ephemeral dwelling, or at least one with limited impact into the soil. Some similarity with other sites in Delaware is apparent. Artifacts revealed a blend of British tea and tablewares and more locally produced redware vessels probably made in the Philadelphia area. Faunal data were limited, but included the remains of cow, pig, and sheep, in addition to evidence of

shellfish exploitation. Paleobotanical remains reveal corn cultivation, or at least storage on-site. Geochemical and feature patterns emphasize concentrations around the apparent dwelling site, activity or refuse disposal areas to the west and south, a probable livestock enclosure to the east, and avenues of movement between these locations. A general east-west orientation is indicated, particularly in the activity areas revealed in the geochemistry analysis.

References

REFERENCES

Primary Sources

Delaware Public Archives, Dover, Delaware.

Court of Oyer and Terminer
1754 Records of trial of James Duffy and Henry Cambell.

Kent County Deeds
Var. Kent County deed books. Kent County Recorder of Deeds, Dover, Delaware.

Kent County Orphans Court
Var. Kent County Orphans Court records. Microform edition. Delaware Public Archives, Dover, Delaware.

Kent County Patent Book
Var. Kent County patent books. Microform edition. Delaware Public Archives, Dover, Delaware.

Kent County Warrants and Surveys
Var. Kent County warrants and surveys. Microform edition. Delaware Public Archives, Dover, Delaware.

Kent County Will
Var. Kent County Register of Wills records. Microform edition. Delaware Public Archives, Dover, Delaware.

Pennsylvania Gazette
1754 Notice published in *Pennsylvania Gazette* in August related to trial and sentence of James Duffy (newspaper published in Philadelphia).

Provincial Council of Pennsylvania
1754 Minutes from August meeting of Provincial Council of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia.

Secondary Sources

A.D. Marble & Company
2009 Comprehensive Phase IB Archaeological Survey Report, SR 1 Little Heaven Grade Separated Intersection, Little Heaven, Kent County, Delaware. Delaware Department of Transportation by A.D. Marble & Company, Conshohocken, Pennsylvania.

2014a Phase III Management Summary, Archaeological Data Recovery of the Somy Field Site, 7K-F-196B (CRS #K-7136), Kent County, Delaware. Delaware Department of Transportation by A.D. Marble & Company, Conshohocken, Pennsylvania.

2014b Phase III Archaeological Data Recovery Report SugarHouse Casino Site (36Ph137), 941-1925 North Delaware Avenue, City of Philadelphia, Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania. Report prepared by A. D. Marble & Company, Conshohocken, Pennsylvania.

Airs, Malcolm
1983 Hovels or Helms: Some Further Evidence from the Seventeenth Century. *Vernacular Architecture* 14:50-51.

Barley, Malcolm W.
1967 Rural Housing in England. In *The Agrarian History of England and Wales*, Volume 4, 1540-1640, edited by Joan Thirsk.

Barratt, Norris S.
1911 Barratt's chapel and Methodism. Papers of the Historical Society of Delaware, Volume LVII. Lancaster, Pennsylvania. http://archive.org/stream/barrattschapelme00barr/barrattschapelme00barr_djvu.txt, accessed May 2015.

Barse, William et al.
1998 Phase I Terrestrial and Underwater Archeological Survey, Maryland 331 Dover Bridge across the Choptank River, Talbot and Caroline Counties, Maryland. Greiner (MHT #TA 29).

Bedell, John
1997 Extended Phase II Archaeological Testing of Site 7NC-G-145, the Augustine Creek South Site. Report prepared by Louis Berger, Inc., East Orange, New Jersey.

1999 Farm Life on the Appoquinimink, 1750-1830. Archaeological Discoveries at the McKean/Cochran, Farm Site, Odessa, New Castle County, Delaware. Report prepared by Louis Berger, Inc., East Orange, New Jersey.

2002 Historic Context: The Archaeology of Farm and Rural Dwelling Sites in New Castle and Kent Counties, Delaware, 1730-1770 and 1770-1830. Delaware Department of Transportation Series No. 162. Prepared by Louis Berger, Inc., East Orange, New Jersey.

Bedell, John, Ingrid Wuebber, Meta Janowitz, Marie-Lorraine Pipes, and Charles LeeDecker
2001 The Ordinary and the Poor in Eighteenth-Century Delaware: Excavations at the Augustine Creek North and South Sites (7NC-G-144 and 7NC-F-145). Delaware Department of Transportation Series No. 159. Prepared by Louis Berger, Inc., East Orange, New Jersey.

Bedell, John, Ingrid Wuebber, Meta Janowitz, Marie-Lorraine Pipes, Gerard Scharfenberger, and Charles LeeDecker
2002 An Ordinary Family in Eighteenth-Century Delaware: Excavations at the Dawson Family Site. Delaware Department of Transportation Series No. 161 prepared by Louis Berger, Inc., East Orange, New Jersey.

Blades, Brooke
1979 The John Washington House (ca. 1664) and the James Latane Barn (1920): Three Centuries of Architectural Continuity in Westmoreland County, Virginia. Paper presented at Society for Historical Archaeology meetings, Nashville, January.

Boyce, Hettie and Lori Fry
1986 Radiocarbon dating of archaeological samples from Maryland (MHT #MD 10).

Carson, Cary, Norman Barka, William Kelso, Gary Wheeler Stone, and Dell Upton
1981 Impermanent Architecture in the Southern American Colonies. *Winterthur Portfolio* 16:135-196.

Catts, Wade, Jay Custer, J. Jamison, M. Scholl, and Karen Iplenski
1995 Final Archaeological Investigations at the William Strickland Plantation Site, A Mid-Eighteenth Century Farmstead, SR 1 Corridor, Kent County, Delaware. Delaware Department of Transportation Archaeology Series Report No. 119. Prepared by University of Delaware Center for Archaeological Research, Newark, Delaware.

Caliendo, Ralph J.
2010 New York City Mayors, Part I: The Mayors of New York Before 1898. Xlibris Corporation, Bloomington, Indiana.

Clemens, Paul
1980 *The Atlantic Economy and Colonial Maryland's Eastern Shore. From Tobacco to Grain.* Cornell University Press, Ithaca, New York.

Crabtree, Pam
2015 Report on the Faunal Remains from the Somy Field Excavations, Kent County, Delaware. October 1.

Crowl, Heather, and Thomas Cuddy
2009 Garrison Farm Site, 7K-A-146 Phase III Data Recovery. Report prepared by URS Corporation, Burlington, New Jersey.

De Cunzo, Lu Ann and Ann Marie Garcia
1992 The Archaeology of Agriculture and Rural Life, New Castle and Kent Counties, Delaware, 1830-1940. Report prepared for the Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs, Dover, Delaware.

Del Sordo, Stephen
1984 Governor John Cook House, Duck Creek Hundred, Delaware. In *To Build in the Best Manner: Vernacular Architecture in Middle Delaware*, edited by Stephen Del Sordo, pp. 17-21. Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs, Dover, Delaware.

Encyclopedia Britannica website
"Andrew Hamilton."
http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/253392/Andrew-Hamilton, accessed May 2015.

Foster, Joseph S.
1991 "William Darvall." Biographical essay. Published in Lawmaking and Legislators in Pennsylvania: A Biographical Dictionary. Vol. 1:1682-1709. University of Pennsylvania Press, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Gall, Michael
ca. 2013 It's Elemental: A Case Study in the Use of Multi-element Geochemical Analysis as an Aid in Locating Cultural Features at the Foundation Site. Manuscript report prepared by Richard Grubb and Associates, Cranbury, New Jersey.

2014 Freedom, Identity, Adaptation and Cultural Formation: Phase III Archaeological Survey. Report prepared by Richard Grubb and Associates, Cranbury, New Jersey.

Gall, Michael, Emily Grace Smith, Tabitha Hilliard, and Alison Gall
ca. 2015 "Laying it All on the [Periodic] Table": Phase III Alternative Archaeological Mitigation, Stoud Site (7NC-G-180), New Castle County, Delaware. Delaware Department of Transportation by Richard Grubb and Associates, Cranbury, New Jersey.

Gaskill Brown, Cynthia, editor
1979 *Castle Street The Pottery.* Plymouth Excavations. Plymouth Museum Archaeological Series No. 1. Plymouth City Museum and Art Gallery, Plymouth, England.

Grant, Alison
1983 *North Devon Pottery: The Seventeenth Century*. University of Exeter, Exeter, England.

Grettler, David, David Bachman, Jay Custer, and JoAnn Jamison
1991 Phase II Archaeological Survey of All Historic Sites in the Early Action Segment of the State Route 1 Relief Route, Delaware. Delaware Department of Transportation Archaeology Series No. 87. Prepared by University of Delaware Center for Archaeological Research, Newark, Delaware.

Grettler, David, George Miller, Keith Doms, Brian Seidel, Macon Coleman, and Jay Custer
1995 Landowner and Tenant Opportunity in Seventeenth Century Central Delaware: Final Archaeological Investigations at the Richard Whitehart (7K-C-203C) and John Powell (7K-C-203H) Plantations, State Route 1 Corridor, Kent County, Delaware. Delaware Department of Transportation Archaeology Series No. 127. Prepared by University of Delaware Center for Archaeological Research, Newark, Delaware.

Grettler, David, George Miller, Wade Catts, Keith Doms, Mara Guttman, Karen Iplenski, Angela Hoseth, Jay Hodny, and Jay Custer
1996 Marginal Farms on the Edge of Town: Final Archaeological Investigations at the Moore-Taylor, Benjamin Wynn (Lewis-E), and Wilson-Lewis Farmsteads, State Route 1 Corridor, Kent County, Delaware. Delaware Department of Transportation Archaeology Series No. 124. Prepared by University of Delaware Center for Archaeological Research, Newark, Delaware.

Guerrant, Alice
1988 The Thompson's Loss and Gain Site. Manuscript on file, Delaware State Historic Preservation Office, Dover, Delaware.

Halliwell, James
1924 *A Dictionary of Archaic and Provincial Words*. Publisher unknown.

Heite, Edward, and Cara Blume
2008 Mitsawokett to Bloomsbury, Archaeology and History of a Native American Descendant Community in Central Delaware. Delaware Department of Transportation Archaeology Series No. 154. Prepared by Heite Consulting, Camden, Delaware.

Herman, Bernard
1984 Middle Delaware Tour. In *To Build in the Best Manner: Vernacular Architecture in Middle Delaware*. Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs, Dover, Delaware.

Keeler, Robert
1977 An Earthy View of Life on a Seventeenth-Century Farm. Paper presented at the Society for Historical Archaeology meeting, Ottawa, Canada. January 5.

Kelly, J.H.
1975 Post Medieval Pottery from Duchess China Works, Longton Stoke-on-Trent SJ 915 433. *Museum Archaeological Society Report No. 8*, pp. 1-10. The City Museum and Art Gallery, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffordshire, England.

KKFR
1988 Weldin House Summary Opinion. Report prepared by KKFR Historic Preservation Group.

Lawrence, John et al.
2010 Partial Cultural Resources Survey, Proposed Foreign Affairs Security Training Facility (FASTC), Queen Anne's County, Maryland. AECOM (no MHT number).

Lemon, James
1972 *The Best Poor Man's Country. A Geographical Study of Early Southeastern Pennsylvania.* The Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore, Maryland.

Liebeknecht, William, Brian Seidel, and Richard Hunter
1996 Phase I Archaeological Survey Investigation, Soulie Gray Farm, Loci A and G (Sites 7K-F-163A and 7K-F-163G), Murderkill Hundred, Kent County, Delaware. Report prepared for Delaware Department of Transportation by Hunter Research, Inc., Trenton, New Jersey.

Lowrey, Darrin
1994 Archaeological Survey of Interior Queen Anne's County, Maryland (MHT #QU 33).

1995 A Supplemental Archaeological Survey of Interior Queen Anne's County, Maryland (MHT #QU 34).

McCarthy, John
2002 The 2001 Archaeological Society of Maryland Field Session, Pleasant Valley Farm, Talbot County, Maryland, 18TA355. Applied Archaeology and History Associates, Inc. (MHT #TA 37).

McKnight, Justine
2015a A History of Plant Use at the Somy Field Site (7K-F-196B) Based on Flotation-recovered Remains from Phase III Data Recovery Excavations. Little Heaven, Murderkill Hundred, Kent County, Delaware. April 21.

2015b Electronic communication with author, December 24.

Millis, Heather
2013 Supplemental Archaeological Survey for the MD 331 Dover Bridge Replacement Project, Talbot County, Maryland. TRC Environmental Corporation. SHA Archeological Report No. 462 (MHT #TA 54).

Millis, Heather et al.
2013 Evaluation and Data Recovery Investigations at the Dover Bridge Site (18TA315), for the MD 331 Dover Bridge Replacement Project, Talbot County, Maryland. TRC Environmental Corporation. SHA Archeological Report No. 387 (MHT #TA 55).

Nash, Gary B.
1965 The Free Society of Traders and the Early Politics of Pennsylvania. *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*, Volume 89, Number 2.

Needham, Sue
1984 Helms, Hovels and Belfreys: More Evidence from Probate Inventories. *Vernacular Architecture* 15:45-46.

Nelson, Dean
1984 The Vandergrift-Biddle House. In *To Build in the Best Manner: Vernacular Architecture in Middle Delaware*, edited by Stephen Del Sordo, pp. 11-16. Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs, Dover, Delaware.

Noël Hume, Ivor
1969a *A Guide to Artifacts of Colonial America.* Alfred A. Knopf, New York, New York.

1969b *Pottery and Porcelain in Colonial Williamsburg's Archaeological Collections.* The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, Williamsburg, Virginia.

Penn Biographies website
"James Logan (1674-1751)."
http://www.archives.upenn.edu/people/1700s/logan_jas.html, accessed May 2015.

Rose, Craig, Glen Mellin, Tim Mancl, Jamie Ferguson, William Sandy, and Cecelia Pipes
2011 Phase III Archaeological Data Recovery Excavations at the Laban Rogers House Site. Report prepared by Heite Consulting, Camden, Delaware.

Rogers, Vincent
1972 "National Register of Historic Places Inventory-Nomination Form: Jehu Reed House." http://pdfhost.focus.nps.gov/docs/NRHP/Text/73000500.pdf, accessed May 2015.

Scharf, John Thomas
1888 History of Delaware: 1609-1888. L.J. Richards & Co. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Shaffer, Mark, Jay Custer, David Grettler, Scott Watson, and Colleen De Santis
1988 Final Phase III Investigations of the Whitten Road Site 7NC-D-100, Whitten or Walther Road, County Road 346, New Castle County, Delaware. Delaware Department of Transportation Archaeology Series No. 68. Prepared by University of Delaware Center for Archaeological Research, Newark, Delaware.

Taylor, Robert
1984 An Eighteenth-Century Cambridgeshire Helm. *Vernacular Architecture* 15:40-41.

The Historical Society of Pennsylvania
2003 "Collection 371: Lightfood Family Papers." Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. http://hsp.org/sites/default/files/legacy_files/migrated/findingaid371lightfoot.pdf, accessed April 2015.

Thomas, Ron, Robert Hoffman, Betty Zeebooker, and Ned Heite
1996 Archaeological Data Recovery of the Charles Robinson Plantation, Appoquinimink Hundred, New Castle County, Delaware, 1762-1781. Report prepared by MAAR Associates, Inc., Newark, Delaware.

Wesler, Kit
1982 Towards a Synthetic Approach to the Chesapeake Tidewater: Historic Site Patterning in Temporal Perspective. University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill (MHT #MD 141).

William Penn website
"The Life of James Logan." http://www.ushistory.org/penn/jameslogan.htm, accessed May 2015.

Woodward, Donald
1982 Identifying the Helm: Some East Yorkshire Evidence. *Vernacular Architecture* 13:26-27.

Appendix A

Artifact Catalog
(Sorted by Bag Number and Material)

fea	unit	lev	bag	count	vessel	material	object	category	color	dimensions/decoration/other
	surf	I	542	1		hard bodied	saucer/plate	table	blue pink yl	base with floral trans print interior
	surf	I	543	1		redware	eroded rim?	utilitarian		eroded possibly rim sherd
	surf	I	544	1		hard bodied	saucer/plate	table	pink green	sherd trans print same as 542
	surf	I	545	1		brick	fragment	architecture	red	molded hard with glazed face
	surf	I	546	1		porcelain	sherd	table	red	overglaze dec, possibly 19c.
	surf	I	547	1		redware	eroded sherd	utilitarian		eroded
	surf	I	547	1		brick	small fragment	architecture		
	surf	I	548	1		iron	large spike fg	architecture		square shaft fg of large spike?
	surf	I	549	1		sandstone	TAR probably	precontact	red	cortical surface angular, likely TAR
	surf	I	550	1		redware	pan/jar rim	utilitarian	black int	LG eroded int, slightly rolled rim
	surf	I	551	1		Jackfield like	storage jar base	utilitarian	black	LG purple red body, flaring, overfired
	surf	I	552	1		redware	cup/bowl rim	utilitarian	dark brown	LG interior & exterior, broken sherd
	surf	I	660	1		brick	small fragment	architecture	red	hard fragment
	surf	I	661	1		brick	large fragment	architecture	red	molded hard with glazed end
	surf	I	662	1		wsg stone	tea bowl rim	tea	blue	scratch blue ext chevron, int 4 swags
	surf	I	662	1		wsg stone	tea bowl sherd	tea	blue	scratch blue floral frag, prob with 664
	surf	I	663	1		wsg stone	tea saucer?	tea		thin near base fragment
	surf	I	664	1		wsg stone	tea bowl sherd	tea	blue	scratch blue floral fragment
	surf	I	665	1		brick	small fragment	architecture	red	hard fragment
	surf	I	666	1		brick	small fragment	architecture	red	molded hard small corner fragment
	surf	I	667	1		hard bodied	body sherd	table		whiteware hard bodied int glaze missing
	surf	I	668	1		refined earth	sherd cup?	table	brown	agateware variegated body small
	surf	I	669	1		wsg stone	base bowl?	table	blue tint	scratch blue thick base, see HB3
	surf	I	670	1		redware	body sherd	utilitarian	orange	eroded int clear with slip, ext eroded
	surf	I	671	1		cream bodied	body sherd	table	brown yl	curved Wedgwood-Whieldon clouded
	surf	I	672	1		redware	storage jar base	utilitarian	black	LG ext int matte int, flaring, gray core
	surf	I	673	1		wsg stone	tea bowl sherd	tea	blue	scratch blue floral fragment trace
	surf	I	674	1		redware	body sherd	utilitarian	dk brw int	ribbed int LG, ext burnished
	surf	I	674	1		kaolin	pipe stem	tobacco		
	surf	I	674	1		brick	small fragment	architecture		
	surf	I	675	1		creamware	body sherd	table		very small broken sherd
	surf	I	677	1		tin glazed	body sherd	table		unidentified thin body plain glaze
	surf	I	678	1		redware	body sherd	utilitarian	dk brw int	ribbed int LG, ext burnished

fea	unit	lev	bag	count	vessel	material	object	category	color	dimensions/decoration/other
	surf	I	679	1		redware	body sherd	utilitarian	dk brw int	ribbed int LG, ext eroded not glazed?
	surf	I	680	1		redware	pan/jar rim	utilitarian	dk brw int	LG int, ext burnished, slightly rolled rim
	surf	I	680	1		glass wb	wine bottle fg	bottle	olive	thin body pitted
	surf	I	681	1		redware	storage jar base	utilitarian	black	LG ext int matte int, flaring same as 672
	surf	I	682	1		redware	pie plate?	utilitarian	lt pink	eroded trace int LG & slip, ext eroded
	surf	I	683	1		redware	body sherd	utilitarian	black bwn	ribbed LG black int, dk brown mottle int
	surf	I	1072	1	1	redware	rim sherd	table	lt pink	mottled rim broken, lighter brown LG
	surf	I	1073	1		wsg stone	tea bowl base	tea		raised basal rim, flaring body
	surf	I	1074	1		sandstone	TAR/broken	precontact	tan gray	conglomerate sandstone cobble surface
	surf	I	1123	1		redware	body sherd	utilitarian	black bwn	ribbed LG black int, dk brown mottle int
	surf	I	1125	1		quartzite	cobble/TAR	precontact	tan gray	TAR or hammer cobble
	TU1	I	2000	1	1	creamware	mug/can base	table		base sherd burned
	TU1	I	2000	1		glass 18c.?	paneled base	bottle	clear	possibly 18th century
	TU1	I	2000	1		kaolin	pipe stem	tobacco		fragment
	TU1	I	2000	5		redware	jar/pan	utilitarian	black int	int LG, burnished exterior
	TU1	I	2000	1		redware	sherd	utilitarian	black	int ext LG, ribbed interior
	TU1	I	2000	3		redware	sherds eroded	utilitarian	brown	2 with LG on interior? 1 eroded face
	TU1	I	2000	1		redware	body sherd	utilitarian	brown	LG exterior with eroded slip interior
	TU1	I	2000	2		redware	pie plate?	utilitarian	slipped	eroded, 1 no LG exterior
	TU1	I	2000	2		redware	pie plate	utilitarian	slipped	thicker with interior slip band
	TU1	I	2000	7		shell	clam small fgs	faunal		not removed
	HB4	I	2001	1		coal	fragment	misc		modern
	HB4	I	2001	2		glass	flat fragments	vessel	clear	unidentified flat pieces
	HB4	I	2001	2		glass	curved frags	misc	clear	probably modern
	HB4	I	2001	1		glass	liquor bottle	misc	brown	modern, embossed B on base
	HB4	I	2001	1		glass	bottle fragment	bottle	green	bottle 19-20c.
	HB4	I	2001	1	1	glass wb	wine bottle neck	bottle	olive	small neck fragment
	HB4	I	2001	1		glass wp	window pane	architecture	blue green	small fragment probably 18c.
	HB4	I	2001	2		Jackfield like	body sherds	utilitarian	black	thin body not traditional Jackfield
	HB4	I	2001	1		jasper	eroded pebble	natural	red paste	very small eroded natural pebble
	HB4	I	2001	1		redware	body sherd	utilitarian	orange bwn	LG ext, int LG with brown mottling
	HB4	I	2001	1		redware	body sherd	utilitarian	orange	LG ext? manganese spots, int? burnished
	HB4	I	2001	4		redware	misc sherds	utilitarian		sherds with no surviving glaze

fea	unit	lev	bag	count	vessel	material	object	category	color	dimensions/decoration/other
	HB4	I	2001	4		redware	misc sherds	utilitarian	black	sherds (one thick) LG 1 surviving face
	HB4	I	2001	1		redware	jar sherd	utilitarian	black int	thin ribbed LG int, ext burnished
	HB4	I	2001	1	1	redware	body sherd	utilitarian	black	LG ext int matte, thin body
	HB4	I	2001			shell	clam	faunal		small bag eroded, not removed
	HB4	I	2001	1	1	Staff slipware	pie plate sherd	utilitarian	yellow bwn	Staffordshire combed slipware plate
	HB 1	I	2002	2		brick	small fgs	architecture		small eroded fgs
	HB 1	I	2002	4		coal	fragments	misc		
	HB 1	I	2002	1		creamware	sherd	tea/table		
	HB 1	I	2002	2		glass	bottle fgs	misc	emerald	modern
	HB 1	I	2002	16		glass	bottle fgs	misc	clear	modern
	HB 1	I	2002	14		glass	liquor bottle	misc	brown	modern
	HB 1	I	2002	2		glass wb	wine bottle fgs	bottle	olive	
	HB 1	I	2002	2	1	Jackfield like	handle, body	utilitarian	purple body	LG purple body dense, not trad. Jackfield
	HB 1	I	2002	1		jasper	bifacial fg	precontact	red	broken bifacially worked piece
	HB 1	I	2002	2		plastic	fragments	misc	yellow	
	HB 1	I	2002	3		redware	sherds jars?	utilitarian	black LG	one int & ext LG
	HB 1	I	2002	1		redware	pie plate?	utilitarian	green bwn	white slip, green, brown oxide band
	HB 1	I	2002	1		redware	sherd	utilitarian	brown LG	thin, LG int & exterior
	HB 1	I	2002	1		redware	sherd	utilitarian		eroded with no surviving glaze
	HB 1	I	2002	4		shell	fragments	faunal		removed for analysis
	HB 1	I	2002	1		wsg stone	sherd	tea/table		
	HB3	I	2003			calcium carb.	carbonate	natural		calcium carbonate concretion
	HB3	I	2003	3		coal	small pieces	misc		modern
	HB3	I	2003	2		glass	modern bottle	misc		one clear, one light blue
	HB3	I	2003	16		glass	liquor bottle	misc	brown	modern liquor or beer
	HB3	I	2003	1		glass wb	wine/case	bottle	olive	thin pitted surfaces
	HB3	I	2003	1		Jackfield like	sherd	utilitarian	dark brown	dense purple body not trad. Jackfield
	HB3	I	2003	3		plastic	modern	misc		one white, two yellow
	HB3	I	2003	1		redware	mug/cup rim	table	brown	thin red rim, brown LG, manganese spots
	HB3	I	2003	3	1	redware	sherd base	utilitarian	gray red	eroded LG interior base
	HB3	I	2003	1		redware	bowl/cup rim	utilitarian	black	LG int ext, curved everted rim
	HB3	I	2003	1		redware	bowl sherd	table	brown yl	same as bowl Fea 32 TU7 II/1
	HB3	I	2003	1		redware	storage jar rim	utilitarian	black int	straight rim burnished exterior, LG int

fea	unit	lev	bag	count	vessel	material	object	category	color	dimensions/decoration/other
	HB3	I	2003	4		redware	jar ribbed	utilitarian	black	LG int ext from plow zone clean up
	HB3	I	2003	3		redware	sherds eroded	utilitarian	black	LG int ext on 1 sherd, all eroded
	HB3	I	2003	7		redware	sherds eroded	utilitarian		eroded with little or no glaze
	HB3	I	2003	2		redware	sherds body	utilitarian	orange	clear interior LG
	HB3	I	2003	1		refined earth	cup sherd	table	brown yl	agateware sgraffito band ext, marbled
	HB3	I	2003			shell	small eroded	faunal		very small, not removed
	HB3	I	2003	1		tin glazed	sherd	tea/table		sherd only vessel unknown
	HB3	I	2003	1		wsg stone	sherd base?	table	blue tint	thick base sherd
	HB3	I	2003	1	1	wsg stone	sherd bowl	table	blue	scratch blue chevron dec, see unst vessel
	HB2	I	2004	1		brick	fired clay brick	architecture		brick like small fragment
	HB2	I	2004	1		coal	small fragment	misc		modern
	HB2	I	2004	1		creamware	sherd	tea/table		glaze on one face only
	HB2	I	2004	2		glass 18c.?	frosted vessel	vessel	clear	slightly frosted, probably 18c.
	HB2	I	2004	1		glass wb	wine bottle fg	bottle	olive	thin body fragment
	HB2	I	2004	1	1	pearlware	tea bowl rim	tea		straight rim pale blue
	HB2	I	2004	5		plastic	cup	misc		modern
	HB2	I	2004	1		redware	sherd	utilitarian	black	LG int ext very small
	HB2	I	2004	1		redware	sherd	utilitarian	orange bwn	LG both faces, one manganese streaks
	HB2	I	2004	1		redware	sherd	utilitarian	orange	LG ext clear, int eroded
	HB2	I	2004	1		redware	sherd	utilitarian		eroded, trace of slip
	HB2	I	2004	3		redware	misc sherds	utilitarian		eroded
	HB2	I	2004	1		shell	clam small fg	faunal		not removed
	HB5	I	2005	1		cream bodied	handle end	tea	green glaze	rich glaze, handle end for creamer?
	HB5	I	2005	1		glass wp	window pane	architecture	blue green	small fragment of pane
	HB5	I	2005	4		plastic	fragments	misc	yellow	modern, one clear
	HB5	I	2005	1		redware	storage jar	utilitarian	black int	thicker with black int glaze
	HB5	I	2005	1		redware	storage jar	utilitarian	black int	thinner, burnished ext, not same
	HB5	I	2005	2		redware	sherds	utilitarian	black	one int & ext LG, one int with broken ext
	TU2	I	2006	1		brass cast	shoe buckle fg	personal		raised ridges, broken at pin hole on side
	TU2	I	2006	1		creamware	sherd	tea/table		
	TU2	I	2006	1		glass wb	wine bottle fg	bottle	olive	small
	TU2	I	2006	4		plastic	fragments	misc	yellow	
	TU2	I	2006	1	1	redware	storage jar rim	utilitarian	orange int	rolled rim, clear glaze manganese specks

fea	unit	lev	bag	count	vessel	material	object	category	color	dimensions/decoration/other
	TU2	I	2006	2	1	redware	jar or bowl	utilitarian	orange	int, ext LG, manganese specks on int
	TU2	I	2006	1		redware	jar or bowl	utilitarian	orange	clear ext manganese specks, int slip
	TU2	I	2006	3		redware	sherds jars?	utilitarian	brown 1	badly eroded, small glaze on one
	TU2	I	2006	1	1	redware	handle mug?	table	black	int, ext LG, body with handle insertion
	TU2	I	2006	4	1	redware	storage jar	utilitarian	black int	thicker ribbed body, Philadelphia
	TU2	I	2006	2		shell	clam	faunal		also 2 very small, not removed
	TU3	I	2007	2		brick	fired clay brick	architecture		brick like small fragments
	TU3	I	2007	3		clay	fired clay	architecture		smaller less baked than brick like
	TU3	I	2007			coal	small flecks	misc		modern
	TU3	I	2007	1		Jackfield like	body sherd	utilitarian	black	very thin, purple body, not trad. Jackfield
	TU3	I	2007	6		plastic	fragments	misc	yellow	modern
	TU3	I	2007	3		redware	pie plate body	utilitarian	green bwn	yellow slip bands, green dec
	TU3	I	2007	2		redware	body sherds	utilitarian	black	LG ext int matte, thin body same as HB 4
	TU3	I	2007	2		redware	body sherds	utilitarian	black	LG int but eroded so ext?
	TU3	I	2007	3		redware	misc sherds	utilitarian		eroded small sherds no glaze
	TU3	I	2007			shell	clam	faunal		small bag, not removed
	TU4	I	2008	3		plastic	modern	misc	yellow	modern
	TU4	I	2008	1		redware	sherd	utilitarian	orange	orange ext, trace slip interior
	TU4	I	2008	1		redware	sherd	utilitarian	black	black ext & int (latter eroded)
	TU4	I	2008	1		redware	misc sherd	utilitarian		eroded no glaze
	TU5	I	2009	1		brick	fragment	architecture	red paste	harder fabric, possibly modern
	TU5	I	2009	1		coal	fragment	misc		modern
	TU5	I	2009	1		jasper	fragment	precontact?		small chunk with black scale
	TU5	I	2009	11		plastic	fragments	misc	yellow	modern
	TU5	I	2009	1		redware	jar or bowl	utilitarian	dark brown	int LG ribbed thin body
	TU5	I	2009	4		redware	small crumbs	utilitarian		most no surviving LG, trace on 1 sherd
	unst	I	2010	1		porcelain	base sherd	tea/table		raised foot brown, undec fluted ext
	unst	I	2011			iron	rusted fragments	unknown		should discard
	unst	I	2012	1		glass wb	wine bottle fg	bottle	olive	stripped block from plow zone
	unst	I	2013	1		glass wb	wine bottle fg	bottle	dark olive	thicker, pitted surfaces
	unst	I	2014	1		redware	pan/jar thick	utilitarian	brown int	Buckley like (1 striation) but ext burnished
	unst	I	2015	1		redware	body sherd	utilitarian	black int	LG int, ext burnished
	unst	I	2016	1		redware	sherd jar?	utilitarian	black int	eroded sherd from stripped area

fea	unit	lev	bag	count	vessel	material	object	category	color	dimensions/decoration/other
	unst	I	2017	1		shell	eroded oyster?	faunal		stripped area, not removed
	unst	I	2018	1		Jackfield like	jar/pitcher sherd	utilitarian	purple body	thick not trad. Jackfield, overfired?
	unst	I	2019	1		redware	pot body flaring	utilitarian	black	LG int ext possibly with flaring pot
2	N	I	2020	1		plastic	fragment	misc	yellow	modern from plow zone clean up
2	N	I	2020	1		redware	body sherd	utilitarian	black	LG int ext from plow zone clean up
32	N	I	2021	2		brick/sandst	misc fragments	misc		
32	N	I	2021	1		coal	small piece	misc		probably intrusive from plow zone
32	N	I	2021	1	1	cream bodied	pitcher/bowl	tea/table	green bwn	Wedgwood-Whieldon thin bodied
32	N	I	2021	1		glass wb	wine bottle	bottle	olive	small fragment
32	N	I	2021	2		Jackfield like	rim & body	utilitarian	dark brown	thin flared rim , thicker body (2 different)
32	N	I	2021	1		kaolin	pipe stem	tobacco		
32	N	I	2021	1	1	nail wrought	intact burned	architecture		rose, straight pt, 2.3 in long, 1 in to clench
32	N	I	2021	1		nail wrought	nail shaft fg	architecture		
32	N	I	2021	7	1	redware	pie plate	utilitarian	green yl	coggled sooted rim, slip bands, green dec
32	N	I	2021	1	1	redware	cup rim	table	orange	thin body interior manganese specks
32	N	I	2021	1	1	redware	jar base/rim	utilitarian	orange	thick body interior manganese specks
32	N	I	2021	9	1	redware	storage jar body	utilitarian	black int	ribbed body burnished exterior
32	N	I	2021	1		redware	sherd	utilitarian	black ext	interior black matte finish glaze
32	N	I	2021	8		redware	misc sherds	utilitarian		small spalls no surviving glaze
32	N	I	2021	1	1	wsg stone	tea bowl rim	tea	blue	scratch blue chevron ext, double swag int
32	N	I	2021	5	1	wsg stone	tea bowl	tea	blue	scratch blue floral ext, int swag 1 and 2
32	N	I	2021	1		wsg stone	tea bowl base	tea		foot ring, possibly associated with above
32	N	I	2021	2		wsg stone	body sherds	tea/table		raised ring on side, possible base
32	N	I	2021			shell	clam	faunal		removed for study
32	S	I	2022	24		bones	pig mandible	faunal		immature mand. deciduous premolars
32	S	I	2022	3		clay	fired clay crumbs	architecture		small plus smaller pieces
32	S	I	2022			shell	oyster & clam	faunal		removed for analysis
	unst	I	2023	1	1	glass	liquor bottle	misc 19-20c.	brown	molded neck non screw, stripped area
	unst	I	2024	1		redware	pot base flaring	utilitarian	black	LG ext int matte LG (see unstratified)
	unst	I	2025	1		redware	pie plate	utilitarian		eroded interior, slip and clear band
	unst	I	2025	1		redware	sherd	utilitarian	black	black one side, other eroded
	unst	I	2026	1		redware	body sherd	utilitarian	black	LG ext int matte, thin body same as HB 4
	unst	I	2027	1		redware	storage jar rim	utilitarian	black int	straight rim, int LG, ext burnished

fea	unit	lev	bag	count	vessel	material	object	category	color	dimensions/decoration/other
	unst	I	2028	1		glass	liquor bottle	misc	brown	modern
	unst	I	2029	1		redware	body cup?	table	black	curved body thin
	unst	I	2030	1		Jackfield like	body sherd	utilitarian	black	purple body thin not trad. Jackfield
	unst	I	2030	1		Jackfield like	body sherd	utilitarian	black	reddish purple body thin (2 sherds mend)
	unst	I	2031	1		redware	storage jar body	utilitarian	black int	ribbed int LG, ext eroded not glazed?
	unst	I	2032	1		glass 18c.?	window pane?	architecture		possible window, slight blue green
32	TU10	II 1	2033	1		redware	sherd	utilitarian		ext burnished, int eroded
32	TU10	II 1	2033	2		shell	clam	faunal		removed for analysis
32	TU9	II 1	2034	1		brick like	fired clay brick	architecture		very small fragment sandy texture
32	TU9	II 1	2034	1		redware	sherd	utilitarian	orange	LG clear ext, int eroded
32	TU9	II 1	2034	2		wsg stone	tea bowl body	tea	blue	scratch blue floral, int double swag
32	TU9	II 1	2034	1		wsg stone	tea bowl base	tea		base with raised foot ring
32	TU9	II 1	2034			shell	small oyster	faunal		removed for study
32	TU8	II 3	2035	5		bone	teeth, split limbs	faunal		teeth fgs pig and cow
32	TU8	II 3	2035	1		brass tinned	buckle frame	personal		1/4 frame heavy (horse?) silvery coating
32	TU8	II 3	2035	1		clay	fired clay	architecture		also 2 very small fragments
32	TU8	II 3	2035	1		redware	cup rim	table	orange bwn	thin, LG ext int both manganese flecks
32	TU8	II 3	2035			shell	oyster	faunal		small bag removed for study
32	TU8	II 3	2036			bone	tiny shaft	faunal		1/8 in screen, not removed
32	TU8	II 2	2037			bone	tooth crown pig	faunal		pig tooth fragment
32	TU8	II 2	2037	1		brick	brick "Dutch"?	architecture	salmon red	irregular salmon brick fg, red side & end
32	TU8	II 2	2037	3		clay	fired clay	architecture		
32	TU8	II 2	2037	1		iron	cast iron pot fg	kitchen		removed for treatment
32	TU8	II 2	2037	1		redware	pie plate sherd	utilitarian	green bwn	slip bands with body color between
32	TU8	II 2	2037	1		redware	body sherd	utilitarian	black	LG int ext curved
32	TU8	II 2	2037			shell	oyster & clam	faunal		removed for analysis
32	TU8	II 2	2037	1	1	tin glazed	punch bowl	table	blue	sherd floral ext, probably punch bowl
32	TU8	II 2	2038			bones	tiny crumbs	faunal		1/8 in screen, not removed
32	TU8	II 2	2038			shell	shell	faunal		1/8 in screen, not removed
66		II	2039	4		clay	fired clay small	architecture		small pieces
32	TU9	II 1	2040	2		bone	turtle/bird	faunal		turtle carapace, bird (chicken) rib
32	TU9	II 1	2040	1		egg shell	egg	faunal		removed for analysis
32	TU9	II 1	2040	1		redware	pie plate sooted	utilitarian	green yl	combed slipware, green dec (Fea 32 N I)

fea	unit	lev	bag	count	vessel	material	object	category	color	dimensions/decoration/other
32	TU9	II 1	2040	1	1	redware	bottle neck	utilitarian	dark brown	flat projecting rim fully glazed
32	TU9	II 1	2040	1		redware	sherd body	utilitarian	black	LG int ext
32	TU9	II 1	2040			shell	oyster & clam	faunal		removed for analysis
32	TU9	II 1	2040	1		wsg stone	tea bowl base	tea	blue	scratch blue floral (compare with others)
32	TU9	II 1	2040	3		wsg stone	tea bowl base	tea	blue	scratch blue floral (compare TU 11 II/1)
32	TU9	II 1	2041			clay	fired clay 2 tiny	architecture		1/8 in screen, not removed
32	TU9	II 1	2041			egg shell	egg	faunal		1/8 in screen, not removed
32	TU9	II 1	2041			shell	shell	faunal		1/8 in screen, not removed
32	TU9	II 1	2041	1		wsg stone	sliver sherd	tea/table		1/8 in screen
32	TU10	II 2	2042	1		shell	clam very small	faunal		removed for analysis
85		II	2043	1		iron	rusted fragment	unknown		thin rusted fragment
61		II	2044	1		redware	pie plate	utilitarian	green yl	slip bands body color between, green dec
32	TU9	II 1	2045			shell	tiny frags	faunal		1/8 in screen, not removed
32		IV 1	2046	1		bone	very small fg	faunal		not removed
32		IV 1	2046	1		shell	very small fgs	faunal		not removed
35		II	2047	1		clay?	fired clay?	architecture		possible, in "auger boring" hole
35		II	2047	1		iron	pin like	unknown		1.8 in long, in "auger boring" hole
32	TU11	II 1	2048	2		redware	bottle neck?	utilitarian	black	LG int ext very small, "plow scar"
32	TU11	II 1	2048	1		redware	body sherd	utilitarian	dark brown	LG int, ext smoothed, "plow scar"
32	TU11	II 1	2048	3		shell	oyster, clam	faunal		listed " plow scar" disturbed?
	unst	I	2049	1		redware	storage jar body	utilitarian	black int	LG int ribbed, ext burnished
32		I	2050	1		brass	straight pin	personal		rolled head
32		I	2050	3		clay	fired clay	architecture		very small pieces
32		I	2050	1		creamware	small foot rim	tea/table		very small sherd raised foot rim
32		I	2050	1		kaolin	pipe stem	tobacco		
32		I	2050	3		plastic	modern	misc		black plastic bag, yellow cup
32		I	2050	2		redware	pie plate sherds	utilitarian	green yl	sherds mend
32		I	2050	1		redware	body sherd	utilitarian	black	LG int ext
32		I	2050	3		redware	cup/bowl rim	table	orange	thin clear LG, manganese dashes interior
32		I	2050			shell	clam	faunal		removed for analysis
32		I	2050			shell	oyster	faunal		removed for analysis
32		I	2050	4		wsg stone	tea bowl rim	tea	blue	scratch blue floral, int double swag
32	TU11	II 1	2051			bones	unident bone	faunal		10 unidentified mammal fragments

fea	unit	lev	bag	count	vessel	material	object	category	color	dimensions/decoration/other
32	TU11	II 1	2051			clay	fired clay	architecture		1/8 in screen, not removed
32	TU11	II 1	2051			shell		faunal		1/8 in screen, not removed
32	TU11	II 2	2052			shell	shell	faunal		1/8 in screen, not removed
32	TU7	IV 1	2053	3		clay	fired clay fgs	architecture		crumbly, sandy paste, also small fgs
32	TU7	IV 1	2053	1		kaolin	pipe stem	tobacco		
32	TU7	IV 1	2053	1		redware	sherd mug?	table	orange bwn	brownish mottled interior
32	TU7	IV 1	2053	3		shell	oyster	faunal		also small fags, all removed for study
32	TU7	IV 1	2053	2		shell	clam	faunal		fragments removed for analysis
62		II	2054	7		bone	pig teeth fgs 2	faunal		pig teeth & unidentified mammal
62		II	2054	5		charcoal	small fragments	architecture		
62		II	2054	2		clay	fired clay	architecture		also 7 small fragments
62		II	2054	1		Jackfield like	sherd	utilitarian	black	very small thin, not trad. Jackfield
62		II	2054	1	1	nail wrought	nail intact	architecture		1.7 in long, bent at .9 in
62		II	2054	1		quartzite	tertiary flake	precontact		large flake intact
62		II	2054			shell	small oyster	faunal		removed for analysis
62		II	2054			shell	clam	faunal		removed for analysis
	unst	I	2055	1		creamware	sherd plate?	tea/table		
	unst	I	2055	3		glass	liquor bottle	misc	brown	modern
	unst	I	2055	1		glass	fragment	misc	clear	unknown fragment
	unst	I	2055	1		glass wb	wine bottle fg	bottle	olive	thin pitted surfaces
	unst	I	2055	1		glass wb early	wb fg thick	bottle	olive irrid	shoulder to neck irridescent early 18c.?
	unst	I	2055	1	1	glass wg	wine glass foot	table	clear	domed foot probably 18c.
	unst	I	2055	1	1	hard bodied	plate/bowl	misc	white	whteware hard bodied, brown transfer
	unst	I	2055	1		quartz	worked piece?	precontact?	white	possibly worked fragment
	unst	I	2055	1	1	redware	pot base flaring	utilitarian	black	same as Fea 32 N I, interior matte glaze
	unst	I	2055	1		redware	sherd	utilitarian	orange bwn	clear LG ext, brown mottled interior
	unst	I	2055	1		redware	storage jar	utilitarian	black	LG int ext, ribbed
	unst	I	2055	1		redware	pie plate sherd	utilitarian	yellow bwn	sherd with int slip, band body color
	unst	I	2055	1		redware	sherd body	utilitarian	orange	LG ext int with manganese spots int
	unst	I	2055	1		redware	sherd eroded	utilitarian		eroded sherd no surviving glaze
	unst	I	2055	1		tin glazed	sherd body	tea/table		vessel unidentified
	unst	I	2055	1		wsg stone	bowl base	tea	blue	scratch blue chevron floral see HB3 I
	unst	I	2055	1		wsg stone	tea bowl sherd	tea	blue	scratch blue floral body sherd

fea	unit	lev	bag	count	vessel	material	object	category	color	dimensions/decoration/other
45		II 1	2056	1		glass	bottle fragment	bottle	blue green	19-20c. "ROW" wheel engraved?
45		II 1	2056	1		redware	sherd eroded	utilitarian	orange	eroded, clear LG int?, ochre flecks body
58	S		2057	1		iron	long pin	unknown		rusted pin like object 4 in long
48	N	II	2058	1		redware	body sherd	utilitarian	dark brown	LG interior, burnished exterior
38		II	2059	1		redware	body sherd	utilitarian		unglazed ext?, int eroded matte glaze
48		2	2060	1		redware	sherd	utilitarian	orange bwn	LG ext int, manganese swirled interior
48		2	2060	7		shell	oyster	faunal		removed for analysis
48		2	2060	7	1	wsg stone	tea bowl	tea	blue	scratch blue floral ext, double swag int
37		I	2061	1		redware	body sherd	utilitarian	black	glossy LG int ext on red curved body
2	TU15	II 1	2062	1		redware	jar base	utilitarian	black	pedestal base LG int ext
2	TU15	II 1	2062	1		redware	cup rim	table	orange bwn	thin rim LG manganese spots int ext
32	TU11	II 2	2063	1		redware	sherd	utilitarian	black	LG int ext curved thin body
32	TU11	II 2	2063			shell	oyster	faunal		removed for analysis
32	TU11	II 2	2063			shell	clam	faunal		removed for analysis
32	TU11	II 1	2064	45		bones	sheep/goat tibia	faunal		tibia shaft & 44 unident mammal
32	TU11	II 1	2064	8		clay	fired clay fgs	architecture		sandy, some brick like, also 3 crumbs
32	TU11	II 1	2064	1		iron	iron ferrule?	personal		wrapped tapering piece of iron
32	TU11	II 1	2064	1	1	kaolin	pipe bowl	tobacco		bowl fragment
32	TU11	II 1	2064	1		kaolin	pipe stem	tobacco		
32	TU11	II 1	2064	2	2	nail wrought	nail heads	architecture		roseheads, one nail clenched
32	TU11	II 1	2064	1	1	redware	storage jar sherd	utilitarian	dark brown	int LG ribbed, burnished exterior
32	TU11	II 1	2064	1		redware	sherd	utilitarian	dark brown	int LG thinner but similar to jar
32	TU11	II 1	2064	1	1	redware	cup curved body	table	dark brown	LG int ext, curved thin body
32	TU11	II 1	2064	1		redware	sherd	utilitarian	orange bwn	LG ext int with clear brown tint interior
32	TU11	II 1	2064	1	1	redware	cup curved body	table	orange bwn	LG ext int manganese trails everted rim
32	TU11	II 1	2064			shell	oyster	faunal		removed for analysis
32	TU11	II 1	2064			shell	clam	faunal		removed for analysis
32	TU11	II 1	2064	1		shell	large snail	faunal		removed for analysis
32	TU11	II 1	2064	1		wsg stone	tea bowl base	tea	blue	scratch blue floral dec. post 1740
32	TU7	IV 1	2065			clay	5 tiny fired clay	architecture		1/8 in screen, not removed
32	TU7	IV 1	2065	1		redware	1 tiny sherd	utilitarian		1/8 in screen, not removed
32	TU7	IV 1	2065			shell	shell	faunal		1/8 in screen, not removed
32	TU7	IV 1	2065	1		wsg stone	1 tiny rim	tea	blue	1/8 in screen, scratch blue sherd

fea	unit	lev	bag	count	vessel	material	object	category	color	dimensions/decoration/other
32	TU7	IV 1	2066	12		bones	pig teeth 3	faunal		decid lower incisors, 4th premolar, unid.
32	TU7	IV 1	2066	1		clay	fired clay fg	architecture		one large piece
32	TU7	IV 1	2066	3		redware	pie plate	utilitarian	green bwn	combed slipware base, 1 burned
32	TU7	IV 1	2066	7		shell	oyster	faunal		removed for analysis, also some small
32	TU7	IV 1	2066	2		shell	clam small fgs	faunal		removed for analysis
32	TU7	IV 1	2066	1		wood	chip	architecture		small piece wood shaving
32	TU8	II 1	2067			bones	bone crumbs	faunal	1/8 inch	not removed
32	TU8	II 1	2067			clay	small fg fired?	architecture	1/8 inch	possible fired clay but very small
32	TU8	II 1	2067	1		redware	small crumbs	utilitarian	1/8 inch	
32	TU8	II 1	2067			shell	crumbs	faunal	1/8 inch	small whelk, not removed for analysis
32	TU8	II 1	2067			shell	small fg	faunal	1/8 inch	pewter like finish
32	TU8	II 1	2068	31		bones	cow 1st phalanx	faunal		frag jaw older adult (molar worn), unidnt
32	TU8	II 1	2068	1		brass tinned	ring/button inset	personal		oval sawtooth edge dec, center floral?
32	TU8	II 1	2068	7		clay	fired clay	architecture		also smaller frags
32	TU8	II 1	2068	1		kaolin	pipe stem	tobacco		near junction with bowl
32	TU8	II 1	2068	5		redware	cup rim	table	brown	thin body interior manganese streaks
32	TU8	II 1	2068	1		redware	bowl body ribbed	utilitarian	orange	thicker body int manganese spots, streaks
32	TU8	II 1	2068	4		redware	misc sherds	utilitarian	brown	small sherds with slip on interior
32	TU8	II 1	2068			shell	oyster	faunal		removed for analysis
32	TU8	II 1	2068			shell	clam	faunal		removed for analysis
32	TU8	II 1	2068	1		shell	whelk shell	faunal		removed for analysis
32	TU7	II 1	2069			bone	1 burned bone	faunal		1/8 in screen, not removed very small
32	TU7	II 1	2069			bones	small rodent	faunal		1/8 in screen, unidentifiable
32	TU7	II 1	2069			clay	fired clay small	architecture		1/8 in screen, many small
32	TU7	II 1	2069			egg shell	egg	faunal		1/8 in screen, removed
32	TU7	II 1	2069	2		redware	2 tiny sherds	utilitarian		1/8 in screen
32	TU7	II 1	2069	1		redware	1 pie plate glaze	utilitarian		1/8 in screen
32	TU7	II 1	2069			shell	many small	faunal		1/8 in screen, not removed
32	TU7	II 1	2070	38		bones	pig right jaw	faunal		worn 1st molar & some wear 4th premolar
32	TU7	II 1	2070	10		clay	fired clay	architecture		also several small pieces
32	TU7	II 1	2070	3		egg shell	egg	faunal		small pieces
32	TU7	II 1	2070	1		redware	storage jar body	utilitarian	black int	ribbed body burnished exterior
32	TU7	II 1	2070	6		redware	pie plate	utilitarian	green yl	coggled sooted rim, slip bands, green dec

fea	unit	lev	bag	count	vessel	material	object	category	color	dimensions/decoration/other
32	TU7	II 1	2070	1	1	redware	bowl rim	table	brown yl	thin brown ext, white slip interior
32	TU7	II 1	2070			shell	oyster	faunal		removed for study
32	TU7	II 1	2070			shell	clam	faunal		removed for study
32	TU7	II 1	2070	2	1	wsg stone	tea bowl mends	tea	blue	scratch blue floral ext, int double swag
	TU6	II	2071	1		clay	fired clay small	architecture		very small crumb
	B	unst	37-15	1		redware	vessel	utilitarian	brown int	LG int thin body, burnished ext
	B	unst	37-15	1		redware	eroded sherd	utilitarian		
	B	unst	37-16	1		glass wb early	wine bottle base	bottle	olive irrid	thick base, early 18c. shape or older
	B	unst	37-16	1		redware	mug/cup base	table	brown	LG int ext, base rounded with ridge
	B	unst	37-16	1	1	wsg stone	base creamer?	tea		thin, molded band above base
93	BT5	unst	37-17	1	1	stoneware	jar base	utilitarian	brown	highly fired, British?, side flaring
2	BT5	I NE	37-18	3		glass wb	wine bottle fgs	bottle	olive	thin
2	BT5	I NE	37-18	4	1	redware	dish slipped	utilitarian	orange yl	everted rim wavy slip, banded slip body
2	BT5	I NE	37-18	3	1	refined earth	cup handled	table	brown yl	agateware sgraffito floral dec, marbled
2	BT5	I NE	37-18			shell	clam frags	faunal		removed for analysis
2	BT5	I NW	37-19			bone	heavy weathered	faunal		about 30 fgs unident mammal
2	BT5	I NW	37-19	1	1	creamware	bowl/saucer rim	tea		
2	BT5	I NW	37-19	1		redware	eroded sherd	utilitarian		Phase II survey Trench 5 NW quad
2	BT5	I NW	37-19	1		redware	sherd cup?	table	orange bwn	LG ext clear, int manganese & slip
2	BT5	I NW	37-19			shell	very small	faunal		removed for analysis
	BT1	I	37-20			bone	small fragments	faunal		not removed, 1 small burned
	BT1	I	37-20	3		brick clay	brick, fired clay	architecture		brick like sandy, two less fired
	BT1	I	37-20	4		coal	small fragments	misc		modern
	BT1	I	37-20	2		creamware	tea bowl?	tea		small sherds
	BT1	I	37-20	1	1	glass wb early	wine bottle rim	bottle	olive irrid	thick string rim, early 18c or earlier
	BT1	I	37-20	1		Jackfield like	jar rim	utilitarian	red purple	LG int, highly fired, unusual
	BT1	I	37-20	1		kaolin	pipe stem	tobacco		
	BT1	I	37-20	1		pearlware	misc sherd	tea/table		glaze only with slight blue tint
	BT1	I	37-20	3		redware	bowl/jar	utilitarian	brown int	LG int thin body, burnished ext
	BT1	I	37-20	2		redware	cup/mug	table	orange bwn	LG ext clear, int manganese
	BT1	I	37-20	1		redware	sherd	utilitarian	orange	LG int clear, ext eroded
	BT1	I	37-20	1		redware	misc sherd	utilitarian		eroded
	BT1	I	37-20	2		redware	pie plate	utilitarian	green yl	

fea	unit	lev	bag	count	vessel	material	object	category	color	dimensions/decoration/other
	BT1	I	37-20	1		refined earth	cup handled	table	brown yl	agateware sgraffito marbled, variegated
	BT1	I	37-20			shell	small fragments	faunal		not removed
	BT1	I	37-20	2		wsg stone	sherds	tea/table		small, one bluish
	BT2	I	37-21	1		iron	metal frag	unknown		Phase II survey area B TU 2
	BT2	I	37-21	1		redware	eroded sherd	utilitarian		Phase II survey area B TU 2
	BT4	I	37-22	1		brick like	brick like fg	architecture		brick like sandy piece
	BT4	I	37-22	1		coal	fragment	misc		modern
	BT4	I	37-22	1		glass wb	wine bottle frag	bottle	olive	thin body pitted
	BT4	I	37-22	1	1	Jackfield like	sherd	tea/table		possibly true Jackfield
	BT4	I	37-22	1	1	porcelain	tea bowl?	tea		small, possible tea bowl sherd
	BT4	I	37-22	1		redware	sherd	utilitarian	black	LG int ext
	BT4	I	37-22	2		redware	sherd	utilitarian	dk brown	LG int, gray core, 1 sherd glaze only
	BT4	I	37-22	3		redware	sherd	utilitarian	red fabric	eroded burnished sides, LG red brown
	BT4	I	37-22	3		redware 17c?	sherds	utilitarian		eroded glaze, lt pink fabric, 17-early 18c.?
	BT4	I	37-22	1	1	redware 17c?	sherd	utilitarian	lt pink	eroded mustard yellow glaze, lt pink fabric
	BT4	I	37-22			shell	small	faunal		not removed
	BT4	I	37-22	1	1	wsg stone	saucer base	tea/table		interior pitted, probably not slip dipped
	BT4	I	37-22	1		wsg stone	tea bowl?	tea	blue	scratch blue 4 parallel lines, very thin
	ST1W	I	37-23	1		glass	liquor bottle	misc	brown	modern
	ST1W	I	37-23	1		glass 18c.?	vessel clear	vessel	clear frost	frosted glass, possibly 18c.
	ST1W	I	37-23	1		redware	storage jar	utilitarian	brown	LG int ext, ribbed interior
	ST1W	I	37-23	1		redware	sherd	utilitarian	orange bwn	LG clear ext spots, int manganese wash
	ST3W	I	37-24	1		glass	fragment	misc?	clear	probably modern
	ST10W	I	37-25	1		redware	storage jar	utilitarian	black int	LG irridescent interior ribbed, ext burnish
	ST17W	I	37-26	1		Jackfield like	cup/bowl rim	utilitarian	black	LG bubbled, purple core not trad Jackfield
	ST18W	I	37-27	1		brick/sandst	chunky fragment	architecture		possible very sandy brick
	ST19W	I	37-28	1	1	nail wrought	wrought head	architecture		rusted rose head and shaft
	ST22W	I	37-29	1		redware	sherd	utilitarian	orange	LG clear, one face eroded
	ST23W	I	37-30	1		wsg stone	sherd tea bowl?	tea	blue	scratch blue floral dec
	ST27W	I	37-31	1		redware	misc sherd	utilitarian		eroded
	ST30W	I	37-32	1		brick	fragment	architecture		
	ST30W	I	37-32	1		redware	body sherd	utilitarian	black	LG ext, int matte LG
	ST35W	I	37-33	1		redware	misc sherd	utilitarian		eroded surfaces

fea	unit	lev	bag	count	vessel	material	object	category	color	dimensions/decoration/other
	ST39W	I	37-34	1		redware	sherd	utilitarian	black int	LG, ext red-brown glaze (compare BT4)
	ST39W	I	37-34	2		redware	misc sherds	utilitarian		eroded
	ST44W	I	37-35	1		glass	vessel clear	vessel	clear	19c-20c
	ST50W	I	37-36	1		glass	vessel clear	vessel	clear	19c-20c
	ST51W	I	37-37	1		redware	sherd Buckley?	utilitarian	black int	variegated body, no surviving glaze ext
	ST51W	I	37-37	1		redware	sherd	utilitarian		eroded surfaces
	ST52W	I	37-38	1		redware	sherd	utilitarian	lt pink	dark mottled LG not trad mang mottled
32	TU7	II 1	none			clay earth	daub, soil	architecture		feature in SE corner TU 7
	unst	I	none	1		wsg stone	sherd	tea/table		
32	SS16	II 1				bone	sheep left jaw	faunal		worn decid, 4th premolar unerupt (1-2 yr)
32	SS3	II 2				bone	small, tooth?	faunal		from soil sample, removed for analysis

fea	unit	lev	bag	count	vessel	material	object	category	color	dimensions/decoration/other
32	TU7	II 1	2069			bone	1 burned bone	faunal		1/8 in screen, not removed very small
2	BT5	I NW	37-19			bone	heavy weathered	faunal		about 30 fgs unident mammal
62		II	2054	7		bone	pig teeth fgs 2	faunal		pig teeth & unidentified mammal
32	SS16	II 1				bone	sheep left jaw	faunal		worn decid, 4th premolar unerupt (1-2 yr)
	BT1	I	37-20			bone	small fragments	faunal		not removed, 1 small burned
32	SS3	II 2				bone	small, tooth?	faunal		from soil sample, removed for analysis
32	TU8	II 3	2035	5		bone	teeth, split limbs	faunal		teeth fgs pig and cow
32	TU8	II 3	2036			bone	tiny shaft	faunal		1/8 in screen, not removed
32	TU8	II 2	2037			bone	tooth crown pig	faunal		pig tooth fragment
32	TU9	II 1	2040	2		bone	turtle/bird	faunal		turtle carapace, bird (chicken) rib
32		IV 1	2046	1		bone	very small fg	faunal		not removed
32	TU8	II 1	2067			bones	bone crumbs	faunal	1/8 inch	not removed
32	TU8	II 1	2068	31		bones	cow 1st phalanx	faunal		frag jaw older adult (molar worn), unidnt
32	S	I	2022	24		bones	pig mandible	faunal		immature mand. deciduous premolars
32	TU7	II 1	2070	38		bones	pig right jaw	faunal		worn 1st molar & some wear 4th premolar
32	TU7	IV 1	2066	12		bones	pig teeth 3	faunal		decid lower incisors, 4th premolar, unid.
32	TU11	II 1	2064	45		bones	sheep/goat tibia	faunal		tibia shaft & 44 unident mammal
32	TU7	II 1	2069			bones	small rodent	faunal		1/8 in screen, unidentifiable
32	TU8	II 2	2038			bones	tiny crumbs	faunal		1/8 in screen, not removed
32	TU11	II 1	2051			bones	unident bone	faunal		10 unidentified mammal fragments
32		I	2050	1		brass	straight pin	personal		rolled head
	TU2	I	2006	1		brass cast	shoe buckle fg	personal		raised ridges, broken at pin hole on side
32	TU8	II 3	2035	1		brass tinned	buckle frame	personal		1/4 frame heavy (horse?) silvery coating
32	TU8	II 1	2068	1		brass tinned	ring/button inset	personal		oval sawtooth edge dec, center floral?
32	TU8	II 2	2037	1		brick	brick "Dutch"?	architecture	salmon red	irregular salmon brick fg, red side & end
	HB2	I	2004	1		brick	fired clay brick	architecture		brick like small fragment
	TU3	I	2007	2		brick	fired clay brick	architecture		brick like small fragments
	ST30W	I	37-32	1		brick	fragment	architecture		
	surf	I	545	1		brick	fragment	architecture	red	molded hard with glazed face
	TU5	I	2009	1		brick	fragment	architecture	red paste	harder fabric, possibly modern
	surf	I	661	1		brick	large fragment	architecture	red	molded hard with glazed end
	HB 1	I	2002	2		brick	small fgs	architecture		small eroded fgs
	surf	I	547	1		brick	small fragment	architecture		

fea	unit	lev	bag	count	vessel	material	object	category	color	dimensions/decoration/other
	surf	I	660	1		brick	small fragment	architecture	red	hard fragment
	surf	I	665	1		brick	small fragment	architecture	red	hard fragment
	surf	I	666	1		brick	small fragment	architecture	red	molded hard small corner fragment
	surf	I	674	1		brick	small fragment	architecture		
	BT1	I	37-20	3		brick clay	brick, fired clay	architecture		brick like sandy, two less fired
	BT4	I	37-22	1		brick like	brick like fg	architecture		brick like sandy piece
32	TU9	II 1	2034	1		brick like	fired clay brick	architecture		very small fragment sandy texture
	ST18W	I	37-27	1		brick/sandst	chunky fragment	architecture		possible very sandy brick
32	N	I	2021	2		brick/sandst	misc fragments	misc		
	HB3	I	2003			calcium carb.	carbonate	natural		calcium carbonate concretion
62		II	2054	5		charcoal	small fragments	architecture		
32	TU7	IV 1	2065			clay	5 tiny fired clay	architecture		1/8 in screen, not removed
32		I	2050	3		clay	fired clay	architecture		very small pieces
32	TU11	II 1	2051			clay	fired clay	architecture		1/8 in screen, not removed
32	TU7	II 1	2070	10		clay	fired clay	architecture		also several small pieces
32	TU8	II 1	2068	7		clay	fired clay	architecture		also smaller frags
32	TU8	II 2	2037	3		clay	fired clay	architecture		
32	TU8	II 3	2035	1		clay	fired clay	architecture		also 2 very small fragments
62		II	2054	2		clay	fired clay	architecture		also 7 small fragments
	TU3	I	2007	3		clay	fired clay	architecture		smaller less baked than brick like
32	TU9	II 1	2041			clay	fired clay 2 tiny	architecture		1/8 in screen, not removed
32	S	I	2022	3		clay	fired clay crumbs	architecture		small plus smaller pieces
32	TU7	IV 1	2066	1		clay	fired clay fg	architecture		one large piece
32	TU11	II 1	2064	8		clay	fired clay fgs	architecture		sandy, some brick like, also 3 crumbs
32	TU7	IV 1	2053	3		clay	fired clay fgs	architecture		crumbly, sandy paste, also small fgs
32	TU7	II 1	2069			clay	fired clay small	architecture		1/8 in screen, many small
66		II	2039	4		clay	fired clay small	architecture		small pieces
	TU6	II	2071	1		clay	fired clay small	architecture		very small crumb
32	TU8	II 1	2067			clay	small fg fired?	architecture	1/8 inch	possible fired clay but very small
32	TU7	II 1	none			clay earth	daub, soil	architecture		feature in SE corner TU 7
35		II	2047	1		clay?	fired clay?	architecture		possible, in "auger boring" hole
	BT4	I	37-22	1		coal	fragment	misc		modern
	HB4	I	2001	1		coal	fragment	misc		modern

fea	unit	lev	bag	count	vessel	material	object	category	color	dimensions/decoration/other
	TU5	I	2009	1		coal	fragment	misc		modern
	HB 1	I	2002	4		coal	fragments	misc		
	TU3	I	2007			coal	small flecks	misc		modern
	HB2	I	2004	1		coal	small fragment	misc		modern
	BT1	I	37-20	4		coal	small fragments	misc		modern
32	N	I	2021	1		coal	small piece	misc		probably intrusive from plow zone
	HB3	I	2003	3		coal	small pieces	misc		modern
	surf	I	671	1		cream bodied	body sherd	table	brown yl	curved Wedgwood-Whieldon clouded
	HB5	I	2005	1		cream bodied	handle end	tea	green glaze	rich glaze, handle end for creamer?
32	N	I	2021	1	1	cream bodied	pitcher/bowl	tea/table	green bwn	Wedgwood-Whieldon thin bodied
	surf	I	675	1		creamware	body sherd	table		very small broken sherd
	TU1	I	2000	1	1	creamware	mug/can base	table		base sherd burned
2	BT5	I NW	37-19	1	1	creamware	bowl/saucer rim	tea		
	BT1	I	37-20	2		creamware	tea bowl?	tea		small sherds
	HB 1	I	2002	1		creamware	sherd	tea/table		
	HB2	I	2004	1		creamware	sherd	tea/table		glaze on one face only
	TU2	I	2006	1		creamware	sherd	tea/table		
	unst	I	2055	1		creamware	sherd plate?	tea/table		
32		I	2050	1		creamware	small foot rim	tea/table		very small sherd raised foot rim
32	TU7	II 1	2069			egg shell	egg	faunal		1/8 in screen, removed
32	TU7	II 1	2070	3		egg shell	egg	faunal		small pieces
32	TU9	II 1	2040	1		egg shell	egg	faunal		removed for analysis
32	TU9	II 1	2041			egg shell	egg	faunal		1/8 in screen, not removed
45		II 1	2056	1		glass	bottle fragment	bottle	blue green	19-20c. "ROW" wheel engraved?
	HB4	I	2001	1		glass	bottle fragment	bottle	green	bottle 19-20c.
	HB 1	I	2002	2		glass	bottle fgs	misc	emerald	modern
	HB 1	I	2002	16		glass	bottle fgs	misc	clear	modern
	HB4	I	2001	2		glass	curved frags	misc	clear	probably modern
	unst	I	2055	1		glass	fragment	misc	clear	unknown fragment
	HB 1	I	2002	14		glass	liquor bottle	misc	brown	modern
	HB3	I	2003	16		glass	liquor bottle	misc	brown	modern liquor or beer
	HB4	I	2001	1		glass	liquor bottle	misc	brown	modern, embossed B on base
	ST1W	I	37-23	1		glass	liquor bottle	misc	brown	modern

fea	unit	lev	bag	count	vessel	material	object	category	color	dimensions/decoration/other
	unst	I	2028	1		glass	liquor bottle	misc	brown	modern
	unst	I	2055	3		glass	liquor bottle	misc	brown	modern
	HB3	I	2003	2		glass	modern bottle	misc		one clear, one light blue
	unst	I	2023	1	1	glass	liquor bottle	misc 19-20c.	brown	molded neck non screw, stripped area
	ST3W	I	37-24	1		glass	fragment	misc?	clear	probably modern
	HB4	I	2001	2		glass	flat fragments	vessel	clear	unidentified flat pieces
	ST44W	I	37-35	1		glass	vessel clear	vessel	clear	19c-20c
	ST50W	I	37-36	1		glass	vessel clear	vessel	clear	19c-20c
	unst	I	2032	1		glass 18c.?	window pane?	architecture		possible window, slight blue green
	TU1	I	2000	1		glass 18c.?	paneled base	bottle	clear	possibly 18th century
	HB2	I	2004	2		glass 18c.?	frosted vessel	vessel	clear	slightly frosted, probably 18c.
	ST1W	I	37-23	1		glass 18c.?	vessel clear	vessel	clear frost	frosted glass, possibly 18c.
32	N	I	2021	1		glass wb	wine bottle	bottle	olive	small fragment
	HB2	I	2004	1		glass wb	wine bottle fg	bottle	olive	thin body fragment
	surf	I	680	1		glass wb	wine bottle fg	bottle	olive	thin body pitted
	unst	I	2012	1		glass wb	wine bottle fg	bottle	olive	stripped block from plow zone
	unst	I	2013	1		glass wb	wine bottle fg	bottle	dark olive	thicker, pitted surfaces
	unst	I	2055	1		glass wb	wine bottle fg	bottle	olive	thin pitted surfaces
	TU2	I	2006	1		glass wb	wine bottle fg	bottle	olive	small
2	BT5	I NE	37-18	3		glass wb	wine bottle fgs	bottle	olive	thin
	HB 1	I	2002	2		glass wb	wine bottle fgs	bottle	olive	
	BT4	I	37-22	1		glass wb	wine bottle frag	bottle	olive	thin body pitted
	HB4	I	2001	1	1	glass wb	wine bottle neck	bottle	olive	small neck fragment
	HB3	I	2003	1		glass wb	wine/case	bottle	olive	thin pitted surfaces
	unst	I	2055	1		glass wb early	wb fg thick	bottle	olive irrid	shoulder to neck irridescent early 18c.?
	B	unst	37-16	1		glass wb early	wine bottle base	bottle	olive irrid	thick base, early 18c. shape or older
	BT1	I	37-20	1	1	glass wb early	wine bottle rim	bottle	olive irrid	thick string rim, early 18c or earlier
	unst	I	2055	1	1	glass wg	wine glass foot	table	clear	domed foot probably 18c.
	HB4	I	2001	1		glass wp	window pane	architecture	blue green	small fragment probably 18c.
	HB5	I	2005	1		glass wp	window pane	architecture	blue green	small fragment of pane
	unst	I	2055	1	1	hard bodied	plate/bowl	misc	white	whteware hard bodied, brown transfer
	surf	I	667	1		hard bodied	body sherd	table		whiteware hard bodied int glaze missing
	surf	I	542	1		hard bodied	saucer/plate	table	blue pink yl	base with floral trans print interior

fea	unit	lev	bag	count	vessel	material	object	category	color	dimensions/decoration/other
	surf	I	544	1		hard bodied	saucer/plate	table	pink green	sherd trans print same as 542
	surf	I	548	1		iron	large spike fg	architecture		square shaft fg of large spike?
32	TU8	II 2	2037	1		iron	cast iron pot fg	kitchen		removed for treatment
32	TU11	II 1	2064	1		iron	iron ferrule?	personal		wrapped tapering piece of iron
58	S		2057	1		iron	long pin	unknown		rusted pin like object 4 in long
	BT2	I	37-21	1		iron	metal frag	unknown		Phase II survey area B TU 2
35		II	2047	1		iron	pin like	unknown		1.8 in long, in "auger boring" hole
85		II	2043	1		iron	rusted fragment	unknown		thin rusted fragment
	unst	I	2011			iron	rusted fragments	unknown		should discard
	BT4	I	37-22	1	1	Jackfield like	sherd	tea/table		possibly true Jackfield
	TU3	I	2007	1		Jackfield like	body sherd	utilitarian	black	very thin, purple body, not trad. Jackfield
	unst	I	2030	1		Jackfield like	body sherd	utilitarian	black	purple body thin not trad. Jackfield
	unst	I	2030	1		Jackfield like	body sherd	utilitarian	black	reddish purple body thin (2 sherds mend)
	HB4	I	2001	2		Jackfield like	body sherds	utilitarian	black	thin body not traditional Jackfield
	ST17W	I	37-26	1		Jackfield like	cup/bowl rim	utilitarian	black	LG bubbled, purple core not trad Jackfield
	HB 1	I	2002	2	1	Jackfield like	handle, body	utilitarian	purple body	LG purple body dense, not trad. Jackfield
	BT1	I	37-20	1		Jackfield like	jar rim	utilitarian	red purple	LG int, highly fired, unusual
	unst	I	2018	1		Jackfield like	jar/pitcher sherd	utilitarian	purple body	thick not trad. Jackfield, overfired?
32	N	I	2021	2		Jackfield like	rim & body	utilitarian	dark brown	thin flared rim , thicker body (2 different)
62		II	2054	1		Jackfield like	sherd	utilitarian	black	very small thin, not trad. Jackfield
	HB3	I	2003	1		Jackfield like	sherd	utilitarian	dark brown	dense purple body not trad. Jackfield
	surf	I	551	1		Jackfield like	storage jar base	utilitarian	black	LG purple red body, flaring, overfired
	HB4	I	2001	1		jasper	eroded pebble	natural	red paste	very small eroded natural pebble
	HB 1	I	2002	1		jasper	bifacial fg	precontact	red	broken bifacially worked piece
	TU5	I	2009	1		jasper	fragment	precontact?		small chunk with black scale
32	TU11	II 1	2064	1	1	kaolin	pipe bowl	tobacco		bowl fragment
32	N	I	2021	1		kaolin	pipe stem	tobacco		
32		I	2050	1		kaolin	pipe stem	tobacco		
32	TU11	II 1	2064	1		kaolin	pipe stem	tobacco		
32	TU8	II 1	2068	1		kaolin	pipe stem	tobacco		near junction with bowl
32	TU7	IV 1	2053	1		kaolin	pipe stem	tobacco		
	BT1	I	37-20	1		kaolin	pipe stem	tobacco		
	surf	I	674	1		kaolin	pipe stem	tobacco		

fea	unit	lev	bag	count	vessel	material	object	category	color	dimensions/decoration/other
	TU1	I	2000	1		kaolin	pipe stem	tobacco		fragment
32	N	I	2021	1	1	nail wrought	intact burned	architecture		rose, straight pt, 2.3 in long, 1 in to clench
32	TU11	II 1	2064	2	2	nail wrought	nail heads	architecture		roseheads, one nail clenched
62		II	2054	1	1	nail wrought	nail intact	architecture		1.7 in long, bent at .9 in
32	N	I	2021	1		nail wrought	nail shaft fg	architecture		
	ST19W	I	37-28	1	1	nail wrought	wrought head	architecture		rusted rose head and shaft
	HB2	I	2004	1	1	pearlware	tea bowl rim	tea		straight rim pale blue
	BT1	I	37-20	1		pearlware	misc sherd	tea/table		glaze only with slight blue tint
	HB2	I	2004	5		plastic	cup	misc		modern
2	N	I	2020	1		plastic	fragment	misc	yellow	modern from plow zone clean up
	HB 1	I	2002	2		plastic	fragments	misc	yellow	
	HB5	I	2005	4		plastic	fragments	misc	yellow	modern, one clear
	TU2	I	2006	4		plastic	fragments	misc	yellow	
	TU3	I	2007	6		plastic	fragments	misc	yellow	modern
	TU5	I	2009	11		plastic	fragments	misc	yellow	modern
32		I	2050	3		plastic	modern	misc		black plastic bag, yellow cup
	TU4	I	2008	3		plastic	modern	misc	yellow	modern
	HB3	I	2003	3		plastic	modern	misc		one white, two yellow
	surf	I	546	1		porcelain	sherd	table	red	overglaze dec, possibly 19c.
	BT4	I	37-22	1	1	porcelain	tea bowl?	tea		small, possible tea bowl sherd
	unst	I	2010	1		porcelain	base sherd	tea/table		raised foot brown, undec fluted ext
	unst	I	2055	1		quartz	worked piece?	precontact?	white	possibly worked fragment
	surf	I	1125	1		quartzite	cobble/TAR	precontact	tan gray	TAR or hammer cobble
62		II	2054	1		quartzite	tertiary flake	precontact		large flake intact
	unst	I	2029	1		redware	body cup?	table	black	curved body thin
32	TU7	II 1	2070	1	1	redware	bowl rim	table	brown yl	thin brown ext, white slip interior
	HB3	I	2003	1		redware	bowl sherd	table	brown yl	same as bowl Fea 32 TU7 II/1
32	TU11	II 1	2064	1	1	redware	cup curved body	table	dark brown	LG int ext, curved thin body
32	TU11	II 1	2064	1	1	redware	cup curved body	table	orange bwn	LG ext int manganese trails everted rim
2	TU15	II 1	2062	1		redware	cup rim	table	orange bwn	thin rim LG manganese spots int ext
32	N	I	2021	1	1	redware	cup rim	table	orange	thin body interior manganese specks
32	TU8	II 1	2068	5		redware	cup rim	table	brown	thin body interior manganese streaks
32	TU8	II 3	2035	1		redware	cup rim	table	orange bwn	thin, LG ext int both manganese flecks

fea	unit	lev	bag	count	vessel	material	object	category	color	dimensions/decoration/other
32		I	2050	3		redware	cup/bowl rim	table	orange	thin clear LG, manganese dashes interior
	BT1	I	37-20	2		redware	cup/mug	table	orange bwn	LG ext clear, int manganese
	TU2	I	2006	1	1	redware	handle mug?	table	black	int, ext LG, body with handle insertion
	B	unst	37-16	1		redware	mug/cup base	table	brown	LG int ext, base rounded with ridge
	HB3	I	2003	1		redware	mug/cup rim	table	brown	thin red rim, brown LG, manganese spots
	surf	I	1072	1	1	redware	rim sherd	table	lt pink	mottled rim broken, lighter brown LG
2	BT5	I NW	37-19	1		redware	sherd cup?	table	orange bwn	LG ext clear, int manganese & slip
32	TU7	IV 1	2053	1		redware	sherd mug?	table	orange bwn	brownish mottled interior
32	TU7	II 1	2069	1		redware	1 pie plate glaze	utilitarian		1/8 in screen
32	TU7	IV 1	2065	1		redware	1 tiny sherd	utilitarian		1/8 in screen, not removed
32	TU7	II 1	2069	2		redware	2 tiny sherds	utilitarian		1/8 in screen
2	N	I	2020	1		redware	body sherd	utilitarian	black	LG int ext from plow zone clean up
32		I	2050	1		redware	body sherd	utilitarian	black	LG int ext
32	TU11	II 1	2048	1		redware	body sherd	utilitarian	dark brown	LG int, ext smoothed, "plow scar"
32	TU8	II 2	2037	1		redware	body sherd	utilitarian	black	LG int ext curved
37		I	2061	1		redware	body sherd	utilitarian	black	glossy LG int ext on red curved body
38		II	2059	1		redware	body sherd	utilitarian		unglazed ext?, int eroded matte glaze
48	N	II	2058	1		redware	body sherd	utilitarian	dark brown	LG interior, burnished exterior
	HB4	I	2001	1		redware	body sherd	utilitarian	orange bwn	LG ext, int LG with brown mottling
	HB4	I	2001	1		redware	body sherd	utilitarian	orange	LG ext? manganese spots, int? burnished
	HB4	I	2001	1	1	redware	body sherd	utilitarian	black	LG ext int matte, thin body
	ST30W	I	37-32	1		redware	body sherd	utilitarian	black	LG ext, int matte LG
	surf	I	670	1		redware	body sherd	utilitarian	orange	eroded int clear with slip, ext eroded
	surf	I	674	1		redware	body sherd	utilitarian	dk brw int	ribbed int LG, ext burnished
	surf	I	678	1		redware	body sherd	utilitarian	dk brw int	ribbed int LG, ext burnished
	surf	I	679	1		redware	body sherd	utilitarian	dk brw int	ribbed int LG, ext eroded not glazed?
	surf	I	683	1		redware	body sherd	utilitarian	black bwn	ribbed LG black int, dk brown mottle int
	surf	I	1123	1		redware	body sherd	utilitarian	black bwn	ribbed LG black int, dk brown mottle int
	TU1	I	2000	1		redware	body sherd	utilitarian	brown	LG exterior with eroded slip interior
	unst	I	2015	1		redware	body sherd	utilitarian	black int	LG int, ext burnished
	unst	I	2026	1		redware	body sherd	utilitarian	black	LG ext int matte, thin body same as HB 4
	TU3	I	2007	2		redware	body sherds	utilitarian	black	LG ext int matte, thin body same as HB 4
	TU3	I	2007	2		redware	body sherds	utilitarian	black	LG int but eroded so ext?

fea	unit	lev	bag	count	vessel	material	object	category	color	dimensions/decoration/other
32	TU9	II 1	2040	1	1	redware	bottle neck	utilitarian	dark brown	flat projecting rim fully glazed
32	TU11	II 1	2048	2		redware	bottle neck?	utilitarian	black	LG int ext very small, "plow scar"
32	TU8	II 1	2068	1		redware	bowl body ribbed	utilitarian	orange	thicker body int manganese spots, streaks
	HB3	I	2003	1		redware	bowl/cup rim	utilitarian	black	LG int ext, curved everted rim
	BT1	I	37-20	3		redware	bowl/jar	utilitarian	brown int	LG int thin body, burnished ext
	surf	I	552	1		redware	cup/bowl rim	utilitarian	dark brown	LG interior & exterior, broken sherd
2	BT5	I NE	37-18	4	1	redware	dish slipped	utilitarian	orange yl	everted rim wavy slip, banded slip body
	surf	I	543	1		redware	eroded rim?	utilitarian		eroded possibly rim sherd
2	BT5	I NW	37-19	1		redware	eroded sherd	utilitarian		Phase II survey Trench 5 NW quad
	BT2	I	37-21	1		redware	eroded sherd	utilitarian		Phase II survey area B TU 2
	surf	I	547	1		redware	eroded sherd	utilitarian		eroded
	B	unst	37-15	1		redware	eroded sherd	utilitarian		
2	TU15	II 1	2062	1		redware	jar base	utilitarian	black	pedestal base LG int ext
32	N	I	2021	1	1	redware	jar base/rim	utilitarian	orange	thick body interior manganese specks
	TU2	I	2006	2	1	redware	jar or bowl	utilitarian	orange	int, ext LG, manganese specks on int
	TU2	I	2006	1		redware	jar or bowl	utilitarian	orange	clear ext manganese specks, int slip
	TU5	I	2009	1		redware	jar or bowl	utilitarian	dark brown	int LG ribbed thin body
	HB3	I	2003	4		redware	jar ribbed	utilitarian	black	LG int ext from plow zone clean up
	HB4	I	2001	1		redware	jar sherd	utilitarian	black int	thin ribbed LG int, ext burnished
	TU1	I	2000	5		redware	jar/pan	utilitarian	black int	int LG, burnished exterior
	BT1	I	37-20	1		redware	misc sherd	utilitarian		eroded
	ST27W	I	37-31	1		redware	misc sherd	utilitarian		eroded
	ST35W	I	37-33	1		redware	misc sherd	utilitarian		eroded surfaces
	TU4	I	2008	1		redware	misc sherd	utilitarian		eroded no glaze
32	N	I	2021	8		redware	misc sherds	utilitarian		small spalls no surviving glaze
32	TU8	II 1	2068	4		redware	misc sherds	utilitarian	brown	small sherds with slip on interior
	HB2	I	2004	3		redware	misc sherds	utilitarian		eroded
	HB4	I	2001	4		redware	misc sherds	utilitarian		sherds with no surviving glaze
	HB4	I	2001	4		redware	misc sherds	utilitarian	black	sherds (one thick) LG 1 surviving face
	ST39W	I	37-34	2		redware	misc sherds	utilitarian		eroded
	TU3	I	2007	3		redware	misc sherds	utilitarian		eroded small sherds no glaze
	surf	I	550	1		redware	pan/jar rim	utilitarian	black int	LG eroded int, slightly rolled rim
	surf	I	680	1		redware	pan/jar rim	utilitarian	dk brw int	LG int, ext burnished, slightly rolled rim

fea	unit	lev	bag	count	vessel	material	object	category	color	dimensions/decoration/other
	unst	I	2014	1		redware	pan/jar thick	utilitarian	brown int	Buckley like (1 striation) but ext burnished
32	N	I	2021	7	1	redware	pie plate	utilitarian	green yl	coggled sooted rim, slip bands, green dec
32	TU7	II 1	2070	6		redware	pie plate	utilitarian	green yl	coggled sooted rim, slip bands, green dec
61		II	2044	1		redware	pie plate	utilitarian	green yl	slip bands body color between, green dec
	BT1	I	37-20	2		redware	pie plate	utilitarian	green yl	
	TU1	I	2000	2		redware	pie plate	utilitarian	slipped	thicker with interior slip band
	unst	I	2025	1		redware	pie plate	utilitarian		eroded interior, slip and clear band
32	TU7	IV 1	2066	3		redware	pie plate	utilitarian	green bwn	combed slipware base, 1 burned
	TU3	I	2007	3		redware	pie plate body	utilitarian	green bwn	yellow slip bands, green dec
32	TU8	II 2	2037	1		redware	pie plate sherd	utilitarian	green bwn	slip bands with body color between
	unst	I	2055	1		redware	pie plate sherd	utilitarian	yellow bwn	sherd with int slip, band body color
32		I	2050	2		redware	pie plate sherds	utilitarian	green yl	sherds mend
32	TU9	II 1	2040	1		redware	pie plate sooted	utilitarian	green yl	combed slipware, green dec (Fea 32 N I)
	HB 1	I	2002	1		redware	pie plate?	utilitarian	green bwn	white slip, green, brown oxide band
	surf	I	682	1		redware	pie plate?	utilitarian	lt pink	eroded trace int LG & slip, ext eroded
	TU1	I	2000	2		redware	pie plate?	utilitarian	slipped	eroded, 1 no LG exterior
	unst	I	2024	1		redware	pot base flaring	utilitarian	black	LG ext int matte LG (see unstratified)
	unst	I	2055	1	1	redware	pot base flaring	utilitarian	black	same as Fea 32 N I, interior matte glaze
	unst	I	2019	1		redware	pot body flaring	utilitarian	black	LG int ext possibly with flaring pot
32	N	I	2021	1		redware	sherd	utilitarian	black ext	interior black matte finish glaze
32	TU10	II 1	2033	1		redware	sherd	utilitarian		ext burnished, int eroded
32	TU11	II 1	2064	1		redware	sherd	utilitarian	dark brown	int LG thinner but similar to jar
32	TU11	II 1	2064	1		redware	sherd	utilitarian	orange bwn	LG ext int with clear brown tint interior
32	TU9	II 1	2034	1		redware	sherd	utilitarian	orange	LG clear ext, int eroded
32	TU11	II 2	2063	1		redware	sherd	utilitarian	black	LG int ext curved thin body
48		2	2060	1		redware	sherd	utilitarian	orange bwn	LG ext int, manganese swirled interior
	BT1	I	37-20	1		redware	sherd	utilitarian	orange	LG int clear, ext eroded
	BT4	I	37-22	1		redware	sherd	utilitarian	black	LG int ext
	BT4	I	37-22	2		redware	sherd	utilitarian	dk brown	LG int, gray core, 1 sherd glaze only
	BT4	I	37-22	3		redware	sherd	utilitarian	red fabric	eroded burnished sides, LG red brown
	HB 1	I	2002	1		redware	sherd	utilitarian	brown LG	thin, LG int & exterior
	HB 1	I	2002	1		redware	sherd	utilitarian		eroded with no surviving glaze
	HB2	I	2004	1		redware	sherd	utilitarian	black	LG int ext very small

fea	unit	lev	bag	count	vessel	material	object	category	color	dimensions/decoration/other
	HB2	I	2004	1		redware	sherd	utilitarian	orange bwn	LG both faces, one manganese streaks
	HB2	I	2004	1		redware	sherd	utilitarian	orange	LG ext clear, int eroded
	HB2	I	2004	1		redware	sherd	utilitarian		eroded, trace of slip
	ST1W	I	37-23	1		redware	sherd	utilitarian	orange bwn	LG clear ext spots, int manganese wash
	ST22W	I	37-29	1		redware	sherd	utilitarian	orange	LG clear, one face eroded
	ST39W	I	37-34	1		redware	sherd	utilitarian	black int	LG, ext red-brown glaze (compare BT4)
	ST51W	I	37-37	1		redware	sherd	utilitarian		eroded surfaces
	ST52W	I	37-38	1		redware	sherd	utilitarian	lt pink	dark mottled LG not trad mang mottled
	TU1	I	2000	1		redware	sherd	utilitarian	black	int ext LG, ribbed interior
	TU4	I	2008	1		redware	sherd	utilitarian	orange	orange ext, trace slip interior
	TU4	I	2008	1		redware	sherd	utilitarian	black	black ext & int (latter eroded)
	unst	I	2025	1		redware	sherd	utilitarian	black	black one side, other eroded
	unst	I	2055	1		redware	sherd	utilitarian	orange bwn	clear LG ext, brown mottled interior
	HB3	I	2003	3	1	redware	sherd base	utilitarian	gray red	eroded LG interior base
32	TU9	II 1	2040	1		redware	sherd body	utilitarian	black	LG int ext
	unst	I	2055	1		redware	sherd body	utilitarian	orange	LG ext int with manganese spots int
	ST51W	I	37-37	1		redware	sherd Buckley?	utilitarian	black int	variegated body, no surviving glaze ext
45		II 1	2056	1		redware	sherd eroded	utilitarian	orange	eroded, clear LG int?, ochre flecks body
	unst	I	2055	1		redware	sherd eroded	utilitarian		eroded sherd no surviving glaze
	unst	I	2016	1		redware	sherd jar?	utilitarian	black int	eroded sherd from stripped area
	HB5	I	2005	2		redware	sherds	utilitarian	black	one int & ext LG, one int with broken ext
	HB3	I	2003	2		redware	sherds body	utilitarian	orange	clear interior LG
	HB3	I	2003	3		redware	sherds eroded	utilitarian	black	LG int ext on 1 sherd, all eroded
	HB3	I	2003	7		redware	sherds eroded	utilitarian		eroded with little or no glaze
	TU1	I	2000	3		redware	sherds eroded	utilitarian	brown	2 with LG on interior? 1 eroded face
	HB 1	I	2002	3		redware	sherds jars?	utilitarian	black LG	one int & ext LG
	TU2	I	2006	3		redware	sherds jars?	utilitarian	brown 1	badly eroded, small glaze on one
32	TU8	II 1	2067	1		redware	small crumbs	utilitarian	1/8 inch	
	TU5	I	2009	4		redware	small crumbs	utilitarian		most no surviving LG, trace on 1 sherd
	HB5	I	2005	1		redware	storage jar	utilitarian	black int	thicker with black int glaze
	HB5	I	2005	1		redware	storage jar	utilitarian	black int	thinner, burnished ext, not same
	ST10W	I	37-25	1		redware	storage jar	utilitarian	black int	LG irridescent interior ribbed, ext burnish
	ST1W	I	37-23	1		redware	storage jar	utilitarian	brown	LG int ext, ribbed interior

fea	unit	lev	bag	count	vessel	material	object	category	color	dimensions/decoration/other
	unst	I	2055	1		redware	storage jar	utilitarian	black	LG int ext, ribbed
	TU2	I	2006	4	1	redware	storage jar	utilitarian	black int	thicker ribbed body, Philadelphia
	surf	I	672	1		redware	storage jar base	utilitarian	black	LG ext int matte int, flaring, gray core
	surf	I	681	1		redware	storage jar base	utilitarian	black	LG ext int matte int, flaring same as 672
32	N	I	2021	9	1	redware	storage jar body	utilitarian	black int	ribbed body burnished exterior
32	TU7	II 1	2070	1		redware	storage jar body	utilitarian	black int	ribbed body burnished exterior
	unst	I	2031	1		redware	storage jar body	utilitarian	black int	ribbed int LG, ext eroded not glazed?
	unst	I	2049	1		redware	storage jar body	utilitarian	black int	LG int ribbed, ext burnished
	HB3	I	2003	1		redware	storage jar rim	utilitarian	black int	straight rim burnished exterior, LG int
	TU2	I	2006	1	1	redware	storage jar rim	utilitarian	orange int	rolled rim, clear glaze manganese specks
	unst	I	2027	1		redware	storage jar rim	utilitarian	black int	straight rim, int LG, ext burnished
32	TU11	II 1	2064	1	1	redware	storage jar sherd	utilitarian	dark brown	int LG ribbed, burnished exterior
	B	unst	37-15	1		redware	vessel	utilitarian	brown int	LG int thin body, burnished ext
	BT4	I	37-22	1	1	redware 17c?	sherd	utilitarian	lt pink	eroded mustard yellow glaze, lt pink fabric
	BT4	I	37-22	3		redware 17c?	sherds	utilitarian		eroded glaze, lt pink fabric, 17-early 18c.?
2	BT5	I NE	37-18	3	1	refined earth	cup handled	table	brown yl	agateware sgraffito floral dec, marbled
	BT1	I	37-20	1		refined earth	cup handled	table	brown yl	agateware sgraffito marbled, variegated
	HB3	I	2003	1		refined earth	cup sherd	table	brown yl	agateware sgraffito band ext, marbled
	surf	I	668	1		refined earth	sherd cup?	table	brown	agateware variegated body small
	surf	I	549	1		sandstone	TAR probably	precontact	red	cortical surface angular, likely TAR
	surf	I	1074	1		sandstone	TAR/broken	precontact	tan gray	conglomerate sandstone cobble surface
32	N	I	2021			shell	clam	faunal		removed for study
32		I	2050			shell	clam	faunal		removed for analysis
32	TU11	II 1	2064			shell	clam	faunal		removed for analysis
32	TU7	II 1	2070			shell	clam	faunal		removed for study
32	TU8	II 1	2068			shell	clam	faunal		removed for analysis
32	TU11	II 2	2063			shell	clam	faunal		removed for analysis
32	TU7	IV 1	2053	2		shell	clam	faunal		fragments removed for analysis
62		II	2054			shell	clam	faunal		removed for analysis
	HB4	I	2001			shell	clam	faunal		small bag eroded, not removed
	TU2	I	2006	2		shell	clam	faunal		also 2 very small, not removed
	TU3	I	2007			shell	clam	faunal		small bag, not removed
32	TU10	II 1	2033	2		shell	clam	faunal		removed for analysis

fea	unit	lev	bag	count	vessel	material	object	category	color	dimensions/decoration/other
2	BT5	I NE	37-18			shell	clam frags	faunal		removed for analysis
	HB2	I	2004	1		shell	clam small fg	faunal		not removed
32	TU7	IV 1	2066	2		shell	clam small fgs	faunal		removed for analysis
	TU1	I	2000	7		shell	clam small fgs	faunal		not removed
32	TU10	II 2	2042	1		shell	clam very small	faunal		removed for analysis
32	TU8	II 1	2067			shell	crumbs	faunal	1/8 inch	small whelk, not removed for analysis
	unst	I	2017	1		shell	eroded oyster?	faunal		stripped area, not removed
	HB 1	I	2002	4		shell	fragments	faunal		removed for analysis
32	TU11	II 1	2064	1		shell	large snail	faunal		removed for analysis
32	TU7	II 1	2069			shell	many small	faunal		1/8 in screen, not removed
32		I	2050			shell	oyster	faunal		removed for analysis
32	TU11	II 1	2064			shell	oyster	faunal		removed for analysis
32	TU7	II 1	2070			shell	oyster	faunal		removed for study
32	TU8	II 1	2068			shell	oyster	faunal		removed for analysis
32	TU11	II 2	2063			shell	oyster	faunal		removed for analysis
32	TU8	II 3	2035			shell	oyster	faunal		small bag removed for study
32	TU7	IV 1	2053	3		shell	oyster	faunal		also small fags, all removed for study
32	TU7	IV 1	2066	7		shell	oyster	faunal		removed for analysis, also some small
48		2	2060	7		shell	oyster	faunal		removed for analysis
32	S	I	2022			shell	oyster & clam	faunal		removed for analysis
32	TU9	II 1	2040			shell	oyster & clam	faunal		removed for analysis
32	TU8	II 2	2037			shell	oyster & clam	faunal		removed for analysis
32	TU11	II 1	2048	3		shell	oyster, clam	faunal		listed " plow scar" disturbed?
32	TU9	II 1	2041			shell	shell	faunal		1/8 in screen, not removed
32	TU11	II 2	2052			shell	shell	faunal		1/8 in screen, not removed
32	TU8	II 2	2038			shell	shell	faunal		1/8 in screen, not removed
32	TU7	IV 1	2065			shell	shell	faunal		1/8 in screen, not removed
	BT4	I	37-22			shell	small	faunal		not removed
	HB3	I	2003			shell	small eroded	faunal		very small, not removed
32	TU8	II 1	2067			shell	small fg	faunal	1/8 inch	pewter like finish
	BT1	I	37-20			shell	small fragments	faunal		not removed
32	TU9	II 1	2034			shell	small oyster	faunal		removed for study
62		II	2054			shell	small oyster	faunal		removed for analysis

fea	unit	lev	bag	count	vessel	material	object	category	color	dimensions/decoration/other
32	TU9	II 1	2045			shell	tiny frags	faunal		1/8 in screen, not removed
2	BT5	I NW	37-19			shell	very small	faunal		removed for analysis
32		IV 1	2046	1		shell	very small fgs	faunal		not removed
32	TU8	II 1	2068	1		shell	whelk shell	faunal		removed for analysis
32	TU11	II 1	2051			shell		faunal		1/8 in screen, not removed
	HB4	I	2001	1	1	Staff slipware	pie plate sherd	utilitarian	yellow bwn	Staffordshire combed slipware plate
93	BT5	unst	37-17	1	1	stoneware	jar base	utilitarian	brown	highly fired, British?, side flaring
	surf	I	677	1		tin glazed	body sherd	table		unidentified thin body plain glaze
32	TU8	II 2	2037	1	1	tin glazed	punch bowl	table	blue	sherd floral ext, probably punch bowl
	HB3	I	2003	1		tin glazed	sherd	tea/table		sherd only vessel unknown
	unst	I	2055	1		tin glazed	sherd body	tea/table		vessel unidentified
32	TU7	IV 1	2066	1		wood	chip	architecture		small piece wood shaving
	surf	I	669	1		wsg stone	base bowl?	table	blue tint	scratch blue thick base, see HB3
	HB3	I	2003	1		wsg stone	sherd base?	table	blue tint	thick base sherd
	HB3	I	2003	1	1	wsg stone	sherd bowl	table	blue	scratch blue chevron dec, see unst vessel
32	TU7	IV 1	2065	1		wsg stone	1 tiny rim	tea	blue	1/8 in screen, scratch blue sherd
	B	unst	37-16	1	1	wsg stone	base creamer?	tea		thin, molded band above base
	unst	I	2055	1		wsg stone	bowl base	tea	blue	scratch blue chevron floral see HB3 I
	ST23W	I	37-30	1		wsg stone	sherd tea bowl?	tea	blue	scratch blue floral dec
32	N	I	2021	5	1	wsg stone	tea bowl	tea	blue	scratch blue floral ext, int swag 1 and 2
48		2	2060	7	1	wsg stone	tea bowl	tea	blue	scratch blue floral ext, double swag int
32	N	I	2021	1		wsg stone	tea bowl base	tea		foot ring, possibly associated with above
32	TU11	II 1	2064	1		wsg stone	tea bowl base	tea	blue	scratch blue floral dec. post 1740
32	TU9	II 1	2034	1		wsg stone	tea bowl base	tea		base with raised foot ring
32	TU9	II 1	2040	1		wsg stone	tea bowl base	tea	blue	scratch blue floral (compare with others)
32	TU9	II 1	2040	3		wsg stone	tea bowl base	tea	blue	scratch blue floral (compare TU 11 II/1)
	surf	I	1073	1		wsg stone	tea bowl base	tea		raised basal rim, flaring body
32	TU9	II 1	2034	2		wsg stone	tea bowl body	tea	blue	scratch blue floral, int double swag
32	TU7	II 1	2070	2	1	wsg stone	tea bowl mends	tea	blue	scratch blue floral ext, int double swag
32	N	I	2021	1	1	wsg stone	tea bowl rim	tea	blue	scratch blue chevron ext, double swag int
32		I	2050	4		wsg stone	tea bowl rim	tea	blue	scratch blue floral, int double swag
	surf	I	662	1		wsg stone	tea bowl rim	tea	blue	scratch blue ext chevron, int 4 swags
	surf	I	662	1		wsg stone	tea bowl sherd	tea	blue	scratch blue floral frag, prob with 664

fea	unit	lev	bag	count	vessel	material	object	category	color	dimensions/decoration/other
	surf	I	664	1		wsg stone	tea bowl sherd	tea	blue	scratch blue floral fragment
	surf	I	673	1		wsg stone	tea bowl sherd	tea	blue	scratch blue floral fragment trace
	unst	I	2055	1		wsg stone	tea bowl sherd	tea	blue	scratch blue floral body sherd
	BT4	I	37-22	1		wsg stone	tea bowl?	tea	blue	scratch blue 4 parallel lines, very thin
	surf	I	663	1		wsg stone	tea saucer?	tea		thin near base fragment
32	N	I	2021	2		wsg stone	body sherds	tea/table		raised ring on side, possible base
	BT4	I	37-22	1	1	wsg stone	saucer base	tea/table		interior pitted, probably not slip dipped
	HB 1	I	2002	1		wsg stone	sherd	tea/table		
	unst	I	none	1		wsg stone	sherd	tea/table		
	BT1	I	37-20	2		wsg stone	sherds	tea/table		small, one bluish
32	TU9	II 1	2041	1		wsg stone	sliver sherd	tea/table		1/8 in screen

Appendix B

Summary Tables

Table B1. Somy Field Artifacts: Phase I Survey, Phase II Shovel Tests, Unstratified Finds

Artifacts	surf	1, 3	10	17-23	27, 30	35, 39	44	50-52	unst	Sum
wsg stoneware scratch blue tea bowl	5			1?					1	7
wsg stoneware scratch bowl base	1								1	2
wsg stoneware base creamer?									***1***	1
wsg stoneware thin saucer base, other	1								1	2
tin-glazed earthenware	1								1	2
agateware variegated body cup?	1									1
porcelain base raised foot, other	1								1	1
Jackfield-like pitcher/jar	1								1	2
Jackfield-like cup/bowl rim				1						1
Jackfield-like sherd									2	2
redware misc.	2				1	3		1	2	9
black/brown int. glaze Buckley-like								1	1	2
pie plate slipped	1								2	3
cup/mug ridged base brown glaze	1								1	2
cup? thin body brown glaze interior									1	1
cup/bowl black glaze curved body									1	1
clear glaze brown mottled interior									1	1
pot body flaring black glaze									1	1
pot base flaring black interior matte									1	1
pot base flaring black matte (Fea. 32)									***1***	1
black glazed jar interior matte (see H4,U3)	2				1				1	4
storage jar ribbed interior black glaze			1						4	5
storage jar brown glaze ribbed int.	3	1								4
pan/jar rims, black and dark brown int.	2									2
storage jar? ribbed black & dark brown	2									2
pink fabric mottled glaze (52 dark mottled)	***1***							1		2
clear glaze	1			1						2
clear glaze manganese streaks		1							1	2
red-brown glazed (compare T4)						1				1
black glazed									3	3
cream-bodied Wedgwood-Whieldon	1									1
creamware sherd plate?, other	1								1	2
hard-bodied whiteware plate/bowl	3								***1***	4
wine bottle glass	1								3	4
kaolin pipe fragments	1									1
wine bottle glass early 18c. base, fg.									2	2
clear domed wine glass foot									1	1
clear frosted glass 18c.?		1								1
wrought nail head				***1***						1
iron spike fragment	1									1
window pane fragment?									1	1
brick fragments (2 glazed)	7									7
quartz possibly worked piece									1	1
quartzite, sandstone thermally altered	3									3
clear vessel 19-20c.							1	1		2
glass fragments, modern		1							1	2
glass brown liquor bottle		1							5	5

The headings reflect Phase I surface recoveries (surf), Phase II shovel test pits, and unstratified (unst) finds from the project. Numbers in bold and italics represent one vessel regardless of sherds present. All other numbers are sherd or fragment counts.

Table B2. Somy Field Artifact Summary, Phases II-III Trenches and Units

Artifacts	T 1	T 2	T 4	H 1	H 2	H 3	H 4	H 5	U 1	U 2	U 3	U 4	U 5	Sum
wsg stoneware scratch blue tea bowl?			1											1
wsg stoneware scratch blue bowl						1								1
wsg stoneware	2			1		1								4
wsg stoneware saucer (dipped?)			***1***											1
tin-glazed earthenware						1								1
agateware marbled sgraffito (Fea. 2)	1					1								2
porcelain tea bowl?			***1***											1
Jackfield (possibly)			***1***											1
Jackfield-like dark body handle				***2***										2
Jackfield-like jar rim	1													1
Jackfield-like sherd						1	2				1			4
Staffordshire/Bristol combed slip							***1***							1
redware misc.	1	1	1	1	4	9	4		1	3	3	1	4	33
pie plate slipped	2			1					4		3			10
cup rim thin body manganese specks	2													2
cup thin body dark brown glaze														0
cup thin brown glaze manganese int.						1								1
cup/bowl black glaze curved rim						1								1
mug? brownish mottled interior						1								1
mug? handle black glazed										***1***				1
bowl thin brown exterior slip interior														0
bowl ribbed clear glaze manganese														0
bowl/jar thin brown glaze interior	3												1	4
bowl/jar clear glaze manganese										***2***		1		3
bowl/jar clear with interior slip										1				1
jar base/rim thick body manganese														0
jar/pan base black interior									5					5
storage jar ribbed interior black glaze						1	1	1		***4***				7
storage jar thin interior black glaze								1						1
storage jar ribbed interior dark brown														0
storage jar clear interior manganese										***1***				1
pink fabric eroded 17-18c.?			3											3
pink fabric yellow glaze 17-18c.?			***1***											1
clear glaze	1				1	2								4
clear glaze manganese streaks					1		2							3
red-brown glazed			3											3
gray-red body glazed interior base						3								3
thin black glazed interior matte							***1***				2			3
black glazed				2	1	1	4	1			2			11
black glaze interior & exterior			1	1		1		1	1			1		6
brown glazed interior & exterior				1										1
brown glazed			1						3					4
cream-bodied green glazed handle								1						1
creamware tea bowl?	2													2
creamware (U1 mug burned)				1	1				***1***	1				4
pearlware (H2 tea bowl rim)	1				***1***									2
kaolin pipe fragments	1								1					2
wine bottle neck fragment							***1***							1
wine bottle glass (H3 case?)			1	1	1	1				1				5

Artifacts	T 1	T 2	T 4	H 1	H 2	H 3	H 4	H 5	U 1	U 2	U 3	U 4	U 5	Sum
wine bottle glass early 18c. rim	1													1
clear frosted glass 18c.?					2									2
clear paneled base probably 18c.									1					1
brass shoe buckle frame										1				1
metal fragments		1												1
wrought nails														0
window pane fragment							1	1						2
fired clay	2										3			5
brick-like sandy texture	1		1		1									3
brick fragments				2							2		1	5
jasper bifacial fragment				1										1
bones	x													x
shell	x		x	x		x			7					x
shell clam					x		x			2	x			x
clear flat glass							2							2
glass fragments, modern				16		2	2							20
glass green bottle 19-20c.				2			1							3
glass brown liquor bottle				14		16	1							31
plastic fragments				2	5	3		4		4	6	3	11	38
coal, small piece	4		1	4	1	3	1				x		1	15

The headings are abbreviated as follows: T = Phase II trenches, H = Phase III hot boxes, U = Phase III test units. Numbers in bold and italics represent one vessel regardless of numbers of sherds present. All other numbers are sherd or fragment counts.

Table B3. Somy Field Artifact Summary Feature 32, Phases II-III

Artifacts	Str I	7 II	8 II	9 II	10 II	11 II	8 1I/2	8 II/3	7 IV/1	Sum
wsg stoneware scratch blue tea bowl	10(2)	2(1)		2		1			1	16
wsg stone. scratch blue tea bowl base				4						4
wsg stoneware plain tea bowl base	1			1						2
wsg stoneware misc.				1						1
tin-glazed earthenware punch bowl							(1)			1
Jackfield-like redware dark body	2									2
redware misc.	8	2	5	2	1		1		4	23
pie plate slipped coggled rim	9(1)	7		1			1		3	21
cup rim thin body manganese specks	4(1)					(1)		1		4
cup thin body dark brown glaze						(1)				1
cup thin brown glaze manganese int.			5							5
mug? brownish mottled interior									1	1
bottle neck dark brown glaze flat rim				(1)						1
bowl thin brown exterior slip interior		(1)								1
bowl ribbed clear glaze manganese int.			1							1
jar base/rim thick body manganese	(1)									1
storage jar ribbed interior black glaze	9(1)	1								10
storage jar ribbed interior dark brown						2(1)				2
black glaze interior & exterior	1					1				1
black glaze with interior matte	1									
cream-bodied Wedgwood-Whieldon	(1)									1
creamware small foot ring tea bowl?	1									1
kaolin pipe fragments	2		1			2(1)			1	6
wine bottle glass	1									1
brass straight pin	1									1
brass tinned inset ring/button			1							1
brass tinned buckle frame horse?								1		1
cast iron pot fragment							1			1
iron ferrule? misc.						1				1
small chip wood shaving?									1	1
wrought nails	2(1)					(2)				4
fired clay	3	10	7	2		8	3	1	4	38
fired clay brick-like				1						1
brick “Dutch” type							1			1
brick/sandstone	2									2
bones	24	38	31	2		42	1	5	12	155
egg shell		x		1						x
clam shell	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		4	x
oyster shell	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	10	x
large snail shell						1				x
whelk shell			1							x
plastic fragments, intrusive	3									3
coal, small piece, instrusive	1									1

The numbers represent item, sherd or fragment counts. Numbers in parentheses are estimated vessels based on the sherds, fragments or intact objects present.

Table B4. Somy Field Artifact Summary, Other Features Phases II-III

Artifacts	93	2	35 II	37 I	38 II	45 II	48 II	58	61 II	62 II	66 II	85 II	Sum
wsg stoneware scratch blue tea bowl							***7***						7
brown stoneware jar base	***1***												1
tin-glazed earthenware													0
agateware sgraffito handled cup		***3***											3
Jackfield-like sherd										1			1
redware misc.		1				1							2
dish everted rim wavy slip band		***4***											4
pie plate slipped									1				1
cup rim thin body manganese specks		1											1
cup rim thin body manganese, slip		1*											1
jar pedestal base black glaze		1*											1
clear glaze manganese streaks							1						1
black glazed interior matte					1								1
black glaze interior & exterior		1											1
glossy black glaze red curved body				1									1
dark brown glazed							1						1
creamware bowl/saucer rim		***1***											1
kaolin pipe fragments													0
wine bottle glass		3											3
blue-green bottle "ROW" 19-20c.						1							1
iron pin-like object			1					1					2
metal fragment												1	1
wrought nail										***1***			1
window pane fragment													0
fired clay										2	4		6
possible fired clay			1										1
brick-like sandy texture													0
brick fragments													0
charcoal										5			5
quartzite tertiary flake										1			1
bones		x								7			x
shell		x											x
shell clam		x								x			x
shell oyster							7			x			x
plastic fragments, intrusive		1											1

Numbers in bold and italics represent one vessel regardless of sherds present. All other numbers are sherd or fragment counts. Features 1 and 2 were first exposed in Phase II Trench 5. Feature 2 sherds marked * were recovered in Stratum II of the feature.

Appendix C

Faunal Report (Pam Crabtree)

Pam Crabtree

October 1, 2015

Report on the Faunal Remains from the Somy Field Excavations, Kent County, Delaware

Materials and Methods

The faunal material was identified using the comparative collections housed in the Anthropology Department at New York University. Ages at death for the mandibles were estimated following Payne (1973) and Grant (1982). The bones were examined for traces of butchery, for evidence of burning, and for evidence of weathering.

Results

With the exception of a small fragment of turtle carapace, all the identifiable vertebrate bone fragments came from domestic animals, including pigs (*Sus scrofa*), cattle (*Bos taurus*), sheep/goat (*Ovis/Capra*). The caprine material could not be identified to species, but it is likely to be sheep (*Ovis aries*) rather than goat. Although ribs are not terribly diagnostic, the bird rib recovered from Bag 2040 is almost certainly domestic chicken (*Gallus gallus*). The sample is so small that quantitative measures are not terribly useful, but the sample includes at least two pigs, one cow, and one sheep.

The ageing data are relatively limited, but there is clear evidence for at least one adult cow, while the sheep and pigs appear to be younger animals.

The invertebrate material includes some small fragments of oyster (*Ostrea edulis*) and clam. Most of the small fragments recovered from the flotation samples could not be identified to species, but the samples also included a small number of very small land snails. These would not have been part of the historic diet.

In general, the bones are heavily fragmented and in poor condition. As noted below, some of the bones are heavily weathered. This material does not appear to have been rapidly buried. It may have been exposed as part of a garbage midden and then redeposited.

Inventory for Delaware material

General comments: This material is heavily fragmented. With the exception of the teeth, most of it is simply unidentifiable. Some of the material, e.g., the material from Locus B, Tr. 5, Feature 2 NW Quadrant appears to be weathered. The bones may have been exposed for an extended period before they were buried, or they may have been redeposited, or both.

Bag 2022: All the bone fragments in this bag are part of an immature pig mandible with worn deciduous premolars. (Feature 32 south)

Bag 2035: This bag includes three unidentifiable fragments of mammal bone, along with a fragment of a pig tooth and a fragment of a cow tooth. (Feature 32 Stratum II/3)

Bag 2037: A single fragment of a pig tooth. (Feature 32 Stratum II/2)

Bag 2040: this bag includes a small fragment of a turtle carapace and a bird rib that is almost certainly from a chicken. (Feature 32 Stratum II/1)

Bag 2051: This bag includes 10 unidentified mammal fragments. (Feature 32 Stratum II/1)

Bag 2054: This bag includes three unidentified mammal fragments and two pig tooth fragments. (Feature 62 Stratum II)

Bag 2064: This bag includes 44 unidentified mammal fragments and a shaft portion of a sheep/goat tibia. (Feature 32 Stratum II/1)

Bag 2066: This bag includes two pig deciduous lower incisors and an upper deciduous 4th premolar, as well as 7 unidentified mammal fragments and a single fragment of calcined mammal bone. (Feature 32 Stratum IV/1)

Bag 2068: This bag includes a complete cow first phalanx, a fragmented cow jaw from an older adult cow (the lower third molar is heavily worn), and 2 unidentified mammal fragments. (Feature 32 Stratum II/1)

Bag 2069: this material was all from the 1/8th-inch screen. There is nothing in this bag that is identifiable. (Feature 32 Stratum II/1)

Bag 2070: this bag includes a fragment of a pig right mandible with worn lower first molar and a lightly worn lower 4th premolar. The bag also includes 2 fragments of burnt mammal bone and three unidentified mammal fragments. (Feature 32 Stratum II/1)

Bag 37-19 (Locus B, Trench 5, Feature 2, NW quadrant, Stratum 1, Level 1): This bag included about 30 fragments of unidentified mammal bone, plus some small debris. This material was heavily weathered.

The following bags did not have bag numbers:

SS#16, Feature 32, Stratum II, Level 1: This bag includes a fragment of a left sheep jaw with worn deciduous premolars and worn first and second molars. The lower 4th premolar was unerupted, indicating that the sheep was probably between 1 and 2 years of age. The bag also included three clam shell fragments and an unidentified mammal fragment.

Material labelled from Flotation samples 3, 5, 14, 16: This included three fragments of calcined bone, 2 unidentified mammal fragments, and one fragment that might be a heavily weathered fragment of a pig tooth.

SS#3 contains only small unidentifiable fragments.

SS#7 contains 5 small oyster shell fragments plus two tiny land snails. the remainder is unidentifiable.

SS#11 contains a single clam shell fragment plus 2 small probable oyster shell fragments.

SS#14 contains only small unidentifiable fragments.

SS#15 contains two tiny land snails, plus small unidentifiable fragments.

SS#16 contains only small unidentifiable fragments.

Citations

Grant, A. 1982. The Use of Tooth Wear as a Guide to the Ageing of the Domestic Ungulates. In *Ageing and Sexing Animal Bones from Archaeological Sites*, ed. B. Wilson, C. Grigson, and S. Payne, 91–108. British Archaeological Reports, British Series 109. Oxford.

Payne, S. 1973. Kill-off Patterns in Sheep and Goats: the Mandibles from Aşvan Kale. *Anatolian Studies* 23:281–303.

Appendix D

Floral Report (Justine McKnight)

A History of Plant Use at the Somy Field Site (7K-F-196B) Based on Flotation-recovered Remains from Phase III Data Recovery Excavations. Little Heaven, Murderkill Hundred, Kent County, Delaware.

Justine McKnight, Archeobotanical Consultant
April 21, 2015

INTRODUCTION

Phase III archaeological data recovery at the Somy Field Site (7K-F-196B) in Little Heaven, Murderkill Hundred, Kent County, Delaware, was conducted by A.D. Marble & Company in advance of the Delaware Department of Transportation's SR1 grade separated intersection development project. The Somy Field Site describes a domestic, rural farmstead possibly occupied by a tenant family during the period ca. 1750-1770. The site includes a cluster of features that likely relate to household and farm activities. An important research goal of the data recovery effort was the definition of cultural occupancy, landscape conditions, farmstead economy and diet in the middle eighteenth century. Excavated features yielded carbonized plant macro-remains which relate directly to these themes, and enhance our understanding of how the Somy Field tenants used and manipulated local plant resources to fill their needs. Importantly, the flotation results from the Somy Field Site contribute to our understanding of regional archeobotany in Delaware.

Table 01: Summary of analyzed flotation samples from the Somy Field Site.

Feature	N of samples, FS No.	Description	Original soil volume (liters)	Weight of carbonized plant material (grams)
Feature 2	7 (FS No. 1, 2, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13)	Irregular feature with a rough east to west orientation	7	4.21
Feature 26	1 (FS No. 17)	Oval feature, possible tree pit	1	0.34
Feature 32 (incl. 32A, 32E)	6 (FS No. 3, 7, 11, 14, 15, 16)	Large, irregular shallow pit	6	29.86
Feature 34	1 (FS No. 20)	Post hole	2	0.565
Feature 36	1 (FS No. 19)	Post hole	2	2.19
Feature 48	2 (FS No. 18, 20)	Rectangular feature with an east to west orientation	2	0.85
Control	1 (FS No. 22)	Control sample	2	0.29
Total	**6 feature samples, 1 control**		**22**	**38.305**

A total of 19 soil samples for flotation were obtained from historic features, possible natural features and from off-site control contexts excavated during the Phase III Data Recovery effort. Samples were selected for processing and macro-botanical analysis based on their potential to provide information regarding historic subsistence and land use issues. The selected samples

derive from eight discrete features and from a single control context (see Table 01).

METHODS

Soil samples ranged between one and two liters in original sediment volume. Processing was conducted by staff at A.D Marble's Conshohocken laboratory. Samples were individually water-flotation processed using a Flote-Tech flotation system equipped with 1.0mm coarse fraction screen and cotton cheesecloth to capture the floating light fraction. The Flote-Tech system is a multi-modal flotation system which facilitates the separation and recovery of organic remains from the soil matrix. Processing resulted in light (flotable) and heavy (sinkable) fractions. Floted portions were air dried.

Processed flotation samples were submitted to Justine McKnight's Severna Park, Maryland laboratory for analysis. Light and heavy fractions of material recovered through flotation were individually passed through a 2mm geological sieve, yielding fractions of two different sizes for analysis. General sample descriptions of the resulting greater than or equal to 2mm and less than 2mm fractions were recorded. The greater than or equal to 2mm specimens were examined under low magnification (10X to 40X) and sorted into general categories of material (i.e. wood, seed, nut, cultigen, miscellaneous material, etc.). Specimen count and aggregate weights were taken for each category of the greater than or equal to 2mm carbonized material. The less than 2mm size fractions were examined under low magnification and the remains of cultivated plants and carbonized seeds were isolated for study.

Sample matrices were predominantly composed of quartz sands and gravel and modern roots, with inclusions of natural ecofacts and cultural debris, including: Insect egg cases, snails, bone fragments, shell fragments, fishscales, hen's eggshell fragments, grass stem, crushed brick (Features 2 and 32), soil peds, oak flowers, a lithic chip (FS No. 21 from Feature 48), iron nail (FS No.16 from Feature 32), a fragment of brass or copper (FS No. 18 from Feature 48). Some of the flotation samples contained sclerotia, which are small, spherical bodies (to four millimeter in diameter) belonging to many diverse groups of fungi. These dormant fungal growths are durable in the ground and are often found in association with tree roots. To the unaided eye, they can resemble small, carbonized seeds.

The processed samples yielded both carbonized and uncarbonized plant remains. Uncarbonized plant remains observed in the flotation assemblage included modern roots, modern grass stem, oak flowers and uncarbonized seeds. Although the persistence of uncarbonized plant remains from consistently xeric (dry) or water-saturated environments does occur (Hastorf and Popper 1988; Minnis 1981; Pearsall 2000), such soil conditions do not describe the SR 1 Project Area. Uncarbonized plant specimens from open site environments in the Middle Atlantic region are usually interpreted as being modern intrusions into the archaeological record (Hastorf and Popper 1988; Minnis 1981; Pearsall 2000).

Identifications were attempted on all nut, seed, cultigen and miscellaneous plant remains, and on a sub-sample of twenty randomly-selected wood fragments from each sub-sample containing *more* than twenty specimens, in accordance with standard practice (Pearsall 2000). Identifications of all classes of botanical remains were made to the genus level when possible, to

the family level when limited diagnostic information was available, and to the species level only when the assignment could be made with absolute certainty. When botanical specimens were found to be in such eroded or fragmentary condition as to prevent their complete examination or recognition, a variety of general categories were used to reflect the degree of identification possible. General wood categories within the analyzed assemblage include *'deciduous'*, and *'unidentifiable'* where specimens were so fragmentary or minute that no clear section could be obtained upon which to base identification. The categories *'amorphous carbon'* and *'unidentifiable carbon'* were used in this report to classify burned plant remains which lacked any identifiable characteristics whatsoever. Identifications were made under low magnification (10X to 40X) with the aid of standard texts (Panshin and deZeeuw 1980; Edlin 1969; Schopmeyer 1974; Martin and Barkley 1961), and checked against plant specimens from a modern reference collection representative of the flora of the Delmarva Peninsula (McAvoy 2011; Taber 1960; Tatnall 1946).

RESULTS

Flotation-recovered plant remains from 19 samples collected from six features (five of which are clearly associated with the historic occupation) and from off-site control contexts at the Somy Field Site (7K-F-1196B). A total of 22 liters of excavated soil was flotation-processed yielding 38.305 grams of carbonized plant macro-remains (an average of 1.7411 grams per liter of soil). A variety of economically important cultivated and wild plant resources were documented. Wood charcoal dominated the assemblage (based on fragment count and aggregate weight) with white oak species being the most common wood type identified. The remains of maize (corn) confirms the importance of field crops to farmstead economy and the diet of site residents, scant hickory nutshell and the presence of grass seeds inform our understanding of local landscape conditions and perhaps the use of these materials as fuel or tinder material. Miscellaneous plant materials identified include peduncle (flower stem), fungi, gall, bud and unidentifiable amorphous carbon. A full flotation inventory by FS number is provided in Table 02. A discussion of each class of plant material encountered within the assemblage is provided below.

Wood Charcoal

Wood charcoal was present in 100 percent of the 19 flotation samples analyzed from the Somy Filed Site. A total of 4,406 fragments of carbonized wood (>2mm in diameter) weighing 34.38 grams was recovered (accounting for over 89 percent of the analyzed plant carbon, by weight). Of the total wood charcoal, a sub-sample of 366 fragments (a maximum of 20 fragments per context sub-sample) was randomly selected for identification. This sub-sample revealed a predominance of white oak species (*Quercus sp. LEUCOBALANUS group)* (146 fragments or 40 percent of the selected sub-sample), hickory *(Carya sp.)* (66 fragments or 18 percent), red oak (*Quercus sp. ERYTHROBALANUS group)* (40 fragments or 11 percent), American chestnut *(Castanea dentata)* (21 fragments or six percent), and pine *(Pinus spp.)* (18 fragments or five percent). Wood specimens which were too minute or which exhibited incomplete morphology were assigned to the categories *'deciduous'* (39 fragments or 11 percent), and *'unidentifiable'* (36 fragments or 10 percent). The percent composition of wood types from the Somy Field Site is illustrated in Figure 01.

Table 02: Inventory of flotation-recovered plant remains from the Somy Field Site (7K-F-196).

soil sample number	1	2	3	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	19 samples
feature number	**2**	**2**	**32**	**32A**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**32**	**2**	**2**	**32**	**32**	**32E**	**26**	**48**	**36**	**34**	**48**	**control**	
test unit	13	13			14	14	15	8	16	16	8	8		18						
stratum	II	II	II	IV	II	II	II	II	V	VI	II	II	II	II	II	I		II	III	
level	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	1		2	1	
half															south			north		
volume (liters)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	22
weight carbonized plant remains (grams)	0.61	0.19	1.11	6.39	0.175	0.2	0.13	8.34	2.845	0.06	3.79	5.9	4.33	0.34	0.425	2.19	0.565	0.425	0.29	38.305
WOOD CHARCOAL (n of fragments)	97	62	135	783	46	32	31	963	418	6	139	611	491	59	85	265	74	67	42	4406
total weight (grams)	0.61	0.19	0.77	6.11	0.16	0.2	0.13	8.23	2.83	0.05	1.35	5.84	3.97	0.34	0.42	1.97	0.5	0.42	0.29	34.38
Carya sp. (hickory)		1	1	3				4				6	6		9	16		12	8	66
Castanea dentata (American chestnut)									1		5						15			21
Pinus spp. (pine)						3	12								3					18
Quercus sp. (white)	20	5	14	9	7	8	3	14	19	1	13	11	4	5	4	4		4	1	146
Quercus sp. (red)		9	5	8	8								10							40
deciduous		5			2	1		2		5	2	3		3	4		5		7	39
unidentifiable					3	8	5							12				4	4	36
total identified fragments	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	6	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	366
NUT (carbonized) (n of fragments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
total weight (grams)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.01	0	0	0.01
Carya sp. (thick-walled hickory)																	1			1
SEEDS (carbonized) (n of fragments)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
total weight (grams)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.01
POACEAE (grass)										7										7
CULTIGEN (carbonized) (n of fragments)	0	0	49	25	1	0	0	19	1	0	183	8	14	0	1	1	0	2	0	304
total weight (grams)	0	0	0.19	0.22	0.01	0	0	0.11	0.01	0	1.69	0.05	0.15	0	0.005	0.005	0	0.005	0	2.445
Zea mays (maize) total specimens			49	25	1			19	1		183	8	14	0	1	1		2		304
cupule			5	8	1			6			21	2	3	0	1			2		49
glume fragments											3									3
kernel													1							1
cupule fragment			44	17				13	1		159	6	10			1				251
MISCELLANEOUS CARBON (n of fragments)	0	0	29	8	1	0	0	0	1	0	76	1	37	0	0	26	17	0	0	196
total weight (grams)	0	0	0.15	0.06	0.005	0	0	0	0.005	0	0.75	0.01	0.21	0	0	0.215	0.055	0	0	1.46
peduncle fragment																2				2
fungal fruit fragment				1					1				4				1			7
gall																	2			2
bud																	1			1
amorphous carbon			29	7	1						76	1	33			24	13			184
UNCARBONIZED SEEDS (presence)					x	x				x				x	x	x	x	x	x	47%
Acalypha sp. (copperleaves)					x									x				x		16%
Amaranthus sp. (pigweed)																			x	5%
Amaranth/Chenopod (pigweed/goosefoot)																	x	x	x	16%
Datura stramonium (jimsonweed)																x				5%
Mollugo verticillata (carpetweed)						x				x				x		x		x		26%
Portulaca oleracea (purselane)																			x	5%
Rubus sp. (blackberry/raspberry)					x										x					11%
POACEAE (grass family)																	x			5%

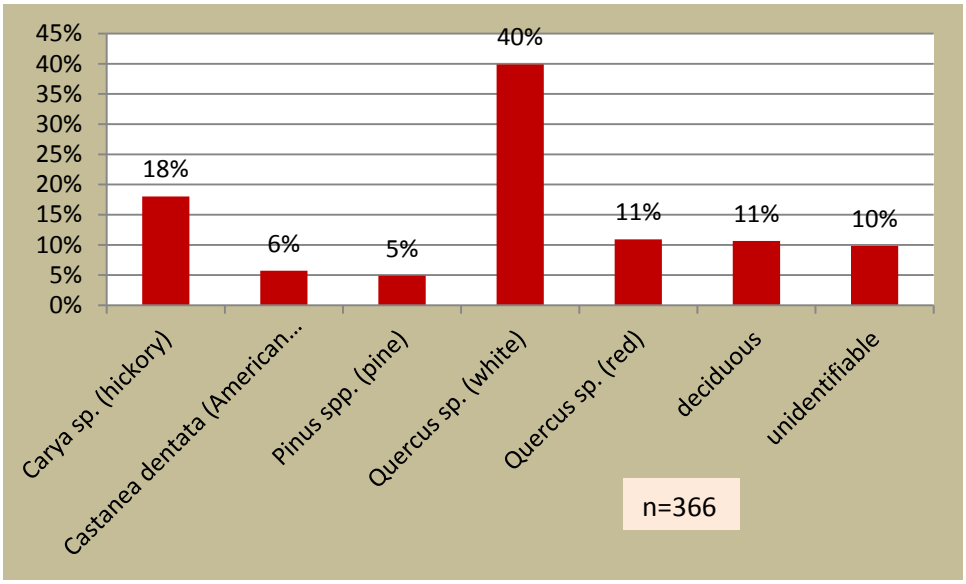


Figure 01: Percent composition of wood types represented in the Somy Field flotation samples.

Nutshell
Nut remains were confined to a single fragment (0.01 grams) of thick-walled hickory *(Carya sp.)* shell from Feature 34.

Carbonized Seeds
A total of seven carbonized seeds (0.01 grams) were recovered from a single Feature 2 flotation sample (FS No. 13). All were a type of grass *(POACEAE)*.

Field Cultigens
The remains of cultivated field crops total 304 elements (2.445 grams) from 11 contexts within Feature Numbers 2, 32, 36 and 48. Maize/corn *(Zea mays spp. mays)* was the only species identified. Predominantly cob materials (cupules [49], glumes [3] and cupule fragments [251]) and a single maize kernel were recovered. See Figures 02, 03 and 04).

Miscellaneous
Miscellaneous archeobotanical materials recovered through flotation total 196 specimens weighing 1.46 grams. Two peduncle fragments, seven fragments of fungal fruits, two galls, a small bud, and 184 pieces of '*amorphous carbon'* were recovered.

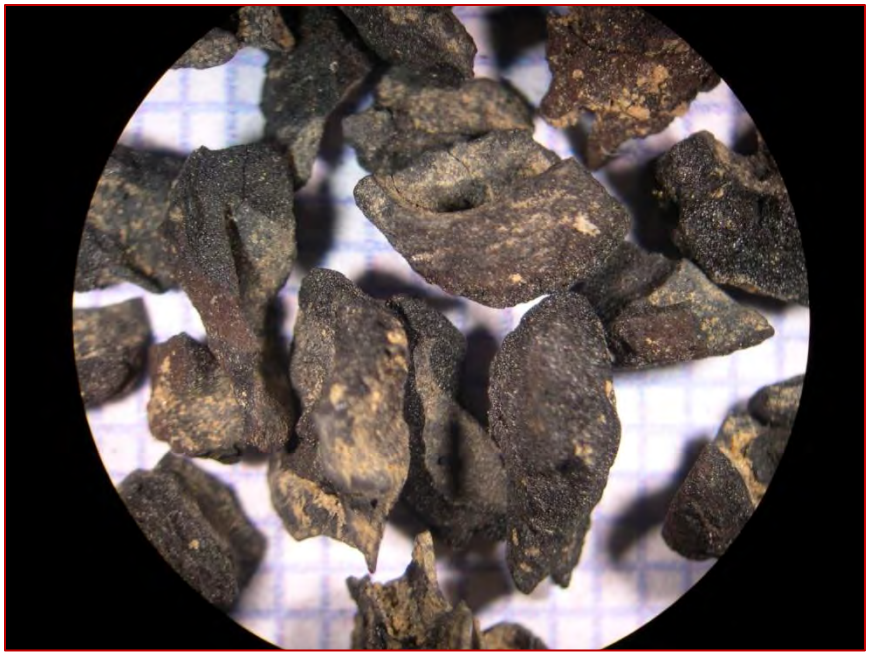


Figure 02: Maize/corn *(Zea mays spp. mays.)* cupule fragments recovered from Feature 32 (FS No. 14). scale = 1mm grid.

Figure 03: Maize/corn *(Zea mays spp. mays.)* cupule recovered from Feature 2 (FS No. 8). scale = 1mm grid.

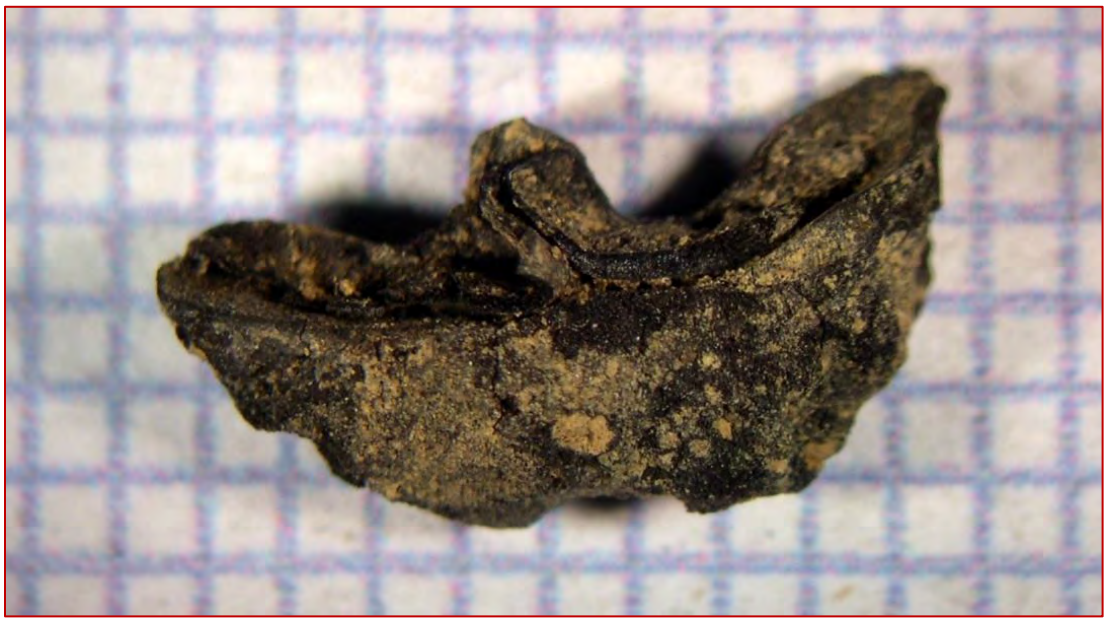


Figure 04: Maize/corn *(Zea mays spp. mays.)* cupule recovered from Feature 32 (FS No. 3). scale = 1mm grid.

Uncarbonized Seeds

Uncarbonized seed remains were noted within the analyzed samples. Forty-seven percent of the contexts analyzed contained unburned seeds. Eight taxa were represented, including copperleaves *(Acalypha sp.)*, pigweed *(Amaranthus sp.)*, pigweed or goosefoot *(Amaranthus/Chenopodium)*, jimsonweed *(Datura stramonium)*, carpetweed *(Mollugo verticillata)*, purselane *(Portulaca oleracea)*, raspberry/blackberry *(Rubus sp.),* and grass *(POACEAE)*.

Table 03: Percentage presence of uncarbonized seed types within flotation samples.

uncarbonized seeds, presence within 19 context analyzed		47%
common name	**scientific name**	**presence**
copperleaves	*Acalypha sp.*	16%
pigweed	*Amaranthus sp.*	5%
pigweed/goosefoot	*Amaranthus/Chenopodium*	16%
jimsonweed	*Datura stramonium*	5%
carpetweed	*Mollugo verticillata*	26%
purselane	*Portulaca oleracea*	5%
raspberry/blackberry	*Rubus sp.*	11%
grass family	*POACEAE*	8%

DISCUSSION

The archeobotanical data generated from middle eighteenth-century domestic contexts at the Somy Field sites provide important information regarding site development and the tenant operations on the property. The archeobotanical data generated from 19 cultural contexts within six features at the Somy Field Site provides important information about the ways in which site residents used the natural and cultivated landscape. The sampled features yielded economically important cultivated and wild plants which document the propagation of field crops, reveal details of the landscape and evidence the use of the products of the native forest for fuel and construction.

Archaeological plant remains pose a unique challenge to archaeologists, as they represent a class of material culture that is largely biodegradable. The great majority of plant remains historically deposited decompose very quickly, leaving only durable plant structures preserved. Preservation usually occurs accidentally, when plant material is dropped into fire and preserved by carbonization. These vagaries of preservation ensure that there are tremendous biases inherent in interpreting archeobotanical data. The recovery of adequate plant artifacts from archaeological contexts has proved particularly difficult from sites in Delaware, where loose, coarse sediments provide an especially porous and abrasive matrix for the preservation of carbonized plant remains (Bedell 2002). Patterns of macro-botanical preservation across Delaware include a general scarcity of carbonized remains and evidence of significant erosion and fragmentation attributed to coarse coastal plain sediments which permit the movement and leaching of organic remains. Despite these biases, floral data from diverse cultural landscapes across Delaware provides critical information about the history of human-plant relationships in the State.

The Somy Field Site is located within the SR 1 Development Project Area in Murderkill Hundred, Kent County, Delaware. The project area is located in the Mid-drainage Zone of the Lower Coastal Plain physiographic province. Prior to European settlement, the Delaware region supported vast forest and marshlands with plant communities largely determined by topography and the permanence of abundant water. The site lies within the Oak-Pine Forest (Atlantic Slope Section) as defined by Braun (1950:192) and the Oak-Hickory-Pine forest association outlined by Kuchler (1964). Native forest cover over the project area was characterized by a medium tall to tall forest of broadleaf deciduous and needleleaf evergreen trees. Dominant species would have included hickory, shortleaf pine, loblolly pine, white oak and post oak. The flotation-recovered wood assemblage from the Somy Field Site is composed of taxa common to this forest association (Little 1971; Sargent 1884; Taber 1960; Tatnall 1946). See Figure 05.

Feature Results and Patterns

Based on the results of the Data Recovery effort, the Somy Field Site is interpreted as the remains of a small, rural domestic site possibly occupied by tenant farmers. Sampled features are roughly contemporaneous, with occupations spanning ca. 1750 to 1770. Five cultural features, a possible tree throw, and a control context were sampled for macro-botanical remains.

Analysis of the flotation data by cultural feature illuminates discernible patterns in the deposition of plant artifacts across the site. Table 04 presents a summary of the macro-botanical remains by feature. A comparison of the density of plant macro-remains is presented in Figure 06.

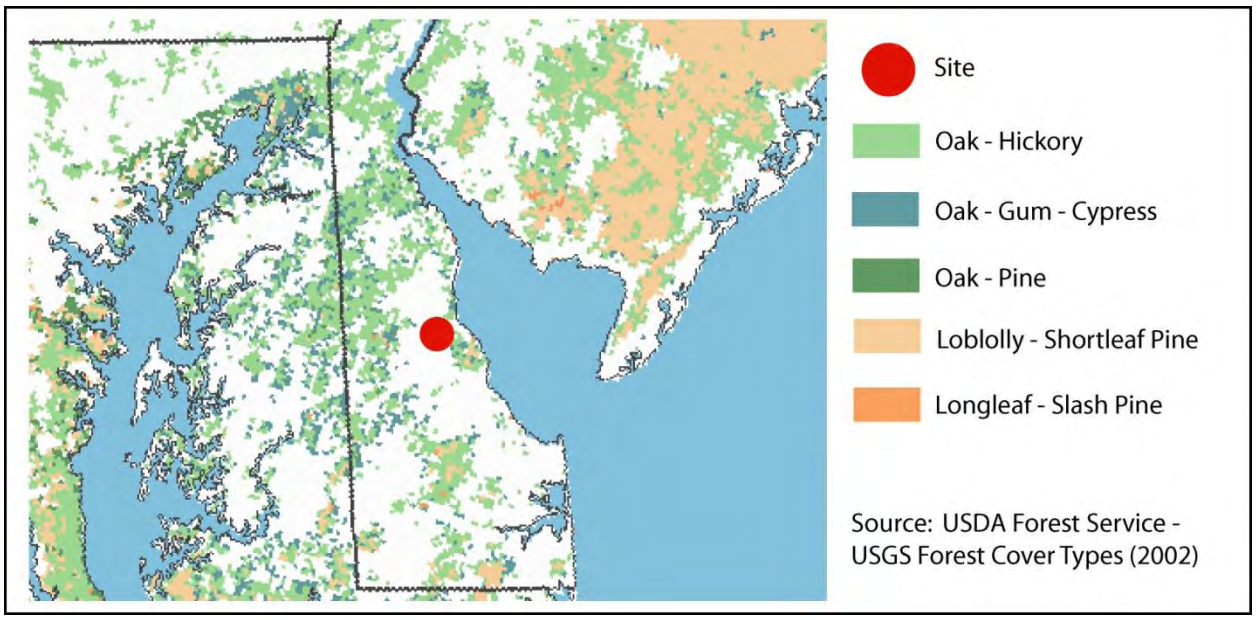


Figure 05: Existing forest cover over the Somy Field Site (7K-F-196B).

Feature 2 was irregular in shape with a roughly east to west orientation. Material culture within Feature 2 was limited, with artifacts dating to the 1750's and a single artifact in mixed plow zone/upper feature fill with a post-1762 date, along with a scattering of bone and shell fragments. Seven flotation samples were processed and analyzed from Feature 2 (FS Nos. 1, 2, 8, 9, 10, 12 and 13) and totaling 7 liters. Flotation produced 4.21 grams of carbonized material. Wood charcoal was moderately abundant, and a subsample of wood selected for identification documented predominantly white oak, with red oak, pine, and small amounts of hickory and American chestnut. Seven small grass seeds were identified, along with two cupule elements of maize, one fragment of fungal fruit and a single piece of unidentifiable amorphous carbon.

Feature 26 describes an oval feature located at the southeast corner of the excavation area that may represent the remains of a tree throw. No artifacts were recovered from Feature 26. A single, one-liter flotation sample (FS No. 17) was analyzed from Feature 26, producing 0.34 grams of carbonized material. Wood charcoal was the sole carbonized plant material type recovered through flotation, and charcoal concentrations within this feature were low (<0.35 grams per liter). White oak was identified. Uncarbonized weed seeds were also present within Feature 26.

Feature 32 was a large, irregular and shallow pit located southwest of Feature 2 in the center of the excavation area. Feature fill suggests a single deposition, with special distinctions designated 32A and 32E. Diagnostic artifacts recovered from this pit indicate a post-1755 deposition. A

Table 04: Flotation-recovered plant remains summed by Feature. Somy Field Site (7K-F-196).

Feature Number		Fea 2	Fea 26	Fea 32, 32A, 32E	Fea 34	Fea 36	Fea 48	Control	19 samples
FS Numbers		**1, 2, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13**	**17**	**3, 7, 11, 14, 15, 16**	**20**	**19**	**18, 21**	**22**	
n of samples		**7**	**1**	**6**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**1**	
Feature Description		**irregular**	**oval, possible tree fall**	**pit**	**post hole**	**post hole**	**rectangular**	**control**	
volume (liters)		7	1	6	2	2	2	2	22
weight carbonized plant remains (grams)		4.21	0.34	29.86	0.565	2.19	0.85	0.29	38.305
WOOD CHARCOAL	(n of fragments)	692	59	3122	74	265	152	42	4406
	total weight (grams)	4.17	0.34	26.27	0.5	1.97	0.84	0.29	34.38
Carya sp. (hickory)		1		20		16	21	8	66
Castanea dentata (American chestnut)		1		5	15				21
Pinus spp. (pine)		15					3		18
Quercus sp. (white)		63	5	65		4	8	1	146
Quercus sp. (red)		17		23					40
deciduous		13	3	7	5		4	7	39
unidentifiable		16	12				4	4	36
total identified fragments		126	20	120	20	20	40	20	366
NUT (carbonized)	(n of fragments)	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
	total weight (grams)	0	0	0	0.01	0	0	0	0.01
Carya sp. (thick-walled hickory)					1				1
SEEDS (carbonized)	(n of fragments)	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
	total weight (grams)	0.01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.01
POACEAE (grass)		7							7
CULTIGEN (carbonized)	(n of fragments)	2	0	298	0	1	3	0	304
	total weight (grams)	0.02	0	2.41	0	0.005	0.01	0	2.445
Zea mays (maize) total specimens		2	0	298		1	3		304
	cupule	1	0	45			3		49
	glume fragments			3					3
	kernel			1					1
	cupule fragment	1		249		1			251
MISCELLANEOUS CARBON	(n of fragments)	2	0	151	17	26	0	0	196
	total weight (grams)	0.01	0	1.18	0.055	0.215	0	0	1.46
peduncle fragment						2			2
fungal fruit fragment		1		5	1				7
gall					2				2
bud					1				1
amorphous carbon		1		146	13	24			184
UNCARBONIZED SEEDS (presence)		43%	100%	0%	100%	100%	100%	100%	47%
Acalypha spp. (copperleaves)			x						16%
Amaranthus spp. (pigweed)								x	5%
Amaranth/Chenopod (pigweed/goosefoot)					x			x	16%
Datura stramonium (jimsonweed)						x			5%
Mollugo verticillata (carpetweed)			x			x			26%
Portulaca oleracea (purselane)								x	5%
Rubus sp. (blackberry/raspberry)									11%
POACEAE (grass family)					x				5%

rich concentration of floral remains was recovered from Feature 32. Processing of six flotation samples (six liters) designated FS Nos.3, 7, 11, 14, 15 and 16 produced 29.86 grams of carbonized material (an average of almost 5 grams per liter of fill). Wood charcoal was abundant, with white oak, red oak, hickory and chestnut species identified. Feature 32 was rich in maize, with 298 maize elements recovered (249 cupule fragments, 45 cupules, three glumes and a kernel). Amorphous carbon (146 fragments) and five pieces of fungus were also present within Feature 32. Uncarbonized seeds were notably absent.

Feature 34 represents the remains of a circular post hole. No artifacts were recovered from Feature 34, but a single, two-liter flotation sample (FS No. 20) was processed and analyzed. Carbon densities within this post hole were low (0.29 grams per liter), but recovered plant artifacts reflect a diversity of material types: Wood (chestnut), a hickory nutshell fragment, fungi (one fragment), galls (two), a bud, and amorphous carbon (13 pieces). Unburned seeds were present within Feature 34.

Feature 36 describes a rectangular post hole containing some evidence of rodent disturbance and no cultural material. A single flotation sample from Feature 36 (FS No.19) produced a moderate density of carbonized remains (1.1 grams per liter). Identified plant artifacts include wood charcoal (predominantly hickory with white oak), maize (one cupule fragment), two peduncle fragments and 24 pieces of amorphous carbon. Uncarbonized weed seeds were also documented.

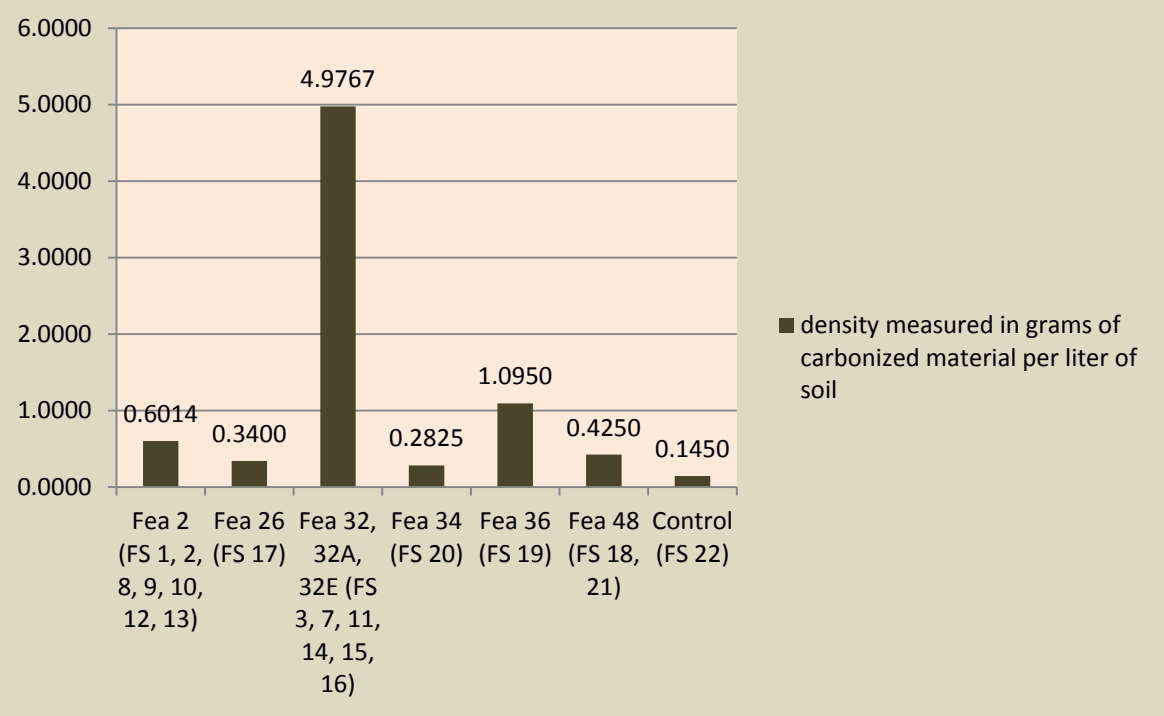


Figure 06: Density of carbonized plant remains by feature.
Feature 48 was rectangular in shape and oriented along an east-west axis near the western edge

of the excavation area southwest of Features 2 and 32. Two flotation samples (two liters) were processed from this feature (FS Nos. 18, 21), producing an average of 0.43 grams per liter of carbonized material for study. Wood charcoal (dominated by hickory with white oak and pine) and three maize cupules comprised the Feature 48 floral assemblage. Uncharred seeds were also present within the feature.

A single off-site, non-cultural soil sample (FS No. 22) was included as a control. Flotation of this two-liter sample produced 0.15 grams of carbon per liter (the lowest density of all contexts sampled across the site). Wood charcoal comprised the only carbonized material type, with hickory and white oak woods identified. Unburned seeds were also present within the control sample. The presence of small quantities of deciduous wood charcoal within this sample suggests a history of forest burning – possibly as part of historic land clearing efforts.

An examination of wood types represented within individual features excavated at the Somy Field Site (Figure 07) suggests general uniformity in white oak utilization across the site. Hickory was also ubiquitous, occurring in 71 percent of the sampled features. Feature 2 and 32 produced the greatest diversity of wood types. Pine, despite its abundance in local forests, is unique to Features 2 and 48. The prevalence of chestnut within Feature 34 (post hole) may indicate the remains of a post burned in-situ. The heartwood of chestnut is rot-resistant, and historically chestnut lumber was preferred for durable fence posts and lasting rails (Panshin and deZeeuw 1980:559-560).

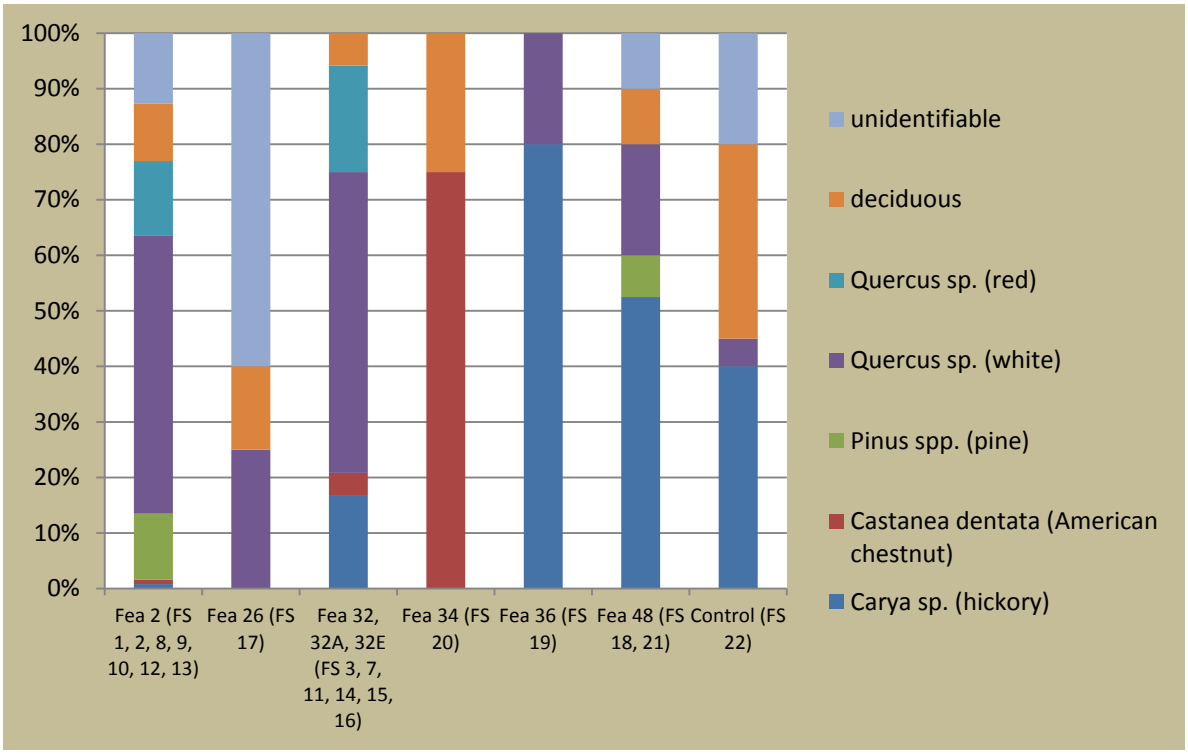


Figure 07: Composition of woods identified within Features.

The macro-plant assemblage from the Somy Field Site makes a valuable contribution to the regional dataset. The inclusion of flotation processing and archeobotanical analysis in the research approach at numerous middle eighteenth century sites in Delaware is incrementally building a better understanding of the ethnobotany during this period. The eighteenth century was characterized by expansive changes to Delaware's natural and cultural landscape. Native forest clearing, land drainage and the expansion of colonial infrastructure increased settlement, farming and trade across the region. Collectively, the systematically-collected floral assemblages from eighteenth century sites in Delaware reveal a general reliance on old world and new world crop plants (maize and wheat are best represented), orchard products, native nuts, and locally available woods.

Table 05 provides a list of Delaware sites which overlap the Somy Field occupations for which systematically-collected floral data has been reported. The collective dataset surprisingly lean in terms of the types of plant materials documented archaeologically (wood, weeds and edible crops and fleshy fruits are represented but fiber crops, medicinal plants and ornamentals are not) and their limited abundance (all classes and taxa are represented in low densities). Each of the sites detailed in Table 05 produced flotation-recovered macro-botanical remains. Where volumetric information is reported, a comparison of macro-botanical densities provides a useful measure of site productivity (Figure 08). Interestingly, although the Somy Field assemblage was not large, in comparison with other contemporaneous assemblages it appears carbon-rich, with densities approaching the maximum reported for the Augustine Creek South Site (7NC-G-145).

Table 05: Sites with temporally comparable floral assemblages from Delaware.

site name	site number	occupation	n of flots	volume	reference
Cedar Creek	7S-C-100	1700-1775	13	21.5	Liebeknecht et al. 2014
Cardon-Holton	7NC-F-128	1720-1760	17	67.325	McKnight 2014a
William Strickland Plantation	7K-A-117	1726-1764			Catts et al 1995
Augustine Creek South	7NC-G-145	1730-1760	17	50	Bedell et al 2001
Noxon Tenancy	7NC-F-133	1740-1765	13	93.75	McKnight 2013a
Elkins A	7NC-C-174	1740-1780	4	17.25	McKnight 2014b
ThoDawson	7K-C-414	1740-1780	15	35	Bedell et al 2002
Somy Field	7K-F-196B	1750-1770	19	22	this study
McKean/Cochran	7NC-F-13	1750-1830		35	Bedell et al 1999
Bloomsbury		1761-1814	38	287	Heite and Blume 1998
Benjamin Wynn	7K-C-362	1765-1822			Grettler et al 1996
Bird-Houston Locus B	7NC-F-138	1770-1830	8	47	McKnight 2013b

Scrutiny of the flotation data from these sites reveals consistency in wood charcoal types represented. Where wood charcoal was identified, white oak species predominates at all sites except Elkins A (where hickory, followed by white oak were the most common taxa identified).

Nut remains are scant but ubiquitous, with edible nuts occurring within 10 of the 12 assemblages. Black walnut, hickory and American beechnuts are represented within these flotation samples. Table 06 presents a comparison of other comestibles represented in Delaware from sites overlapping the ca. 1750-1770 period. Using the measures of ubiquity and abundance, differences in the site assemblages are readily observable: Maize is most common across flotation samples analyzed from the Thomas Dawson Site (7K-C-414), occurring in 73% of the 19 flotation samples analyzed. Maize is most abundant (using the measure of specimens per liter of processed soil) at the Somy Field Site (13.8 maize specimens per liter). Although the historical record mentions wide variety of Old World grain crops being grown in Delaware in the eighteenth century (Bedell et al. 2002:69), only wheat and wheat/oats are archaeologically documented during this period. The common bean *(Phaseolus)* occurs sparsely within the study sites, occurring only at the Bloomsbury Site within a single context. Many fleshy fruits possess durable stones or pits, and these are well-represented from historic features. From the sites selected for comparison, peach is the most common fruit type recovered from flotation samples, with grape and cherry also well-represented. Chokeberry, elder, raspberry, blueberry and huckleberry are archaeologically visible. Garden plants (vegetables, greens and ornamentals) are surprisingly absent from the flotation samples from these eighteenth century sites, although a limited variety of weed seeds are common within all assemblages.

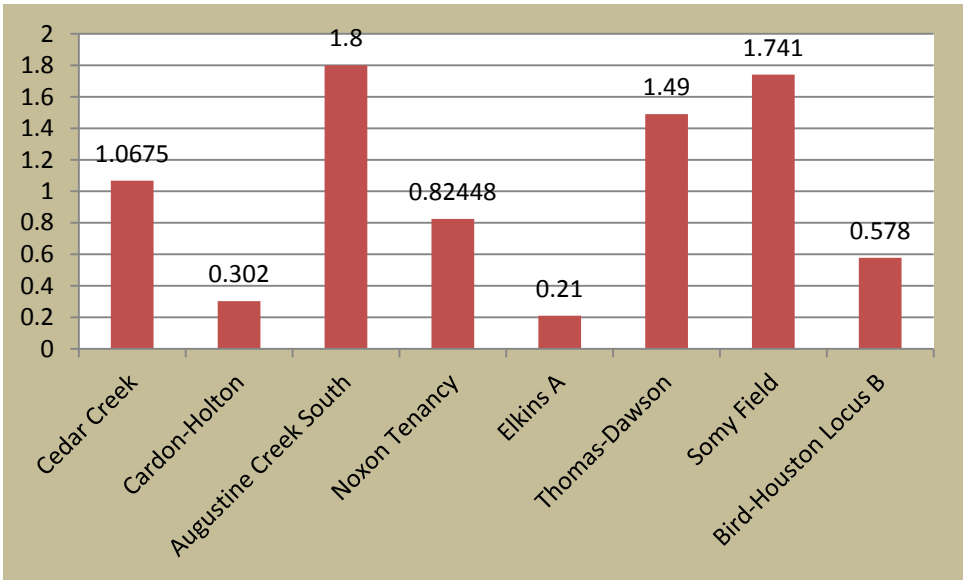


Figure 08: A comparison of macro-botanical densities from select sites.

The presence of uncarbonized seeds of probable modern origin within archaeological features at the Somy Field Site accords with the pattern observed at other historic sites in Delaware (Bedell et al. 2001; Bedell et al. 2002; Affleck et al.1998; Affleck et al. 2011; McKnight 2013a; 2013b, 2014; Liebeknecht et al. 2014, 2015). A comparison of flotation-recovered archeobotanical assemblages from select Delaware historic sites with occupations concurrent to Somy Field reveals consistency in the uncarbonized seed types (Table 07). Seed taxa identified within the uncarbonized assemblages include both native and naturalized Eurasian weeds. All are

Table 06: Comparison of crop plants and fruits from select eighteenth century Delaware sites.

site name	site number	occupation (years)	n of flots	volume	maize ubiquity	maize (specimens per liter)	wheat/oat ubiquity	wheat/oat (specimens per liter)	Phaseolus bean (specimens per liter)	fleshy fruits
Cedar Creek	7S-C-100	1700-1775	13	21.5	31%	0.4186	0	0	0	peach
Cardon-Holton	7NC-F-128	1720-1760	17	67.325	12%	0.163	18%	0.787	0	peach, grape
William Strickland Plantation	7K-A-117	1726-1764	na	na	0	0	0	0	0	peach, salmonberry (Rubus spectabilis)
Augustine Creek South	7NC-G-145	1730-1760	17	50	24%	0.62	35%	0.18	0	
Noxon Tenancy	7NC-F-133	1740-1765	13	93.75	38%	0.192	0	0	0	huckleberry, aronia (chokeberry)
Elkins A	7NC-C-174	1740-1780	4	17.25	0%	0	0	0	0	
Thomas Dawson	7K-C-414	1740-1780	15	35	73%	7.314	0	0	0	cherry
Somy Field	7K-F-196B	1750-1770	19	22	58%	13.8	0	0	0	
McKean/Cochran I	7NC-F-13	1750-1830	na	35	0%	0.057	0	0.0286	0	peach
Bloomsbury		1761-1814	38	287	3%	0.0035	3%	0	0.00696	peach, blueberry, cherry, elder, grape, raspberry
Benjamin Wynn	7K-C-362	1765-1822	na	na	0	0	0	0	0	peach
Bird-Houston Locus B	7NC-F-138	1770-1830	8	47	13%	0.021	0	0	0	peach (abundant)

(Liebeknecht et al. 2014 and 2015; McKnight 2013a, 2013b, 2014a, 2014b; Catts et al. 1995; Bedell et al. 2001; Bedell et al. 2002; Bedell et al. 1999; Heite and Blume 1998; Grettler et al. 1996)

Table 07: Comparison of non-carbonized seeds recovered from select Delaware historic sites.

site name	Somy Field	Cedar Creek	Cardon-Holton	Augustine Creek South	Noxon Tenancy	Elkins A	Bird-Houston Locus B	Thomas Dawson
site number	7K-F-196	7S-C-100	7NC-F-128	7NC-G-145	7NC-F-133	7NC-C-174	7NC-F-137	7K-C-414
reference	current stucy	Liebeknecht et al. 2014	Liebeknecht et al. 2015	Bedell et al., 2001	McKnight 2013a	McKnight 2014	McKnight 2013b	Bedell et al. 2002
n of taxa	8	13	17	12	13	4	8	12
Aronia								
Acalypha	x	x			x		x	
Amaranthus	x	x	x	x	x		x	
Ambrosia			x		x		x	
Chenopodium				x			x	x
Cheno/Amar	x		x		x			
Crotolaria								x
Datura stramonium	x	x	x		x		x	
Eleusine indica			x				x	x
Euphorbia				x				
Fragaria							x	
Mollugo	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Oxalis		x	x	x	x		x	x
Panicum/Setaria			x	x			x	
Phytolacca americana		x	x				x	x
Polygonum			x	x				x
Portulaca oleracea	x		x	x	x		x	x
Rubus	x		x	x	x		x	
Rumex				x			x	
Sambucus				x				
Silene		x						
Solanum								x
Stellaria media		x	x	x	x			x
Viburnum								
Viola		x	x					
Vitis							x	
CYPERACEAE			x					
POACEAE	x	x	x		x		x	x
PRIMULACEAE		X						
ROSACEAE					x			
SOLANACEAE			x					x

opportunistic colonizers of disturbed ground and all are common to agricultural settings. There is strong similarity in the types of uncarbonized seeds represented despite significant differences in site location, soil conditions, field sampling procedures, flotation equipment, analysts and age. While many of the recovered seeds represent common edible plants (ie. grape, raspberry, elder) their edibility is not necessarily an indicator of their age, origin or cultural importance within sampled archaeological contexts.

SUMMARY

The Somy Field Site (7K-F-196B) archeobotanical assemblage derives from six features and a single control context excavated during the Phase III Data Recovery investigation. Sampled cultural contexts relate to site occupation during the period 1750 to 1770. Nineteen macro-botanical subsamples from cultural features are directly associated with household activities and farming at the site. A program of soil flotation (22 liters of fill) produced a moderate quantity of historically significant plant macro-fossils, including wood charcoal, scant seeds, cultivated maize (corn) and vegetal miscellany. As is common with flotation samples from Delaware's coastal plain, non-carbonized (modern) seeds were also present in some samples.

While the macro-botanical assemblage recovered from the site was not particularly rich or diverse, a variety of economically important cultivated and wild plant resources were documented within the assemblage. Wood charcoal dominated the site flotation assemblage and was ubiquitous across the analyzed samples, with white oak species being the most common wood type identified. The remains of maize confirms the importance of field crops to site economy and the diet of site residents. The remains of small grass seeds suggest a local landscape that included ruderal, herbaceous plants. All wood charcoal types recovered are common to central Delaware forests. The Somy Field Site floral remains are consistent with the regional pattern based on a comparison of Delaware sites with close association to the ca. 1750 to 1770 occupation period.

REFERENCES CITED

Affleck, Richard, Leslie Frucht, and Ingrid Wuebber
1998 *Class and Social Identity in St. Georges Hundred: Data Recovery Excavations at Locust Grove (7NC-F-13), State Route 1 Corridor, New Castle County, Delaware.* Report prepared by Louis Berger & Associates, Inc., East Orange, New Jersey, for the Delaware Department of Transportation, Dover.

Affleck, Richard, Mara Kaktins, Meta Janowitz, Patricia Miller, and Ingrid Wuebber
2011 *At the Road's Edge: Final Archaeological Investigations of the Wilson Farm Tenancy Site (7NC-F-94). Middletown, New Castle County, Delaware.* Report prepared by URS Corporation, Burlington, New Jersey, for the Delaware Department of Transportation, Dover.

Bedell, John
2002 *Historic Context. The Archaeology of Farm and Rural Dwelling Sites in New Castle and Kent County, Delaware. 1730-1770 and 1770-1830*. Report prepared for the Delaware Department of Transportation, Division of Highways. Dover.

Bedell, John, Ingrid Wuebber, Meta Janowitz, Marie-Lorraine Pipes, S. Azizi and Charles H. LeeDecker
1999 *Farm Life on the Appoquinimink, 1750-1830. Archaeological Discoveries at the McKean/Cochran Farm Site, Odessa, New Castle County.* Delaware Department of Transportation Archaeology Series No. 156. Dover.

Bedell, John, Ingrid Wuebber, Meta Janowitz, Marie-Lorraine Pipes, and Charles H. LeeDecker
2001 *The Ordinary and the Poor in Eighteenth Century Delaware: Excavations at the Augustine Creek North and South Sites (7NC-G-144 and 7NC-G-145).* Delaware Department of Transportation Archaeology Series No. 159. Dover.

Bedell, John, Ingrid Wuebber, Meta Janowitz, Marie-Loraine Pipes, Gerard Scharfenberger and Charles H. LeeDecker
2002 *An Ordinary Family in Eighteenth-Century Delaware: Excavations at the Dawson Family Site.* Delaware Department of Transportation Archaeology Series Number 161. Dover.

Catts, Wade, J. Custer, J. Jamison, M. Scholl, and K. Iplenski
1995 *Final Archaeological Investigations at the William Strickland Plantation Site (7K-A-117), A Mid-Eighteenth Century Farmstead, State Route 1 Corridor, Kent County, Delaware.* Delaware Department of Transportation Archaeology Series Number 119. Dover.

Braun, E. Lucy
1950 *Deciduous Forests of Eastern North America*. The Blakiston Company, Philadelphia.

Edlin, Herbert L.
1969 *What Wood is That? A Manual of Wood Identification*. The Viking Press, New York.

Grettler, David J., George L. Miller, Wade P. Catts, Keith Doms, Mara Guttman, Karen Iplenski, Angela Hoseth, Jay Hodny, and Jay F. Custer
1996 *Marginal Farms on the Edge of Town: Final Archaeological Investigations at the Moore-Taylor, Benjamin Wynn (Lewis-E), and Wilson-Lewis Farmsteads, State Route 1 Corridor, Kent County, Delaware.* DelDOT Archaeology Series No. 124. Prepared for the Delaware Department of Transportation, Dover, by the University of Delaware Center for Archaeological Research, Newark.

Hastorf, C.A., V.S. Popper, eds.
1988 *Current Paleoethnobotany*. The University of Chicago Press, Chicago.

Heite, Edward F., and Cara Lee Blume
1998 *Mitsawokett to Bloomsbury: The Archaeology and History of an Unrecognized Indigenous Community in Central Delaware.* DelDOT Archaeology Series No. 154. Prepared for the Delaware Department of Transportation, Dover, by Heite Consulting, Camden, Delaware.

Kuchler, A.W.
1964 Manual to accompany the map of potential natural vegetation of the Coterminous United States. American Geographical Society, Special Publication 36.

Liebeknecht, William, I. Burrow, P. Harshbarger, A. Haley
2014 *Farmer's Delight An 18th Century Plantation in Soputhern Delawaere. Phase III Archaeological Data Recovery. The Cedar Creek Road Site 7S-C-100, Cedar Creek Hundred, Sussex County, Delaware.* Hunter Research for the Delaware Department of Transportation.

2015 *Phase III Archaeological Data Recovery. The Cardon-Holton Site 7NC-F-128, St. Georges Hundred, New Castle County, Delaware.* Hunter Research for the Delaware Department of Transportation.

Little, Elbert L.
1971 *Atlas of United States Trees. Volume 1. Conifers and Important Hardwoods*. United States Department of Agriculture Forest Service Miscellaneous Publication No. 1146.

Martin A. and W. Barkely
1961 *Seed Identification Manual*. University of California Press, Berkeley.

McAvoy, W.A.
2011 The Flora of Delaware Online Database. Delaware Division of Fish and Wildlife, Natural Heritage and Endangered Species Program, Smyrna, Delaware. http://www/wra.udel.edu/de-flora

McKnight, Justine
2013a *Archeobotany of the Noxon Tenancy (7NC-F-133). A Report on Flotation-recovered Plant Macro-remains from Data Recovery Investigations. Section 1, U.S. Route 301 Development Project, New Castle County, Delaware*. Prepared for The Louis Berger Group, Inc., Washington D.C. April 11.

2013b *Report on the Analysis of Flotation-recovered and Hand-collected Plant Remains from Data Recovery Investigations at the Bird-Houston Site (7NC-F-138). Section 1, U.S. Route 301 Development Project, New Castle County, Delaware*. Prepared for The Louis Berger Group, Inc., Washington D.C. January 9.

2014a *Report on the Analysis of Flotation-recovered Archeobotanical Remains from the Cardon-Holton Site (7NC-F-128), New Castle County, Delaware. Phase III Archaeological Data Recovery.* Prepared for Hunter Research, Inc., Trenton, New Jersey. March 25.

2014b *Report on the Analysis of Flotation-recovered and Hand-collected Archeobotanical Remains from the Elkins sites (7NC-F-174), New Castle County, Delaware. Phase III Archaeological Data Recovery.* Prepared for Hunter Research, Inc., Trenton, New Jersey. May 29.

Minnis, Paul E.
1981 Seeds in Archeological Sites: Sources and Some Interpretive Problems. *American Antiquity* 46:143-151.

Panshin, Alexis and Carl deZeeuw
1980 *Textbook of Wood Technology*. Volume 1, 4th edition. McGraw Hill, New York.

Pearsall, D.
2000 *Paleoethnobotany: A Handbook of Procedures.* Second Edition Academic Press, San Diego.

Sargent, C.S.
1884 *Forests of Delaware and Maryland*. Tenth Census U.S. 9.

Schopmeyer, C.S.
1974 *Seeds of Woody Plants*. Agricultural Handbook 450. United States Department of Agriculture, Washington D.C.

Taber, William S.
1960 *Delaware Trees*. Delaware State Forestry Department. Dover.

Tatnall, Robert R.
1946 *Flora of Delaware and the Eastern Shore*. The Society of Natural History of Delaware. Dover

Appendix E

Soil Chemistry Analyses
(University of Delaware Soil Testing Program)

Table Summary Statistics for Soil Chemistry

Appendix E. Somy Field Soil Geochemical Summary Statistics

	pH	Ca (calcium)	P (phosphorus)	K (potassium)	Mg (magnesium)
mean	5.8	401.7	5.7	54.2	76.8
standard dev. (S)	0.3	258.5	4.4	20.2	25.8
number (N)	200	200	200	200	200
+1 S	6.1	660.1	10.1	74.4	102.6
+2 S	6.4	918.6	14.5	94.6	128.4
maximum	7.3	3754.0	39.0	118.3	160.8
minimum	5.3	211.0	1.8	23.8	36.9
Feature 2		3754.0	39.0	43.1	93.5
Feature 32		553.9	3.4	34.0	116.6

Note that decimal values except pH have been rounded to nearest tenth and reflect mg/kg. S= standard deviation.

Appendix F

Murderkill Hundred Estate Inventories (Transcriptions)

of John Richard

An inventory of the goods of the wido Brown

2 axes	0-7-0
3 files and a Raspe	0-1-6
To a parcel of old ioron	0-1-6
To one iorne	0-5-0
2 cans and spade	0-2-6
4 Boles and Dousen of trencters	0-2-0
3 gords 1 horn	0-0-1
4 Botels 2 Baskits	0-1-0
1 Wool in Whell	0-5-6
1 Bedsted Cord and Roug [Rug]	0-7-0
1 Table	0-1-0
1 pare of Winding Blade and wool	0-0-6
1 Knife	0-0-3
1 testement	0-3-6
2 primers	0-0-6
1 markin ioron	0-3-0
1 ienk [ink?] horn	0-0-3
1 ioron pott	0-10-0
1 hockel	0-7-0
some wool	0-1-6
1 pare of wool card	0-1-0
1 Lining whele	0-8-0
1 pale and pigin	0-1-6
1 Comb	0-0-4
1 Bag	0-0-6
1 Bell	0-0-3
1 Bed	0-15-0
1 Box	0-3-6
column total 3-14-11	
1 pockit Botle 3 violes [vials?]	0-1-0
a pasell Butens and 1 Bukel	0-1-0
10 syones [?] and 1 Dash [Dish?]	0-1-6
To 1 hoe	0-0-3
1 Dowsen nife wage and ienics-plain [?]	0-4-0
1 Barell and Cuspies [?]	0-0-6
1 tub 1 Loast [?]	0-1-6
1 pad Lock 3 pare of nedels	0-1-6
column total 0-11-4	
Sum	4-6-2 [amended to 4-16-2 at bottom]

proved by us William Hall [?] and John Taylor

[Kent County in Pennsylvania (later Delaware) undated but filed with 1748 will of John Brown]

Estate Inventory of John Brown of Kent County, recorded after April 1754 (Delaware State Archives)

Item entries, some top lines illegible, subdivisions added	£	s/	/d
To one yoke of young Steers at	5	0	0
To 36 head of Sheep at 5/ p [per; next word illegible]	9	0	0
To 2 Milk Cows & one Calf & two Barren	9	0	0
To four two year old Cattle at 20/ p	4	0	0
To four yearlings of Ditto at 15/ p	3	0	0
To one Brindle Stear at 40/	2	0	0
To two Hefers at 75/	3	15	0
To one Cow & Calf at 45/	2	5	0
To one Barren Cow at 45/	2	5	0
To one young Rideing Mare at	7	10	0
To one plow Mare at 50/	2	10	0
To one yearling horse at 35/	1	15	0
To one old plow horse at	0	5	0
To one young Sorrel Mare at 80/	4	0	0
To one Stone horse at	18	0	0
To 19 young hogs at 5/6 p	5	4	6
To one Boar at 15/	0	15	0
To one Negro Man at	55	0	0
To one Negro Woman at	45	0	0
To one Small Negro Boy at	30	0	0
To one Small Negro Girl at	18	0	0
To four Stacks of wheat at	18	0	0
To one Desk at 50/	2	10	0
To one Chist with Draws [drawers] at 30/	1	10	0
To one old wallnut table at 15/	0	15	0
To one Chist at 7/6	0	7	6
To one Gun at 20/	1	0	0
To four Chairs at 10/	0	10	0
To one Gridiron and fire tongs at 5/	0	5	0
To one old pine table at 2/6	0	2	6
To one Looking Glass at 10/	0	10	0
To one Set of Tea ecupage & two Earthen plates	0	18	0
To one Boxiron & heater at 5/	0	5	0
To one house Bell at 2/6	0	2	6
To one old warming pan at 2/6	0	2	6
To two Candle Sticks (one brass) 1/6	0	1	6
To a pare of Sceetirons at 2/6	0	2	6
To 9½ of Lining thread at 18/6	0	18	6
To 22 of wooling yarn at 1/9 p pd.	1	18	6
To two old Books & one Small trunk at	0	4	6
To 22½ of wool at 1/3 p pd:	1	11	1½
To ¾ lb of Cotton thread at 3/	0	3	0
To one Vialend at 5/	0	5	0
To a field of Growing Corn at	7	10	0
To two old Beds & furneture at	6	0	0
To old Sea Bed & furniture at 25/	1	5	0
To a percil of old puter wt. 19½ at 1/0 p pd:	0	19	6
To a wooling wheel & Cards at 11/6	0	11	6
To two old Lining wheels at 2/6	0	2	6
To one old Churn at 2/6	0	2	6
To two old fishing Lines & hooks at 2/6	0	2	6
To Some old tin ware at 2/6	0	2	6
To one pare of Stillards at 5/	0	5	0

To one Case with Bottles & Gallon of Molases	0	12	0
To one pistol & Cutlass at 2/6	0	2	6
To one Decanter & two Glasses 2/	0	2	0
To a percil of flax at 25/	1	5	0
To a Screw plow, Share & Caster at 12/6	0	12	6
To one Sockit Share & a percil of old Iron at	0	7	6
To one Iron pott wt: 42½ lb. at 3d p 10/6	0	10	6
To one pott ditto wt: 21 lb. at 3d p 5/3	0	5	3
To one Small pott at 2/	0	2	0
To three pare of potthooks at 3/	0	3	0
To two Iron pottracks at 10/	0	10	0
To a Sett of harrow flukes & 4 Clevisses at	0	10	6
To one old frying pan at 2/9	0	2	9
To one old pale at 9d	0	0	9
To one old Cart at 5/	0	5	0
To two Iron wedges at 5/	0	5	0
To a Small percil of powder & Shott 1/	0	1	0
To one Drest Sheep Skin at 2/	0	2	0
To one old Table Cloath at 2/	0	2	0
To 18 Gallons of Rum at 3/3 p Galln: 58/6	2	18	6
To old Earthen Milk pans & three old Butter potts	0	1	6
To three Bee hives at 15/	0	15	0
To about a Bushel of Salt at 2/	0	2	0
To a percil of old Cask at 10/	0	10	0
To 28 Silver Buttons & one Silver Stock buckle	0	16	0
To one pare of knee buckles & Sleeve Buttons & Seal	0	1	6
To a pare of Shoe buckles & Brass Ink hoses [?] at 2/6	0	2	6
To one old falling ax & weeding hoe at 7/6	0	7	6
To wearing apparell	7	15	0
[sub-total]	292	08	1½
Error in Cashing up the first Column	10	0	0
Sum total	302	8	10½
Livestock: 36 sheep, 21 cattle, 6 horses, 19 young hogs, 1 boar (26.5% of total value)	80	4	0
“Negro” slaves (presumably): 4, possibly family unit (48.9% of total value)	148	0	0
Crops: 4 stacks wheat, field of growing corn, parcel of flax (8.8% of total value)	26	15	0

A true and Perfect Inventory of the Goods and Effects of Henry Richards Deceas.d as the same was showed to us the subscrib.r by the Dom., we being duly qualified to appraise the same the 4th Day of May 1765

To 4 Pewter Dishes 20/ a parcel of old Pewter 12/		1-12-0
To 3 Feath.r Beds, & furnit.r Bestead & Cords 240/		12-0-0
To 2 Tables 12/ 10 Chairs 15/0 2 Spinning Wheels 18/		2-5-0
To Box Iron & Heater 5/0 2 Chests 12/		0-17-0
To 2 pair Wool Cards 6/0 1 pair Syers [Shears?] 1/0		0-7-0
To a parcel of Flatt & Square Iron & pair stillyards & paill [?]		5-3-9
To 2 Candle Sticks 2/6 a parcel Earthen Ware 10/0		0-12-6
To 3 Glass Bottles 1/6 a fryin pan 7/0, Griyd Iron 2/0		0-10-6
To a pr.cl of Earthn Ware 8/0 1 Wooling Wheel a parcel of Wooding 11/6		0-19-6
To 1 Iron pot & Hooks 18/0 1 Dit.o 18/		1-16-0
To a parcel of old Barrl.s & Cagg 5/6, 1 Iron Kettle 14/		0-19-6
To 1 Great Coat 15/0 1 pair Leather Breeches 25/0		2-0-0
To 2 Coats 37/6 2 shirts 15/ Knives & forks 7/0		2-19-6
To 6 yd.s Linn:g 18/0 To 7 Dit.o 21/		1-19-0
To 7 yd.s Holland Silkn.g 17/6 1 yd of Linn.g 2/6		1-0-0
To Coffee & Bagg 4/6 Chocklett 1/0 2 p. horse fleems 2/6		0-8-0
To a parcel of Leather 5/0 1 Iron Shovel & Rake 4/0, thread 3/		0-12-0
To a parcel of Flax 25/6 4 Razors 8/		1-13-6
To 3 old Jacketts 5/0 to How.s & axes 11/6		0-16-6
To a parcel of new plow Shares. Coltew & seraes [?] 180/		9-0-0
To a parcel of new work done in the Shop 60/2		3-0-2
To a parcel of Steel, 52/6, 1 pair of wedges 4/0		2-16-6
To a parcel of Iron & Steel 127/4		6-7-4
To 2 old Guns 5/0 a parcel of old Iron 15/6 1 Sifter 2/		1-2-0
To 1 Sett of Smiths Tools 300/		15-0-0
To 1 Dito 140/		7-0-0
To 1 Black Hore [Horse] 90/ or £4:10:0 (1 Dito 160/ or 8£		12-10-0
To 2 Cows 6 yearlings 120/0 1 Jugg & Rum lott [?] 2/0		6-2-0
To a parcel of Flax seed 10/0 to 1 Seane 30/		2-0-0
To a parcel of Bacon 65/0 1 Hatt 2/6, 2 pair pott Hooks 4/		3-11-6
To a small parcel, Flax from the Brake 4/8		0-4-8
[Sum]		107-4-5
[value with book notes added]	128-5-9	
[debts, commission of 12-16-6, fee of 0-13-0]	26-2-0	
[Final Value]	102-3-9	

To the Worshipful Justices of the Orphans Court in and for Kent County on Delaware Exhibited 25th Day of May 1768, signed Caesar Rodney [?]

Livestock: 2 horses, 2 cows, 6 yearlings (17.3% of total value)	18-10-0
Crops: flax, flax from Brake (1.4% of total value)	1-10-2
Iron/steel work, new work in Shop, new plow Shares (19.8%)	21-4-0
Smiths tools (Blacksmith, 20.5% of total value)	22-0-0

Appendix G

Sample of Eighteenth-Century Sites on the Eastern Shore of Maryland (MHT)

Appendix G. Sample of Eighteenth-Century Sites on the Eastern Shore of Maryland (MHT)

Site no.	Name	Alternate	Type	Artifacts
18CA205	MD Rte 404 Site C		18ab house site also 19th	red lg & slipped, por, cream, pearl refined, white, pipe fgs, nails wgt cut wire, brick, bone/fish scales/oyster
18CA226	Caroline County Airport No. 2		17b-19a artifact scatter	Buckley, N Midlands, Staf slipware Nottingham stoneware
18CE289	Al Decker Site		18a landing	no nails, limited brick, low density
18DO058	Horn Point (report MD 10)		17b-18 house site	N Devon gravel, red bk, tin-glazed, 3000 pipe fgs, Rhenish, Eng bwn with "WR", silver spoon "RP" 1659 Preston porcelain, hses. ca. 1680 and 1700
18DO097	McKeils Point		18-19 structure?	red bk, gray stone, WSG, pearl/annular
18DO105	Clay Island		18 scatter	bk glz, gray stone, gun flint, brick
18DO117	Locust Neck Vill.	Warner	18 concentration	2 Buck, 1 local, 2 lead shot, pipe fgs
18DO122	Aeberle #3	Indian Lotts	Contact-19th	Buckley, cream, pearl, WSG, SB, TG British bwn stoneware
18DO145	Warwick Manor Tenant House (report DO 21)		18a tenant house	12 Staf slip, 6 Rhenish, 14 stone, 4 TG 9 cream, 4 por, 2 white, 4 pipe fgs, wgt nails, glass decanter, glass, bone/shell
18DO160	East Barren Island		18 scatter	2 Buckley, 1 agateware
18DO208	Marousek VI (report DO 38)		17b-18a farm	TG, Rhen, Rhen bwn, refined, Buckley Staf slip, WSG, por, cream?, pearl, WB, pipe fgs, wgt nails, fauna
18DO222	Hooper's Point	Lowrey 3	17b-18a scatter	Buckley, WSG, Eng bwn stone, red bk
18DO256	Ross Neck #10	Lowrey 37	18 house site	mang mottled redware
18DO302	Dailsville Creek #3	Lowrey 83	18 house site?	mang mtd red, unk, WB, gunflint brick
18DO306	H P N Site #2	Lowrey 87	18-19 house site?	Staf slip, Rhenish
18DO349	Whitehall #2 (report DO 51)	Lowrey 14	18 house site	mang mottled red, Buckley, buff bk WSG, Rhenish, Eng bwn stone
18DO362	E. Cook Point	Lowrey 27	17b-18a house?	black beads, unknown ceramics
18DO376	Northern Shore	Lowrey 10	18 house site	eroding; handmade brick 4 by 3 feet, burned clay 5 by 2 feet
18DO428	Lower Greens Hummock	(report SO 22)	17? 18-19 house site	mang mottled, tin-glazed, earth bwn, stoneware, Rhenish, creamware
18KE163	M/DOT 36D		18 structure?	red lg, earth slipped, WSG, SB, cream, porcelain, WB glass
18KE165	M/DOT 38D		18 structure?	slipware, red lg, stoneware, SB, WSG
18KE395	Starkey Farms 15 (report KE 15)	2006-15	18-20 house site	3 bk glz, 3 Buckley, 3 WSG, 3 SB, 3 Rhen, 3 Eng bwn, 1 por, 2 soft por, 6 green glass, 33 pipe fgs, gun flint fk?
18KE403	Ridgley Prop. 2	2007-2	17b-18 hse site?	ND gravel, Rhen, pipe fgs lg bores, bk glz, 1 wgt nail, lg oysters, gun flint?
18KE407	Aiello Farm 5B	2007-5B	17b-18 artifact concentration	1 Rhen, 1 Bell?, 1 ND gravel, 2 red 2 WSG, 2 white, 3 TP ware, 4 bottle
18QU206	KWW-14 (report MD 141 pp. 241-255)	Carvel	18a, tenant or poor planter?	TG, WSG, por, Staf slip, Eng/Rhen bwn, Rhen, mang mtd?, bk bwn red cream, pearl, white, WB, WP, pipe sts nail, gun flints, bone/shell
18QU208	Greenwood Ck II	KWW-12	18a quarter?	ND gravel, Eng/Rhen bwn, Rhenish, refined, WB, pipe sts, bone/shell, brick
18QU209	Tanyard Creek (report MD 141	KWW-15	18a sm planter?	ND gravel & sgraf, TG, Staf slip, Eng/ Rhen bwn, Rhen, red bk bwn, white,

	pp. 277-283)			WB, WP, pipe sts, brick
18QU217	Bittorf Farm (report QU 42 but site disturbed)	Benton Farmstead	18 scatter also 19th	ND gravel, TG, WSG, por, Eng bwn, Rhen, Notts, Whiel, red, cream, pearl, white, iron, tube bead, much bottle, nails wgt cut wire, gun flints, lead shot buttons
18QU656	Bourbon Farm 1	Lowrey 31	18 farmstead site	WSG, SB, por, Eng bwn, Rhenish, Amer stone, WB, red, pipe sts, nail
18QU730	Island Creek 1	Lowrey 105	18 house site	Staf slip, stoneware, WB, pipe st
18QU734	Browns Patent	Lowery 109	17b-18 house site	N Devon gravel, Buckley, Staf slip, TG, SB, WSG, WB, pipe, button
18QU757	Gale's Site No. 2	Lowrey 132	18 house?	Buckley, Rhenish, Eng bwn, WB
18QU761	Carter Hickman #1	Lowrey 136	18 house?	mang mtd, red bwn, Staf slip, SB, WB
18QU813	S. Kimble Farms 3	Lowrey 14	18-19a refuse	7 red, 3 WSG, 1 gray stone, 1 por pipe stem, WB, brick fgs
18QU853	NW Blockston B.	Lowrey 52	18 house site?	1 red, 1 mang mtd red, 5 Rhen, 1 Eng stone, pipe st, Connecticut coin 1788
18QU862	Sylvester Farm #6	Lowrey 61	18 tenant house?	mang mtd, red bk, WSG, Rhenish, WB
18QU869	Clover Fds Farm 3	Lowrey 68	18 tenant/outbdg	WSG, stoneware, por, WB
18QU930	Greenwood Fork 2	Lowrey 9	17b-19 hse site?	7 bk glz, 5 TG redware?, 4 WSG. 7 stone, 3 pipe st, 11 WB, 1 gun flint fk
18QU951	Hillary's Farm #3	Lowrey 30	17b-18 house?	red mottled, red bk, TG, Rhenish, bwn Rhenish?, por, cream, 8 wgt nails
18QU968	Gibson's Grant 1 (reports QU 45, 56)		17b-18a house	Border, N Devon, Buckley, Jack-like, Astbury, Staf slip, TG, Rhenish, Eng bwn, por, creamware, pipes
18QU1004	FASTC6		18-19b small	1 Jackfield like
18QU1005	FASTC7		18 scatter	1 Jackfield like, 2 pearlware
18QU1007	FASTC9		17b-19a artifacts	2 Jack like, 1 N Devon, 1 Eng stone 2 porcelain, 1 pearlware, 1 wire nail
18QU1024	FASTC30		18-19a slave qtr?	1 mang glz red, 1 Eng bwn, 2 gray stone, 3 pearl, 1 pipe stem
18SO129	Horse Pasture		18 hse site	2 Buckley, 3 bwn glz, 1 TG, 1 Rhen 2 cream 3 pipe fgs, 6 wgt nails, brick
18SO182	Yergees Site 1	Lowrey 9	17b-18 house?	Buckley, porcelain
18SO203	Almodington	Lowrey 30	17b-18 house?	Staf slip, Rhenish, bwn stoneware, WB porcelain, creamware, pipe
18SO204	Goose Point Field	Lowrey 31	17b-18 house?	red bk, Rhenish, bwn Bellarmine, por
18SO205	Goose Creek West	Lowrey 32	17b-19 hse site	1 sgraffito, 1 bk glz, 1 WSG, 1 Rhen 2 porcelain, 1 soft paste
18SO206	Thornton (report DO 51)	Lowrey 33	17 trading site? 18-20 house site	N Devon gravel, Morgan Jones red, Bell, Surrey, Buckley, mang mtd red 4 bk glz buff, 1 brass kettle fg
18SO209	West Thornton	Lowrey 36	17b-18 house?	buff yl, WSG, SB, Eng bwn, pipes
18SO211	St. Peters 1	Lowrey 38	17 or 18 hse site 19-20 hse site	1 bk glz, 1 TG, 1 Rhenish, 1 WB 3 19c. sherds
18SO216	East Broughton B.	Lowrey 43	18 house site?	1 Buckley, 1 Rhenish blue/gray
18SO218	Peach Orchard	Lowrey 45	18 house site?	Buckley, Rhenish, por, WB, Hibernia
18SO225	Kingston Farm	Lowrey 52	18 house site?	includes 1 blk glz redware sherd
18SO231	McCormick Swp 2 (report DO 51)	Lowrey 58	18 house site?	yl glz buff, yl/bwn (Staf?), mang mtd red, Buckley, Rhen, bwn stone, WB, possible token
18SO240	Maddox Island 2	Lowrey 67	18-19 scatter	WB, TG, mang mtd red, bk glz, handle unglazed red, por, cream, WP, gun

				flint, brass button
18SO246	Gales Creek 2	Lowrey 73	18 house site?	Buckley, red bk, TG, Staf slip, WSG, bwn stone., TG red?, por, cream, pipe
18SO261	St. Pierre's Shore	Lowrey 88	18-19 farmstead	1 mang mtd red, 1 bk glz, 2 TG
18SO266	Victor Neck Beach	Lowrey 93	17b or 18 hse?	1 bk glz red, 1 Rhenish GR, 3 WB
18SO281	Jones Farm #3	Lowrey 106	18 house site	TG, WSG, por, Staf slip, Buck, Rhen bwn, Rhen, mang mtd red, red bk, pipe st, cream, nails, gun flint core, bones
18TA222	Rich Neck Manor		17a house site	N Devon gravel, Staf slip, TG poly, Rhenish, Dutch pipes, lead shot
18TA302	Kingston Landing		17b-18 hse site?	6 Buckley, 5 red, 1 Rhenish, 3 bwn Rhenish, 2 stoneware
18TA315	Cober One (reports TA 29, 54, *55)		17b-18a house site	153 Buckley, 61 mang mtd, N Devon gravel 39 & gravel free 94, 60 Border, 1 agateware, 90 Staf slip, 539 TG, 33 red, 80 WSG, 25 Eng bwn, 50 Notts, 46 nails, 237 Rhenish, 36 pipe bowls, 1430 stems, 87 case & 876 WB fgs, 336 fgs English flint
18TA355	Pleasant Valley Farm (report TA 37*)	Wheat Field	mid 17-18a site 18ab house site 18b standing	N Devon all, Border ware, mang mtd, red marbleized earth, Buckley, Staf slip, Astbury, agateware, 163 red, Whiel, Rhenish, Eng bwn, 1 TG tile fg
18TA425	SH 9		18a & 19a sites	Rhenish, Staf slip, cream, pearl, white Rockingham, nails wgt, cut, wire
18TA427	SH 11		18 house site? 19 scatter	Rhenish, Staf slip, Buckley, SB, cream white, other 19c. sherds, gray stone
18WC29	Pemberton Hall		18a plantation	includes Jackfield
18WC49	Dashiell House		18a-19a hse site	combed slip, Buckley, stone, Black Basalt, pearlware, porcelain, pipe fgs
18WC77	Lee Twilley		18 house site	Rhenish, TG, WSG, Whiel, red, cream pipe sts, case, table, Eng flint
18WC95	M1		17a-18a hse site	includes Jackfield
18WC102	Nutter's Neck-Manumsco	Nutter Neck 5	17 trading site? 17?-19 houses	TG, WSG, SB, por, Staf slip, Buckley bwn Eng & Rhen, Rhen, red, cream pearl, WB, pipe terra-cota, musket balls, metal buttons
18WO5	Purnell's Crossing		18b-19 hse site	later 18-19c, cream sherd "Keep me"
18WO124	M/DOT 10		historic artifacts	TG, WSG, red, cream, cream, white nails wgt, cut, wire
18WO183	MD 5 (reports WO 26, 31, 38, *52)		18 house site? also 19th	Phase III: TG, WSG, SB, Staf slip, Rhen, Whiel, Buck, Jack, cream, pearl white, yellow, pipes kaolin/terra-cotta, nails wgt & cut; WB & red bwn (PII)
18WO220	South Point Site		Contact 17b-18 trading?	Bell, faience (TG), N Devon, sgraffito, Buckley, red, WB, nail fgs
18WO230	Woodcock Farm		18a-20a farm	mostly 19c, also 15 Jackfield-type
18WO240	Summerfield 1	FS1	18a-19a farm	Jack, WSG, cream, pearl, purple glass
18WO253	Summerfield 19	FS19	18-19b tenant farm	Jackfield, WSG, TG, red, brick, cream pearl, "iron glazed" stoneware
18WO258	Summerfield 24	FS24	18-20a farmstead	Jack like, Whiel clouded, WSG, pipe bowls, cream, pearl
18WO266	Summerfield 16	FS16	18a-19b farm	Buck, Jack, iron, pearl "embossed"

Abbreviations: B. = Branch, Fds = Fields, outbdg = outbuilding, Pt = Point, Swp = Swamp. The letters "a" and "b" after Type numbers refer to early-mid (a) and late (b) in a given century. A number without a letter refers to an attribution within a century.

Artifact abbreviations: Bell = Bellarmine, Border = Border ware, buff bk or yl = buff-bodied earthenware black or yellow glazed, bwn stone = brown stoneware, Rhenish or British?, case = case bottle, cream = creamware, earth bwn = brown glazed earthenware or redware, Eng bwn = English brown stoneware, Hibernia = English Irish coin, iron = ironstone, Jack or Jack like = Jackfield or Jackfield like, mang mottled or mtd = manganese mottled earthenware, ND or N Devon = North Devon gravel tempered, gravel free and/or sgraffito, Notts = Nottingham stoneware, pearl = pearlware, por = porcelain, red bk, bwn or lg = black, brown or lead-glazed redware or earthenware, refined = refined earthenware, Rhen or Rhenish = Rhenish stoneware, SB = scratch blue white salt-glazed stoneware, sgraf = sgraffito, st = pipe stem, Staf slip = Staffordshire/Bristol slipware, table = table glass, TG = tin-glazed earthenware, TG poly = polychrome decorated tin-glaze, TP = transfer print, wgt = wrought nail, WB = wine bottle, Whiel = Wedgwood-Whieldon cream-bodied ware, white = whiteware, WP = window pane, WSG = white salt-glazed stoneware, yellow = yellowware.

County abbreviations: CA = Caroline, CE = Cecil, DO = Dorchester, KE = Kent, QU = Queen Anne's, SO = Somerset, TA = Talbot, WC = Wicomico, WO = Worcester.

Sources include:

Barse, William et al.

1998 Phase I Terrestrial and Underwater Archeological Survey, Maryland 331 Dover Bridge across the Choptank River, Talbot and Caroline Counties, Maryland. Greiner (#TA 29).

Bodor, Thomas et al.

2006 Phase II Archaeological Evaluation of Sites 18QU968, 18QU970, 18QU971/2, and 18QU973 Located within the Proposed Gibson's Grant Subdivision, Queen Anne's County, Maryland. The Ottery Group (#QU 56).

Boyce, Hettie and Lori Fry

1986 Radiocarbon Dating of Archeological Samples from Maryland (#MD 10).

Davis, Thomas and Martha Williams et al.

2002 Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Four Seasons at Kent Island, Queen Anne's County, Maryland. R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc. (#QU 42).

Gunn, Joel et al.

1998 Phase II Archeological Investigations at Twelve Sites along the US 113 Corridor, Worcester County, Maryland. TRC Garrow Associates (#WO 31).

Lawrence, John et al.

2010 Partial Cultural Resources Survey, Proposed Foreign Affairs Security Training Facility (FASTC), Queen Anne's County, Maryland. AECOM (no MHT #).

Lowrey, Darrin

1994 Archaeological Survey of Interior, Queen Anne's County, Maryland (#QU 33).

1995a An Archaeological Survey of the Little Choptank River Watershed, Dorchester County, Maryland (#DO 42).

1995b A Supplemental Archaeological Survey of Interior, Queen Anne's County, Maryland (#QU 34).

1996 Archaeological Survey Work on Maryland's Eastern Shore during the 1996 Field Season (#DO 51).

2005 Archaeological Survey of the Fishing Bay and Fairmount State Wildlife Management Areas, Dorchester and Somerset Counties, Maryland. Washington College (#SO 22).

McCarthy, John
2002 The 2001 Archaeological Society of Maryland Field Session, Pleasant Valley Farm, Talbot County, Maryland, 18TA355. Applied Archaeology and History Associates, Inc. (#TA 37).

Millis, Heather
2013 Supplemental Archeological Survey for the MD 331 Dover Bridge Replacement Project, Talbot County, Maryland. TRC Environmental Corporation. SHA Archeological Report No. 462 (#TA 54).

Millis, Heather et al.
2013 Evaluation and Data Recovery Investigations at the Dover Bridge Site (18TA315), for the MD 331 Dover Bridge Replacement Project, Talbot County, Maryland. TRC Environmental Corporation. SHA Archeological Report No. 387 (#TA 55).

Millis, Heather and Heather Olson
2008 Data Recovery Excavations at 18WO183, for the US 113 Widening Project, Worcester County, Maryland. TRC Garrow Associates. SHA Archeological Report No. 306 (#WO 52).

Seidel, John and Darrin Lowrey
2008 Interim Report on the Kent County Archaeological Survey and Predictive Model Testing, 2005-08. Washington College Public Archaeology Laboratory (#KE 45).

Ward, Jeanne
2002 A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of the Proposed White's Heritage/Gibson's Grant Development, Queen Anne's County, Maryland. Applied Archaeology and History Associates, Inc. (#QU 45).

Wesler, Kit
1982 Towards a Synthetic Approach to the Chesapeake Tidewater: Historic Site Patterning in Temporal Perspective. University of North Carolina Chapel Hill (#MD 141, pp. 241-255, 277-283).

Reports DO 21 (for 18DO145) and DO 38 (for 18DO208) not listed on forms.

Appendix H

Site/Report Summary for Selected Delaware Sites

Site Name	Site Number	Report	Author/Company	Year	Type of Dwelling	Dimensions	Date Range	Occupants	Slaves	Inventory	Notes
John Powell	7K-C-203H	Landowner and Tenant Opportunity in Seventeenth Century Central Delaware: Final Archaeological Investigations at the Richard Whitehart and John Powell Plantations, SR 1 Corridor, Kent Co, DE	Grettler, Miller, Doms, Seidel, Coleman and Custer; UDEL	1995	Log sills in a shallow cellar, plus shallow pits and possible posts	15'x30'	1690-1730	John Powell and Ann Powell (nee Howard), 7 Children	Unlikely	Pg. 17	Former MD Indenture, Indebted. Tobacco Farmer
Richard Whitehart	7K-C-203C	Landowner and Tenant Opportunity in Seventeenth Century Central Delaware: Final Archaeological Investigations at the Richard Whitehart and John Powell Plantations, SR 1 Corridor, Kent Co, DE	Grettler, Miller, Doms, Seidel, Coleman and Custer; UDEL	1995	Earth-fast clapboard home, post holes and molds (similar to Powell, Whitten, and Strickland)	15'x30'	1681-1701	Richard and Elizabeth Whitehart, 6 Children	Unlikely	Pg. 16	Former MD Indenture, Indebted. Tobacco Farmer
Augustine Creek South	7NC-G-145	Extended Phase II Archaeological Testing of Site 7NC-G-145 the Augustine Creek South Site	John Bedell; LBA	1997	Full Basement present with evidence of a brick foundation	16'x25'	1724-1760	Samuel and Henrietta Mahoe / Francis and Henrietta Land	Unknown	Pg. 3	"Middle" Class Farmers
William Strickland	7K-A-117	Final Archaeological Investigations at the William Strickland Plantation Site, A Mid-Eighteenth Century Farmstead, SR 1 Corridor, Kent Co, DE	Catts et al.; UDEL	1995	Partial post patten with a large root cellar	24'x17'	1726-1762	William and Catherine then Rachel Strickland, 3 Daughters	3, Boston, Andrew and Nan	Inventory Omitted from Digital Copy	Top 10% of taxable persons
The Dawson Family	7K-C-414	An Ordinary Family in Eighteenth-Century Delaware: Excavation at the Dawson Family Site	John Bedell et al.; LBA	2002	One story, frame structure built on ground-laid wooden sills, partial cellar	12'x14'	1740-1760	Thomas and Mary Dawson; at least one son named Richard	1, Jenney	Appendix G, Not in our copy	"Middle" Class Farmers
Whitten Road	7NC-D-100	Final Phase III Investigations of the Whitten Road Site 7NC-D-100, Whitten or Walther Road, County Road 346, New Castle Co, DE	Shaffer et al.; UDEL	1988	8'x16' post pattern with possible 16'x16' addition, based on pits	24'x16'	1750-1800	Originally the Stewart Family, then tenanted	Unlikely	None	Lower Class Tenants, most wares found were utilitarian
McKean/Cochran	7NC-F-13	Farm Life on the Appoquinimink, 1750-1830 Archaeological Discoveries at the McKean Cochran Farm Site, Odessa, New Castle County	John Bedell; LBA	1999	Stone foundations in full basement, probable stone exterior chimney	15'x18'	1750-1830	Tenants of the young McKeans followed by Robert Cochran	Unlikely		Poor/Lower Class Tenants
Benjamin Wynn Tenancy and Blacksmith Shop	7K-C-362	Marginal Farms on the Edge of Town: Final Archaeological Investigations at the Moore-Taylor, Benjamin Wynn (Lewis-E), and Wilson-Lewis Farmsteads, State Route Corridor, Kent County, DE	David Grettler, George Miller, Wade Catts, Keith Doms, Mara Guttman, Karen Iplenski, Angela Hoseth, Jay Hodny, and Jay Custer; UDEL	1996	Partial post pattern with 10x10' root cellar and wooden chimney	24'x30'	1765-1820	Tenants of Benjamin Wynn	Unlikely	None	Poor/Lower Class Tenants
Wilson-Lewis Farm	7K-C-375	Marginal Farms on the Edge of Town: Final Archaeological Investigations at the Moore-Taylor, Benjamin Wynn (Lewis-E), and Wilson-Lewis Farmsteads, State Route Corridor, Kent County, DE	David Grettler, George Miller, Wade Catts, Keith Doms, Mara Guttman, Karen Iplenski, Angela Hoseth, Jay Hodny, and Jay Custer; UDEL	1996	One story, frame house with posts	20'x20'	1850-1889	Tenants of the Wilson Family	Unlikely	None	Tenants were prosperous but still lower class than owner-run farms
Charles Robinson Plantation	7NC-G-7	Archaeological Data Recovery of the Charles Robinson Plantation, Appoquinimink Hundred, New Castle County, Delaware, 1762-1781	Thomas, Hoffman, Zebooker, and Heite; MAAR Assoc.	1996	Stone foundations in full basement	23'x27'	1762-1781	Charlies and Mary Robinson and 6 six children	No	See pages I-30 to I-36 for detailed inventory	"Middle" Class Farmers
Bloomsbury	not known	Mitsawokett to Bloomsbury, Archaeology and History of a Native American Descendant Community in Central Delaware	Heite and Blume; Heite Consulting Inc.	2008	Blue beads marked dwelling corners	15'x20'	1770-1814	Agness Sippleton and 4 children	No	None	Native American farmstead/Extremely poor and in land dispute
Loockermans Range	not known	Phase II Archaeological Survey of All Historic Sites in the Early Action Segment of the State Route 1 Relief Route, Delaware///The Archaeology of Agriculture and Rural Life, New Castle and Kent Counties, Delaware, 1830-1940	Grettler et al. 1991///Lu Ann De Cunzo and Anne Marie Garcia	1992	Hearth and Small Root Cellar	Unknown	1740-1765	N/A	N/A	N/A	Detailed report with broad information about Delaware Farmsteads. Good for cross comparison
Garrison Energy Site	7K-C-455B	Freedom, Identity, Adaptation and Cultural Formation: Phase III Archaeological Survey	Michael Gall, Richard Grubb & Assoc.	2014	Earth-fast Log Home with wooden chimneys coated with clay	17.5'x23.5' with a 9.5'x14.5' addition	1770-1820	Richard and Nanny Cooper and	No	Page 4-18	Free African American Tenants, Quaker converts
Garrison Farm	7K-A-146	Garrison Farm Site, 7K-A-146 Phase III Data Recovery	Heather Crowl and Thomas Cuddy; URS	2009	Log Home with wooden siding, brick lined cellar	10'x12'	1785-late 19th c.	Multiple Tenants: John Walker, Pompey Deney, James Dean, and A. Davis followed by ownership by the Garrison Family	No	Appendix A, In poor condition	Poor/Lower Class Tenants
Soulie Gray Farm, Locus A	7K-F-163A	Phase I Archaeological Survey Investigations Soulie Gray Farm, Loci A and G (sites 7K-F-163A and 7K-F-163G) Murderkill Hundred, Kent County, Delaware Management Summary	William Liebeknecht, Brian Seidel, and Richard Hunter; Hunter Research Inc.	1996	Post and Beam	Estimated 20'x25'	1739-1810	The Price Family 1739- 1770 John Price then Grandson Joseph Price Jr., Philip Barratt and Family until 1810. No occupation until new house was built on property in 19th c. by later owners	Unlikely	Not in report	"Middle" Class Farmers

Appendix H: Site/Report Summary for Selected Delaware Sites

Site Name	Site Number	Report	Author/Company	Year	Type of Dwelling	Dimensions	Date Range	Occupants	Slaves	Inventory	Notes
Weldin House	7NC-B-11	Weldin House (Husbands Property) Summary Opinion	KKFR Historic Preservation Group	1988	First home probably a log home built in 1745, stone addition in 1840. 19th c. home on land tenanted by the wealthy Dickenson Family in the 18th century	Unknown	1710-1860's then 19th c. building build in 1862 around original log frame	Owned by Dickinson until 1808, tenanted by his daughter until 1860's when bought by the Weldins	Unknown, but most likely not due to the tenants occupying before slavery outlawed by the Weldins time	Not in report	Wealthy Owner, Tenants until owned by upper middle class farmers Weldins
Laban Rogers House Site	7S-K-118	Phase III Data Recovery Excavations at the Laban Rogers House Site	Craig Rose, Glen Mellin, Tim Mancl, Jamie Ferguson, William Sandy, and Cecelia Pipes; Heite Consulting Inc.	2011	Earth-fast construction/Ground laid sill	Estimated 20'x25'	1776-Late 19th c.	Rogers family 1776. Laban Rogers 1821	Good report for cross comparing/ used soil chemical sampling		Well off farmers, top 25%