The Weldin Plantation Site, 7NC-B-11, was excavated by the Delaware Historical Society in the 1980s. This site, which is a state and national historic site, is located in New Castle County, Delaware. The site was owned by Jacob R. Weldin, who purchased the property in 1808 and lived there until 1862. The Weldin family lived on the property for about 80 years. When they left, the site was abandoned.

The Weldin Plantation Site consists of the Weldin Road Farm, which is located near the junction of Weldin and Church Roads. The farm was originally owned by Hans Peterson, who lived there from 1680 to 1722. His family lived there for about 80 years, and then the site was abandoned.

The Weldin Road Farm was owned by John Dickinson from 1722 to 1808, and various tenants farmed the land during this time. The Dickinson family owned the site from 1808 to 1862, and various tenants lived on the property during this time. The Weldin family owned the site from 1862 to 1891, and various tenants farmed the land during this time.

The Weldin Road Farm consisted of a house, barn, barnyard, corncrib, and sheds. The house was a two-story stone building, and the barn was a large rectangular building with a gambrel roof. The corncrib was a tall wooden structure, and the sheds were small wooden buildings.

The Weldin Road Farm was destroyed by a road construction project in the 1980s. As a result, the archaeological excavations were conducted in three phases. The first two phases focused on the site's prehistory and cultural history, and the third phase focused on the site's history.

The archaeological excavations were conducted in three phases. The first two phases focused on the site's prehistory and cultural history, and the third phase focused on the site's history. The archaeological excavations were conducted in 1982 and 1983, and a total of 170 shovel test pits and 20 test units were excavated. By the time of the end of the third phase, over 65,000 artifacts were found during the excavations through the process of screening.

The artifacts recovered during the excavations were from a variety of materials, including ceramic sherds, glass, metal, and bone. The ceramic sherds were from a variety of types, including domestic and non-domestic. The glass artifacts were from a variety of types, including bottles, jars, and cups. The metal artifacts were from a variety of types, including nails, hinges, and locks. The bone artifacts were from a variety of types, including animal bones, fish bones, and human bones.

The artifacts were used to construct a database, which was used to analyze the site's history. The database was used to construct a site plan, which was used to analyze the site's layout. The database was also used to construct a site map, which was used to analyze the site's location.

The Weldin Road Farm was a dairy farm from the mid-1800s onward. The layout of the farm needed to be rearranged so that farmers could specialize in dairy farming. Jacob Weldin constructed almost all of the farm buildings for which there are foundations today, including the milk house, bank barn and barnyard, corncrib, and sheds. The extensive renovations he and his family conducted on the farm are evident in the site's layout.

Toys found at the site included marbles, a 1900 half cent, and a variety of other items. We also found bones and seeds, which told us something about the people who lived there. Many items that were thrown away by the people who lived there were likely used during the late 1800s.

Looking at the built landscape, layout, and use of space at the site, we can tell that the people who lived there were interested in separating activities. Progressive farmers were interested in separating activities, and they focused on improving the home and farm. The construction of the house was the largest investment in the Weldin family's farm. They were likely interested in separating activities.

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What did we learn?

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