

V. Field Results and Interpretations

A. Excavations Associated with the House Foundation

As described in Section III, the data recovery excavations were centered on the house and its associated yard deposits. A total of 89 TUs were excavated during the Phase III excavations. These included 14 TUs placed in the basement of the foundation; three additional units in the west yard; 15 TUs in the south yard; 12 TUs in the east yard; and 48 in the north yard (*Figure 29*). In all, 170 STPs and 109 TUs were excavated during the Phase II/III investigations by McCormick Taylor, Inc.

1. Eastern Half of the House Foundation

The house foundation consisted of two distinct halves (*Figure 30*). The eastern half of the house, the earliest section of the structure, was rectangular and measured 20 x 30 feet north to south with the front of the house facing eastward. The foundation walls were constructed of irregular sized cut stone that was likely quarried locally. The remaining intact walls, which varied in width from 0.7 to 1.5 feet, were found to extend 7.0 feet below the present ground surface to the top of a concrete floor. The interior of the walls was covered with mortar. The mortar was finished with thick layers of multi-colored whitewash.

Evidence of three openings to the basement was found in the eastern portion of the foundation. An opening in the northeast corner appears to have been the original bulkhead entrance to the basement (*Photograph 27*), although no remaining evidence of a stairway was encountered at this location. It is likely that the original set of stairs was constructed of wood. The second opening, a bulkhead located along the southern wall near the southeast corner of the foundation (*Photograph 28*), appeared to be a much later addition. This bulkhead contained a set of five concrete steps that appeared to be installed contemporaneously with the concrete floor in the eastern half of the basement. The stonework was obviously removed from the original foundation wall during the construction of this bulkhead, and the new voids in the stone around the new entranceway to the basement were filled and refinished with brick. A single window was identified along the eastern wall approximately 6.0 feet from the southeast corner of the foundation. It measured approximately 3.0 feet in length.

Three fireplace supports were identified after the demolition fill was removed from the eastern half of the structure. The first was located in the northeast corner. It consisted of a 4.0 foot long and two foot wide stone footer that extended southward from the north wall of the foundation. The top row of stones on this footer was angled in way that suggested that they were part of an arch. Further evidence that this was an arched support was found to be built into the north wall of the foundation, where a number of stone were turned on their sides and placed in the shape of an arch (*Photograph 29*). The partition wall of the basement also exhibited similar stonework, indicating that it also served to support this chimney (*Photograph 29*). Based on its method of construction, it is likely that this arch provided support for a two-story chimney (Herman 2003). The second chimney support was located in the southwest corner of the basement, where a flat triangular-shaped area of stonework was constructed into the foundation (visible in the lower left corner of *Photograph 27*). It is likely that a much smaller parlor-style hearth was situated above

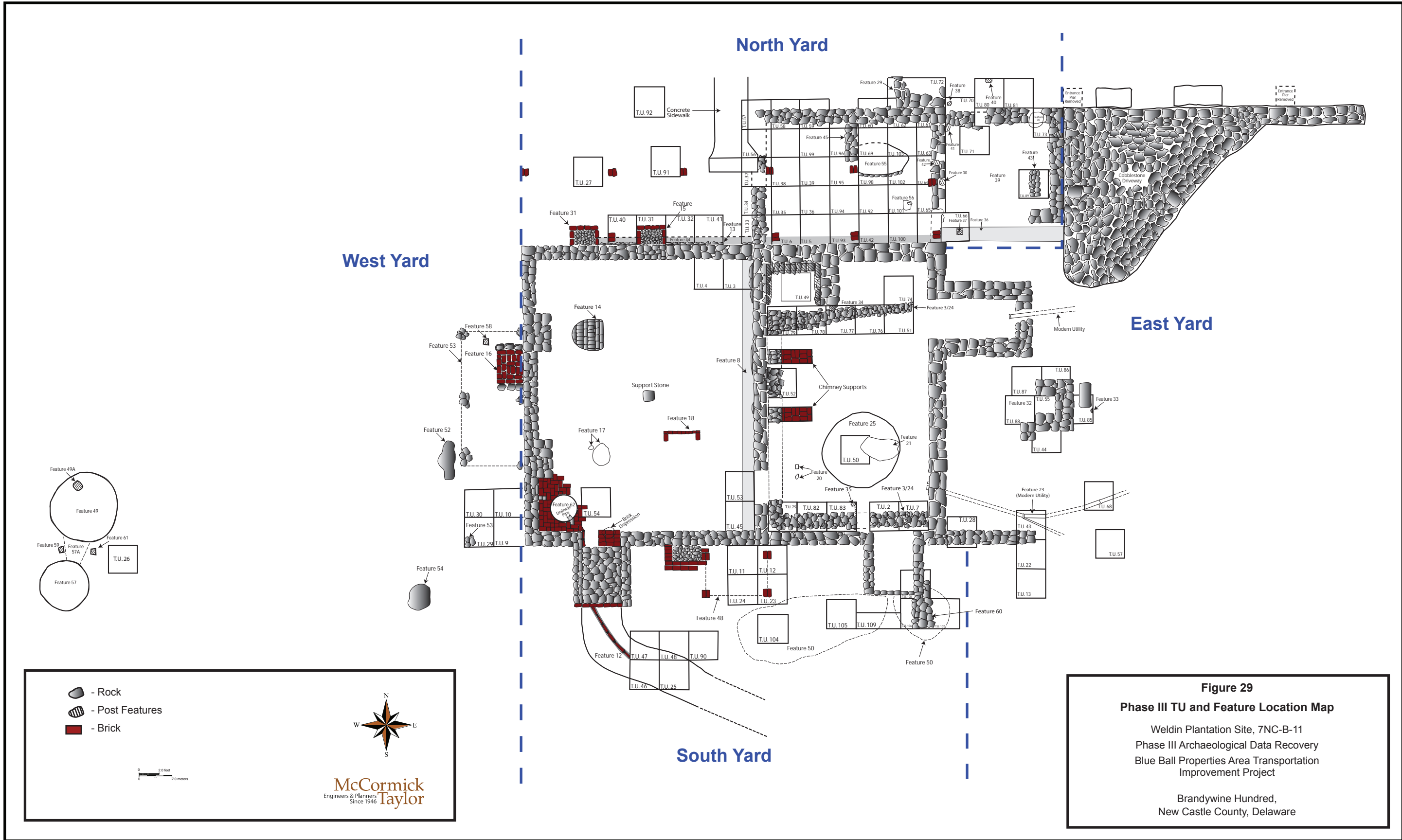


Figure 29
Phase III TU and Feature Location Map
 Weldin Plantation Site, 7NC-B-11
 Phase III Archaeological Data Recovery
 Blue Ball Properties Area Transportation
 Improvement Project
 Brandywine Hundred,
 New Castle County, Delaware

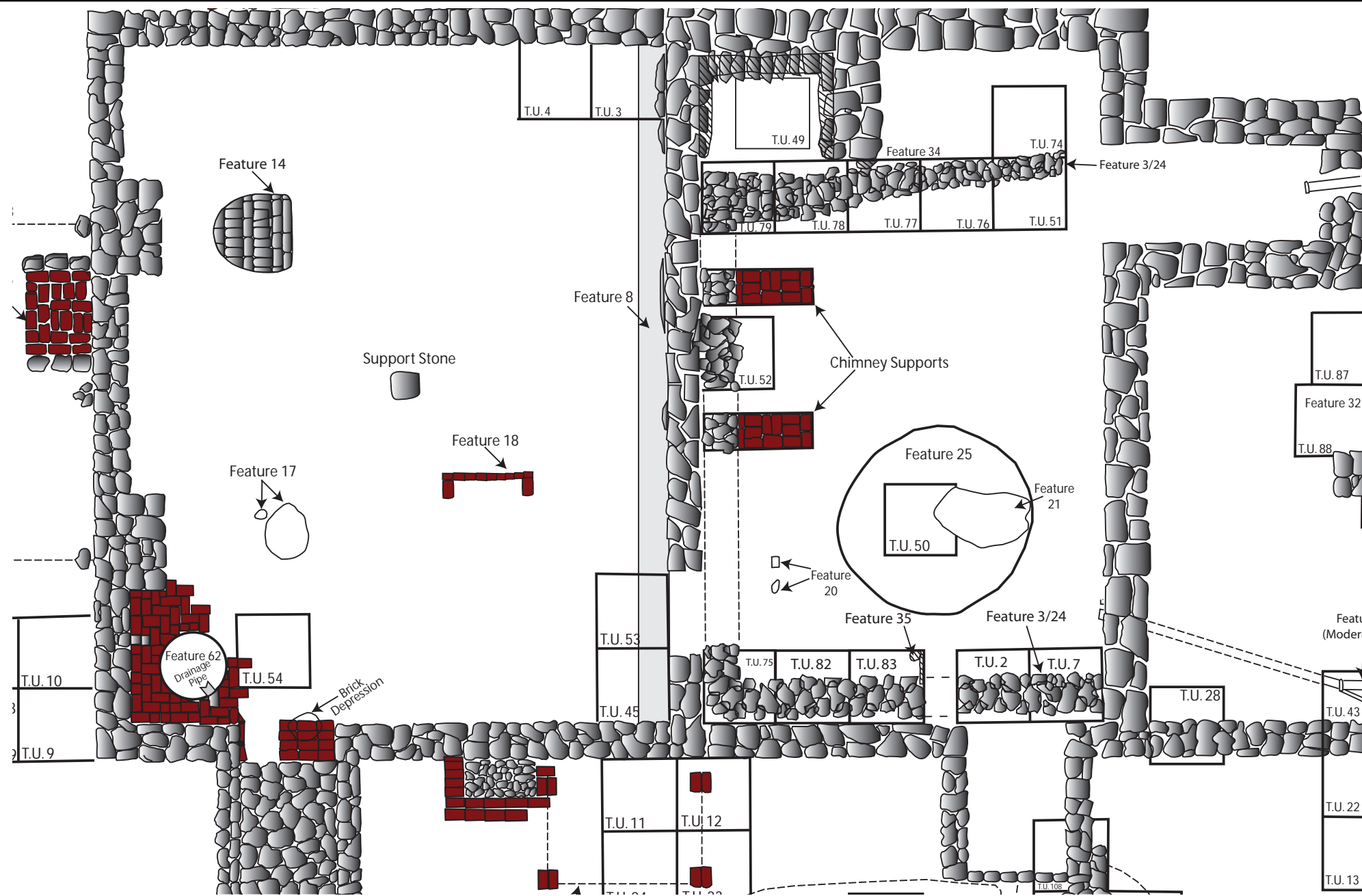


Figure 30
Detail of Phase II/III Testing Associated with the Interior of the House Foundation
 Weldin Plantation Site, 7NC-B-11
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 Brandywine Hundred,
 New Castle County, Delaware

- Rock
 - Post Features
 - Brick

0 2.0 feet
 0 2.0 meters

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Photograph 27: View of east half of house foundation, facing north.



Photograph 28: Basement bulkhead at the southeast corner of the house, facing south.



Photograph 29: View of fireplace support arch in the north wall of the house foundation, facing north.

this corbelled support. The remains of the third fireplace support consisted of two brick pillars that were constructed near the center of the interior partition wall (*Photograph 30*). These supports were spaced 5.0 feet apart and were 4.7 feet in length. The brickwork was three coarse wide and the remains of the pillars extended 4.5 feet above the concrete floor of the basement. The concrete floor was poured around the pillars which were found to be intrusive to the underlying subsoil. The pillars were not attached to the foundation, as evidenced by the presence of whitewash between the pillars and wall, therefore the fireplace was interpreted to be a later addition. The machine pressed bricks and refined mortar composing the pillars suggested a late nineteenth early twentieth century date. A documentary photograph of the house during the early 20th century appears to provide evidence of a central chimney pile constructed of brick (*Photograph 17*). The arch may date to the rehabilitation project undertaken by Jacob Weldin in the middle nineteenth century.

Subsequent to the excavation of the basement fill, the concrete floor was removed. It was found to overlay a thin layer of coal ash and slag that functioned as a sub-base for the concrete. The coal ash and slag layer was arbitrarily excavated in three 10 X 20 foot areas (Areas A-C), which were screened separately for artifacts. A total of 164 artifacts were recovered from the three areas. These included mostly architectural finds (54%) with lesser quantities of domestic (30%), heating by-products (2%), hardware (1%) and indeterminate artifacts (13%). A piece of bottle glass with and applied color label generated a TPQ date of 1934 for area B, while wire nails recovered produced a TPQ date of 1850 for Areas A and C. Several features were identified beneath the coal and slag layer.

a. Feature 20

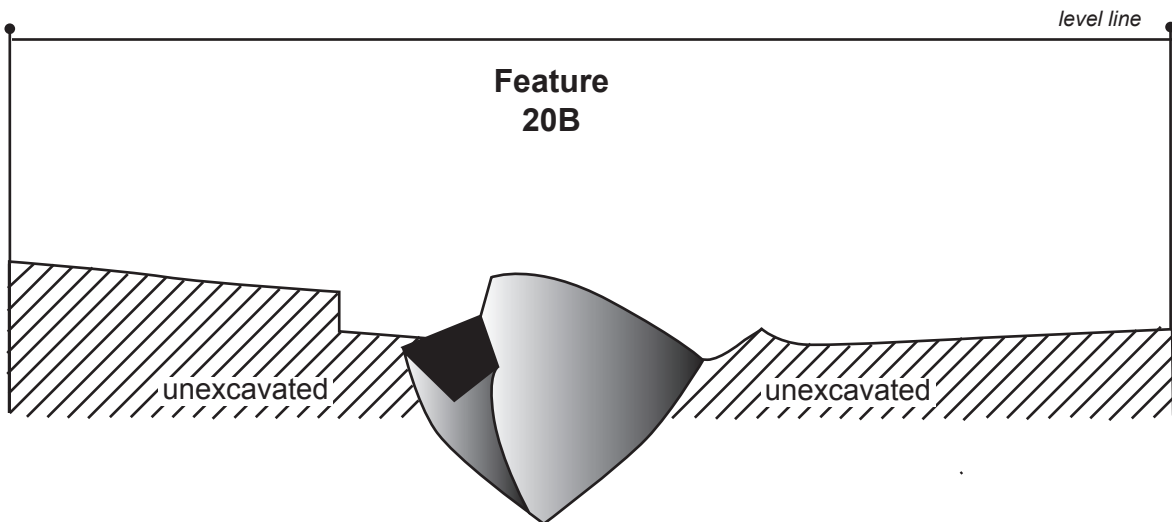
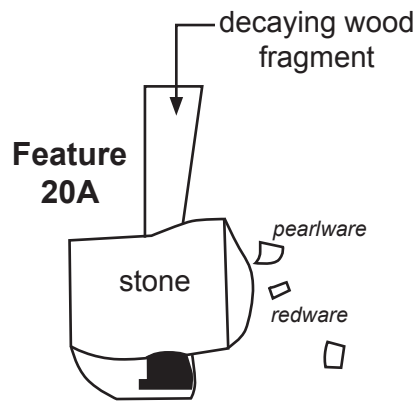
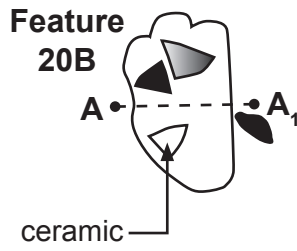
Feature 20 consisted of a dark ovoid stain and a rectangular stone that were connected by a thin linear stain, which contained a piece of decayed wood. It was located near the doorway separating the east and west halves of the cellar (*Figure 31*). The stain measured about 1.0 foot north to south and 0.5 foot east to west. The stone and linear stains were located 1.0 foot to the south of the ovoid and measured approximately 0.9 foot by 0.6 foot with the linear stain extending northward (*Figure 31*). The linear stain contained a piece of heavily decayed wood and was shallow, extending just 0.05 feet into the subsoil. The feature fill was composed of a dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silt loam containing crushed coal, slag, and particles of wood. Feature 20 possibly represents the remains of a support post for the first floor of the house.



b. Feature 21/25


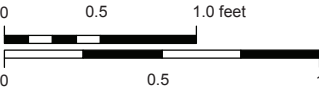
Feature 21/25 was initially observed prior to the removal of the concrete floor. In the area containing the feature, the surface of the floor was slumped in a roughly circular area measuring approximately 6.0 feet in diameter. Upon the removal of the concrete floor TU 50 was placed in this area to investigate the depression (*Figure 32*). Feature 21 was observed at the subsoil interface and was characterized by an oval very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) artifact-laden stain that measured approximately 4.0 feet by 2.2 feet. Numerous artifacts were identifiable upon the surface of the feature and included a large section of a redware vessel. After the bisection of the southern half of Feature 21 it was determined to be a part of a much larger disturbance, designated Feature 25 (*Figure 32*). The diameter of the roughly circular feature was



Photograph 30: Brick fireplace supports along the west wall of the east half of the cellar, facing west.



-  - Rock
-  - Brick

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Figure 31
Feature 20 Planview and North Profile

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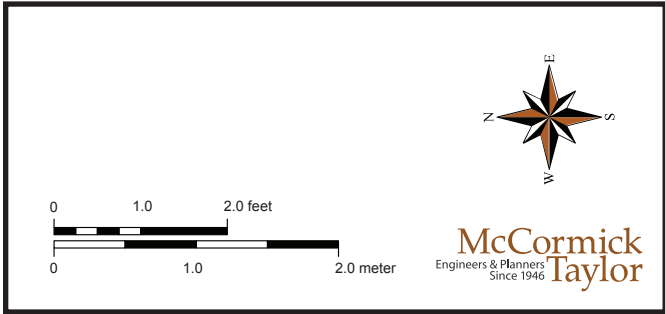
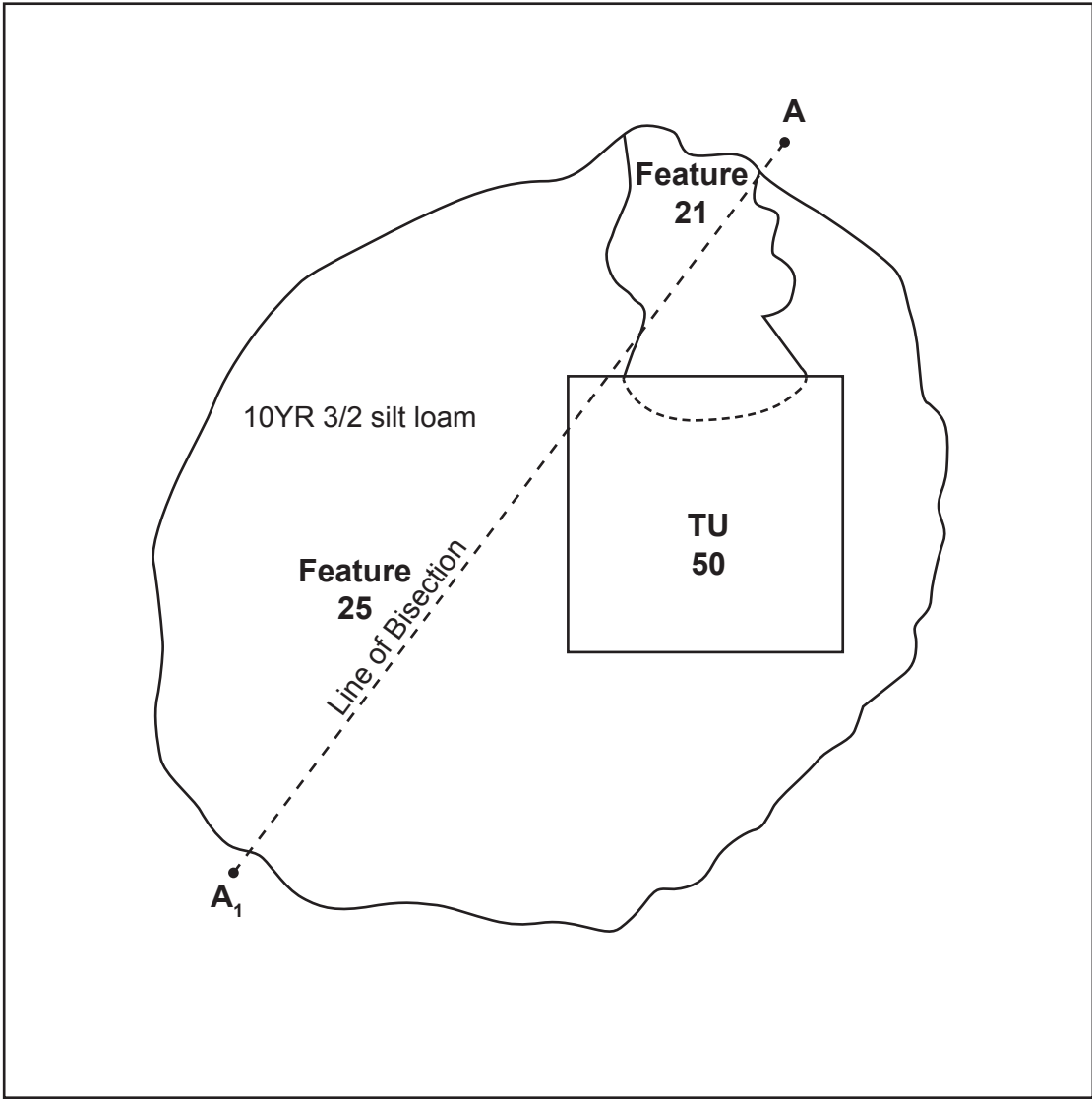


Figure 32
Feature 21 and 25 Planview
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approximately 7.5 feet. The feature fill was composed of heavily mottled pockets of soil containing about 10% gravel and stones, which became more numerous and sizable with depth (*Figure 28 and Photograph 31*). Hand excavations were subsequently conducted to a depth of 6.0 feet below the elevation of the subsoil (*Photograph 32*) where they were terminated due to safety concerns. Three arbitrary 1.0 foot levels were excavated within the uppermost 3.0 feet of the feature. Artifact densities decreased substantially by the third level, and at this point the feature fill consisted of a compact silty clay with very few gravels and numerous large stones. The artifacts recovered from Feature 21/25 were consistently found in clusters that may have represented individual dumping episodes. These finds were concentrated within the uppermost 2.0 feet of the shaft, and appeared to be associated with the infilling of the depression left by the feature. The remainder of Feature 21/25 was investigated through mechanical excavation, which involved the removal of the eastern half of the feature to approximately 30.0 feet below the basement floor, where evidence of a stone lining to the shaft was encountered, indicating that the feature likely represented the remains of a well. Careful monitoring of the mechanical excavation indicated a relative dearth of artifacts below the hand excavated portion of the feature. Some of the fill that was obtained from the bucket of the backhoe was examined and no artifacts were apparent. Soils consisted of compact fill in the upper portions giving way to loose, gravely unconsolidated sandy clay with very large fieldstones throughout. The feature fill slumped during excavation, revealing the circular shape and boundaries of the shaft (*Figure 33 and Photograph 33*) Only the bottom 5 to 6 feet of the stone lining associated with the well remained intact (*Photograph 34*). It appears that the construction of Feature 21/25 was never completed, possibly due to its failure to produce water, a scenario suggested by Dr. Bernard Herman (2003).

A total of 788 historic artifacts were recovered from Features 21/25. These included 52% domestic artifacts, 27% indeterminate, 18% architectural, and 2% ecological. Other artifact classes were represented by heating byproducts (n=4), one horseshoe, one terra cotta flowerpot, and prehistoric (three pieces of debitage and one granite pestle). One piece of machine-made brown bottle glass produced a TPQ date of 1930 for the upper part (excavated as Feature 21), and a wire nail yielded a TPQ date of 1850 for the lower part of the well (excavated as Feature 25).

c. Feature 22

Feature 22 consisted of a shallow intrusion into the subsoil that was filled with brick fragments and stone (*Photograph 35*). No artifacts other than the brick fragments were recovered from the feature.

d. Feature 23

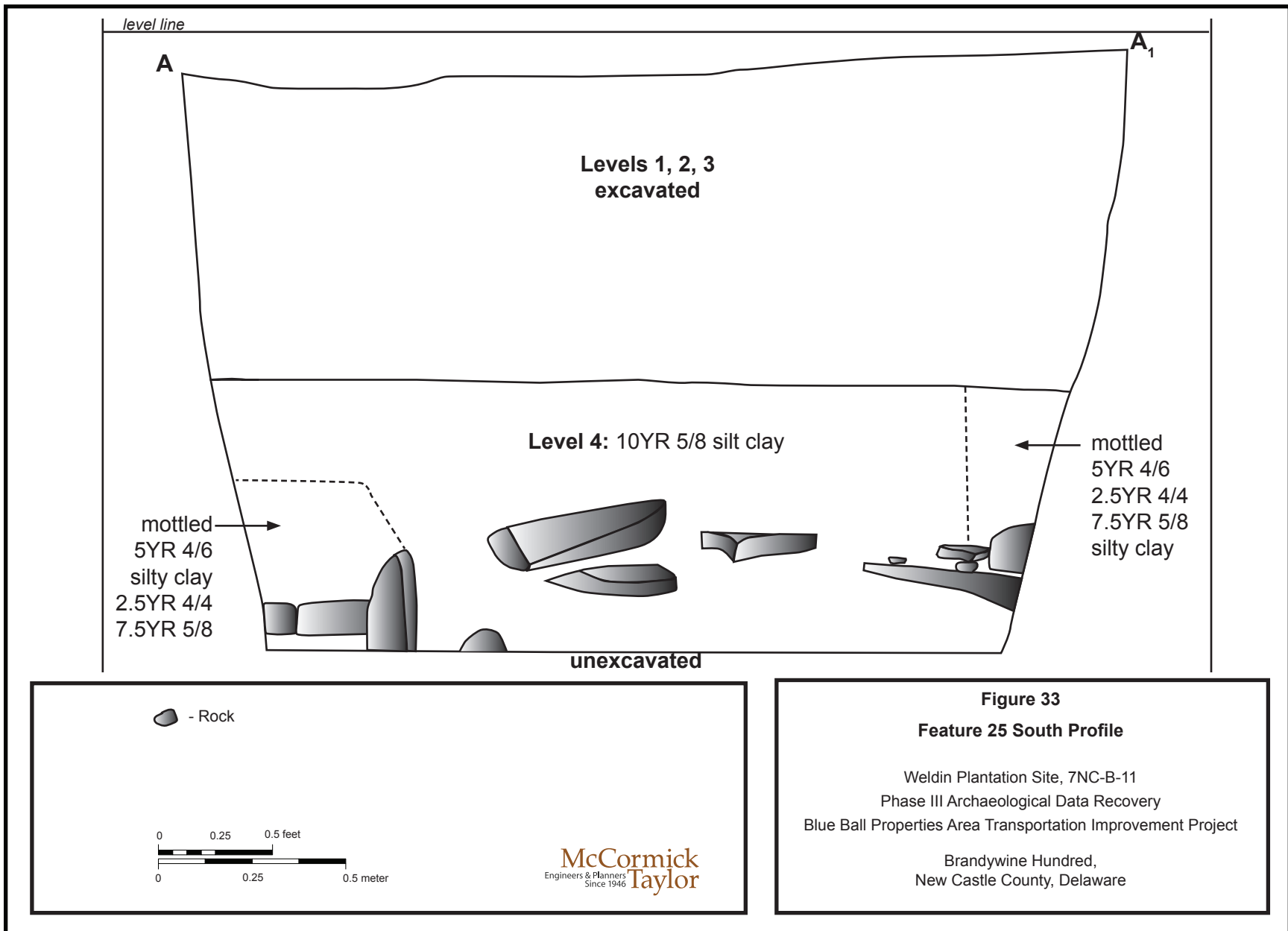
This feature consisted of two modern utility pipes that were found protruding from the bulkhead that was located along the eastern wall of the foundation (*Figure 30 and Photograph 36*). The larger cast iron pipe was found to overlie a smaller lead pipe. Feature 23 likely represents an upgrade to the house subsequent to its construction.



Photograph 31: Feature 21/25 north profile.



Photograph 32: View of Feature 21/25 subsequent to hand excavations, facing west.





Photograph 33: View of Feature 21/25 during mechanical excavation, facing west.



Photograph 34: View of stonework associated with Feature 21/25 during its mechanical excavation, facing west.



Photograph 35: Feature 22 planview, facing west.



Photograph 36: Feature 23 post excavation, facing west.

e. Feature 3/24

Feature 3/24 was initially identified as a linear concentration of stones found in front of the bulkhead along the south foundation wall in TUs 1 and 2. It was originally interpreted as a step associated with the bulkhead. During the removal of the concrete floor, more of the yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silty clay soil stains associated with this feature was uncovered. These stains (*Photograph 37*) were found just south of the chimney support along the north wall (where it was designated Feature 24), behind the chimney supports along the west wall, and along the south foundation wall (*Figure 30*). A total of 10 TUs (51-52, 74-79, and 82-83) were used to further investigate the French drain. Excavation of the feature indicated that it consisted of a shallow trench in which a concentration of medium sized stones were placed (*Photograph 38*). These were surrounded by much smaller stones and covered with a thin layer of soil (*Figure 34*). Feature 3/24 was interpreted to be a French drain.

A total of 123 artifacts were recovered from Feature 3/24. These included mostly domestic (38%) finds, with lesser quantities of architectural (33%) and unidentifiable (29%) artifacts. One ammunition class artifact, a lead buckshot, generated a TPQ date of 1850 for the feature. Domestic items recovered from the feature included sherds of redware, pearlware, and whiteware in addition to iron, prosser, and shell buttons.

f. Feature 34

Feature 34 was a small (0.6x0.5 feet) rectangular post mold located in TU 77 adjacent to the southeast edge of the fireplace-relieving arch. It was identified at the subsoil interface between the rocks associated with the French drain and the foundation wall (*Figure 35*). The mold was filled with 10 YR 5/3 slightly clayey silt loam with pockets of mortar. Feature 34 was shallow, revealing a depth of just 0.15 feet. Just three unidentifiable nails were recovered from Feature 34.

g. Feature 35

Feature 35 was an amorphous interconnected stain found in TU 83. It consisted of two circular depressions connected by a shallow linear groove. The three soil anomalies were excavated separately as Features 35A, 35B, and 35C (*Figure 36*). A brick truncated the southern depression and was intrusive to the subsoil. Collectively, the stains were relatively shallow, revealing depths of 0.22, 0.07, and 0.47 feet respectively. This feature was located in a portion of the basement where there was no evidence of the concrete floor and or the underlying slag layer. The brick was cut at an angle along one edge and may suggest some type of support for leveling a storage cabinet or shelf. Nails (n=9) and wood pieces (n=18) were the only artifacts associated with Feature 35, and five cut or wrought nails, which provided a TPQ of 1685, were the only datable artifacts.

2. Western Half of the House Foundation

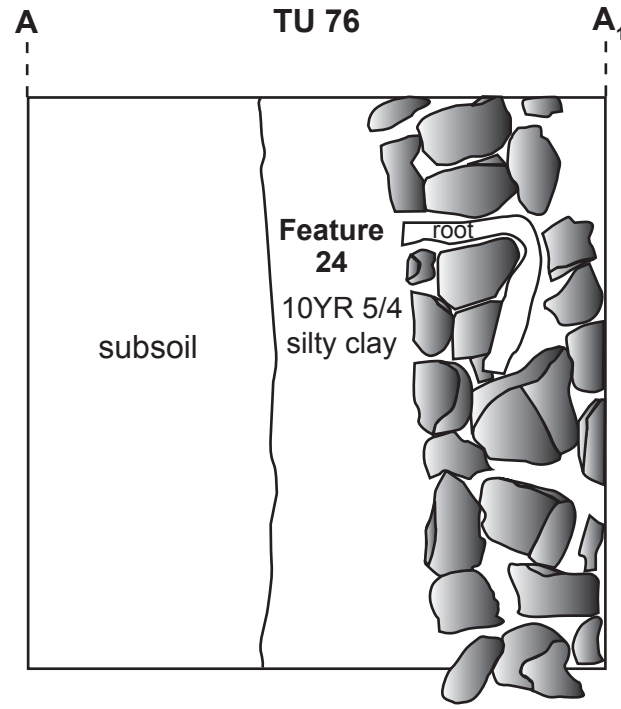
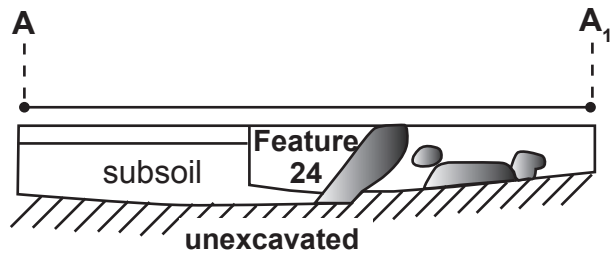
The western half of the house foundation was constructed sometime in the early to mid nineteenth century, prior to Jacob Weldin's acquisition of the property. Physical evidence that





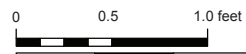

Photograph 37: Feature 3/24 planview, facing west.



Photograph 38: Feature 3/24 mid excavation, facing west.

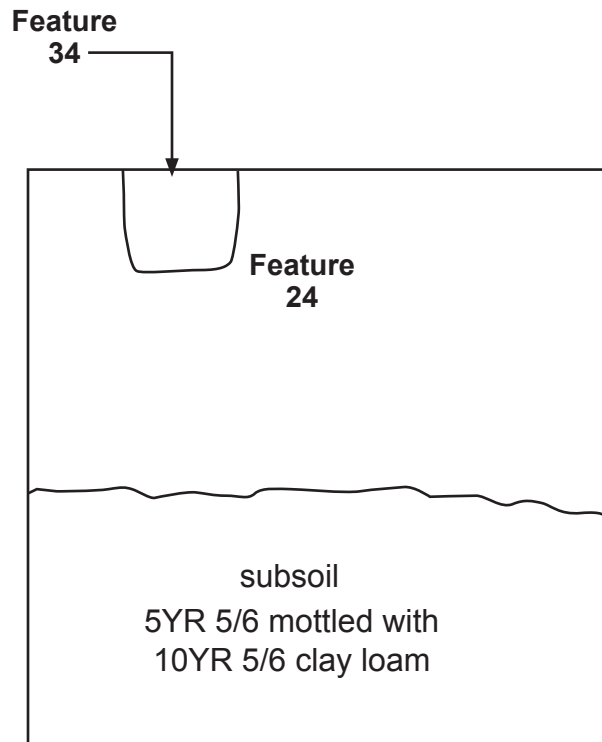


 - Rock
subsoil - 5YR 5/6 mottled with 10YR 5/6 yellowish-brown compact silty clay

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Figure 34
Feature 24 Planview and West Profile
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Feature 24 - stones in 10YR 5/4 silty clay

Feature 34 - 10YR 5/3 clayey silt loam with
pockets of mortar



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**Figure 35
TU 77 Planview**

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Test Unit 83

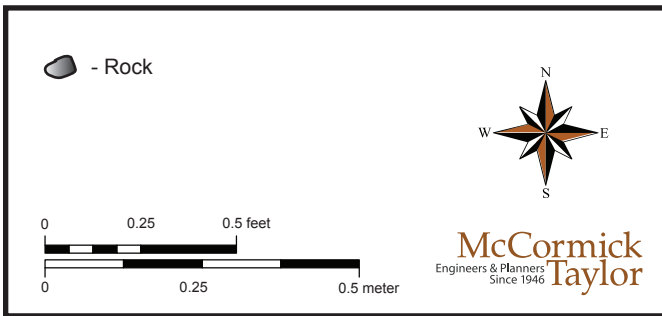
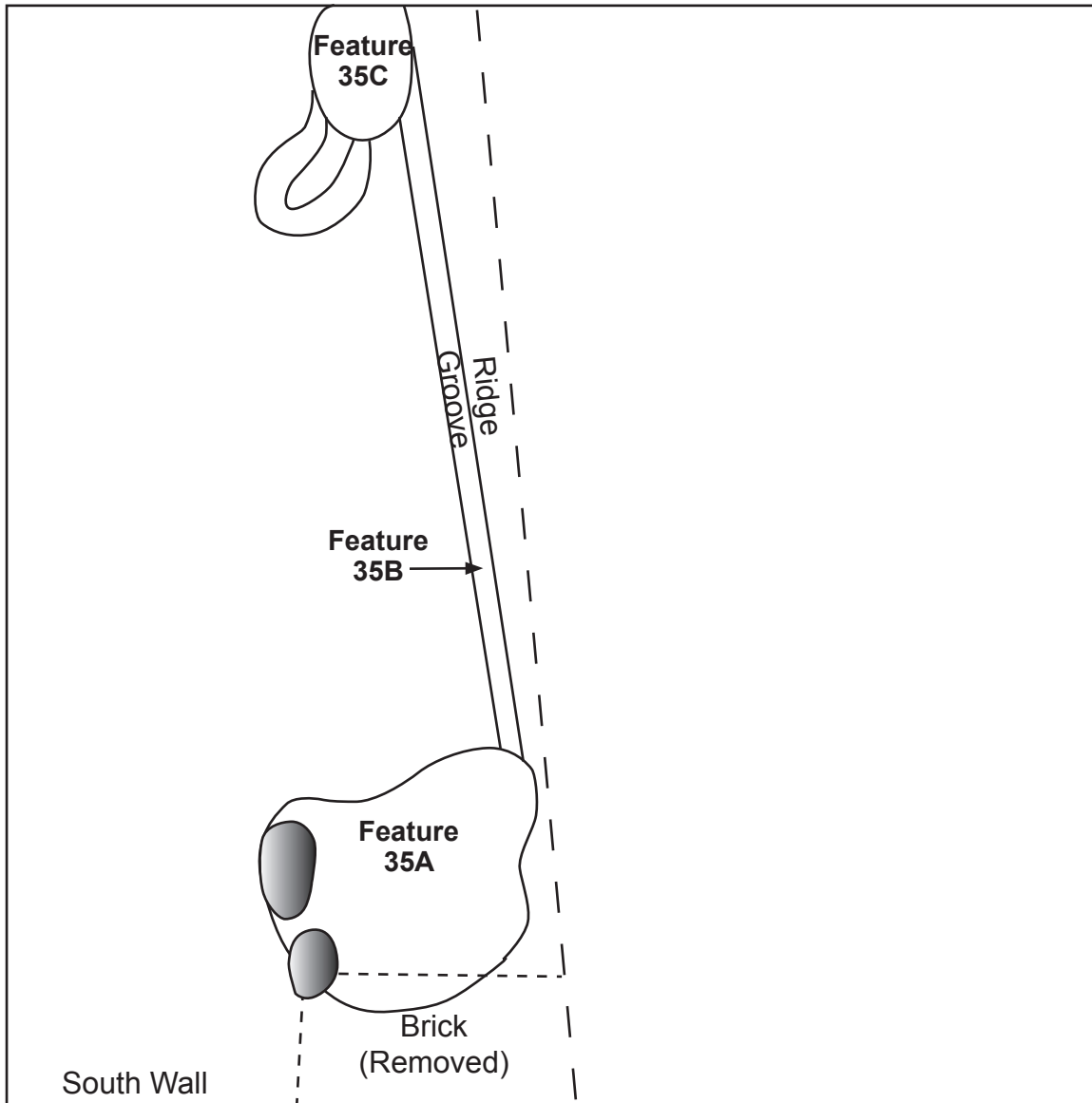


Figure 36

Feature 35 Planview

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Phase III Archaeological Data Recovery
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Improvement Project

Brandywine Hundred,
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the western portion of the house was constructed subsequent to the eastern one was found on the exterior of the house where the two sections of the house meet. The stonework of the western side was found to abut the squared corner of the eastern section, indicating that it was an addition (*Photograph 15*). In addition to a sloping stone-lined bulkhead entrance to the basement that was found in the south west corner (*Photograph 39*) and two chimney piles, spaced approximately 8.5 feet apart, that were built into the western wall (*Photograph 40*), eleven features (8, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17A, 17B, 18, 31, 47, and 62) were discovered during the investigations into the western half of the foundation.

a. Feature 13

Feature 13 was the herringbone patterned brick floor uncovered in the western half of the basement (*see Photograph 39*). A number of very heavy wear patterns were obvious upon the surface of the brick floor, suggesting lengthy periods of activity. Test Units 45, 53, and 54 (*Figure 30*) were excavated subsequent to the removal of the brick floor and its underlying sand and slag layers. The soils excavated in these units consisted of one stratum, the yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) loamy clay subsoil. A wire nail found in TU 54 was the only artifact recovered from these three TUs. Feature 8 was re-identified in TUs 45 and 53.

b. Feature 8

Feature 8 was originally documented during the Phase II testing in TU 3. It consisted of a trench that abutted the interior partition wall. The Phase III investigations revealed that the feature ran the entire length of the interior wall (*Photograph 41*) and was approximately 2.0 feet in width (*Figure 30*). In profile, the trench was intrusive to the subsoil and revealed an average depth of about 1.4 feet (*Figure 37*). The feature fill was primarily composed of unconsolidated stone and brick (*Photograph 42*). Feature 8 appeared to function as a French drain. The portion of Feature 8 lying within TUs 8, 45, and 53 was excavated. Five pieces of mortar and three unidentifiable nails were recovered during its excavation.

d. Feature 14

Feature 14 consisted of a coal stove platform located in the north-west quadrant of the basement, approximately 1.5 feet east of the northern chimney stack (*Figure 30*). It contained a dense pile of coal ash, several large stones and the remnants of what may have been the original stove. The dais was horseshoe shaped, measured approximately 3.5x3.0 feet, and was constructed of a single layer of mortared brick which was edged with concrete. The bricks comprising the base of the platform were randomly mortared together, but were not mortared to the underlying herringbone brick floor (*Figure 38 and Photograph 43*).

e. Features 15, 31, and 47

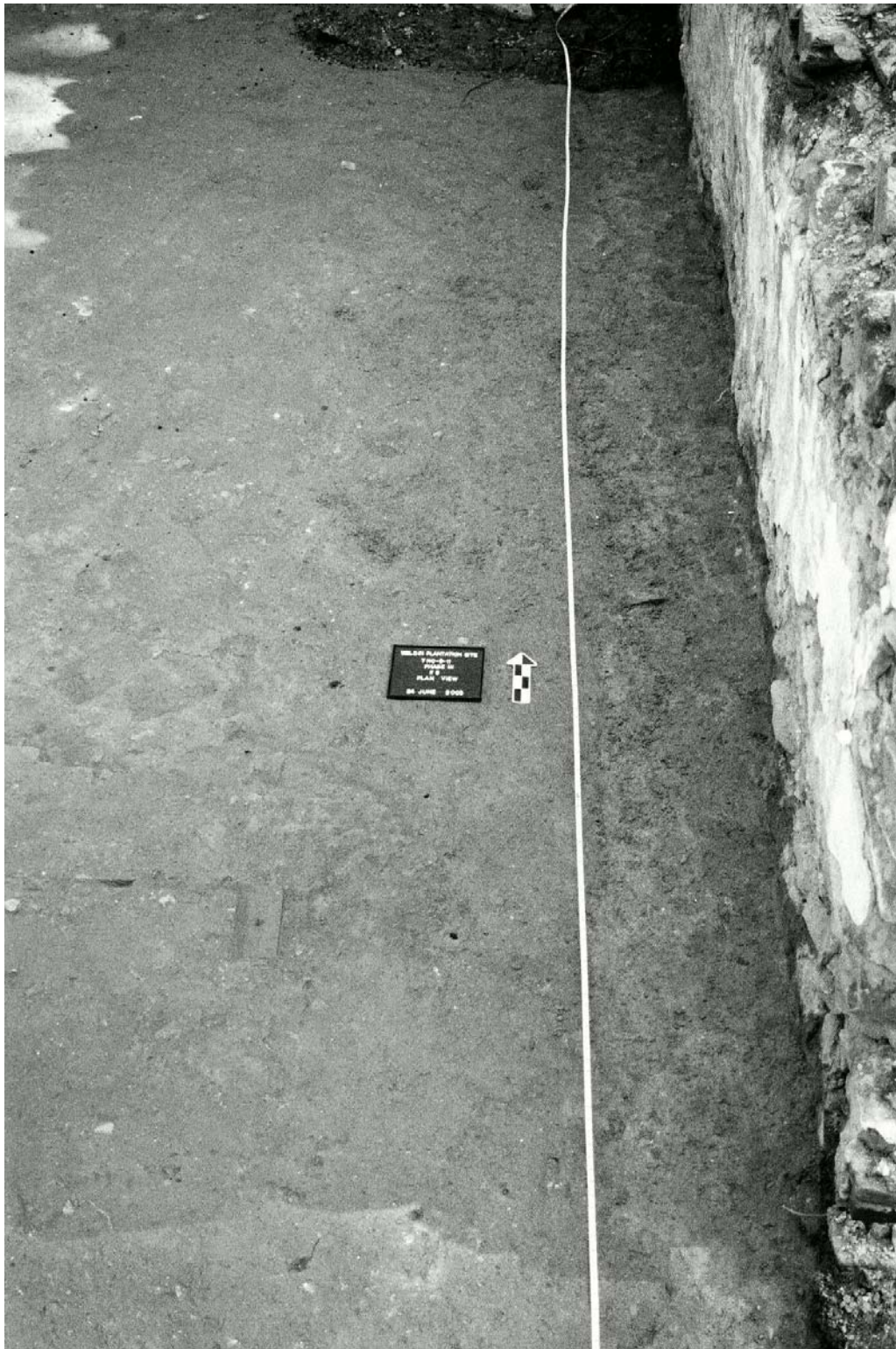
Features 15, 31, and 47 (*Figure 30*) represented brick-lined window wells that would have provided light and possibly fresh air into the basement. Features 15 and 31, located in the north wall, were of similar size, measuring 2.0 x 3.0 feet (*Photograph 44*). Feature 47 was located along the south wall and was slightly larger, measuring 4.5 x 2.5 feet. In order to provide an



Photograph 39: View of the bulkhead at the southwest corner of the house foundation, facing east.



Photograph 40: View of the house basement post-excavation, facing east.
(Chimney piles are located along the west wall at the bottom of the photograph.)



Photograph 41: Feature 8 planview, facing north.

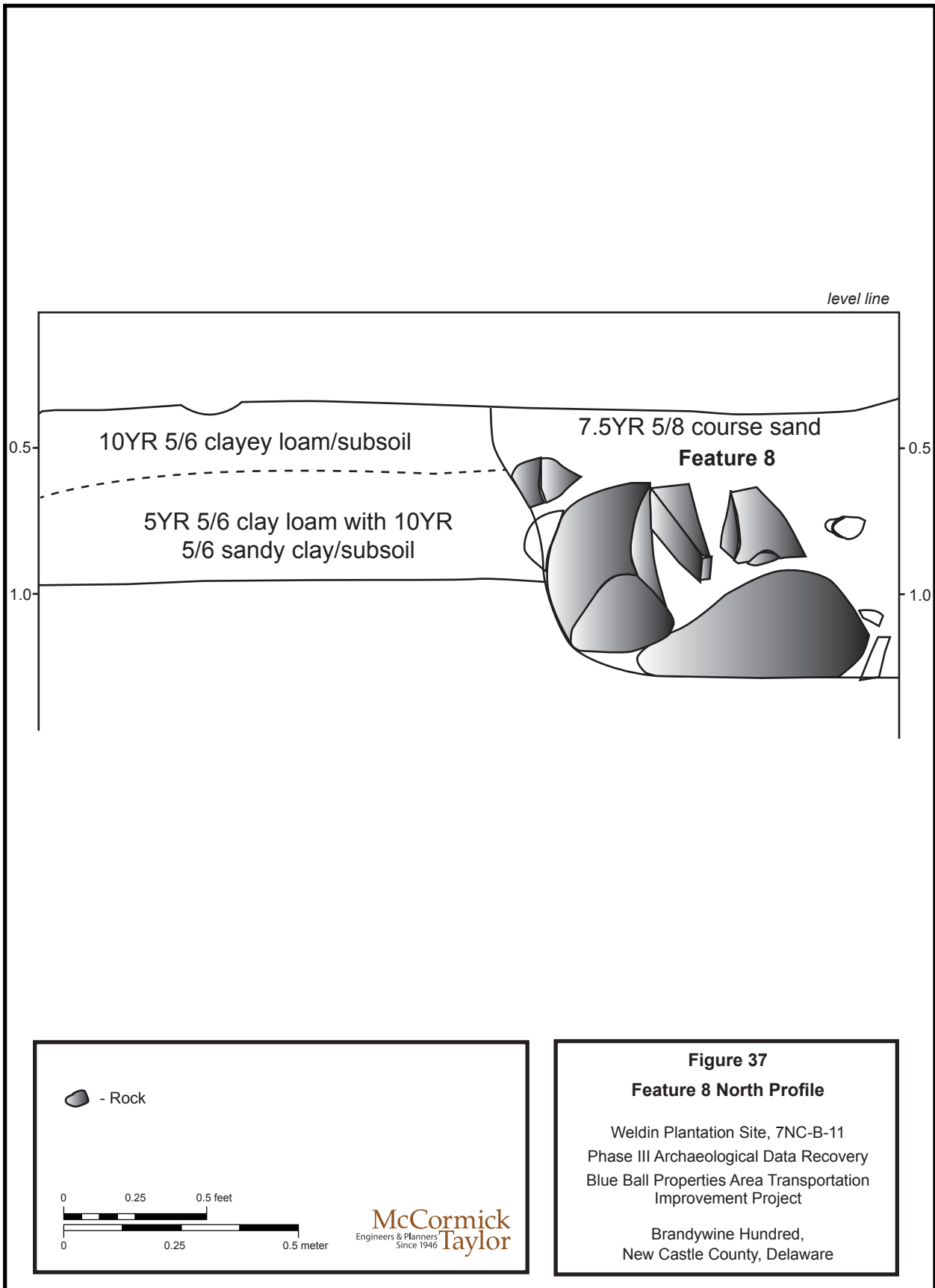


Figure 37

Feature 8 North Profile

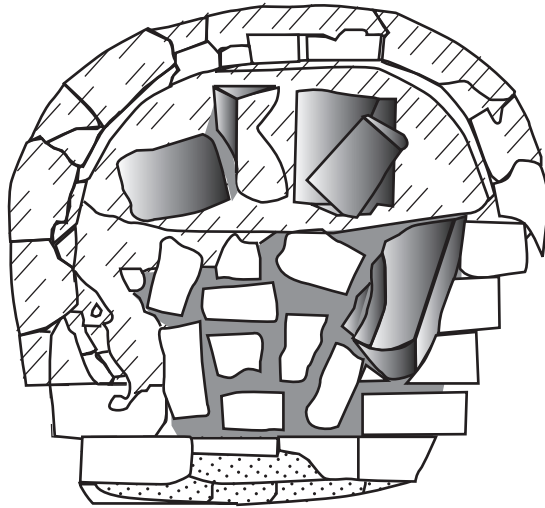
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


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Photograph 42: Feature 53 north profile.

Feature 14



-  - Rock
-  - Ash
-  - Concrete
-  - Mortar



Not to Scale

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Figure 38

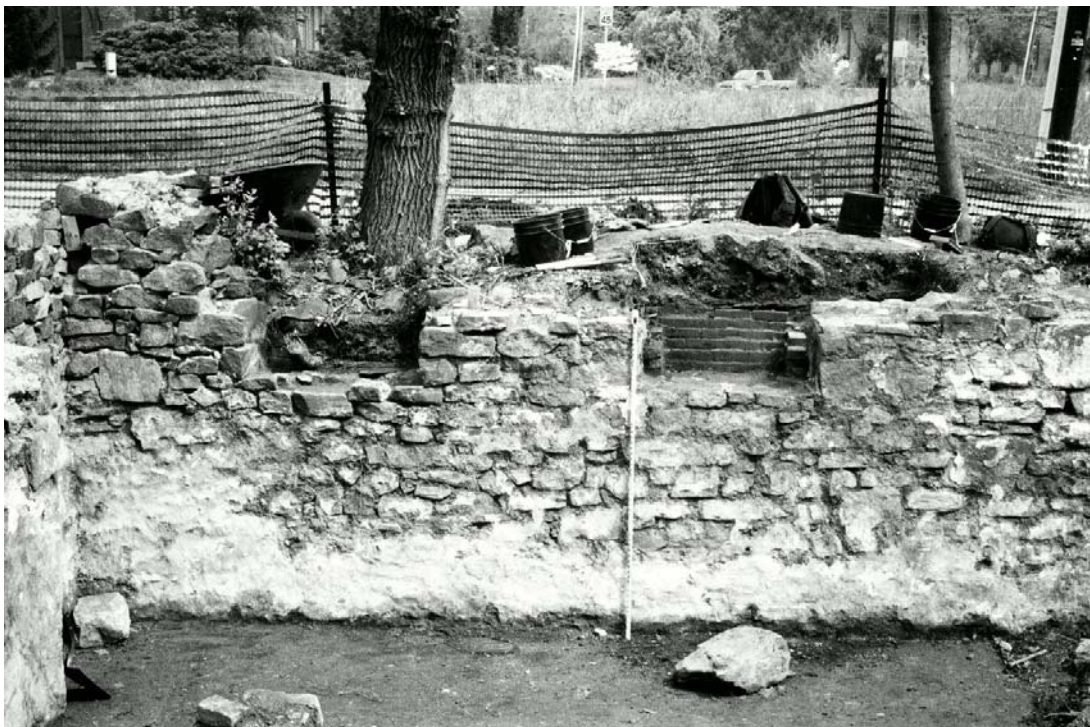
Feature 14 Planview

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Photograph 43: View of Feature 14, facing east.



Photograph 44: View of Features 15 and 31 (window wells), facing north.

artifact sample from the deposits filling the window wells, the soils from the interior of Feature 31 were excavated. These soils were found to be consistent with those filling the basement, and yield mostly artifacts post dating the demolition of the foundation. A layer of cobbles was found at the base of the window wells. These functioned to facilitate drainage while providing a stable footer for the brick lining.

f. Feature 16

Feature 16 was constructed of brick in a similar manner to the window wells (Features 15, 31, and 47). It was found along the west wall just south of the northern chimney support (*Figure 30*). It was similar in size to Feature 47, measuring 4.5 x 2.5 feet. Feature 16 contained a high quantity of coal and was considered to represent a coal chute associated with Feature 14.

g. Features 17A and 17B

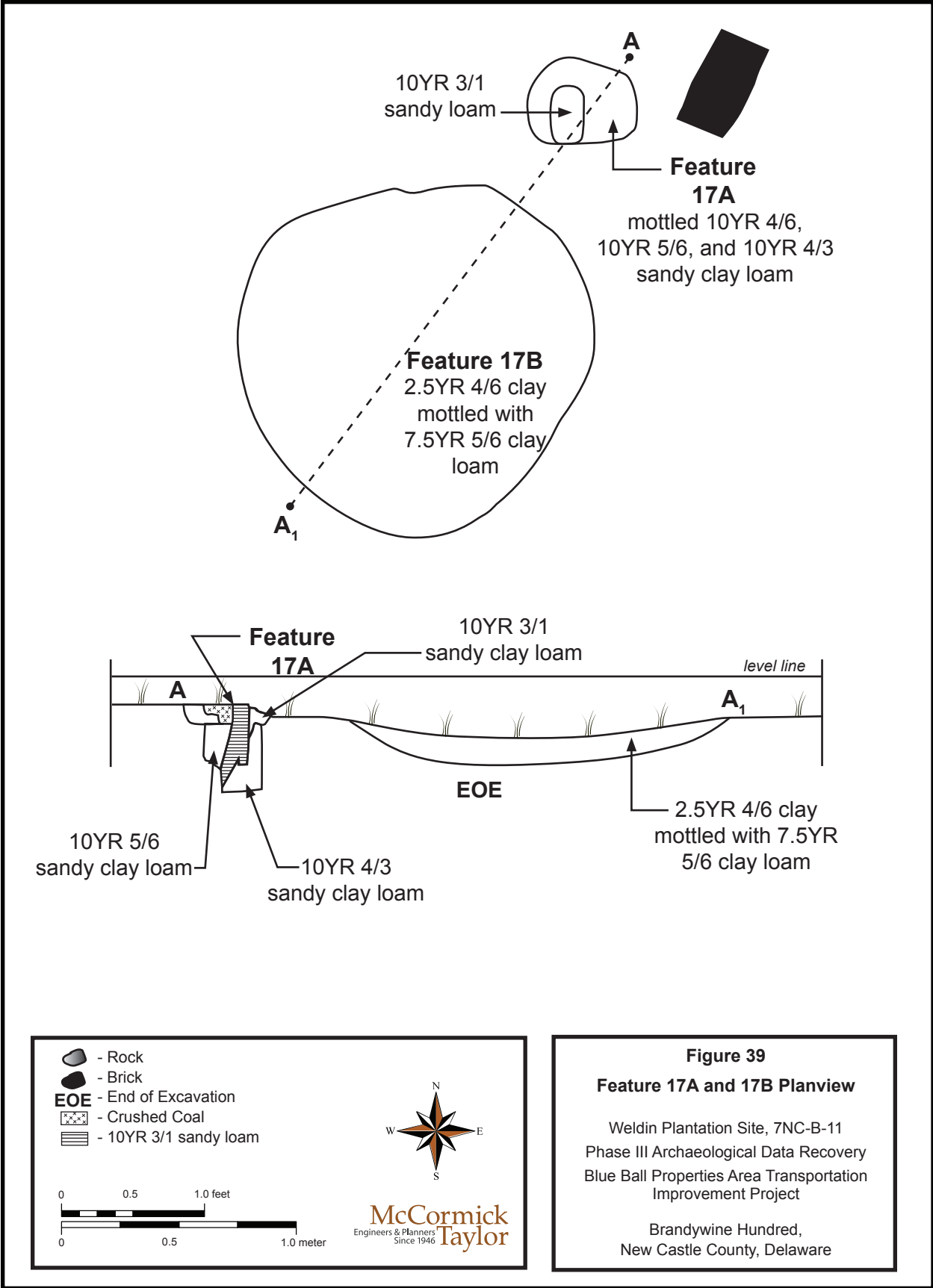
Features 17A and 17B were found at the subsoil interface about 6.0 feet north of the bulkhead. Feature 17A was a roughly circular dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6), yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) and brown (10YR 4/3) sandy clay loam soil stain that was approximately 0.6 feet in diameter (*Figure 39 and Photograph 45*). Decaying wood inside a very dark gray 10YR 3/1 sandy loam was found in the center of the feature. In profile, Feature 17A extended 1.0 foot into the subsoil (*Figure 39*). A pocket of crushed coal was located near the surface of the feature. Feature 17A was interpreted as a posthole. Feature 17B, located just to the southeast of 17A, consisted of larger mottled circular stain, about 2.5 feet in diameter. In profile, Feature 17B achieved a depth of just 0.2 feet and exhibited sloped edges (*Figure 39*). The feature lay below a depression in the overlying brick floor, and likely represents the compaction of the soils beneath a high traffic area of the basement. Features 17A and 17B both contained only architectural remains.

h. Feature 18

Feature 18 consisted of two north-south oriented bricks, spaced about 3.0 feet apart, that were connected by a thin (0.10 foot) linear soil stain that ran along the northern edge of the two bricks (*Photograph 46*). Feature 18 was located near the center of the eastern half of the basement (*Figure 30*) and likely functioned to support/level some sort of heavy apparatus that rested upon the above floor. The two bricks were the only artifacts associated with Feature 18.

i. Feature 62

Feature 62 was a circular dry-laid brick sump located in the southwest corner of the basement (*Figure 30*). TAA originally documented this feature during the Phase I survey. Their investigations into the feature involved the removal of a 0.5 foot layer of fill that was found to overlay a brick cap. TAA archaeologists removed 1.4 feet of the sand and gravel beneath the brick cap before terminating excavations (Taylor et al. 1989: 231). During the data recovery excavations, the remainder of Feature 62 was excavated. A backhoe was used to remove the subsoil adjacent to the southern edge of the feature, and the bricks and feature fill were removed from the south side of the feature by hand. The dry-laid bricks composing the feature were





Photograph 45: Feature 17 planview, facing west.



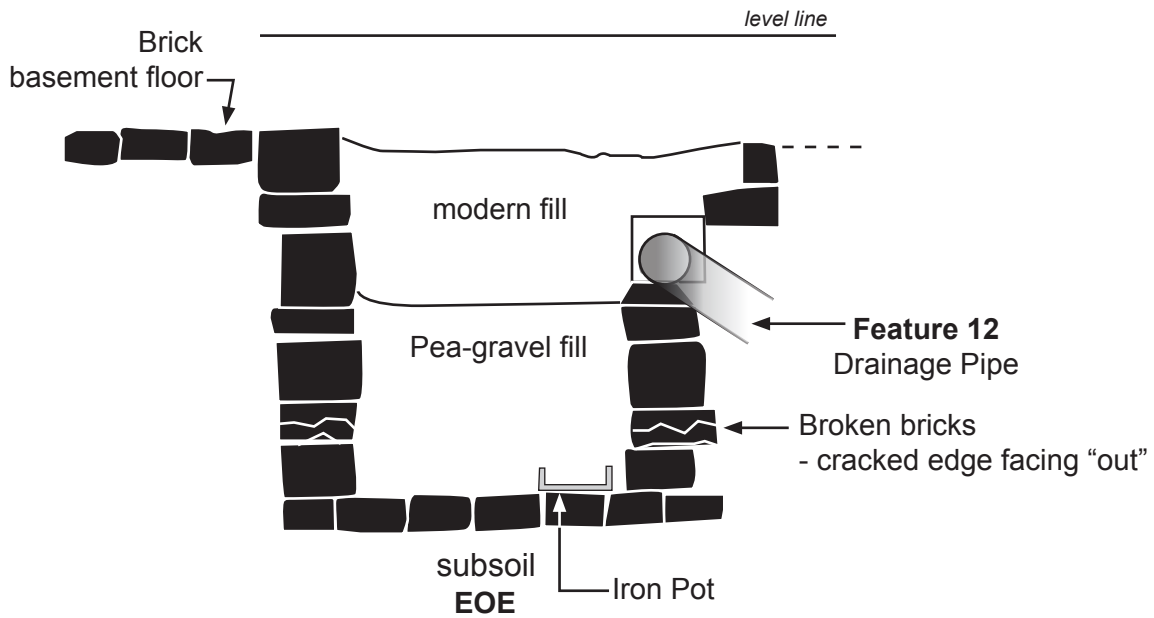
Photograph 46: Feature 18 planview, facing north.


found to be broken in half, with the rough cracked edge facing outward. The opening at the surface of the feature was approximately 2.0 feet wide. Below the second course of bricks, the diameter of the shaft narrowed to about 1.4 feet (*Figure 40*). The sump was found to be about 2.0 feet deep and filled with two layers of gravel. The only artifacts recovered from the feature were pieces of an iron kettle that rested on its floor. A terracotta pipe, located 0.5 feet below the surface of the basement floor, was found to be connected to the sump (*Figure 40*). *Photographs 47 and 48* depict Feature 62 subsequent to its excavation.


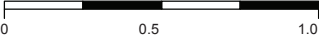
Based on the number of features encountered within the basement of the house, it undoubtedly functioned as a work space throughout the occupation of the farm. To investigate the nature of those activities, the brick (on the west side) and concrete (on the east side) composing the cellar floor and the thin underlying layers of sand and slag, respectively, were removed, exposing the subsoil surface. A series of 241 1.0 pint soil samples, spaced approximately 2.0 feet apart, were taken and sent to the University of Delaware College of Agriculture Soils Laboratory for chemical analysis to investigate the link between any possible concentrations and the activities that were undertaken in the cellar. The results of the raw data can be found in *Appendix F*.

The four elemental chemicals that are of interest to archaeologists include calcium, phosphorous, potassium, and magnesium. Spikes in the phosphorous content may indicate the presence of human or animal excrement. Concentrations of calcium usually result from the deposition of shell and bone, or can be associated with agricultural liming or the presence of building materials such as cement or mortar. High levels of magnesium are ambiguous, but may be associated with intense burning or with the application of dolomitic limestone fertilizer. Concentrations in potassium are often associated with wood ash through burning or dumping.

The distribution of chemical values for the subsoil beneath the basement floor was plotted with Surfer® to create a topographical representation of the results (*Figures 41, 42, 43, and 44*). The map for magnesium depicts relatively stable levels for the element, with a spike in the east half of the basement in the southwest corner, and a spike in the area to the west of the coal stove platform, which is attributed to the intense heat associated with the coal stove (*Figure 41*). The results for phosphorous indicated relatively low concentrations in the west half of the cellar, while minor concentrations were noted near the east wall of the foundation (*Figure 42*). Because phosphates are relatively stable and can be detected in the soil for over 10,000 years (Konrad et al. 1983), it is very likely that these spikes are natural, as it assumed that the cellar was not used as a repository for human or animal excrement. The map for potassium indicates relatively high levels of this element throughout the basement, with the highest peak located in the eastern portion of the cellar, just to the southeast of the chimney support arch (*Figure 43*). Usually potassium is associated with burned wood ash from a fireplace or surface fire (Custer et al. 1986: 4). The results for calcium revealed much higher levels in the east half of the cellar than the west (*Figure 44*). This was attributed to the cement floor that was removed prior to the collection of the samples. The background research and artifact analysis suggests that the cellar was used for butter production. This will be discussed in more detail later in the report.



 - Brick
 EOE - End of Excavation

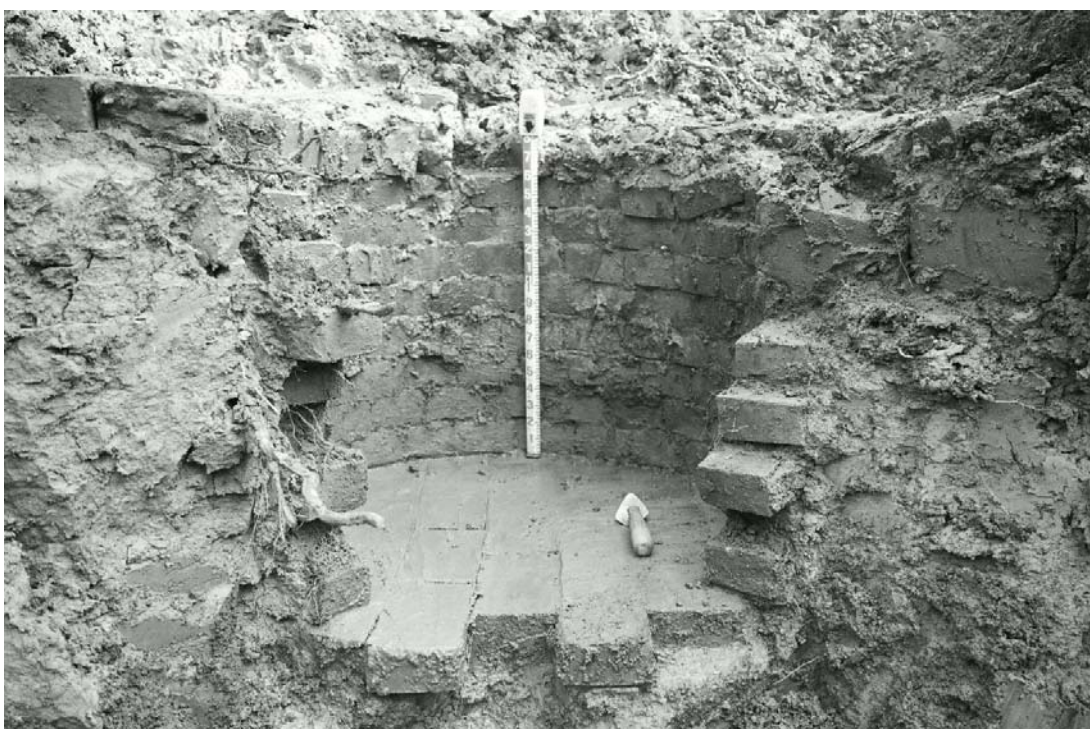
0 0.5 1.0 feet

 0 0.5 1.0 meter


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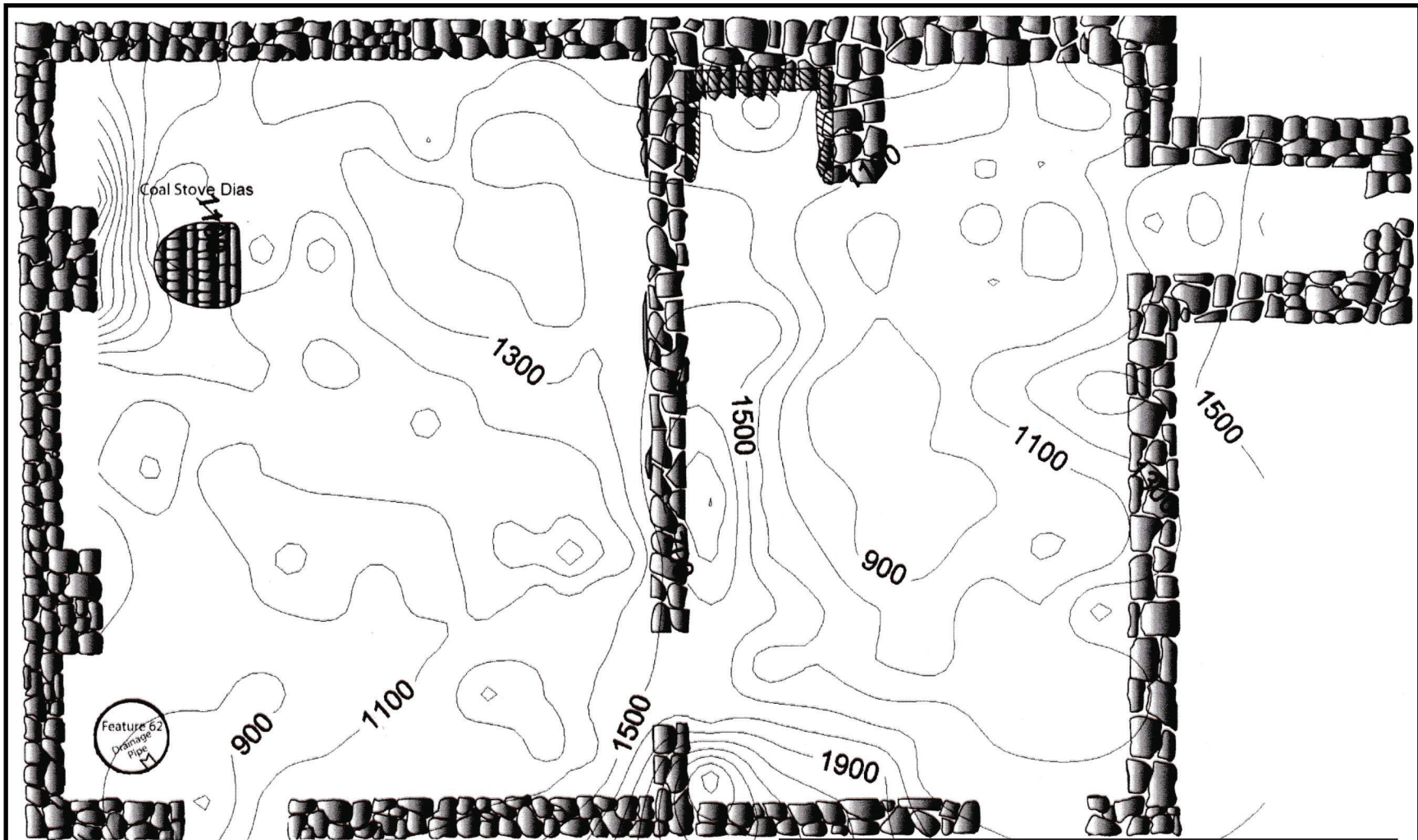
Figure 40
Feature 62 North Profile
 Weldin Plantation Site, 7NC-B-11
 Phase III Archaeological Data Recovery
 Blue Ball Properties Area Transportation
 Improvement Project
 Brandywine Hundred,
 New Castle County, Delaware





Photograph 47: Feature 62 planview, facing east.



Photograph 48: Feature 62 north profile.



 - Rock
 - Post Features



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Figure 41

Magnesium Concentrations in the Farmhouse Cellar
 Weldin Plantation Site, 7NC-B-11
 Phase III Archaeological Data Recovery
 Blue Ball Properties Area Transportation Improvement Project
 Brandywine Hundred, New Castle County, Delaware

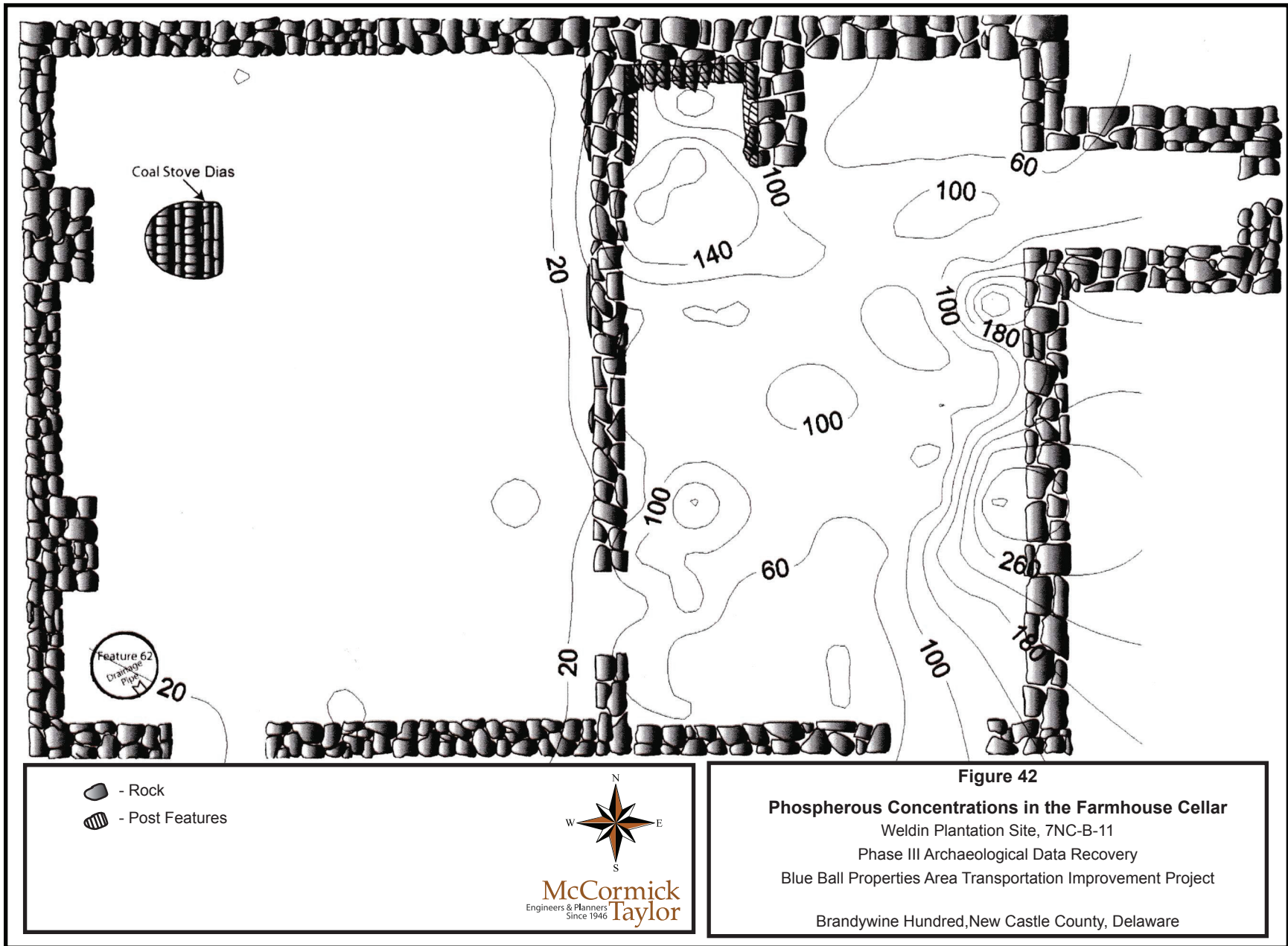


Figure 42

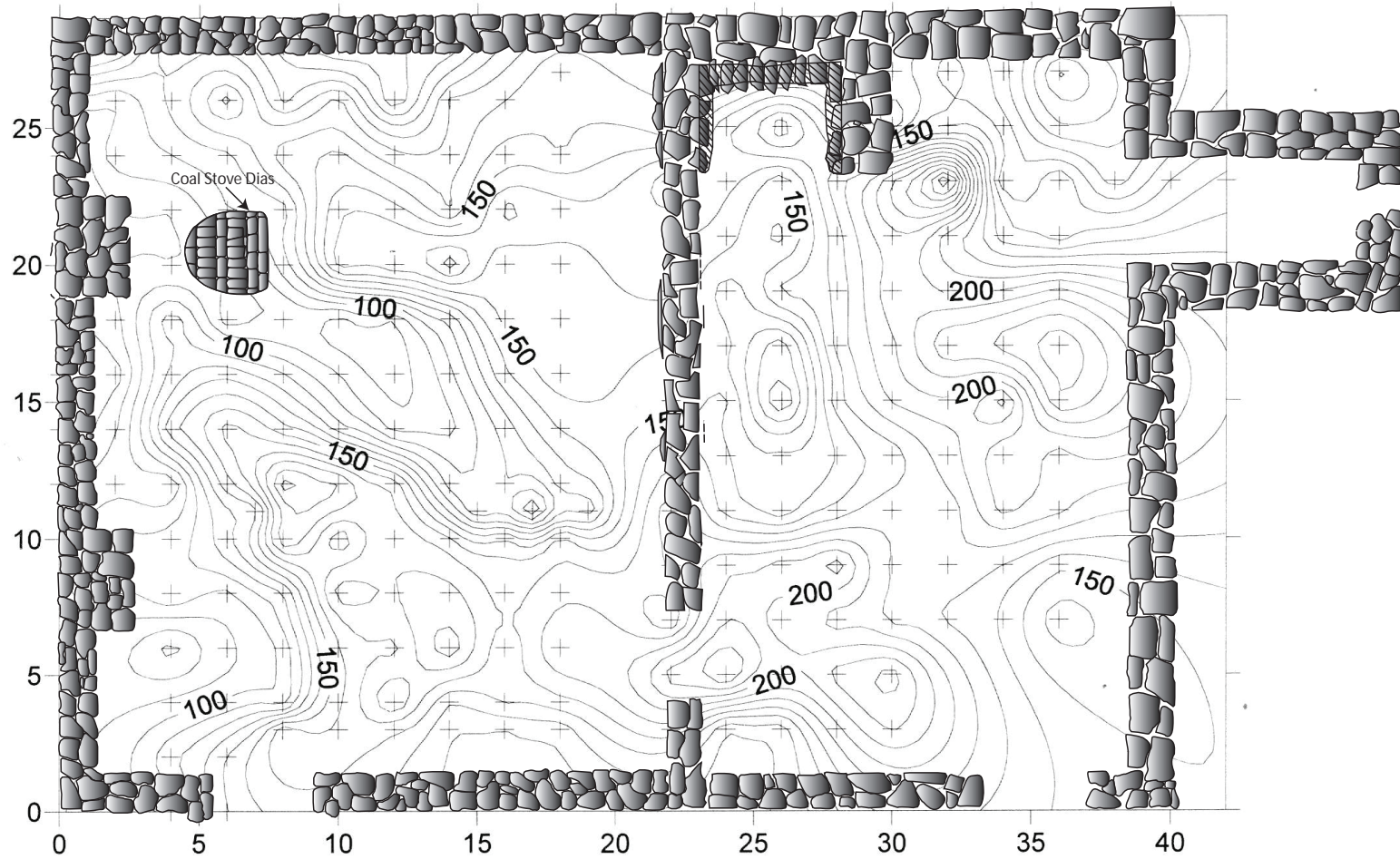
Phosphorous Concentrations in the Farmhouse Cellar

Weldin Plantation Site, 7NC-B-11

Phase III Archaeological Data Recovery

Blue Ball Properties Area Transportation Improvement Project

Brandywine Hundred, New Castle County, Delaware

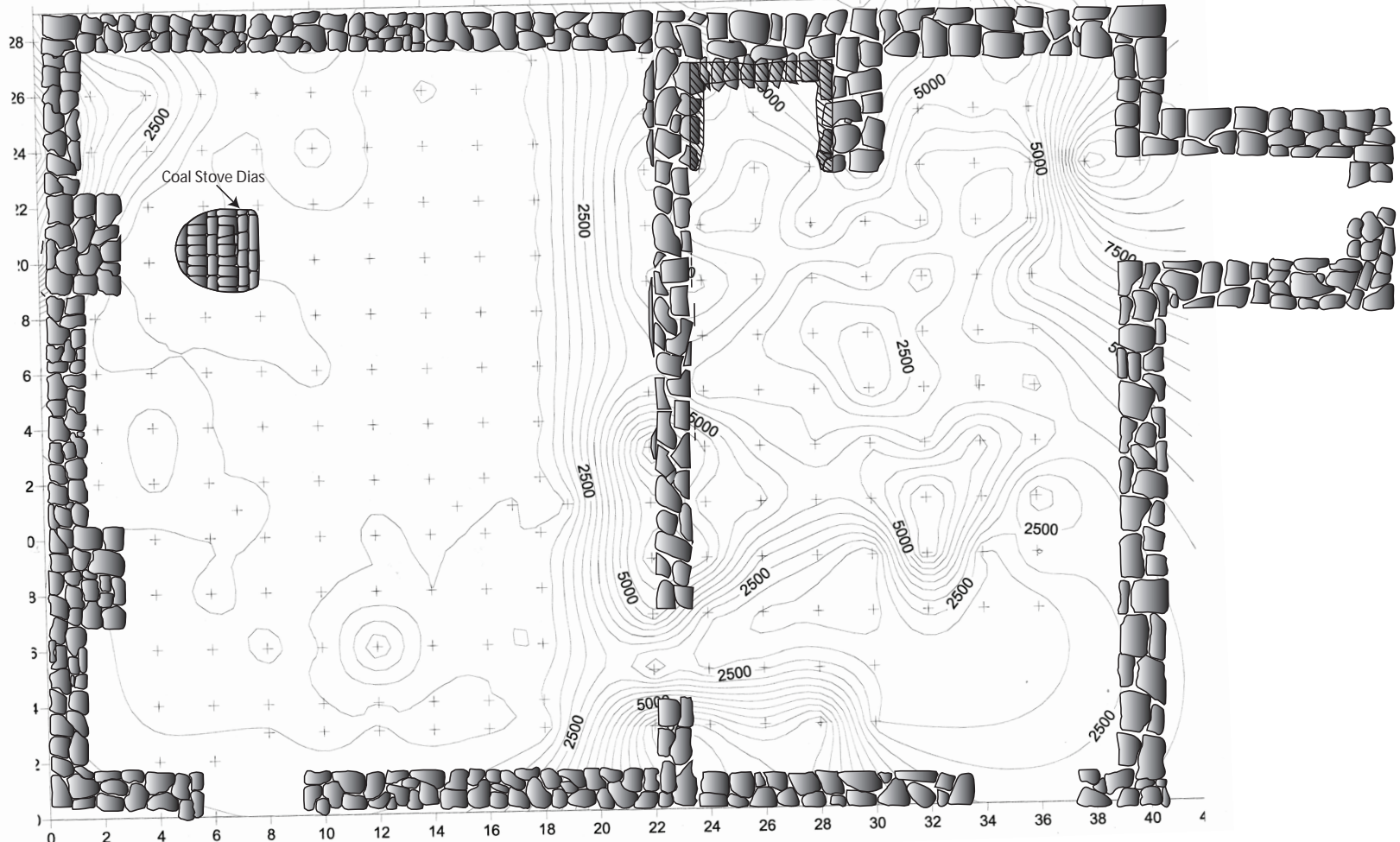




 - Rock
 - Post Features


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Figure 43

Potassium Concentrations in the Farmhouse Cellar
 Weldin Plantation Site, 7NC-B-11
 Phase III Archaeological Data Recovery
 Blue Ball Properties Area Transportation Improvement Project
 Brandywine Hundred, New Castle County, Delaware



-  - Rock
-  - Post Features



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Figure 44

Calcium Concentrations in the Farmhouse Cellar
 Weldin Plantation Site, 7NC-B-11
 Phase III Archaeological Data Recovery
 Blue Ball Properties Area Transportation Improvement Project

Brandywine Hundred, New Castle County, Delaware

B. Test Units Excavated in the House Yard

1. North Yard

The north yard of the house consisted of a relatively narrow swath of variably disturbed ground, approximately 25.0 feet in width that lay between the farmhouse and Weldin road. The ground surface of the north yard undulated randomly and a number of large trees were present at the time of the Phase III investigations. The north yard actually served as a side (west) yard during the early periods of the site's occupation, when the front of the house was oriented towards the east. Sometime in the early to mid-nineteenth century the western half was added and the orientation of the house changed to face north.

The main focus of the investigations in the north yard was centered around TUs 5 and 6 (excavated during the Phase II). In TU 5, a remnant stone wall that abutted the north wall of the foundation was encountered. It was roughly in line with the interior basement wall, which represented the original west wall of the house. A concentration of late eighteenth and early nineteenth century artifacts also was found in this general area. A total of 48 test units (*Figure 45*) were subsequently excavated in the north yard in order to further investigate these deposits.

The excavations in the north yard were successful in revealing the full extent of the stone wall, which was designated Feature 27. It was found to consist of three mortared fieldstone foundation walls that formed a 13x18 foot wing to north side of the house (*Figure 45*). The west wall of Feature 27 was disturbed by a later porch-related concrete walkway and step feature that was constructed overtop of it (*Figure 45 and Photograph 49*). Feature 45, found in TUs 95 and 96, was related to Feature 27. It was a 3.0 foot long section of wall extending southward from the north wall of Feature 27 (*Figure 45*). Feature 45 was located near the center of the foundation wall and may represent a support wall for a fireplace and chimney associated with the structure.

As the excavation of Feature 27 proceeded towards the east, an additional section of stonewall was encountered at the northeast corner of Feature 27. This section of wall, designated Feature 39, extended towards the east for 12.0 feet, turned to the south for approximately 10 feet, and then to the west for an additional 2.0 feet, essentially forming an eastern wing to Feature 27. The deposits associated with Feature 39 were investigated with TUs 66, 70, 71, 73, 80, 81 and 89.

The soil stratigraphy across the site was found to be quite diverse, due to the changes in the arrangement of the house lot. As a means of tracking this stratigraphy across the site, each discrete depositional unit that was encountered was ascribed an "Analytical Context" (AC) which were ultimately entered into a database. *Table 7* summarizes the Analytical Contexts encountered during the data recovery excavations in the north yard and their approximate dates. These are further described below.

The majority of the excavations were undertaken on the interior of Feature 27. The predominant soil profile encountered in this area consisted of six strata which are depicted in *Figure 46 and Photograph 50*. Stratum I (AC1) was an organic very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) silt loam A horizon that was approximately 0.45 feet thick. It contained variable quantities of fill and

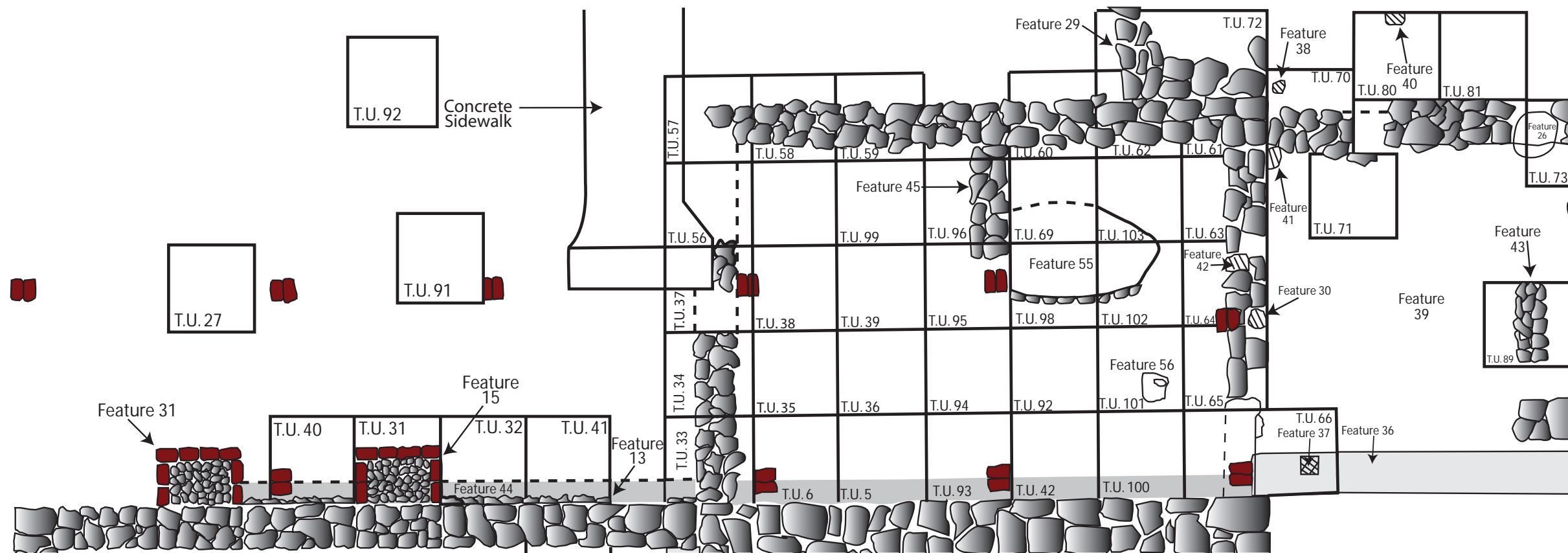


Figure 45
Detail of Phase II/III TU and Feature Locations in the North Yard

Weldin Plantation Site, 7NC-B-11
 Phase III Archaeological Data Recovery
 Blue Ball Properties Area Transportation Improvement Project

Brandywine Hundred,
 New Castle County, Delaware

- Rock
- Post Features
- Brick

0 2.0 feet
0 2.0 meters

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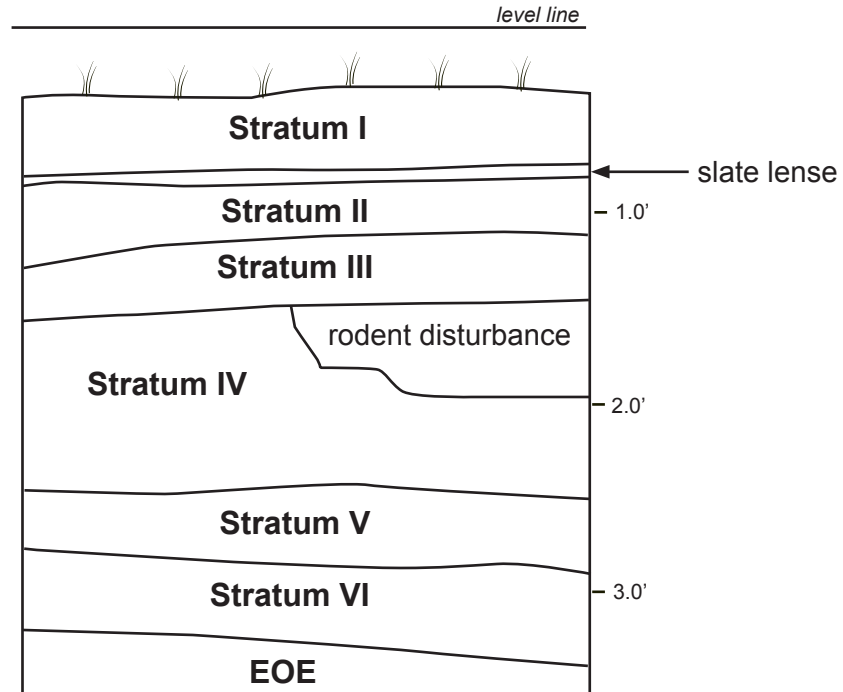


Photograph 49: View of concrete sidewalk in north yard, facing south.

Table 7: Analytical Contexts in the East Yard

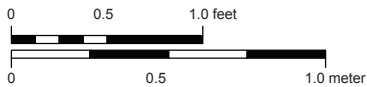
Analytical Context #	Stratigraphic Context	Description	TU	Stratum	TPQ Date
AC1	Modern A horizon. Overburden that has accumulated since the abandonment of the site.	Organic very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) silt loam	13, 22, 28, 43, 44, 55, 67, 68, 85-88	I	1981
AC2	Weldin landscaping/fill deposit containing roofing slate. Circa 1870 to site abandonment.	Dark grayish brown (10 YR 3/2) silt loam.	13, 22, 28, 43, 44, 55, 67, 68, 85-88	II	1988
AC14	Pre 1870 ground surface.	10YR 4/3 brown silt loam mottled with 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown silty clay loam containing pea size gravel, slag, and coal ash.	13, 22, 28, 43, 67-68	III	1890 (adjusted)
AC15	Clay loam fill likely deposited during the excavation of the farmhouse cellar hole	Strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) clay loam	44, 55, 85-88	III	1933
AC15	Clay loam fill likely deposited during the excavation of the farmhouse cellar hole.	Mottled yellowish red (5YR 5/8 and 5YR 4/6) clay loam	13, 22, 28, 43, 67-68	IV	1934
AC16	Buried A horizon (Ab), the original ground surface associated with the site.	Brown (10YR 4/3) silt loam or silty clay loam	44, 55, 85-88	IV	1830 (adjusted)
AC16	Buried A horizon (Ab), the original ground surface associated with the site.	Brown (10YR 4/3) silt loam or silty clay loam	13, 22, 28, 43, 67-68	V	1845 (adjusted)
AC17	Homogenous Ap (plowzone)	Dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) to brown (10YR 4/3) silt loam	21	I	
AC50	Undisturbed Subsoil/B-horizon.	Yellowish brown (10YR 5/6 to 10 YR 5/8) clay loam.	21	II	N/A
AC50	Undisturbed Subsoil/B-horizon.	Yellowish brown (10YR 5/6 to 10 YR 5/8) clay loam.	44, 55, 85-88	V	N/A
AC50	Undisturbed Subsoil/B-horizon.	Yellowish brown (10YR 5/6 to 10 YR 5/8) clay loam.	22, 28, 43, 67-68	VI	N/

**Test Unit 94
East Wall**



- Stratum I:** 10YR 3/2 silt loam (AC1)
- Stratum II:** 10YR 4/2 silty loam (fill) (AC2)
- Stratum III:** 10YR 4/4 silty loam (demo fill) (AC4)
- Stratum IV:** 10YR 5/6 mottled with 5YR 5/6 silty clay loam (redeposited subsoil) (AC5)
- Stratum V:** 10YR 3/2 silty loam (A Horizon) (AC6)
- Stratum VI:** 10YR 5/6 silty clay loam (subsoil) (AC50)

EOE - End of Excavation



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Figure 46

East Wall Profile Test Unit 94

Weldin Plantation Site, 7NC-B-11
Phase III Archaeological Data Recovery
Blue Ball Properties Area Transportation
Improvement Project

Brandywine Hundred,
New Castle County, Delaware



Photograph 50: TU 94 west profile.

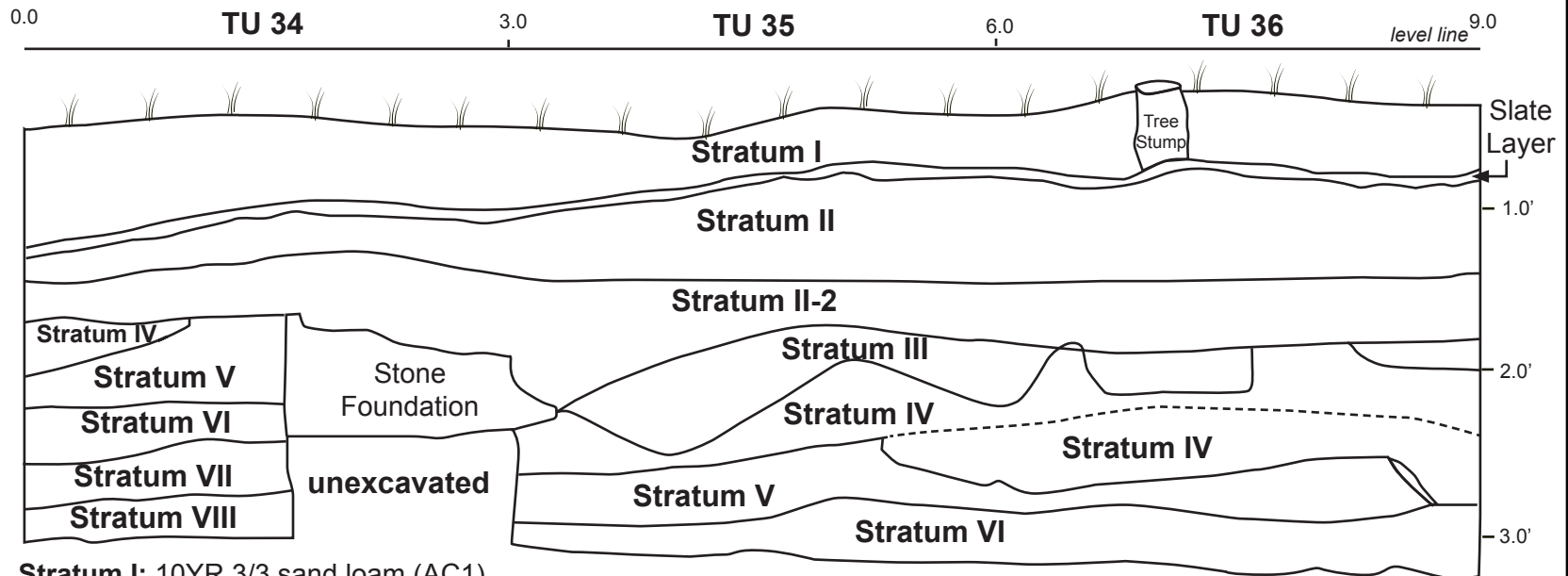
demolition debris, including a distinct layer of slate that marked the bottom of the deposit. The slate layer was interpreted as being associated with the dismantling/deterioration of the roof of the house during the 1930s when the property was abandoned. Stratum II (AC2) consisted of a dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silt loam that was about 0.35 feet thick. It appeared to represent a landscaping/fill deposit that was associated with the Weldin occupation. In the three TUs excavated along the eastern boundary of Feature 27, a layer of re-deposited subsoil was noted beneath Stratum II (Stratum II Level 2 [AC3]) (*Figure 47*). This layer appeared to be the soils excavated from the western half of the farmhouse cellar hole, and was only encountered in these three units. Stratum III (AC4) appeared to represent an A horizon augmented by fills associated with the demolition of a stone building or foundation. It consisted of a dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silt loam that contained building stones, plaster, brick fragments, and pockets of mortar. Stratum III was approximately 0.95 feet thick. Stratum IV (AC5), a yellowish brown and yellowish red (10YR 5/6 and 5YR 5/6) silty clay loam, represented a layer of fill that was spread around the yard during the excavation of the eastern portion of the farmhouse cellar hole. This stratum may have briefly served as an occupational surface immediately after the construction of the house and likely represented the surface that was likely exposed beneath the floorboards of Features 27/39. The thickness of this deposit was variable, between 0.55 and 1.0 feet, and generally thinned with distance from the house foundation. The re-deposited subsoil (AC5) rested directly on a thin (~0.4 feet) buried A horizon (Stratum V [AC6]), the site's original ground surface, which was characterized by a very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) silt loam. The buried A horizon overlaid the yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silty clay loam subsoil (Stratum VI [AC 50]). All of the strata did exhibit some disturbance related to bioturbation. Rodent disturbances were consistently encountered during the excavations, as the area under the house porch appears to have provided a convenient place for them to reside. The presence of several large trees and their root systems also contributed to the bioturbation encountered during the excavations.

Strata I and II were universal to the north yard area. Both of these deposits yielded appreciable quantities of artifacts with twentieth century TPQ dates, with Stratum I representing an early to mid twentieth century A/fill horizon and Stratum II a late nineteenth early twentieth century landscaping/fill deposit.

The modern artifacts recovered from Stratum I (AC1) were likely the result of secondary deposition, as the site was abandoned in the 1930s and served as a local dump subsequent to its abandonment. It yielded a total of 7983 historic artifacts. By class, domestic artifacts were most common, representing 48% of the total, with bottle glass fragments being the most common. Artifact classes such as architectural (40%), indeterminate (10%), gardening (1%), arms ammunition (n=8), hardware (n=20), heating by-products (n=10), and transportation-related (n=4) were found in lesser quantities.

a. Feature 28

Feature 28 was discovered in the southwest corner of TU 60 during the excavation of Stratum I. It was located directly below the thin layer of modern organic overburden and consisted of a single layer of unattached stone arranged in a rough circle (*Photograph 51*). This feature was



- Stratum I:** 10YR 3/3 sand loam (AC1)
- Stratum II:** 10YR 3/3 silty loam (AC2)
- Stratum II-2:** 5YR 5/8 mottled with 10YR 3/3 silty loam (AC3)
- Stratum III:** 10YR 4/4 sandy silt (AC4)
- Stratum IV:** 5YR 5/6 clay loam and 10YR 5/6 silty clay (AC5)
- Stratum V:** 10YR 3/3 silt loam (AC6)
- Stratum VI:** 10YR 5/6 silty clay (AC7)

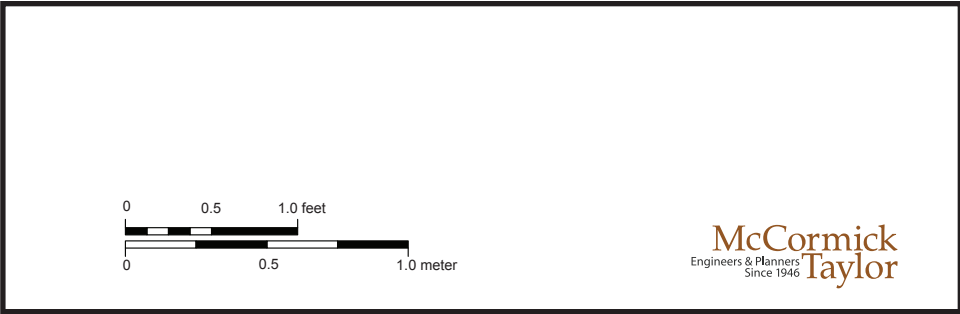


Figure 47
Test Units 34, 35, and 36 North Profile

Weldin Plantation Site, 7NC-B-11
Phase III Archaeological Data Recovery
Blue Ball Properties Area Transportation Improvement Project

Brandywine Hundred,
New Castle County, Delaware



Photograph 51: Feature 28 planview, facing north.

probably a flowerbed. A total of 387 artifacts that appeared to date to the nineteenth century were found during the excavation of Feature 28.

Stratum II (AC2 and AC3) yielded a total of 10,918 historic artifacts. A higher proportion of architectural artifacts (52%) were recovered, with lesser quantities of domestic (35%), indeterminate (13%), ecological (n=26), arms/ammunition (n=6), heating by-products (n=16), hardware (n=7), farming (n=2) gardening (n=5), and transportation-related (n=1) finds.

A number of architectural features were encountered during the excavation of Stratum II. These features, which collectively represented the remains of the porch, were designated Feature 44 and included ten brick footers, a linear trench that paralleled the wall of the house, and a concrete walkway/step (*Figure 45*). The front porch ran the entire façade of the house, therefore it was constructed sometime after Jacob Weldin acquired the property and built the western half of the house. The brick footers were constructed in two east-west oriented rows that were spaced about six feet apart (*Figure 45*). The individual footers (*Photograph 52*) within the rows were spaced approximately 8.0 feet apart. The pillars closest to the foundation measured approximately 1x1 foot and were offset in a backfilled trench. The footers located in the northernmost row were slightly larger, measuring approximately 1.5x1.5 feet.

b. Feature 27/39

The top of the foundation walls associated with Features 27 and 39 were encountered at the base of Stratum III. The vast majority of the deposits beneath the top of the wall within Feature 27 were excavated, as depicted on *Figure 45*. It is likely that the admixture of rock and mortar to Stratum III was associated with the demolition of the Feature 27/39 stone foundation walls.

The interior of Feature 27 yielded a total of 8446 artifacts from Stratum III (AC4) (*Table 8*). The highest quantity was recovered from TU 100 (n=830) and the lowest from TU 60 (n=12). A concentration of artifacts was found in the southeast corner of the foundation, where TUs 42, 93-94, 97, 100, and 101 all yielded more than 500 artifacts. Generally, the TUs that overlaid the foundation stonework contained far fewer artifacts, most likely due to the lower soil volumes. The majority of these were domestic (48%), with lesser quantities of architectural (18%), indeterminate (33%), ecological (n=79), heating by-product (n=27), arms/ammunition (n=8), farming (n=2), and military (n=1) class artifacts. A total of 1993 ceramic sherds were recovered from the interior of the foundation. Pearlware was the predominant type representing 37% of the Stratum III assemblage. Lesser amounts of redware (34%), creamware (8%), whiteware (8%), porcelain (5%), transitional whiteware (3%), yellowware (2%), stoneware (1%), and small numbers of types such as delftware, ironstone, jackfield, and faience/majolica that individually made up less than 1% of the sample were also found. In addition, 1678 pieces of bone were recovered; of these 536 were classified as dietary and included species such as cow, pig, sheep, sheep or goat, chicken, goose, turkey, duck, grouse, and fish. A high quantity of coins with a wide range of dates were recovered from Stratum III. Datable examples of these included; one Coronet Type Large Cent dated 1816, and a Liberty Seated Dime dated 1837, from TU 97; a New Jersey State Coin dated 1787, from TU 64; a Liberty Seated Half Dime dated 1857 and a silver Three Cent Piece dated 1851, from TU 39; a silver Three Cent Piece dated 1851, and a Draped Bust Half-Cent struck between 1800 and 1808, from TU 102; a Draped Bust Half Cent



Photograph 52: Brick footer associated with Feature 44, facing east.

Table 8: Analytical Contexts in the North Yard

Analytical Context #	Stratigraphic Context	Description	TUs	Stratum	TPQ Date
AC1	Modern A horizon. Overburden that has accumulated since the farmhouse has been abandoned.	Organic very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) silt loam	5,6, 27, 33-42, 56-66, 70, 72, 73, 80- 81, 84, 89, 91-103	I	1990
AC2	Weldin landscaping/fill deposit containing roofing slate. Circa 1870 to site abandonment.	Dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silt loam	5,6, 27, 33-42, 56-66, 70, 72, 73, 80- 81, 84, 89, 91-103	II	1951
AC3	Layer of re-deposited subsoil possibly associated with the excavation of the cellar hole on the west side of the foundation		34,35,36	II-2	1866 (adjusted)
AC4	Pre-1870 A horizon augmented by fills associated with the demolition of a stone building or foundation. Excavated on the interior of Feature 27	Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silt loam that contained building stones, plaster, brick fragments, and pockets of mortar	5-6, 35-36, 38-39, 42, 58-65, 93-103	III	1947
AC5	Layer of fill that was spread around the yard during the excavation of the eastern portion of the farmhouse cellar hole. Excavated on the interior of Feature 27	Yellowish brown and yellowish red (10YR 5/6 and 5YR 5/6) silty clay loam	5-6, 35-36, 38-39, 42, 58-65, 93-103	IV	1860
AC6	Buried A horizon (Ab), the original ground surface associated with the site. Excavated on the interior of Feature 27	Very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) silt loam	5-6, 35-36, 38-39, 42, 58-65, 93-103	V	1850
AC7	Pre-1870 A horizon augmented by fills associated with the demolition of a stone building or foundation. Excavated on the exterior of Feature 27	Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silt loam that contained building stones, plaster, brick fragments, and pockets of mortar	33-34, 37, 56-62, 72, 84	III	1860
AC8	Layer of fill that was spread around the yard during the excavation of the eastern portion of the farmhouse cellar hole. Excavated on the exterior of Feature 27/39	Yellowish brown and yellowish red (10YR 5/6 and 5YR 5/6) silty clay loam	33-34, 37, 56-62, 72, 84	IV	1810
AC9	Buried A horizon (Ab), the original ground surface associated with the site. Excavated on the exterior of Feature 27/39	Very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) silt loam	70, 80, 81	IV	1830
AC9	Buried A horizon (Ab), the original ground surface associated with the site. Excavated on the exterior of Feature 27/39	Very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) silt loam	73	IV.1	1685
AC9	Buried A horizon (Ab), the original ground surface associated with the site. Excavated on the exterior of Feature 27/39	Very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) silt loam	71, 34	V	1795
AC9	Buried A horizon (Ab), the original ground surface associated with the site. Excavated on the exterior of Feature 27/39	Very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) silt loam	66	VI	N/A
AC10	Fill Horizon	Brownish yellow (10YR 6/8) silty sand	66	V	N/A
AC11	Mixed AC4 and AC5 excavated on the interior of Feature 39	Loose foundation stones and brick fragments in predominantly yellowish brown (10YR 5/4-5/8) silt loam matrix	73 and 89	III	1860
AC12	Mixed AC4 and AC5 excavated on the exterior of Feature 27/39	Loose foundation stones and brick fragments in predominantly yellowish brown (10YR 5/4-5/8) silt loam matrix	70, 80, 81, 91 and 92	III	1867
AC13	Plowzone (Ap)	Mottled brown (10YR 4/3), yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) and strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) silt loam	27	III	1805
AC50	Undisturbed Subsoil, B-horizon.	Yellowish brown (10 YR 5/6-5/8) clay loam	27	IV	N/A
AC50	Undisturbed Subsoil, B-horizon.	Yellowish brown (10 YR 5/6-5/8) clay loam	73, 89, 91 and 92	V	N/A
AC50	Undisturbed Subsoil, B-horizon.	Yellowish brown (10 YR 5/6-5/8) clay loam	5,6, 33-42, 56-65, 70, 72, 80-81, 84, 93-103	VI	N/A
AC50	Undisturbed Subsoil, B-horizon.	Yellowish brown (10 YR 5/6-5/8) clay loam	66	VII	N/A

dated 1807, from TU 95, a Turban Head Half Cent dated 1809, from TU 94; a Coronet Type Large Cent dated 1839, and a Coronet Type Large Cent dated 1828, from TU 36; a silver two-reales dated 1781, and a Coronet Type Large Cent dated 1821, from TU 93; a British King George III Farthing dated 1807, a Draped Bust Large Cent dated 1807, and a Turban Head Large Cent dated 1812, from TU 100. Several interesting political artifacts, including a George Washington presidential inaugural button and a brass-gilded Abraham Lincoln campaign pin found in TUs 95 and 94, respectively, were also recovered from Stratum III.

Stratum IV (AC5) yielded 2067 artifacts from the interior of Feature 27. The quantities are listed by individual TU in **Table 9**. TPQ dates for the datable artifacts ranged from 1685 (for redware) to 1933 (for plastic wrapper). (The occurrence of a plastic wrapper was likely due to bioturbation, as large tree roots and rodent burrows were commonly encountered within this stratum). The mean date of the recovered artifacts was 1800. By class, the recovered artifacts included 47% domestic, 34% indeterminate, 16% architectural, 1% ecological, in addition to lesser numbers of arms/ammunition (n=1), farming (n=1), hardware (n=2), and heating by-products (n=22) that, taken individually, accounted for less than 1% of the assemblage. The 425 pieces of historic ceramics recovered from Stratum IV were represented by redware (41%), pearlware (34%), creamware (9%), delftware (6%), porcelain (4%), stoneware (4%), jackfield-like (1%), and lesser numbers of whiteware, transitional whiteware, yellowware, and indeterminate refined earthenwares that composed less than one percent of the assemblage. Six hundred thirty-four pieces of bone were also recovered of which 182 were classified as dietary. Identifiable specimens included cow, pig, chicken, duck, goose, pheasant, turkey, and catfish. One diagnostic coin, a Draped Bust Half Cent dated 1805, was recovered from TU 93. Other notable artifacts several pipe bowl and stem fragments, bone comb fragments, slate pencil pieces, and pieces of bone and brass jewelry.

One hundred sixty five artifacts were recovered from Stratum V, the Ab horizon (AC6) (**Table 10**). Fifty eight percent (n=95) of the assemblage was represented by pieces of bone, 19 of which were considered to be domestic by class. Domestic bone was represented by species such as cow (n=2), fish (n=1), goose (n=1), pig (n=2), Galliformes (n=1), and mammal bones unidentifiable by type (n=12). With the exception of 33 rat bones, which were regarded as ecological by class, the other pieces of bone (n=43) were indeterminate class. The remainder of the artifacts included cut and wrought nails, bottle and lamp chimney glass, redware, creamware, delftware, shell fragments, a gunflint, and a silver buckle. A mean date artifact date was of 1784 was calculated for this context, although the TPQ date was 1830.

In summary, the Ab horizon (AC6) represents the original ground surface in the north yard. This stratum was exposed as a ground surface for a relatively short amount of time. On the interior of Feature 27, this stratum provided a mean date of 1784 and appears to date to the third quarter of the eighteenth century until to around 1800, based on the few artifacts that were recovered from it. At some point, the Ab horizon (AC6) was buried by re-deposited subsoil (AC5) that likely originated from farmhouse cellar hole and spread around the perimeter of the house foundation. Because this soil horizon was consistently found to overlay the foundation stones comprising Feature 27, it appears to post-date the demolition of Feature 27. This soil deposit appears to have served as a ground surface during the first half of the nineteenth century based on the high quantity of mid-eighteenth century artifacts present with mid-nineteenth century ones. Through

Table 9: Analytical Contexts in the South Yard

Analytical Context #	Stratigraphic Context	Description	TUs	Stratum	TPQ Date
AC1	Modern A horizon. Overburden that has accumulated since the farmhouse has been abandoned.	Organic very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) silt loam	11-12, 23-25, 46-48, 90, 104-109	I	1940
AC2	Weldin landscaping/fill deposit containing roofing slate. Circa 1870 to site abandonment.	Dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silt loam	11-12, 23-25, 46-48, 90, 104-109	II	1935
AC17	Homogenous Ap (plowzone)	Dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) to brown (10YR 4/3) silt loam	14, 21	I	1933
AC18	Layer of re-deposited subsoil that was possibly spread around the yard during the excavation of the farmhouse cellar hole.	Mottled strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) and dark brown (10YR 3/3) silt loam fill	11-12, 23-24, 104-109	III	1929
AC19	Disturbed/fill horizon	Mottled yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) and dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silty clay loam. Extended to over 4.0 feet below ground surface.	25, 46-48, 90	III	1880 (adjusted)
AC20	Buried A horizon (Ab), the original ground surface associated with the site.	Brown (10YR 4/3) silt loam	11-12, 23-24, 104-109	IV	1892
AC50	Undisturbed Subsoil, B-horizon.	Yellowish brown (10 YR 5/6-5/8) clay loam	21	II	N/A
AC50	Undisturbed Subsoil, B-horizon.	Yellowish brown (10 YR 5/6-5/8) clay loam	11-12, 104-109	V	N/A

Table 10: Analytical Contexts in the West Yard

Analytical Context #	Stratigraphic Context	Description	TUs	Stratum	TPQ Date
AC1	Modern A horizon. Overburden that has accumulated since the farmhouse has been abandoned.	Organic very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) silt loam	9-10, 29-30	I	1962
AC2	Weldin landscaping/fill deposit containing roofing slate. Circa 1870 to site abandonment.	Dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silt loam	9-10, 29-30	II	1903
AC17	Homogenous Ap (plowzone)	Dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) to brown (10YR 4/3) silt loam	26	I	1930
AC21	Layer of re-deposited subsoil that was spread around the yard during the excavation of the west half farmhouse cellar hole during the 1860s.	Mottled dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6 and 10YR 3/6), and very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) clay fill	9-10, 29-30	III	1805
AC22	Buried A horizon (Ab), the original ground surface associated with the site.	Brown (10YR 4/3) silt loam	9-10, 29-30	IV	1845
AC50	Undisturbed Subsoil, B-horizon.	Yellowish brown (10 YR 5/6-5/8) clay loam	26	II	N/A
AC50	Undisturbed Subsoil, B-horizon.	Yellowish brown (10 YR 5/6-5/8) clay loam	9-10, 29-30	V	N/A

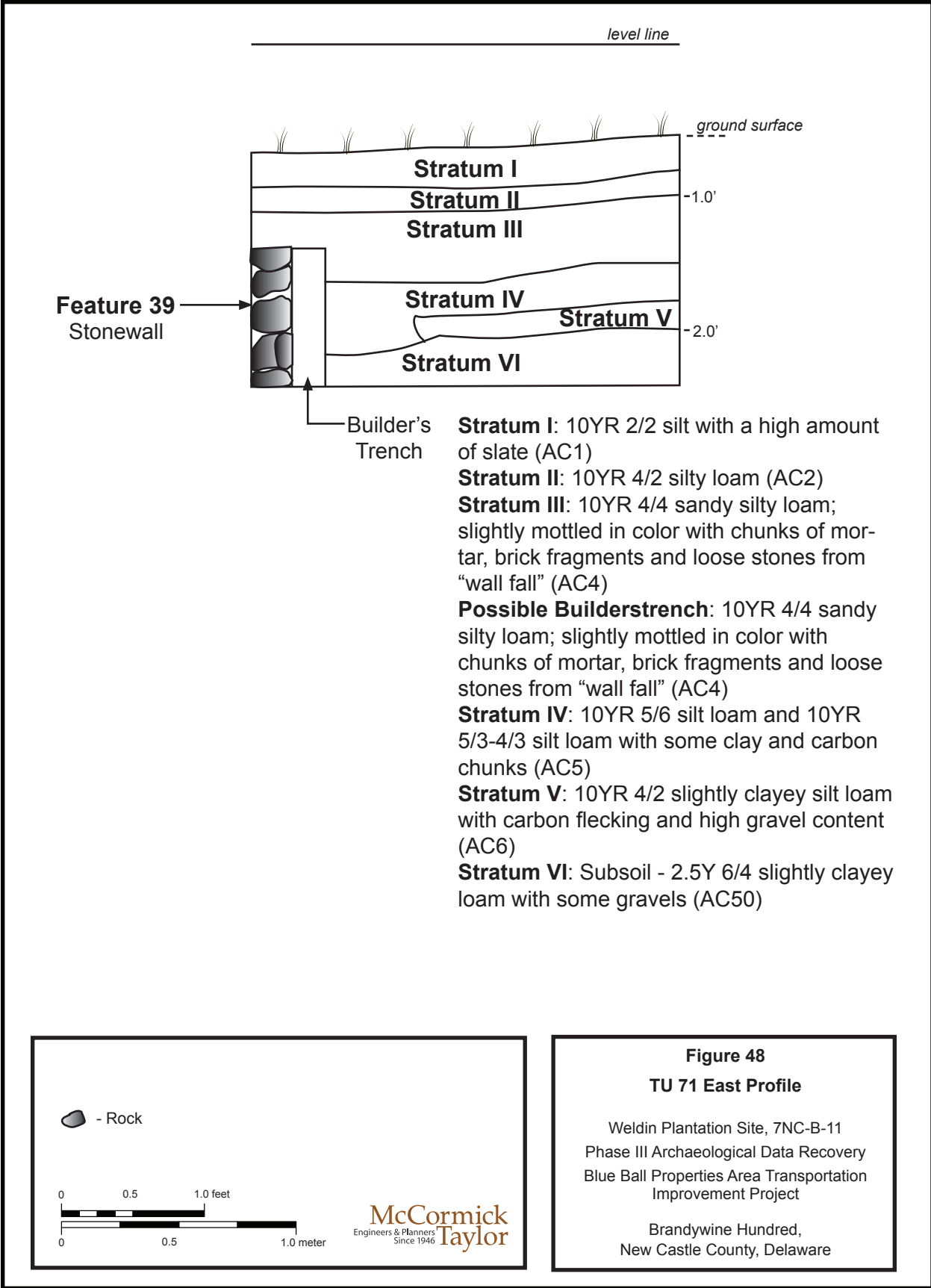
time, it appears that the deposition of household refuse and organic materials resulted in the formation of the overlying AC4 deposit. The high quantity of artifacts recovered from AC4 (Stratum III) seems to indicate that the north yard area served as an area of primary refuse disposal after the dismantling of Features 27/39 and the construction of the west half of the cellar. At this time, Stratum III was augmented with foundation stone debris and mortar, and some minor mixing with the underlying Stratum IV (AC5) likely occurred. This depositional process is evidenced by the similar soil stratigraphy in the north yard areas outside of, but in proximity to, the Feature 27/39 foundation walls (described below).

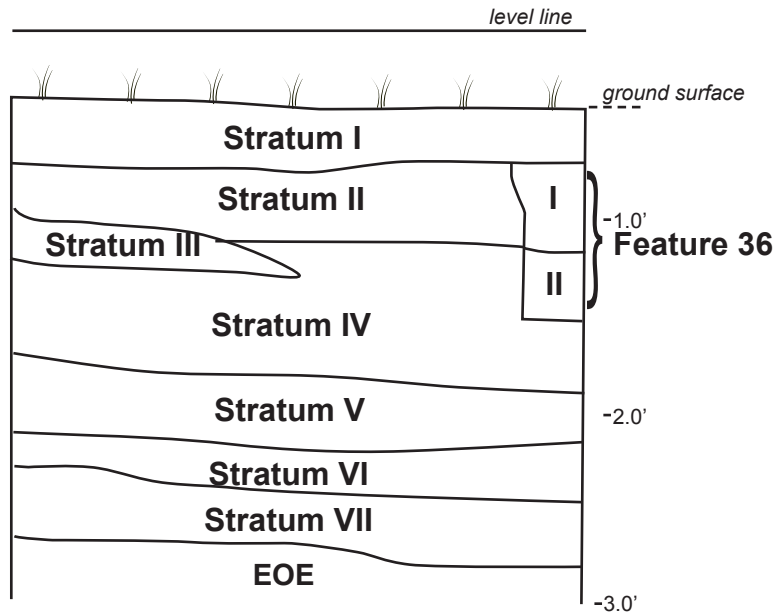
Seven TUs (66, 70, 71, 73, 80, 81, and 89) were excavated in association with eastern half of the foundation (Feature 39). Again, Strata I and II (described above) were found to overlay the remaining stone walls and contained a mix of historic and twentieth century artifacts. The stone foundation wall was uncovered at the interface with Stratum III.

The deposits on the interior of Feature 39, which were investigated with TUs 66, 71, 73, and 89 (*Figure 45*), exhibited a slightly higher degree of variability than those found on the interior of Feature 27. In TU 71 the profile remained relatively consistent with that found on the interior of Feature 27 and consisted of the five predominant cultural strata found in the north yard (AC1-AC2 and AC4-AC6) (*Table 7 and Figure 48*). A possible builder's trench was discernable in association with Feature 39. This disturbance was intrusive to Stratum IV and could be traced to the surface elevation of the foundation wall. It was composed of fills similar in composition to Stratum III. Test Unit 66, excavated in the southwest corner of the foundation, exhibited seven Strata. AC1-AC2 and AC4-AC6 (Strata III-V) remained consistent with TU 71, although a portion of Stratum III was truncated, likely as a result of the placement of Feature 36, which is described below. Stratum V (AC10) was represented by a brownish yellow (10YR 6/8) silty sand fill that was approximately 0.3 feet in thickness. It overlaid Stratum VI, the buried A horizon (AC6), and the subsoil (Stratum VII [AC50]), respectively (*Figure 49 and Table 7*). A higher degree of mixing was encountered below Strata I and II in TUs 73 and 89. The demolition horizon encountered in the units excavated further to the west was not as pronounced, and appeared to be mixed with the underlying re-deposited subsoil horizon. In these units, Stratum III (AC11) was characterized by loose foundation stones and brick fragments in mottled yellowish brown (10YR 5/6-5/8) and dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silt loam matrix. Stratum IV represented the remnant buried A horizon (AC6), but it appeared somewhat disturbed, as it was found in isolated locations. In TUs 73 and 89 Stratum V represented the undisturbed subsoil (AC50) (*Figures 50 and 51*).

In TUs 66 and 71 the demolition horizon (AC4), yielded 179 and 213 artifacts, respectively. Domestic artifacts, predominantly composed of pearlware and redware sherds, were the most prevalent artifact class recovered from Stratum III. Architectural artifacts were composed mostly of nails and window glass. Stratum IV, the re-deposited subsoil horizon, yielded 107 artifacts from these two TUs, which mostly composed of pieces of window and bottle glass.

In TUs 73 and 89 AC11 (Stratum III) yielded 139 and 199 artifacts, respectively. These finds generated a TPQ date of 1860 based on embossed mold-blown bottle glass fragments. Domestic items were most common, comprising 44% of the AC11 assemblage. Domestic items were represented by mostly whiteware and redware and architectural items included mostly window





Stratum I: 10YR 2/2 silt loam modern topsoil with an abundance of slate and roots (AC1)

Stratum II: 10YR 4/2 silty loam (AC2)

Feature 36:

I - concrete slab

II - 10YR 3/2 coal ash fill

Stratum III: 10YR 4/2 sandy silt loam mottled with chunks of mortar and stone (AC4)

Stratum IV: 10YR 5/6 mottled with 5YR 5/6 clay loam (AC5)

Stratum V: 10YR 6/8 mottled with pockets of 2.5Y 7/3 silt sand with clay pockets and high amount of iron concretions (AC10)

Stratum VI: 10YR 4/3 silt loam with some carbon flecking (AC6)

Stratum VII: 10YR 5/6-5/8 silt loam subsoil (AC50)

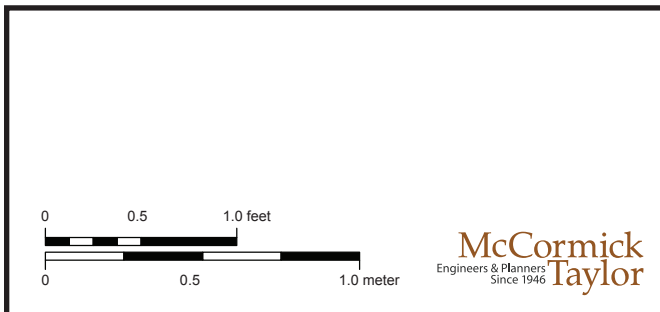
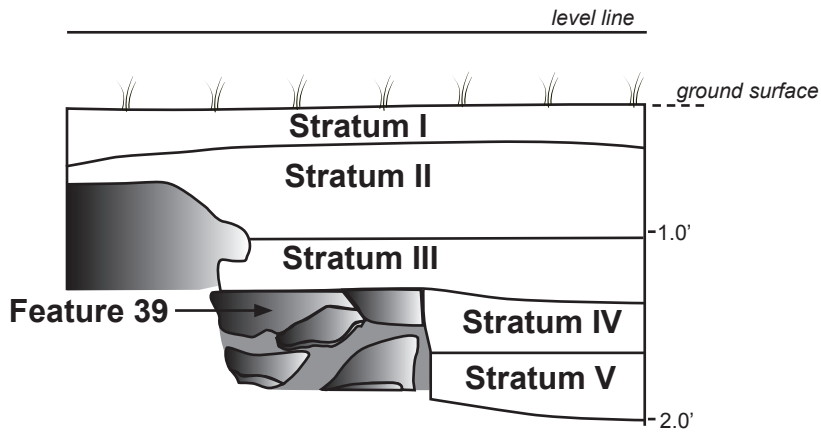


Figure 49

TU 66 East Profile

Weldin Plantation Site, 7NC-B-11
Phase III Archaeological Data Recovery
Blue Ball Properties Area Transportation
Improvement Project

Brandywine Hundred,
New Castle County, Delaware



- Stratum I:** 10YR 2/2 silt loam (AC1)
- Stratum II:** 10YR 4/2 silt loam with lots of roots (AC2)
- Stratum III:** Mix of 10YR 5/6-5/8 with 10YR 4/2 silt loam with pea size gravels (AC11)
- Stratum IV:** 10YR 5/4 slightly clayey silt loam with pea gravels (AC6)
- Stratum V:** 10YR 5/6-5/8 slightly clayey silt loam with gravels (AC50)

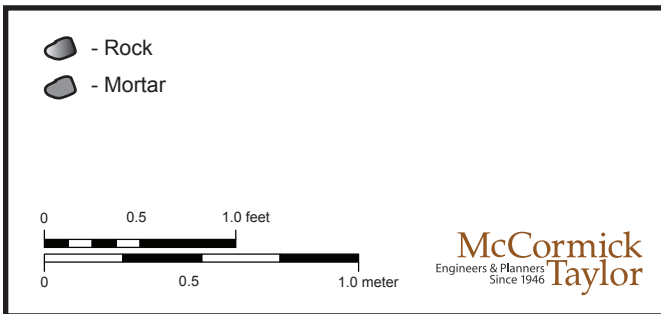
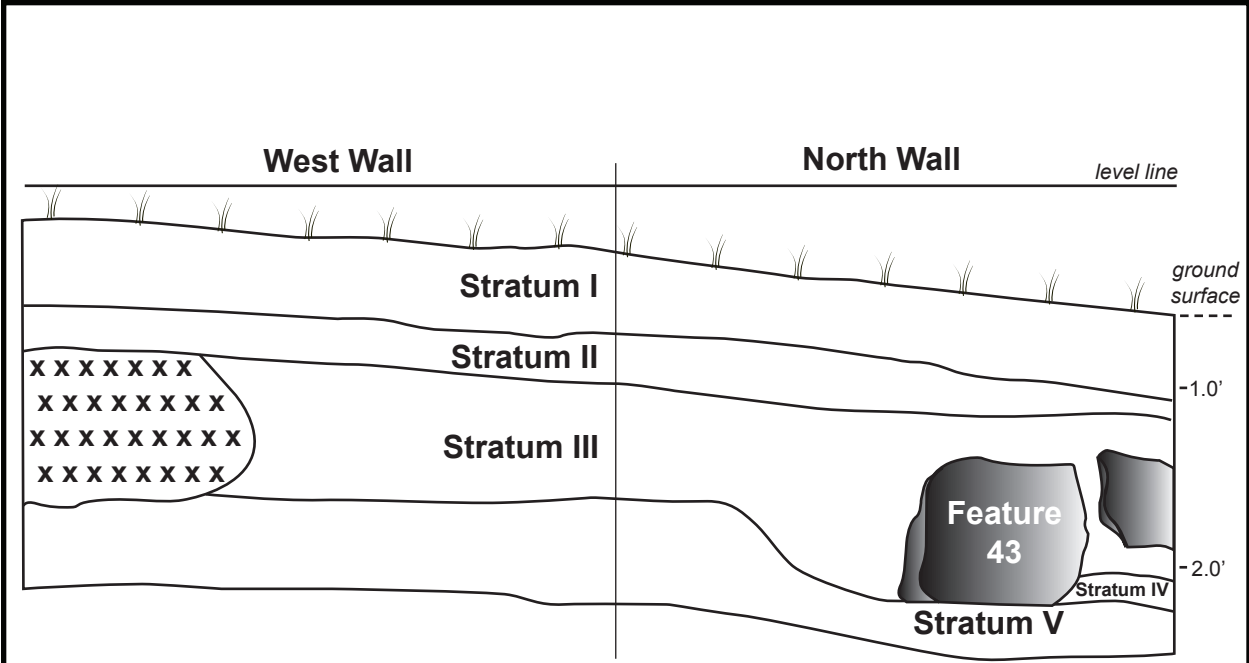




Figure 50
TU 73 East Profile


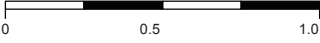
Weldin Plantation Site, 7NC-B-11
 Phase III Archaeological Data Recovery
 Blue Ball Properties Area Transportation
 Improvement Project

Brandywine Hundred,
 New Castle County, Delaware



- Stratum I:** 10YR 2/2 silt loam (AC1)
- Stratum II:** 10YR 4/2 slightly mottled silt loam fill (AC2)
- Stratum III:** 10YR 5/4-5/6 silt loam - high concentration of brick fragments and medium sized stones (AC11)
- Stratum IV:** 10YR 5/4-5/6 mottled with 2.5Y6/4 slightly clay silt loam(AC6)
- Stratum V:** 10YR 5/6-5/8 slightly clayey silt loam with gravels (AC50)

 - Rock
 - Mortar
 "x x x" - mottling with 5YR 5/6 silty clay

0 0.5 1.0 feet

 0 0.5 1.0 meter


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 Since 1946 **Taylor**

Figure 51
TU 89 North and West Profiles

 Weldin Plantation Site, 7NC-B-11
 Phase III Archaeological Data Recovery
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 Brandywine Hundred,
 New Castle County, Delaware

glass and nails. Other items of interest included a chert gunflint found in TU 73 in addition to a brass button and a lead spoon recovered in TU 89.

Excavations undertaken on the exterior of Feature 27 encountered the same stratigraphy as the interior. Strata I and II (described above) overlaid and post-dated the demolition of the foundation. Stratum III (AC7), encountered at the same approximate elevation as the top of the foundation wall, yielded 724 historic artifacts. By class, domestic artifacts were most common comprising 44% of the AC7 assemblage, followed by architectural and indeterminate artifacts, which comprised 34% and 22% of the assemblage, respectively.

The 106 artifacts recovered from Stratum IV (AC8) on the exterior of Feature 27 generated a TPQ date of 1795, based on the recovery of painted polychrome pearlware. By class, 49% were domestic, 23% were architectural, 24% were indeterminate, 3% were arms/ammunition, and 1% were heating by-products.

AC9 yielded just 40 artifacts. Nineteen of these were architectural, 18 were domestic, and three were of indeterminate class. A TPQ date of 1795 (also based on the recovery of painted polychrome pearlware) was calculated for AC9.

Test units, 70, 80, and 81 were excavated directly north of Feature 39. The soil profile in this area was similar to that encountered in TUs 73 and 89 and included five stratigraphic contexts (AC1, AC2, AC12, AC9 and AC50) (*Table 7*). A thin layer of clay was encountered at the interface with Stratum IV (AC6), which in turn, was found to overlay a dense shell deposit (*Figure 52*). The remainder of the Stratum IV (AC6) soils were found beneath the clam and oyster shells.

In TUs 70, 80, and 81, Stratum III (AC12) yielded 323, 117, and 65 artifacts respectively. A piece of embossed panel bottle glass generated a TPQ date of 1867 for AC12. The deposit contained mostly domestic artifacts, which comprised 66% of the assemblage for this group of TUs. Redware and shell were recovered in relatively high quantities, in addition to architectural artifacts, which comprised 135 of the AC12 artifacts. Of the remaining artifacts recovered from AC12, 20% were of indeterminate class, 13% were architectural, and 1% were hardware.

In total, Stratum IV (AC9) produced 1280 artifacts in TUs 70, 80, and 81. A TPQ date of 1823 was calculated for AC9 based on the recovery of a Silver Peso in TU 81. Domestic artifacts represented 90% of the AC9 assemblage in TUs 70, 80, and 81. These included high quantities of clam and oyster shell, in addition to redware, pearlware, and creamware.

Based on “John Dickinson’s List of Property in 1799 for Taxation According to Acts of U.S. Congress” it appears that Feature 27 may represent a section of the original house. The excavation results indicated that the dimensions of the footprint for eastern half of the farmhouse and Feature 27 combined were about 42x19 feet, which correlates to the stone house mentioned in Dickinson’s inventory, which measured 43x19 feet. It is likely that Feature 27 represented the original kitchen wing for the house.

Considering this interpretation, it appears that Feature 39 was associated with the attached kitchen, creating a service wing for the house. The lack of stonework along the southern wall of the Feature 39 foundation seems to indicate the presence of a large opening. Lanier and Herman note that “service wings take several forms, including sheds or lean-tos, ells, and gable additions” and usually consisted of “one to three rooms aligned front to back or side by side in an ell or gable wing” (Lanier and Herman 1997: 40). In the case of 7NC-B-11, the footprint of the architectural remains suggests that the service wing was composed of two separate rooms, most likely representing a kitchen (Feature 27) and possibly a shed or storage room (Feature 39). The presence of high quantities of domestic debris, including a shell midden, found associated with the foundation also suggests a domestic function for these foundations.

A number of other distinct features were found to be associated with the Feature 27/39. These included Features 26, 30, 36, 37, 38, 41, 42, 55, and 56 which are described below.

c. Feature 26

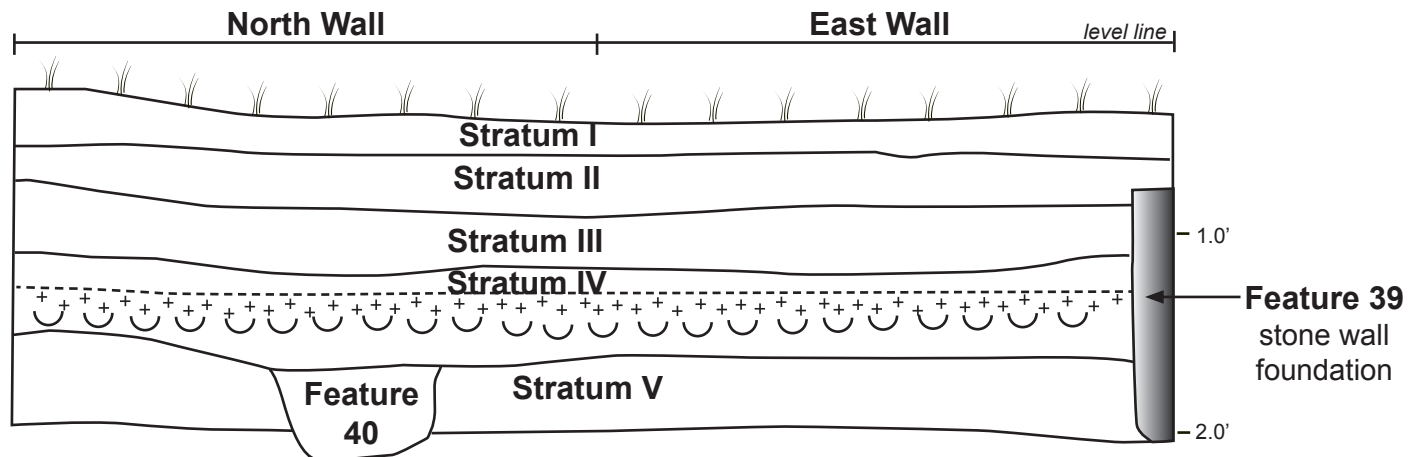
Feature 26, a posthole, was found at the interface with Stratum IV (*Figure 53*). It was located just inside the northeast corner of feature 39 (*Figure 45*). The feature was characterized by a very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) circular stain that was approximately 2.65 feet in diameter (*Figure 48*). In profile, Feature 26 was approximately 1.1 feet deep (*Figure 53*). The feature fill contained a number of loose rocks and pockets of mortar. The placement of this post heavily truncated the foundation wall of Feature 39 suggesting that it post-dated the demolition of the foundation. Artifacts recovered from this feature included architectural debris, several pieces of whiteware ceramic and metal fragments.

d. Feature 29

Feature 29 was identified at the interface of Stratum IV in Test Unit 62. The feature was further investigated with TU 72, which was placed to the north of TU 62 on the exterior of the foundation (*Figure 45*). Feature 29 was characterized by a rectangular-shaped concentration of rocks and stones that measured approximately 3.5 x 5.0 feet (*Figure 54 and Photograph 53*). Feature 29 appeared to continue northward but disturbance associated with edge of Weldin Road prevented further investigation of the feature, therefore its function was undetermined, but it could have represented wall fall or stones associated with a step.

e. Feature 30

Feature 30 was found at the interface of Stratum II in TU 64. It was characterized by a small roughly circular stain that was slightly less than one foot in diameter (*Figure 55 and Photograph 54*). The dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silt loam feature fill was found to be just 0.3 feet in depth (*Figure 55*). Feature 30 was found adjacent to a brick porch footer and may be associated with the construction or repair of the porch. Artifacts recovered from Feature 30 included five pieces of window glass, one piece of brick, one piece of coal, one of slate, and one unidentifiable piece of iron.



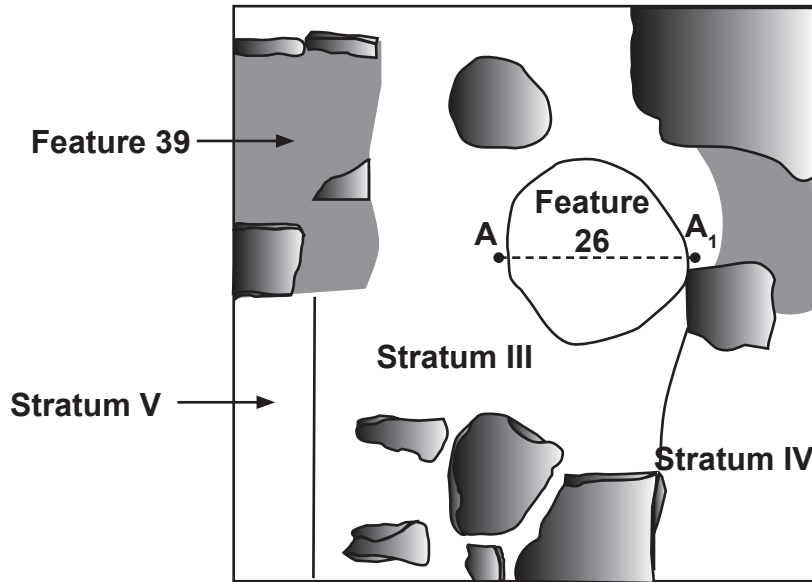
- Stratum I:** 10YR 3/2 silt loam (AC1)
- Stratum II:** 10YR 4/2 silt loam (AC2)
- Stratum III:** 10YR 4/6 mottled with 10YR 4/2 slightly clayey silt loam with loose stones (AC12)
- Stratum IV:** 10YR 4/4 with pockets of 10YR 5/4 silt loam with numerous pea gravels
- Clay Lense:** 5YR 5/6 clay with pea gravels (AC9)
- Shell Lense:** 10YR 5/4 slightly clayey silt loam with carbon chunks and dense oyster and clam shell debris (AC9)
- Subsoil:** 10YR 5/6-5/8 yellowish-brown clayey silt loam with gravels (very high moisture content) (AC50)

- Rock
 + + + - Clay Lense
 - Shell Lense

0 0.5 1.0 feet
 0 0.5 1.0 meter

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Figure 52
Test Unit 80 North and East Profiles
 Weldin Plantation Site, 7NC-B-11
 Phase III Archaeological Data Recovery
 Blue Ball Properties Area Transportation Improvement Project
 Brandywine Hundred,
 New Castle County, Delaware



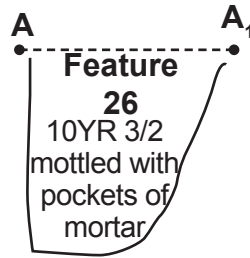
EOE

Feature 26: 10YR 3/2 silt loam
Subsoil: 10YR 5/6 slightly clayey silt loam

Stratum III: 10YR 4/4 silt loam slightly mottled with 10YR 5/6 clay with mortar pockets and loose stones (AC11)

Stratum IV: 10YR 5/4 slightly clayey silt loam with gravels (AC6)

Stratum V: 10YR 5/6-5/8 slightly clayey silt loam with gravels (AC50)



- Rock

 - Mortar

 EOE - End of Excavation

Figure 53
TU 73 Planview of Stratum II and Feature 26 North Profile
 Weldin Plantation Site, 7NC-B-11
 Phase III Archaeological Data Recovery
 Blue Ball Properties Area Transportation Improvement Project
 Brandywine Hundred,
 New Castle County, Delaware

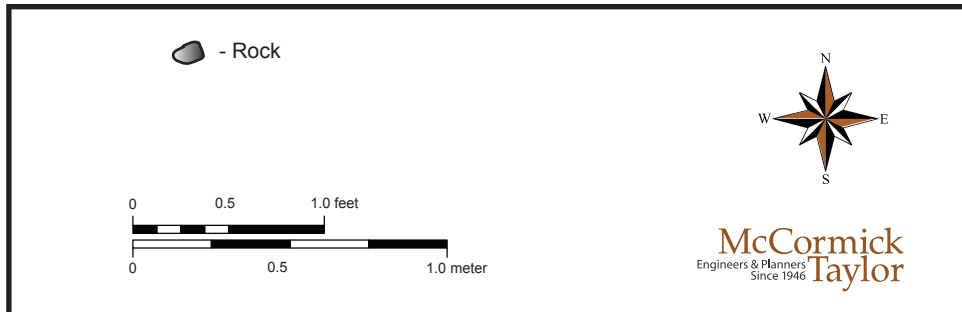
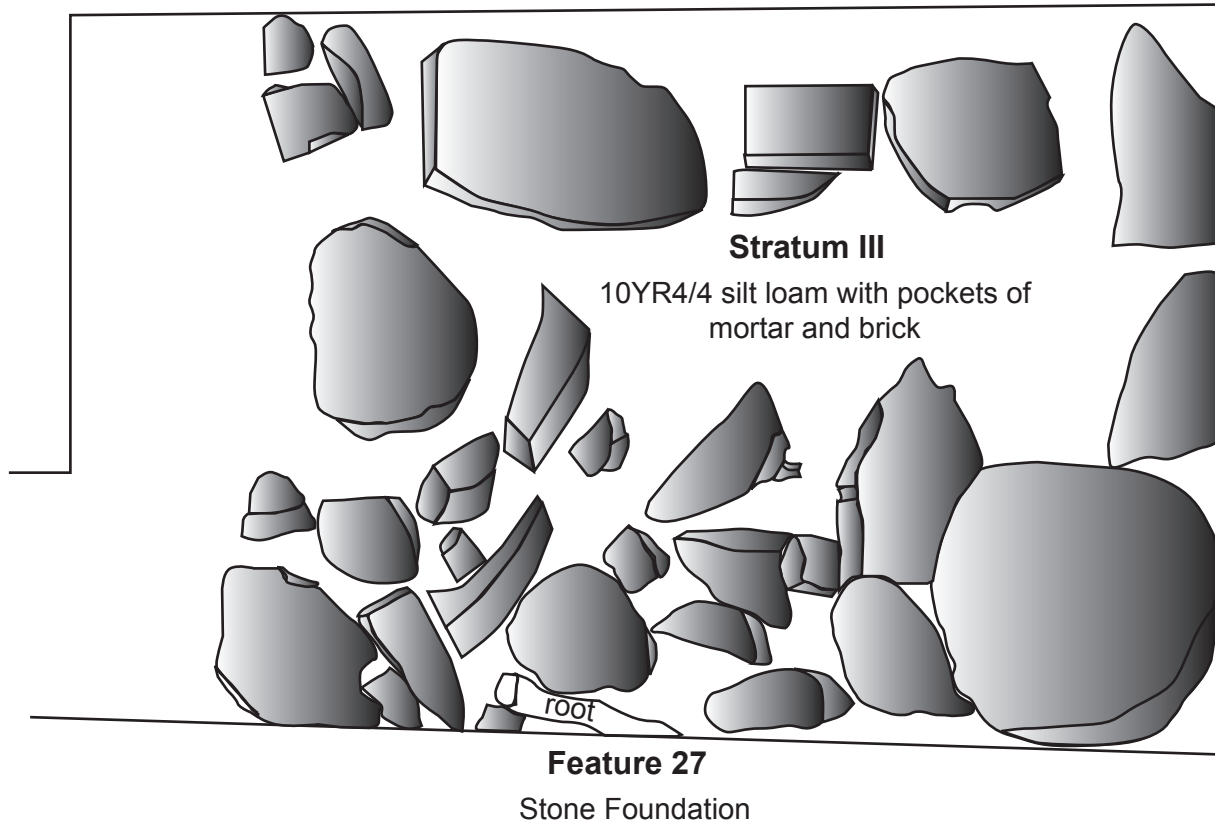
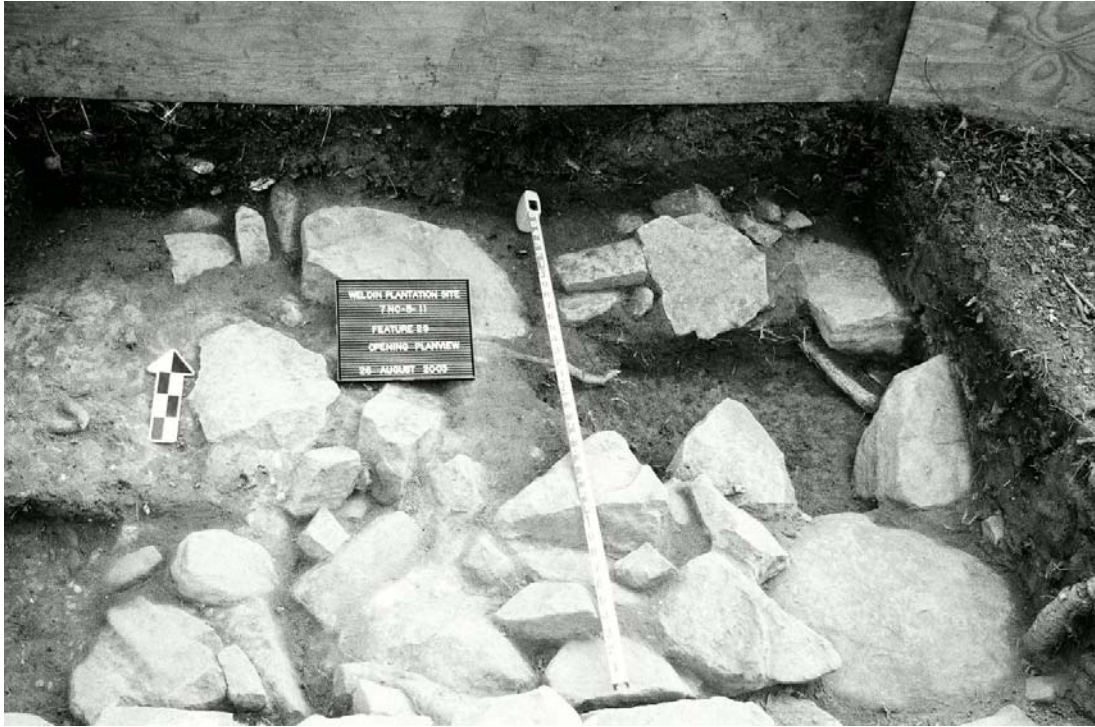


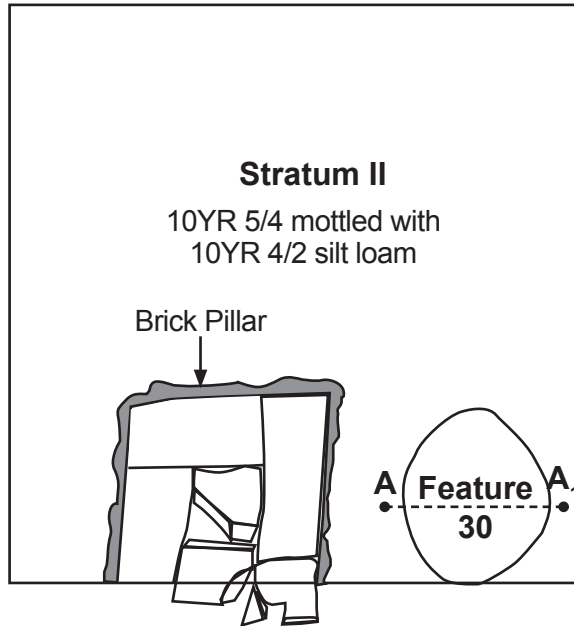
Figure 54
Feature 29 Planview

Weldin Plantation Site, 7NC-B-11
Phase III Archaeological Data Recovery
Blue Ball Properties Area Transportation Improvement Project

Brandywine Hundred,
New Castle County, Delaware



Photograph 53: Feature 29 planview, facing north.



Profile facing south

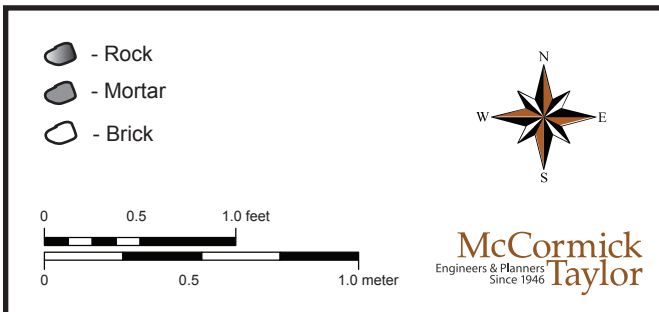
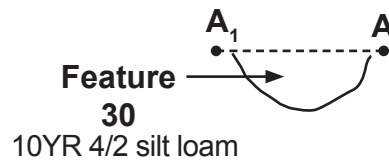


Figure 55
**TU 64 Planview of Stratum II and
Feature 30 South Profile**
Weldin Plantation Site, 7NC-B-11
Phase III Archaeological Data Recovery
Blue Ball Properties Area Transportation
Improvement Project

Brandywine Hundred,
New Castle County, Delaware



Photograph 54: Feature 30 planview, facing north.

f. Feature 36

Feature 36 was found during the excavation of Stratum II in TU 66 (*Figure 45*). It consisted of a 1.5 foot wide trough-shaped concrete slab that was about 12.0 feet long (*Photograph 55*). Feature 36 likely carried water away from the house via a downspout.

g. Feature 37

Feature 37 was found in TU 66 at the interface of Stratum IV. This square dark yellowish brown stain measured 0.6 x 0.6 feet and was found near the southwest corner of Feature 27 (*Figure 56*). In profile, Feature 37 was just 0.25 feet in depth (*Figure 56*). It was interpreted to be a posthole. It contained no cultural materials.

h. Feature 38

Feature 38, located just outside the northwest corner of Feature 39, was characterized by a square yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) and brown (10YR 4/3) stain containing rock as well as brick, mortar, and carbon fragments. The feature was found adjacent to a large tree root and some associated soil disturbance was noted in the area north of the feature. In profile, it exhibited an angular base, probably because the post extended beyond the bottom of the posthole (*Figure 57*). Feature 38 yielded six brick fragments, two pieces of shell, one creamware sherd, three pieces of flat glass, one redware fragment, and one nail.

i. Feature 43

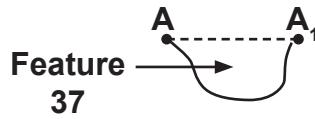
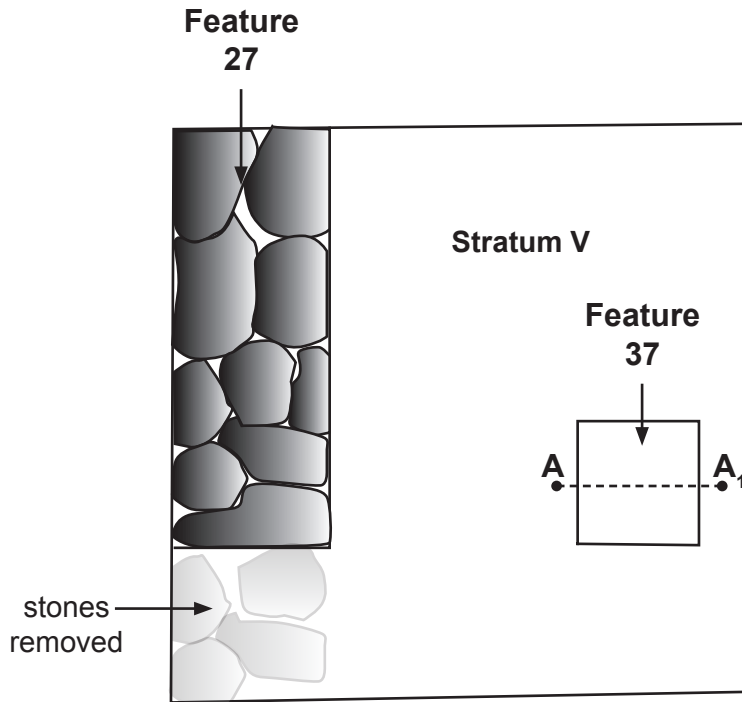
Feature 43 consisted of a single row of stones located just inside the eastern wall of Feature 39 (*Figure 45*). The function of this stone row is unknown and may simply represent wall fall from the demolition of the building. No further evidence of this feature was identified during the mechanical stripping of this area.

j. Feature 55

Feature 55 was identified at the interface of Stratum II by a concentration of stones in a heavily mottled very dark gray (10YR 3/1), very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2), and brown (10YR 4/3) silt loam stain. Feature 55 was situated between Feature 45 and the east wall of Feature 27 (*Figure 45*). A line of stones was noted along the feature's southern edge. The east half of the feature was identified in TUs 98, 102 and 103 (*Figure 58*), but the heavily root disturbed west half of the feature was inadvertently removed during the excavation of TUs 69 and 98. The diffuse boundaries of the feature were therefore not fully defined, but it appeared to have measured approximately 5.0 x 3.0 feet. The feature fill mainly consisted of a very high quantity of clinkers (approximately 50 pounds) and fire cracked rock (approximately 40 pounds) that laid within in a mottled very gray (10YR 3/1), dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2), and brown (10YR 4/3) matrix. The depth of the feature was just 0.6 feet and it exhibited an amorphous shape (*Photograph 56*). Based on the amount to thermally altered material found within the feature, its contents were undoubtedly in contact with intense heat. But the lack of fire-reddened soil and its generally disorganized nature indicated that the feature contents were the result of secondary



Photograph 55: Feature 36 planview, facing west.



Feature 37: 10YR 4/4 sandy loam

Stratum V: 10YR 6/8 mottled with pockets of 2.5Y 7/3 silty sand with some clay (AC10)

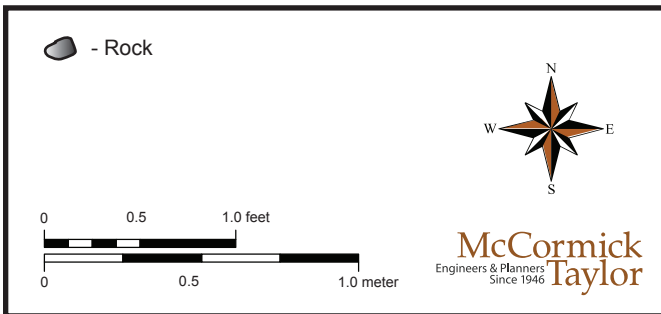
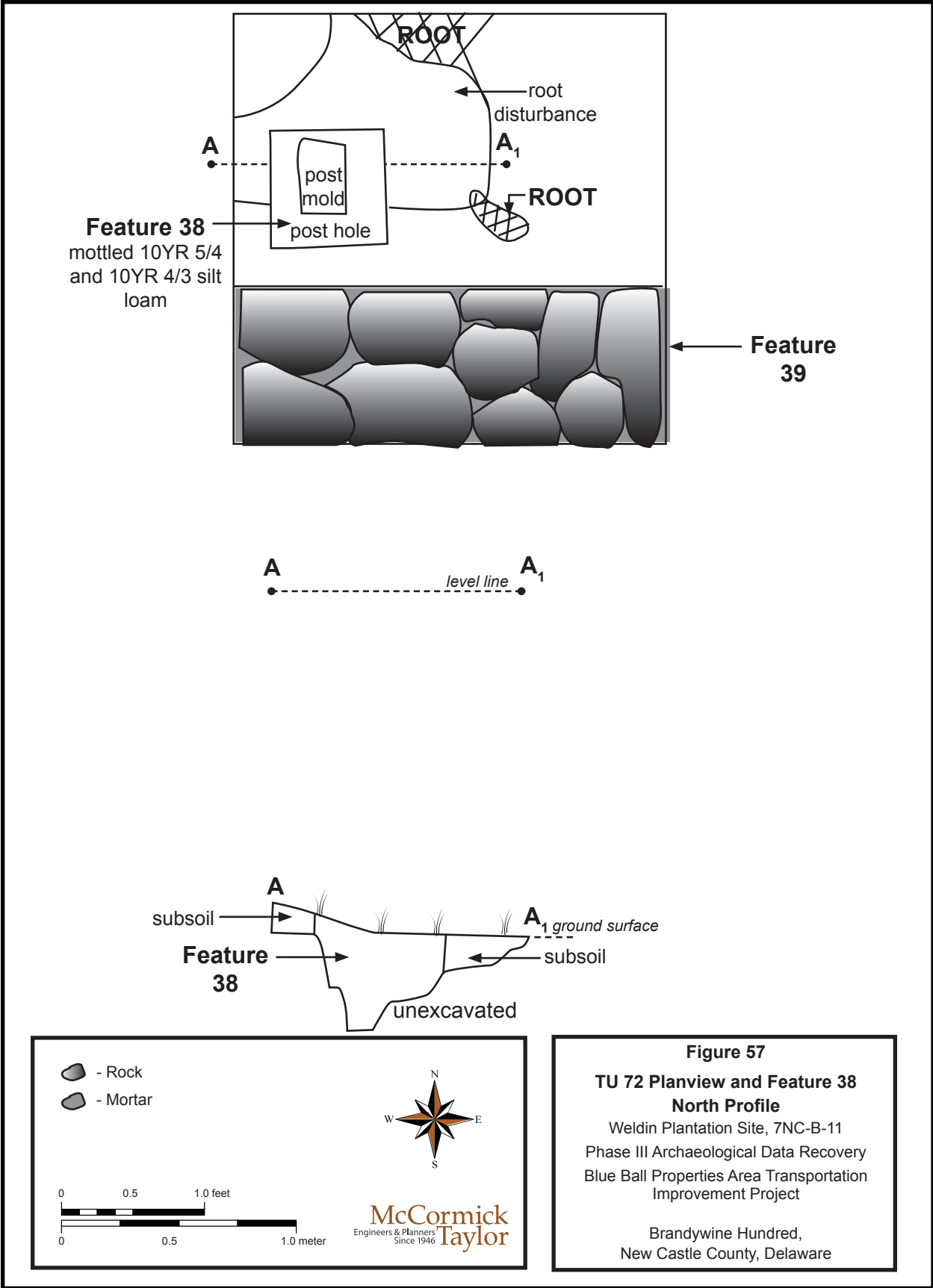
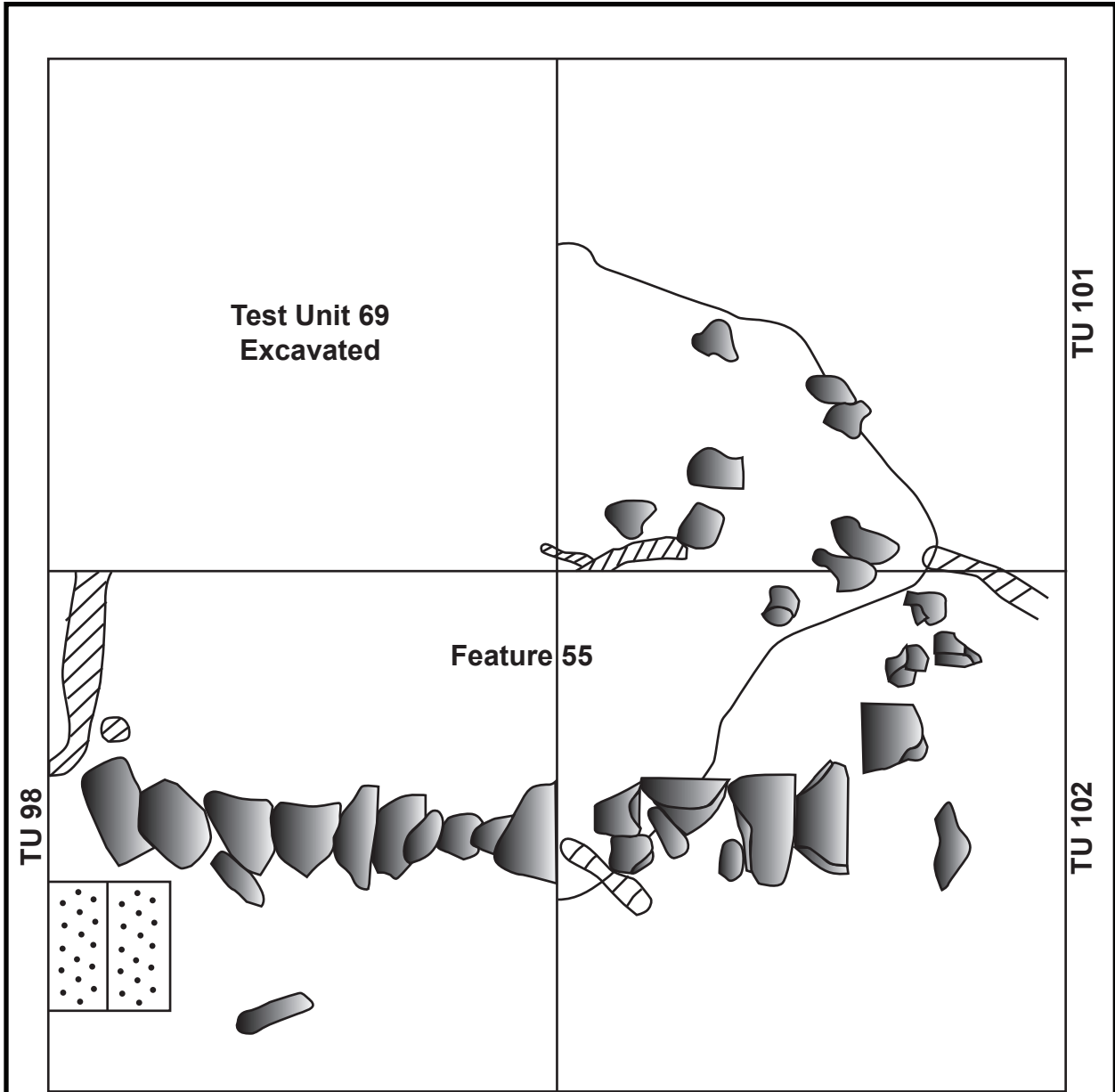


Figure 56
TU 66 Planview and Feature 37
North Profile
 Weldin Plantation Site, 7NC-B-11
 Phase III Archaeological Data Recovery
 Blue Ball Properties Area Transportation
 Improvement Project
 Brandywine Hundred,
 New Castle County, Delaware





Feature 55: mottled 10YR3/1, 10YR3/2, and 10YR 4/3 silt loam

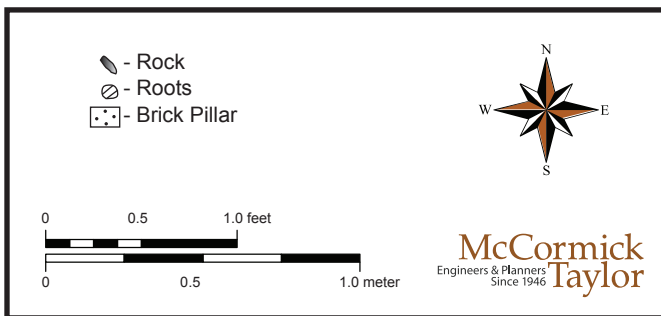


Figure 58
Feature 55 Planview
 Weldin Plantation Site, 7NC-B-11
 Phase III Archaeological Data Recovery
 Blue Ball Properties Area Transportation
 Improvement Project
 Brandywine Hundred,
 New Castle County, Delaware



Photograph 56: Feature 55 post-excavation, facing east.

deposition, and likely represent some sort of rock dump. A total of 154 artifacts were recovered during the excavation of Feature 55. Ninety-nine of these artifacts were domestic, which included a relatively high quantity of bone (n=13) and shell fragments (n=22).

k. Feature 56

Feature 56, a posthole and mold, was identified at the interface of Stratum V in TU 101. It was characterized by a mottled yellowish brown (10YR 5/6-5/8) and yellowish red (5YR 5/6) square-shaped stain with a round dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) circular stain inside it. In profile, Feature 56 was approximately 0.75 feet in depth (*Figure 59 and Photograph 57*). Just one artifact, a piece of overglaze enameled white salt glazed stoneware (1746-1775), was recovered from Feature 56.

Four contiguous TUs (31, 32, 40 and 41) were excavated to the west of Features 27/39 and adjacent to the north wall of the house. The stratigraphy encountered in this group of TUs was generally similar to that in TUs excavated on the exterior of Feature 27 and consisted of six Analytical Contexts: the modern A horizon (AC1), the Weldin landscaping/fill deposit (AC2), the Weldin demolition horizon (AC7), the redeposited subsoil fill (AC8), the buried A horizon (AC9), and the subsoil (AC50) (*Table 7*).

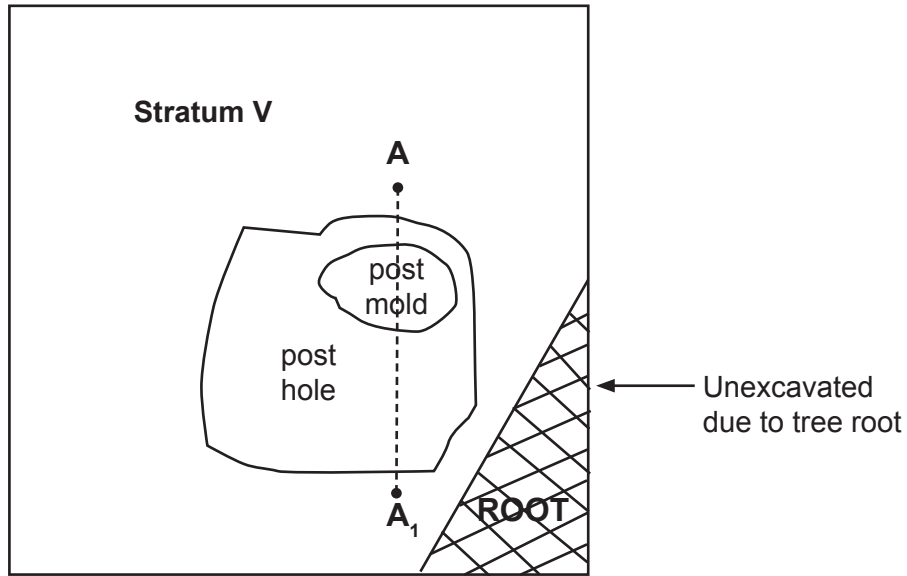
The two uppermost strata (AC1 and AC2) again yielded a temporally mixed assemblage of twentieth century and historic artifacts. The Weldin demolition horizon (AC7) yielded 382 artifacts, generating a TPQ date of 1867 based on a Union Metallic Cartridge Company rim-fire ammunition. The re-deposited subsoil horizon (AC8) yielded artifacts 240 artifacts with a TPQ date of 1805 (based on undecorated whiteware). Sixty artifacts were recovered from the buried A horizon (AC9), which possessed a TPQ date of 1947, although this context appeared to be disturbed in TU 40, which yielded the majority of the artifacts.

In addition to Features 15 and 44 (described above), Feature 13 was identified in these units. It consisted of a row of uncut, rounded stones that were built into and protruded from the foundation of the house (*Photograph 58*). These were found approximately two feet below the ground surface and they appeared to run the length of the east half of the foundation. This purpose of this construction method may have been for stabilizing the newer section of the foundation and/or a means of directing water away from the foundation of the house.

A group of three non-contiguous TUs that were not directly associated with foundations were excavated. These included TUs 27, 91, and 92, which were placed to the north of the house and the west of the kitchen wing. Test Units 91 and 92 exhibited similar stratigraphy to TUs 73 and 89 (*Figure 60*). In this group of TUs, Strata I (AC1) and II (AC2) remained consistent, but Stratum III (AC12) was mixed, and appeared to be composed of elements of the Weldin demolition horizon and the re-deposited subsoil. In these TUs, the buried A horizon (AC9) was excavated as Stratum IV and the subsoil as Stratum V.

In TUs 91 and 92, Stratum III (AC12) yielded 831 artifacts. These were predominantly domestic artifacts that made up 64% of the AC12 assemblage. Finds such as redware and pearlware were most common. An 1850 one cent piece was also recovered from TU 91.

Test Unit 101



post mold: 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown silty loam

post hole: 10YR 5/6-5/8 with pockets of 5YR 5/6 silt clay

Stratum V: 10YR 3/2 silt loam (AC6)

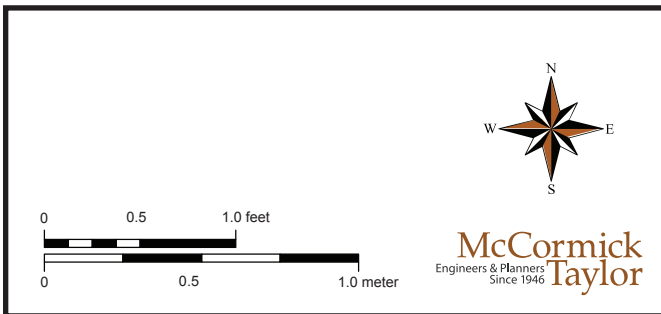
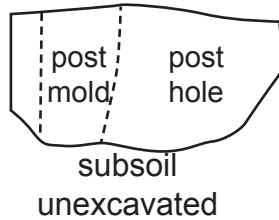


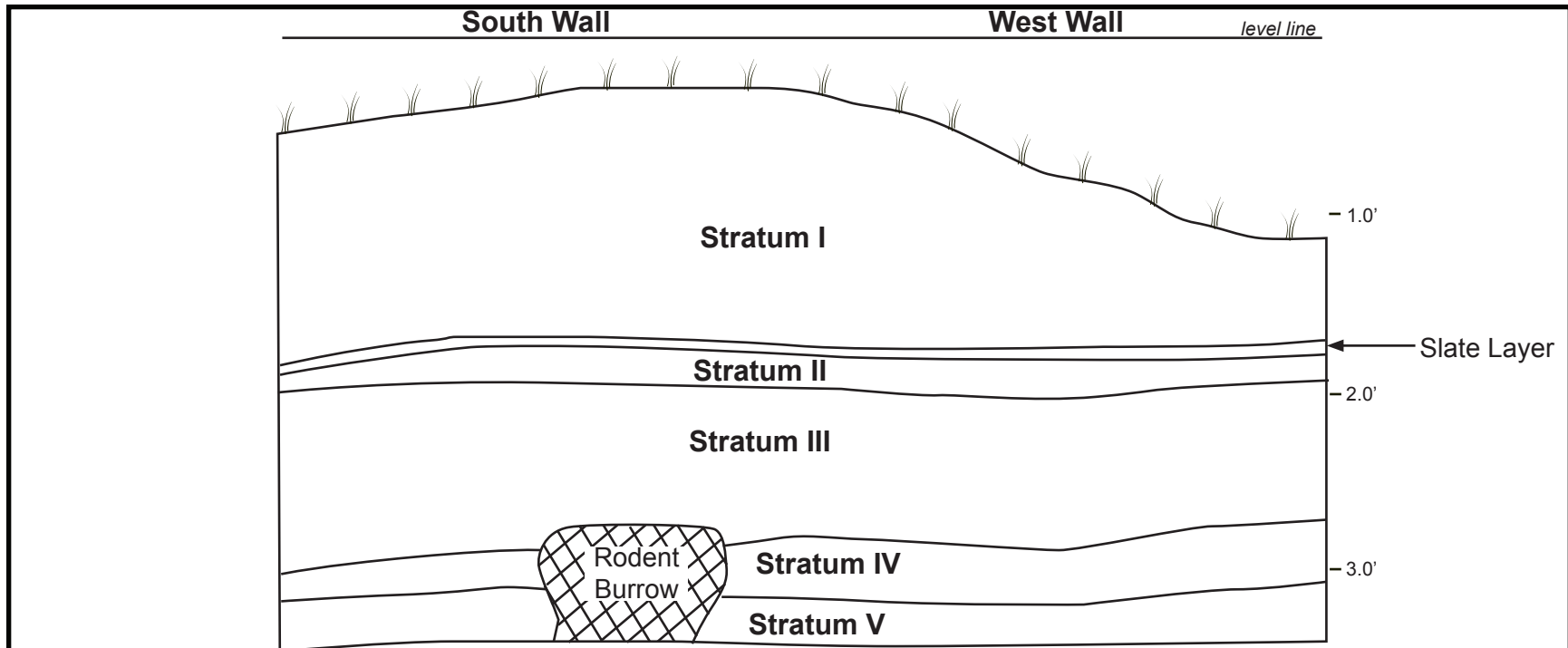
Figure 59
Feature 56 Planview and East Profile
 Weldin Plantation Site, 7NC-B-11
 Phase III Archaeological Data Recovery
 Blue Ball Properties Area Transportation
 Improvement Project
 Brandywine Hundred,
 New Castle County, Delaware



Photograph 57: Feature 56 east profile.



Photograph 58: TU 41 east profile.



Stratum I: 10YR 3/2 silt loam (AC1)

Stratum II: 10YR 4/2 silt loam (AC2)

Stratum III: Mottled 10YR 5/4 silt loam mottled with pockets of 5YR 5/6 silty clay loam and mortar and brick fragments (AC12)

Stratum IV: 10YR 4/4 silt loam (AC9)

Stratum V: 10YR 5/6 silty clay loam slightly mottled (AC50)

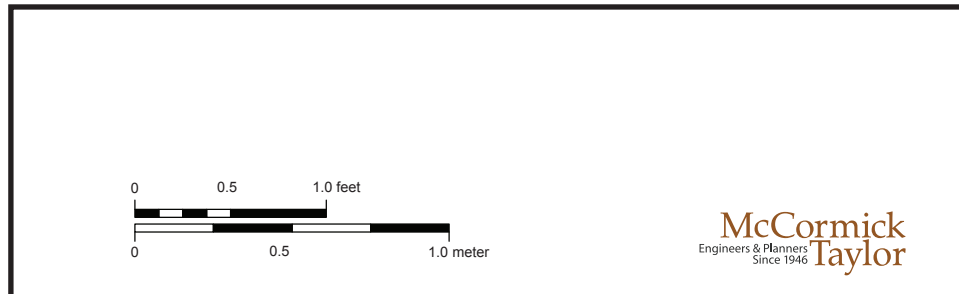


Figure 60
TU 91 South and West Profiles

Weldin Plantation Site, 7NC-B-11
Phase III Archaeological Data Recovery
Blue Ball Properties Area Transportation Improvement Project

Brandywine Hundred,
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In TU 27, the westernmost TU excavated in the north yard, the uppermost two strata were consistent, but the lower portion of the profile was found to be mixed. Stratum III consisted of a mottled brown (10YR 4/3), yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) and strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) silt loam Ap horizon (AC13) that was approximately 1.0 foot thick. It was underlain by the yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) clayey silt subsoil (Stratum IV) (*Figure 61*). In TU 27, Stratum III (AC13) yielded 69 artifacts which generated a TPQ date of 1805 based on a piece of undecorated whiteware.

1. Feature 63

Feature 63 was identified through mechanical stripping. It represents the remains of the cobblestone driveway located at the entrance to the Weldin property (*Figure 45 and Photograph 59*). The feature was composed of numerous large dry laid stones. It appears that the driveway was patched with much smaller stones as wear and subsidence occurred over time.

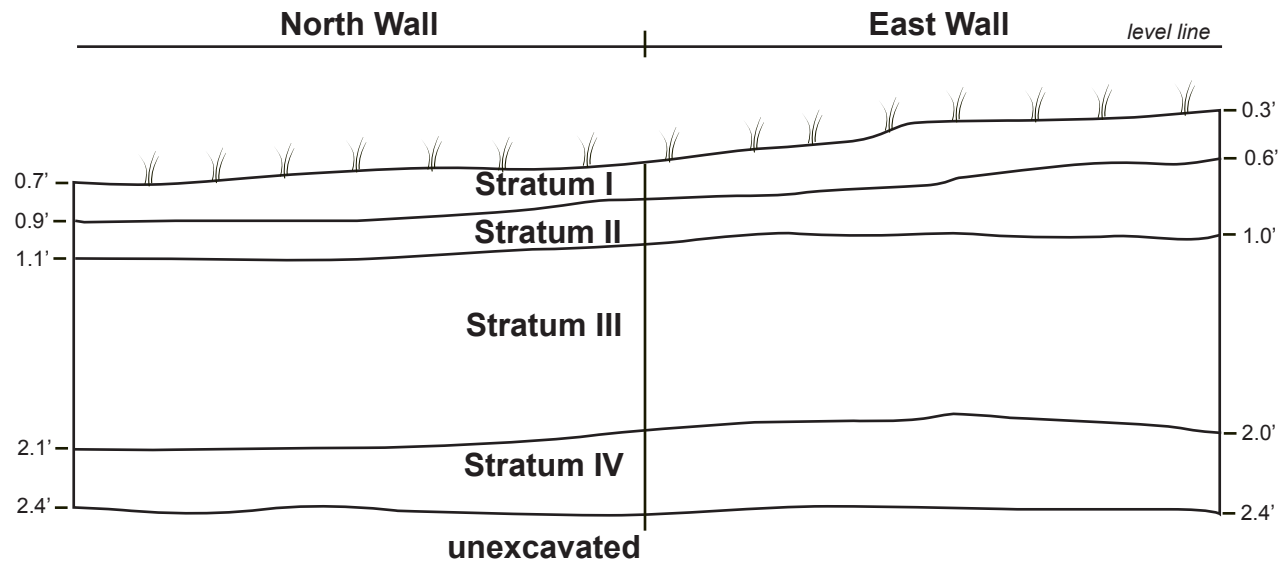
2. East Yard

The portion of the east yard investigated during the data recovery was located between the house foundation and the eastern boundary of the archaeological APE (*Figure 29*). Prior to the mid nineteenth century, when the house was oriented towards the east, this portion of the site would have served as the front yard. A total of 11 test units were excavated in this area.

Five TUs (22, 28, 43 and 67-68) were placed just outside the southeast corner of the house to investigate the two features encountered in this area. With the exception of TU 68, which exhibited disturbance associated with Feature 23 (described below), six Analytical Contexts were encountered in this group of Tus. These included the modern A horizon (Stratum I/AC1); the Weldin landscaping/fill deposit (Stratum II/AC2); inconsistent lenses of brown (10YR 4/3) to dark brown (10YR 3/3) silt loam that measured from 0-0.25 feet in thickness (Stratum III/AC14); a layer of re-deposited subsoil (Stratum IV/AC15); the buried A horizon (Stratum V/AC16); and the subsoil (Stratum VI/AC50) (*Table 7 and Figure 62*).

Stratum I yielded a temporally mixed assemblage that dated to the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Stratum II-IV (AC2, AC14, and AC15) yielded 437, 357, and 198 artifacts respectively, all contained pieces of glass bottles with applied colored labels (TPQ 1934), but in AC14, these later artifacts composed a small enough percentage of the datable artifacts to adjust the TPQ date for AC14 to 1890. Stratum V produced just 11 artifacts, with a TPQ date of 1775 based on a piece of painted pearlware.

The trench associated with Feature 23 (an iron pipe found on the interior of the basement) was identified in Tus 43 and 68 (*Figure 30*) at the interface with the buried A horizon (*Figure 63*). The trench was found to contain two separate lines. The uppermost utility likely represented the sewer line. It consisted of a length of cast iron pipe that penetrated the east wall of the house. It connected to a terra cotta pipe about 8.0 away from the foundation. The terra cotta pipe sloped away from the foundation and was oriented towards the east (*Figure 64 and Photograph 60*). The smaller diameter pipe for the water line was found beneath the sewer pipe, it ran southeastwardly away from the house and was made of lead. The ceramic portion of this utility



- Stratum I:** 10YR 3/3 silt loam (AC1)
- Stratum II:** 10YR 4/2 silty loam and slate inclusions (AC2)
- Stratum III:** 10YR 4/3 mottled 10YR 5/6 and 7/5YR 5/8 silt loam (AC13)
- Stratum IV:** 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown clay silt (AC50)

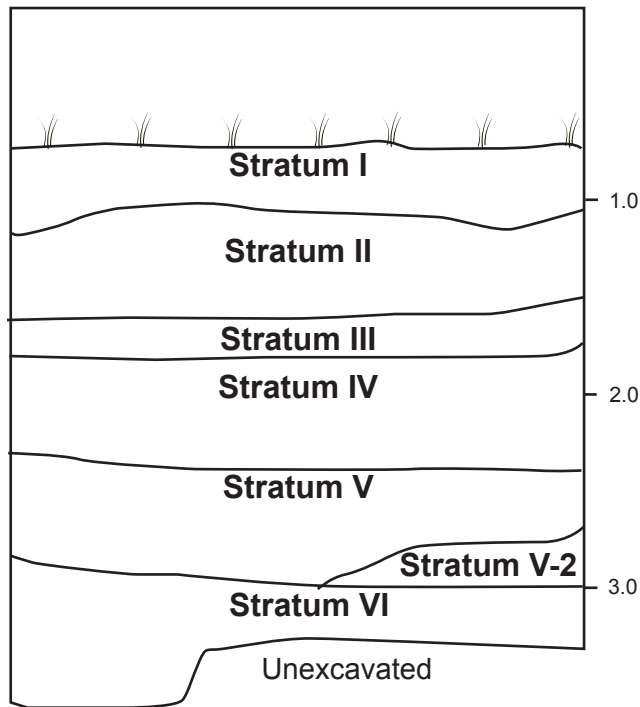
Figure 61
TU 27 North and East Profiles

Weldin Plantation Site, 7NC-B-11
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Brandywine Hundred,
New Castle County, Delaware



Photograph 59: Feature 63 planview, facing east.



- Stratum I:** 10YR 3/1 silty loam - fill (AC1)
- Stratum II:** 10YR 3/2 mottled with 10YR 5/8 silty clay - fill (AC2)
- Stratum III:** 10YR 3/2 mottled with 10YR 5/8 silty clay - fill (AC14)
- Stratum IV:** 7.5YR 5/8 silty clay - fill (AC15)
- Stratum V:** 10YR 4/3 silty loam - Ab (AC16)
- Stratum V-2:** 10YR 4/6 silty clay (AC16)
- Stratum VI:** 10YR 4/6 silty clay - subsoil (AC50)

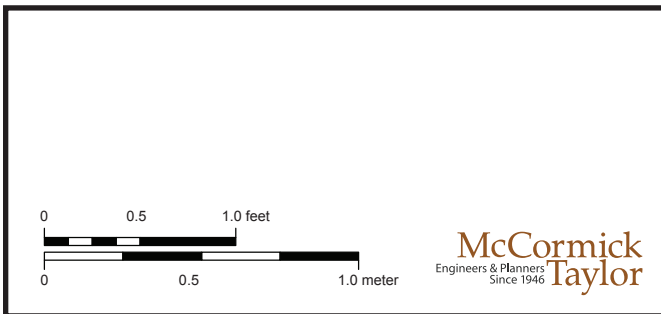
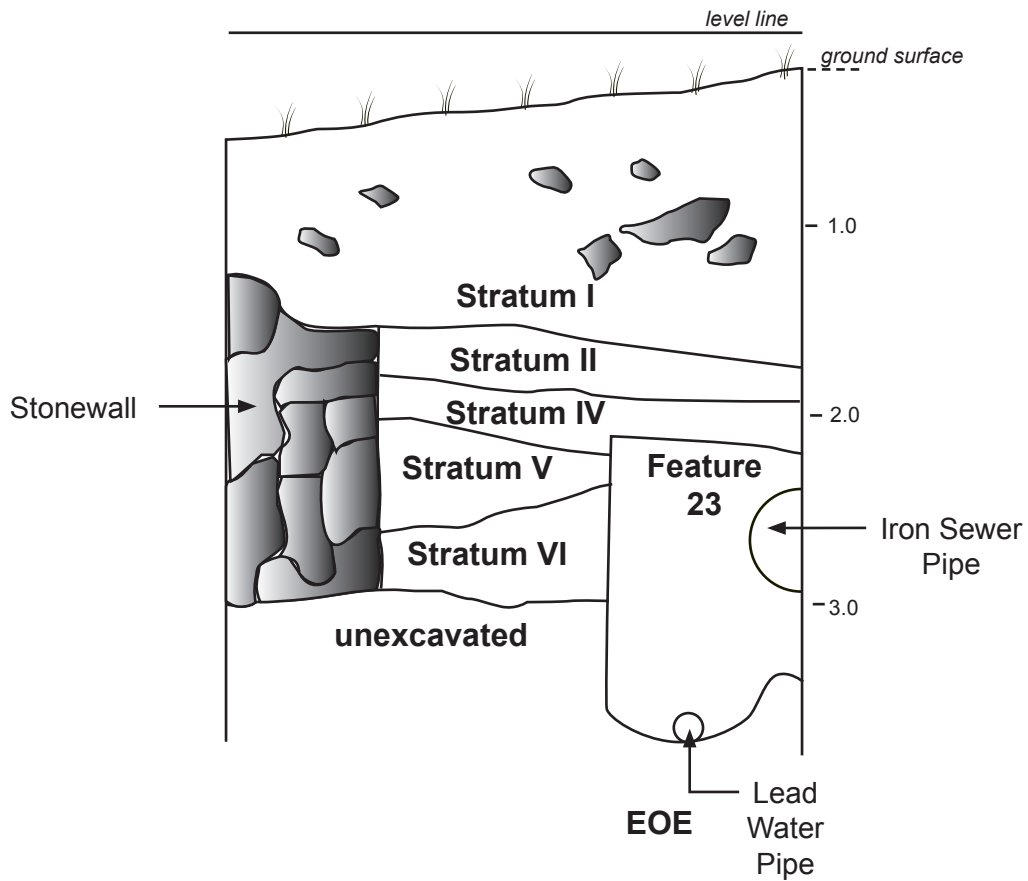


Figure 62

TU 22 East Profile
 Weldin Plantation Site, 7NC-B-11
 Phase III Archaeological Data Recovery
 Blue Ball Properties Area Transportation
 Improvement Project

Brandywine Hundred,
 New Castle County, Delaware



- Stratum I:** 10YR 3/1 silty loam (fill) (AC1)
- Stratum II:** 10YR 3/2 silty loam with 10YR 5/8 (fill) (AC2)
- Stratum IV:** 7.5YR 5/8 silty clay (fill) (AC15)
- Stratum V:** 10YR 4/3 silty loam (Ab) (AC16)
- Stratum VI:** 10YR 4/6 silty clay (subsoil) (AC50)
- Feature 23:** 10YR 4/4 mottled with 10YR 5/6 silty clay

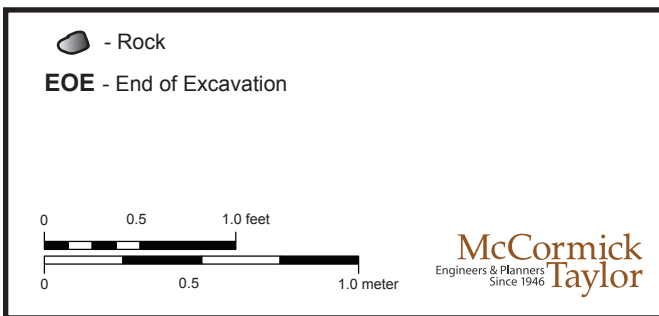
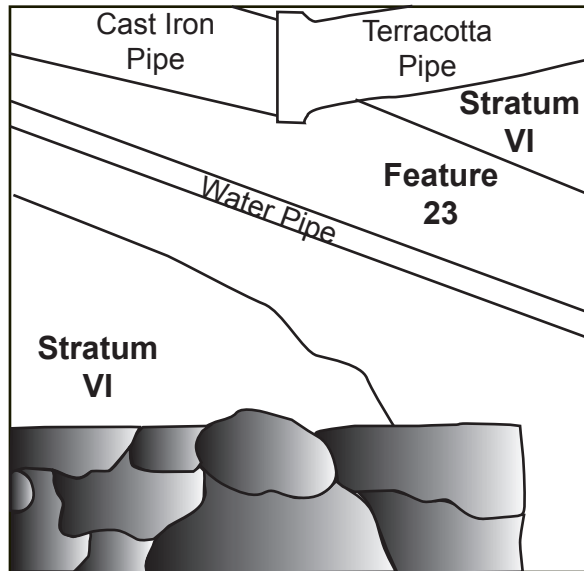


Figure 63
TU 43 West Profile

Weldin Plantation Site, 7NC-B-11
Phase III Archaeological Data Recovery
Blue Ball Properties Area Transportation
Improvement Project

Brandywine Hundred,
New Castle County, Delaware



Stratum VI: 10YR 5/6 clay loam (AC50)

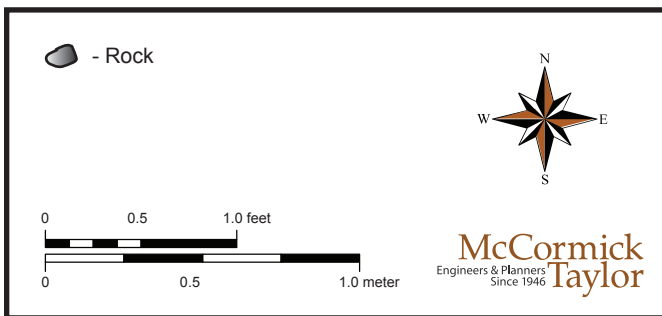
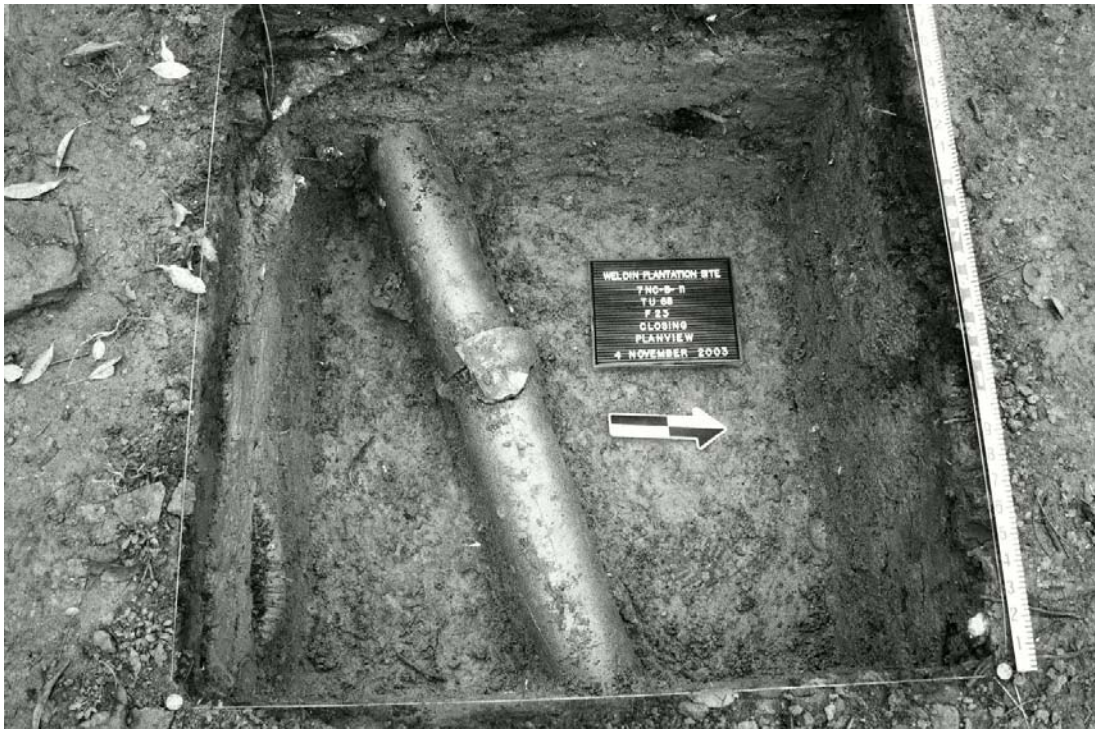


Figure 64
TU 43 Planview of Feature 23 Post Excavation
 Weldin Plantation Site, 7NC-B-11
 Phase III Archaeological Data Recovery
 Blue Ball Properties Area Transportation Improvement Project
 Brandywine Hundred,
 New Castle County, Delaware



Photograph 60: Feature 23 planview post excavation, facing west.

line was further exposed in Test Unit 68. The Feature 23 trench yielded 326 artifacts. These included pieces of window, lamp chimney, and bottle glass, earthenware drainage pipe, nails, redware, pearlware, and bone.

Feature 32 was also discovered in the east yard. It likely represented a porch support and step complex that was constructed of fieldstone. It consisted of two wall fragments. The first, found in TU 22, was approximately 9.0 long and was found to extend eastward from the southeast corner of the house (*Figure 29*). It was further investigated with TUs 43 and 28. TU 44, an exploratory unit excavated in the east yard, encountered the second wall fragment associated with Feature 32. A block of five additional TUs (44, 55, and 85-88) were placed to the north of TU 44 to further investigate it. The section of wall discovered in this group of TUs was U-shaped, with the long axis of the wall oriented north-south roughly aligning with the east wall of Feature 39 (*Figure 30*). The wall was found to turn southward, towards the other section of wall that extended from the southeast corner of the house. The function of this feature appears to be that of a large porch support and step complex. Feature 32 appears to be a renovation. The fieldstone wall was not integrated into the construction of the foundation but rather abutted against it, therefore it was considered to post date it (*Photograph 61*).

Five Analytical Contexts were encountered during the excavation of this group of tests (TUs 44, 55, and 85-88) (*Table 7*). The two uppermost contexts, the modern A horizon (AC1) and Weldin landscaping/fill deposit (AC2), remained consistent with the north yard. Stratum III consisted of a rather thick (~1.05 foot) deposit of mottled yellowish red (5YR 5/8 and 5YR 4/6) clay fill (AC15) that likely represented displaced subsoil. Stratum IV was composed of the dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/3) buried A horizon (AC16), and Stratum V was the brownish yellow (10YR 6/8) sandy clay subsoil (AC50) (*Figure 65*).

Stratum I-IV (AC1, AC2, AC15, AC16) yielded 1871, 810, 283, and 121 artifacts, respectively. Twentieth century TPQ dates, based on the recovery of plastic wrappers, were notable for AC1 to AC15. While two pieces of plastic wrapper were present in TU 87, most of the datable artifacts possessed earlier TPQ dates, with a resultant TPQ date for AC16 of 1830, based upon painted whiteware.

a. Feature 33

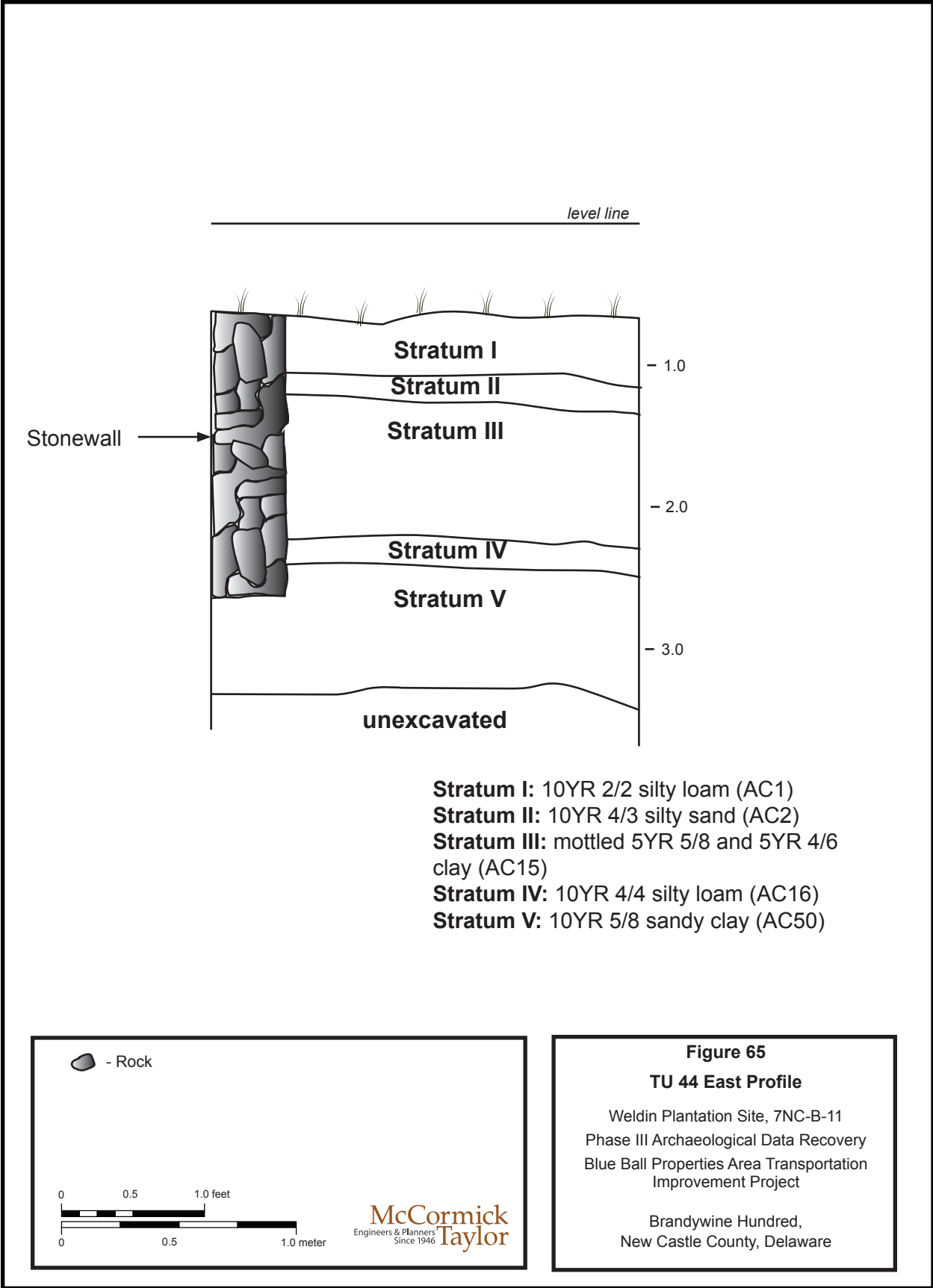
Feature 33 represented the remains of a rectangular post found just outside the porch step (Feature 32) (*Figure 66*). It consisted of a post mold and post-hole. The post-hole was square and filled with a yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silt loam soil from which one nail and three bone fragments were removed. A brown (10YR 4/3) circular post mold was identified in the center of the post which contained no cultural materials. The posthole measured 1x1 foot and extended 0.3 feet into the subsoil (*Figure 66*).

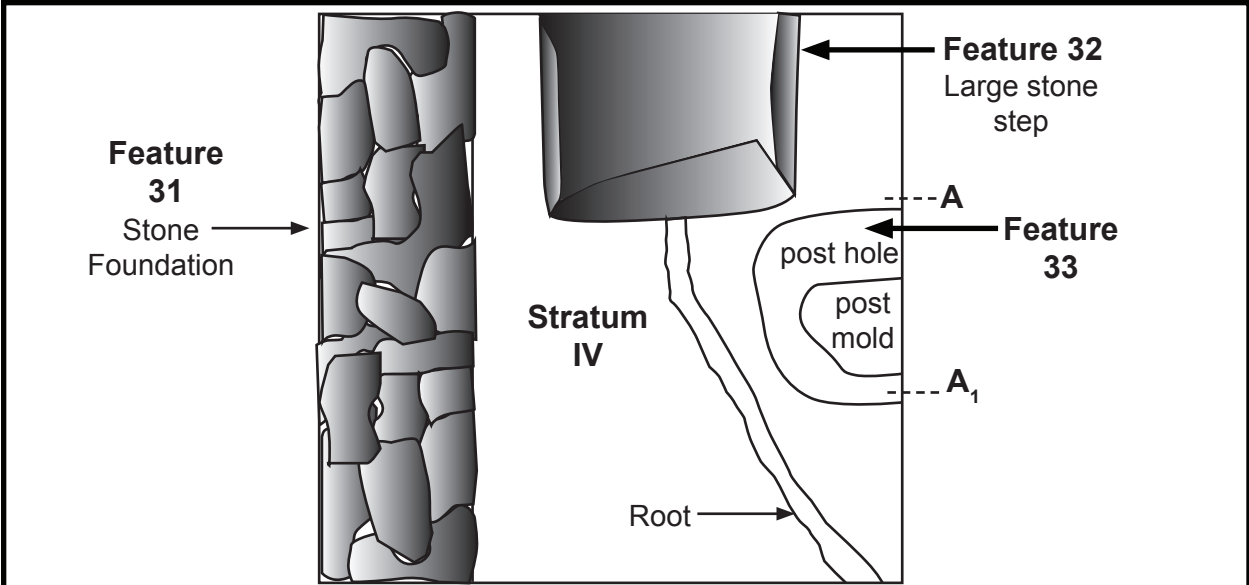
3. South Yard

The south yard would have served as the east yard during the early occupations of the farmstead and the backyard during the Weldin occupation. A total of 17 TUs were excavated in the south yard during the data recovery (*Figure 29*). With the exception of TU 21 and the block of units



Photograph 61: Feature 32 post-excavation, facing north.





post hole: 10YR 5/6 silt loam
 post mold: 10YR 4/3 silt loam
 Stratum IV: 10YR 4/4 silt loam (AC15)



Feature 33



- Rock

0 0.5 1.0 feet
0 0.5 1.0 meter

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Figure 66
Feature 33 Planview and East Profile
 Weldin Plantation Site, 7NC-B-11
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containing TUs 25, 46-48, and 90, the soil stratigraphy was comparable to the east yard and exhibited five strata; the modern A horizon, a black (10YR 2/1) silt loam (Stratum I/AC1); a dark brown (10YR 3/3) silty loam fill that contained high quantities of roofing slate (Stratum II/AC2); a heavily mottled strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) and dark brown (10YR 3/3) silt loam fill (Stratum III/AC18); the dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silt loam buried A horizon (Stratum IV/AC20); and the yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) silty clay subsoil (*Table 7 and Figure 67*).

The profile for TU 25 indicated that the area near the bulkhead just outside the southwest corner of the house was disturbed. Strata I (AC1) and II (AC2) were underlain by a thick layer of mottled yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) and dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silt loam fill (AC19) that extended to nearly 4.0 feet below ground surface, where excavations were terminated (*Figure 68*). The remainder of the TUs (46-48 and 90) in the block also encountered mixed soils beneath Stratum II; this context was also grouped with AC19.

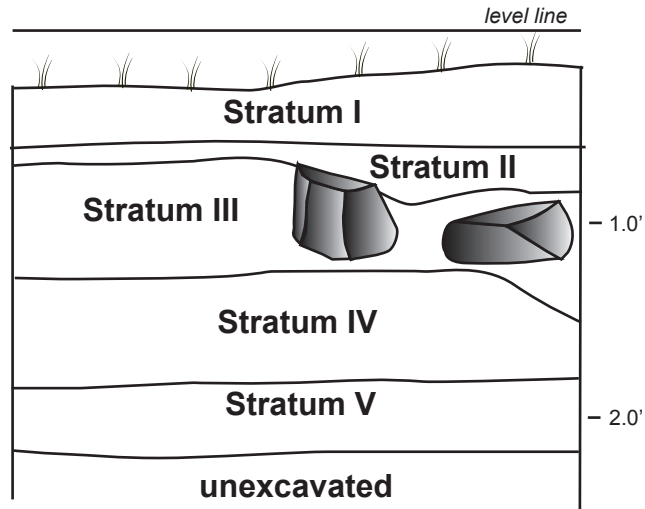
The nature of the disturbance encountered in TU 25 was further investigated with TUs 25, 46-48, and 90. A linear northwest/southeast oriented trench (Feature 12) (*Figure 69*) was encountered below Stratum II. It is discussed in more detail below.

Test Unit 21 exhibited just two strata, the very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) plowzone (Stratum I/AC17), and the yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) clay loam subsoil (Stratum II/AC50) (*Figure 70*). A total of 106 artifacts were recovered from the Ap horizon, 50 of which were nails. Other finds included bottle glass, redware, chunks of concrete, plastic, coal, and whiteware.

Four features were identified in the south yard. Two of these (F. 12 and F. 60) were identified during the test unit excavations, while two (F. 48 and F. 50) were identified through mechanical stripping.

a. Feature 12

Feature 12, a linear northwest/southeast oriented trench identified in TU 25, contained a line of ovoid terracotta pipes at just over 5.0 feet below ground surface near the base of the trench. Near the house, the terra cotta lengths of pipe were held in place by several stones and they were found to be laid on top of a wooden board (*Photograph 62*). The trench was further investigated following the mechanical removal of the topsoil. The northern terminus of the trench was found to extend below the bulkhead entrance to the basement (*Figure 29*). The southern boundary of the trench was not located, as it extended outside of the archaeological APE. The terra-cotta pipe in the trench was connected to Feature 62, the brick sump inside the foundation. Because it appears that the drainage line was constructed prior to the bulkhead, the sump and drainage system were likely installed during the construction of the west half of the house. In America, tile drainage systems such as this increased in popularity after 1850 when their production technology vastly improved. There are several advantages to tile drains. Tile drains were much less likely to collapse than stone drains, maintaining more efficient drainage for longer periods of time. They also maintained a much higher flow rate as a result of smooth rather than rough edged walls. In addition, they are nearly impervious to damage associated with rodent activity



- Stratum I:** 10YR 2/1 silt loam (AC1)
- Stratum II:** 10YR 3/3 silt loam (AC2)
- Stratum III:** 7.5YR 5/8 mottled with 10YR 3/3 silty clay (AC18)
- Stratum IV:** 10YR 4/4 silty loam (AC20)
- Stratum V:** 10YR 5/8 sandy clay (AC50)

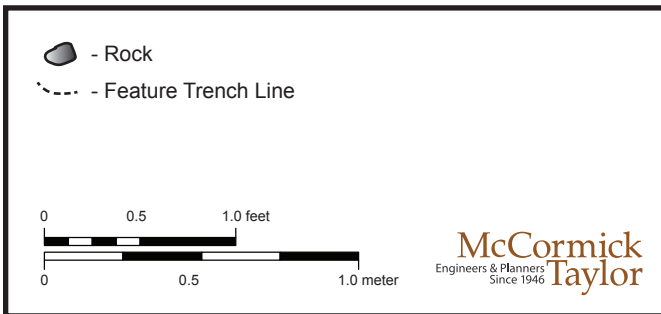
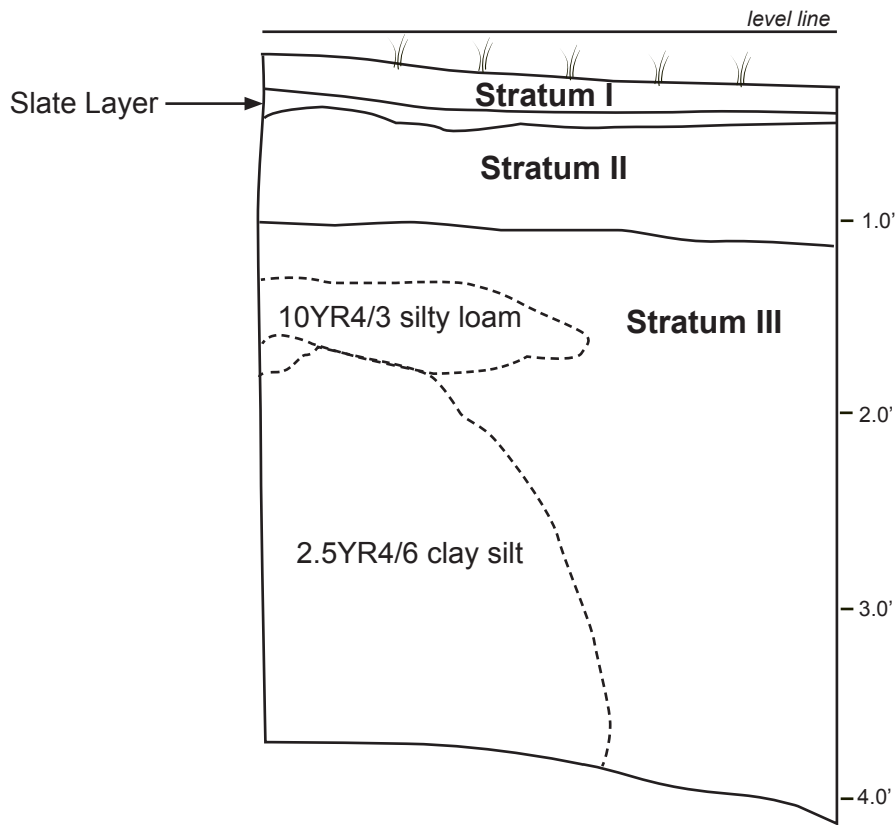


Figure 67
TU 90 North Profile
 Weldin Plantation Site, 7NC-B-11
 Phase III Archaeological Data Recovery
 Blue Ball Properties Area Transportation
 Improvement Project
 Brandywine Hundred,
 New Castle County, Delaware



Stratum I: 10YR 3/2 silt loam (AC1)
Stratum II: 10YR 4/3 mottled with 10YR 4/6 silt loam (AC2)
Stratum III: 10YR 5/8 mottled with 10YR 4/6 silt loam (AC19)

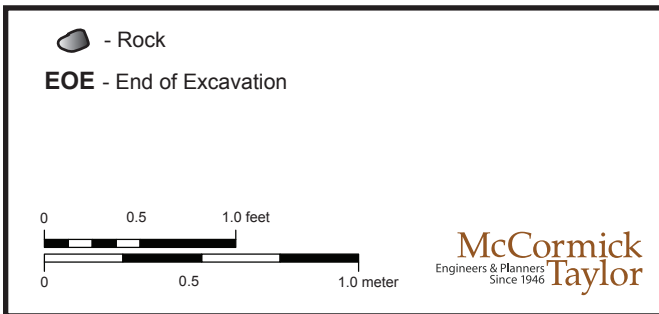


Figure 68
TU 25 East Profile
 Weldin Plantation Site, 7NC-B-11
 Phase III Archaeological Data Recovery
 Blue Ball Properties Area Transportation
 Improvement Project
 Brandywine Hundred,
 New Castle County, Delaware

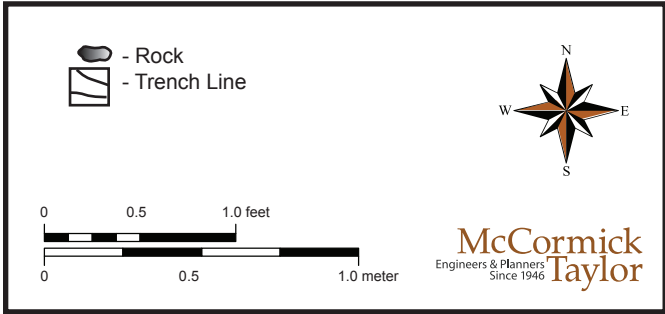
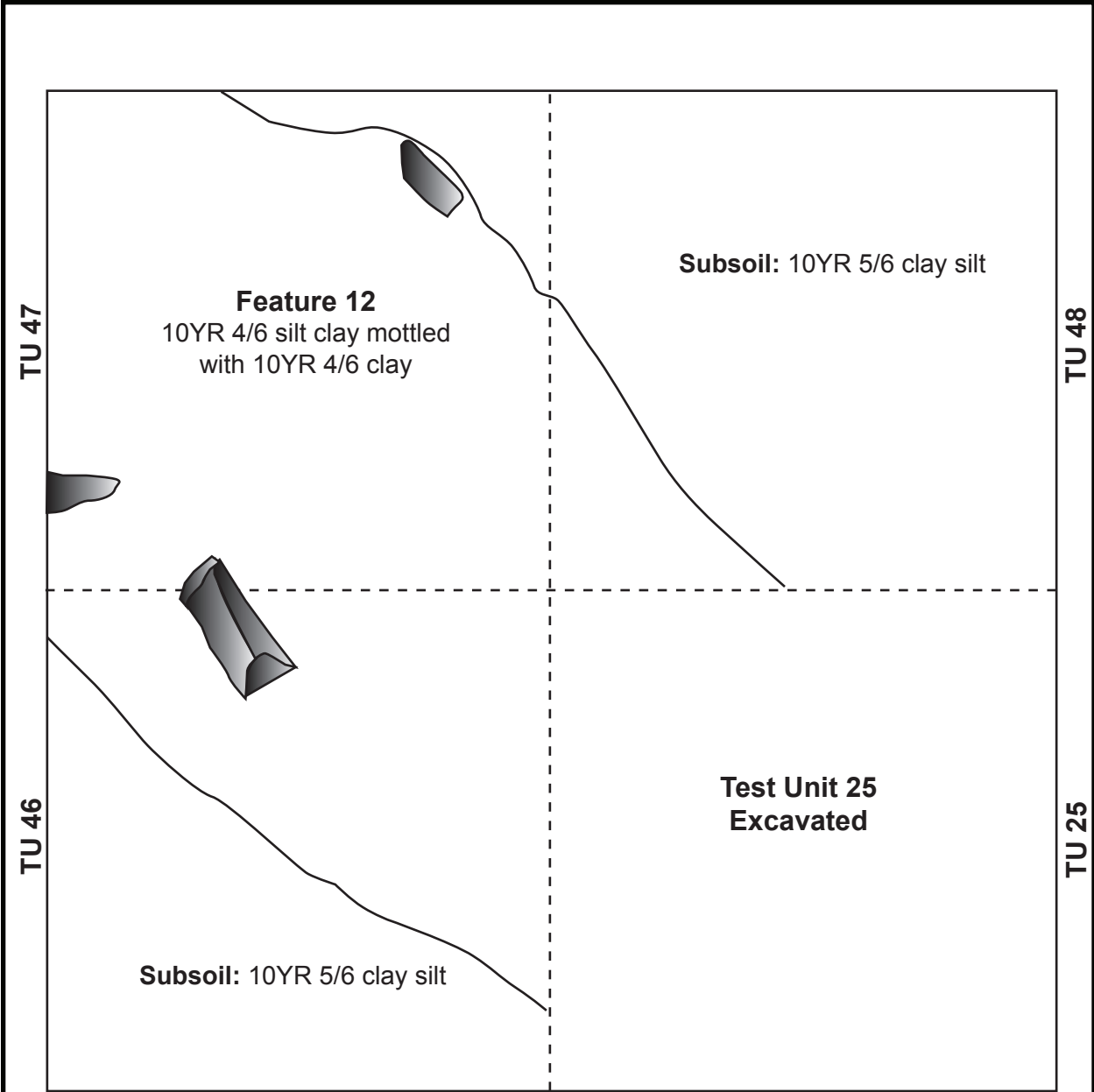
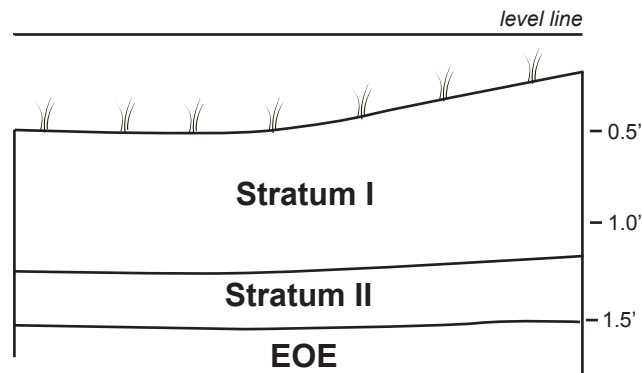


Figure 69
Feature 12 Planview
 Weldin Plantation Site, 7NC-B-11
 Phase III Archaeological Data Recovery
 Blue Ball Properties Area Transportation
 Improvement Project
 Brandywine Hundred,
 New Castle County, Delaware



Stratum I: 10YR 3/2 silt loam (AC17)
Stratum II: 10YR 5/4 clay loam (AC50)

EOE - End of Excavation



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Figure 70

TU 21 South Profile

Weldin Plantation Site, 7NC-B-11
 Phase III Archaeological Data Recovery
 Blue Ball Properties Area Transportation
 Improvement Project

Brandywine Hundred,
 New Castle County, Delaware



Photograph 62: Feature 12 post excavation, facing north.

(Weaver 1964). A total of 212 artifacts were recovered from Feature 12. These included finds such as shell fragments, nails, window glass, brick, redware, and ironstone fragments.

b. Feature 60

Feature 60 was initially identified in TU 106. It was characterized by a rock laden disturbance filled with heavily mottled dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) and yellowish brown (10YR 5/4 and 10YR 5/6) silty clay loam. As the excavations proceeded, the remains of a rock-lined drainage were found at the bottom of the disturbance, approximately 1.5 feet below ground surface. It consisted of a number of large, flat, un-mortared stones lying end-to-end with smaller rocks filling the voids around them (*Figure 71*). The zone between the rocks and the subsoil was approximately 0.7 feet in depth and was filled with soils similar to the trench fill (*Figure 72*). This feature is a French drain that likely connected to a drain inside the house. However, the placement of the concrete stairs at the southeast corner of the basement has completely destroyed the northern terminus of this feature. Six hundred seventy-one historic artifacts were recovered from Feature 60 and the units surrounding it. These included pieces of redware, pearlware, window glass, brick, and oyster shell. A TPQ date of 1830 was calculated for Feature 60 based on the recovery of painted whiteware.

c. Feature 48

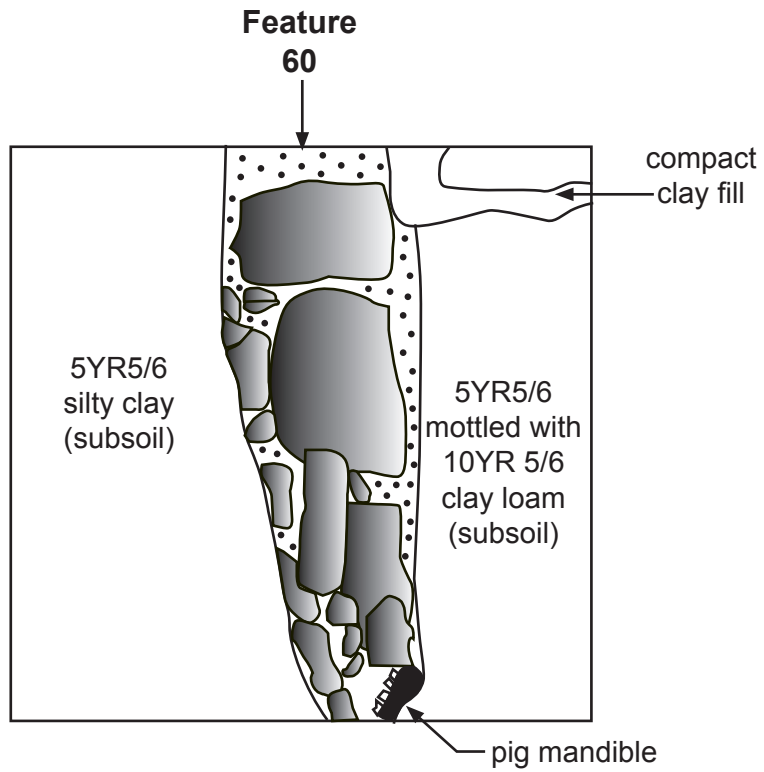
Feature 48 consisted of four mortared brick footers that were revealed subsequent to the stripping of the A horizon (*Figure 29*). The footers were built on both sides of the foundation-dividing wall suggesting that they were constructed subsequent to the 1860s construction of the western half of the house. The four brick features likely represented the foundation for a back porch or landing that measured approximately 4x6 feet. The northwest footer was incorporated into the window well (Feature 47) in the south wall.



d. Feature 50


Feature 50 consisted of a very large (15x4.75 feet) amorphous yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) stain that exhibited flecks of red clay and charcoal. It contained slightly higher concentrations of rounded pebbles and cobbles than the surrounding subsoil. The feature was found directly behind the house foundation (*Figure 29*). Three TUs (104, 105, and 106) were excavated inside the boundary of the feature to further investigate it. The feature was very thin at the western edge and gained slightly more than a few tenths of a foot toward near its eastern edge. One hundred thirteen artifacts were recovered from Feature 50. These included items such as flat glass, pieces of brick and redware fragments, and a brass button. A piece of polychrome painted pearlware generated a TPQ date of 1795 for Feature 50. Based on its shallow depth and nature of the feature fill it appeared to represent an eroded area that had been filled with overlying soils, or alternatively, the remnants of some type of landscaping feature.

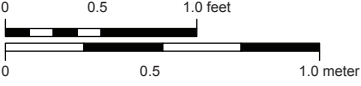
4. West Yard

Three TUs were excavated in the west yard during the data recovery. These included TUs 29 and 30, which were placed adjacent to TUs 9 and 10 (excavated during the Phase II) at the



 - Rock
 - Feature 60 fill 10YR 4/6 silty clay loam






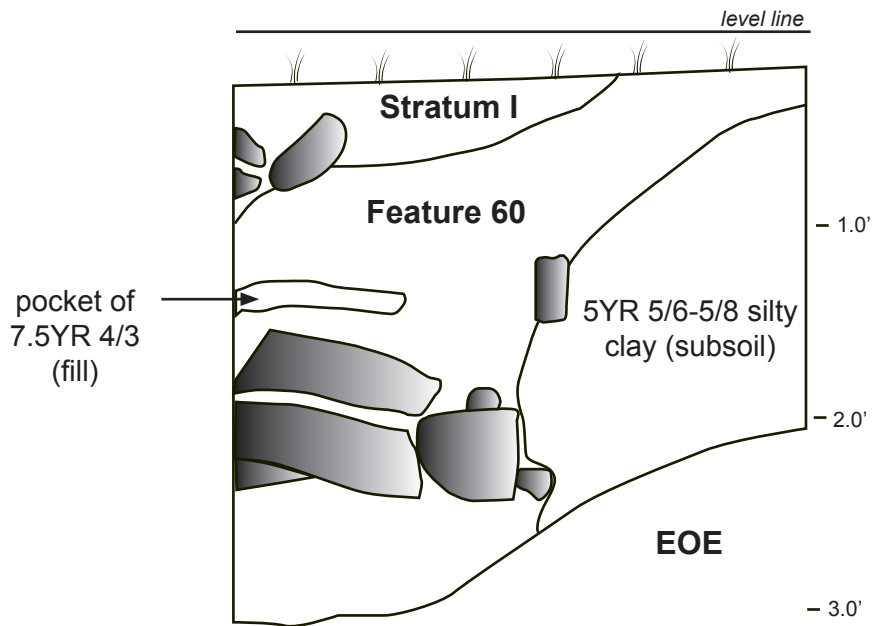

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Figure 71
Feature 60 Planview

Weldin Plantation Site, 7NC-B-11
 Phase III Archaeological Data Recovery
 Blue Ball Properties Area Transportation
 Improvement Project

Brandywine Hundred,
 New Castle County, Delaware



Stratum I: 10YR 3/2 silt loam (AC1)

Feature 60: 10YR 4/6 mottled with 10YR 5/4 and 5/6 clay-silt loam (fill)

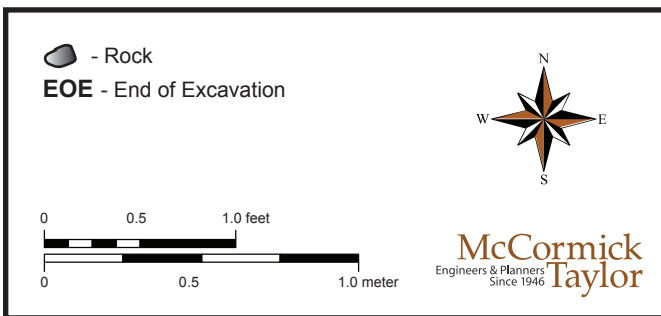


Figure 72
TU 106 and Feature 60 South Profile
 Weldin Plantation Site, 7NC-B-11
 Phase III Archaeological Data Recovery
 Blue Ball Properties Area Transportation
 Improvement Project
 Brandywine Hundred,
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southwest corner of the house foundation, and TU 26 excavated adjacent to STP 14, about 40.0 feet from the house (*Figure 29*).

The profile for TUs 29 and 30 contained five stratigraphic contexts. The modern A horizon (Strata I/AC1); the Weldin landscaping/fill deposit (Stratum II/AC2); a layer of mottled dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6 and 10YR 3/6), and very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) clay fill (Stratum III/AC21); the (10YR4/3-10YR 4/4) clay loam buried A horizon (Stratum IV/AC22); and the yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) clay subsoil (Stratum V/AC50) (*Figure 73*). In TUs 29 and 30, Stratum I contained 232 artifacts 79% of which were architectural. Stratum II contained 69 artifacts. Seventy percent of these were architectural, mostly represented by nails, some of which were still attached to wooden siding. Stratum III yielded no cultural materials. Stratum IV, the buried A horizon, yielded 66 artifacts, 64% of these were domestic. Sherds of redware, pearlware, whiteware, creamware, and porcelain were all recovered from Stratum IV, which generated a TPQ date of 1845 based on the recovery of sponge stamped whiteware.

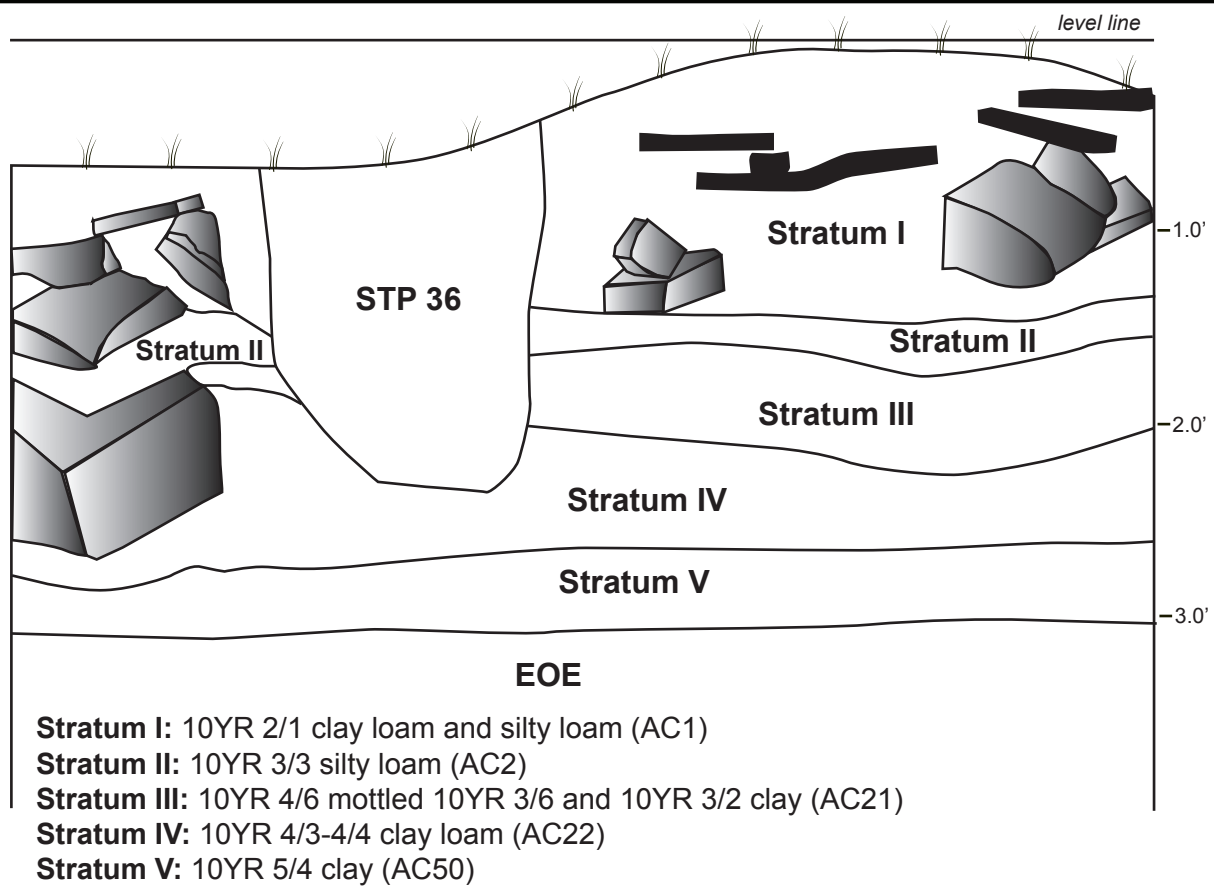
The profile for TU 26 consisted of a brown (10YR 4/3) silt loam plowzone (Stratum I/AC17) overtop the yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) silt loam subsoil (*Figure 74*). A total of 86 artifacts was recovered from TU 26. These were mostly represented by pieces of bottle and window glass.


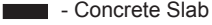
A total of 10 features were identified subsequent to the mechanical stripping of the topsoil in the west yard.


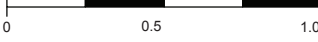
a. Feature 49

Feature 49 was discovered about 45.0 feet from the southwest corner of the house foundation (*Figure 29*). It was characterized by a mortar and brick laden circular dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) soil stain that was about 7.0 feet in diameter. The central portion of the feature contained a sub-rectangular zone of very dark brown (10YR 2/2) silt loam (*Figure 75 and Photograph 63*). In profile, Feature 49 was found to extend 1.50 feet below the elevation of the subsoil (*Figure 76 and Photograph 64*). With the exception of a concentration of stone and mortar, the soils were homogenous throughout the interior of the feature and no discrete depositional levels were apparent during the excavation.

A total of 3037 artifacts were recovered from Feature 49. Domestic class artifacts, such as bottle/vessel glass, lamp chimney glass, fruit jar lids, and ironstone and redware ceramics, composed 49% of the assemblage. Architectural artifacts (window glass, nails, chunks of mortar, and brick fragments) represented 27% of the Feature 49 assemblage. Other artifact classes included indeterminate (17%), and heating by-products (2%), with hardware, farming, and gardening each representing less than one percent of the assemblage. A TPQ date of 1934 for Feature 49 was based on the recovery of pieces of machine-made bottle glass with an applied color label. A total of 5.585 liters of privy soil was subjected to flotation and the recovered organic materials were analyzed by a botanical specialist (*Appendix G*). A total of 112.05 grams of plant material was recovered from Feature 49, which included an abundance of uncarbonized seed remains. Nine taxa were represented in the seed remains. These included raspberry/



 - Rock
 - Concrete Slab
EOE - End of Excavation

0 0.5 1.0 feet

 0 0.5 1.0 meter



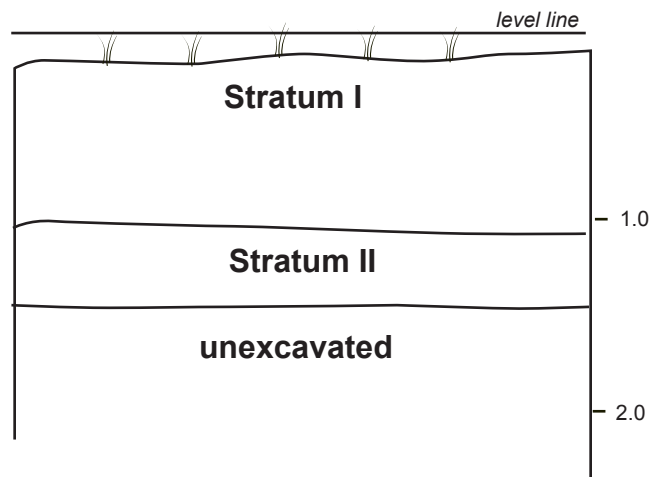

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Figure 73
TUs 29 and 30 West Profile

Weldin Plantation Site, 7NC-B-11
 Phase III Archaeological Data Recovery
 Blue Ball Properties Area Transportation Improvement Project

Brandywine Hundred,
 New Castle County, Delaware



Stratum I: 10YR 4/3 silt loam, plowzone (AC17)
Stratum II: 10YR 5/8 silt loam, subsoil (AC50)

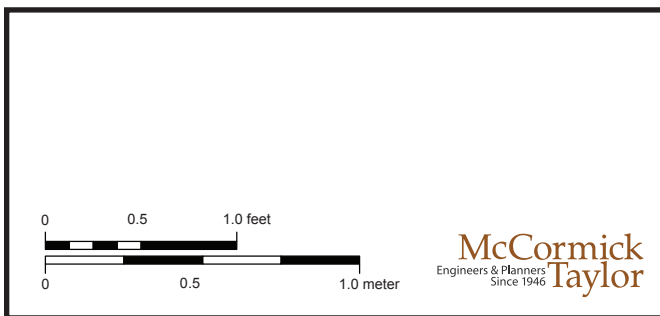


Figure 74
TU 26 East Profile
 Weldin Plantation Site, 7NC-B-11
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 Brandywine Hundred,
 New Castle County, Delaware

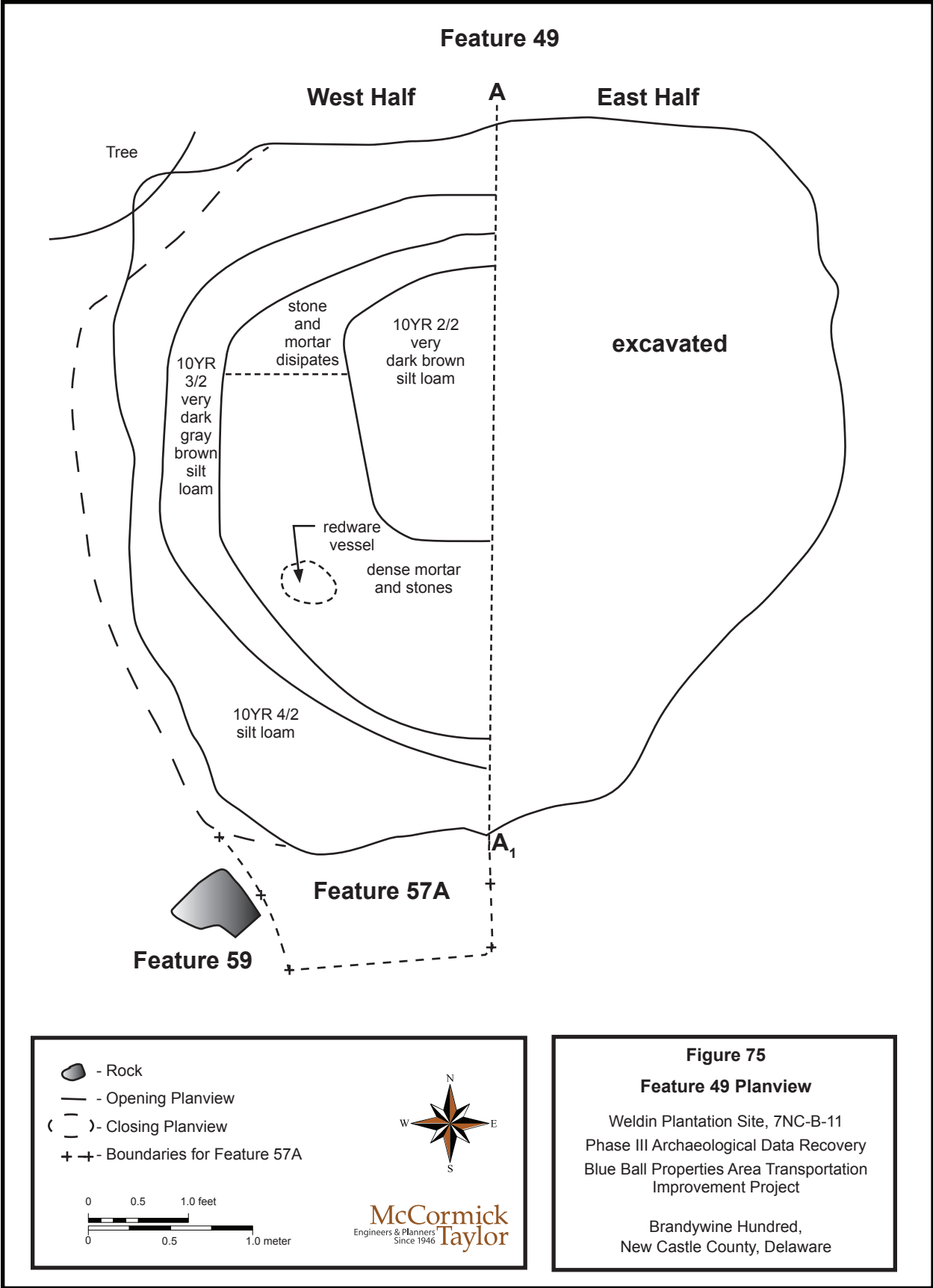


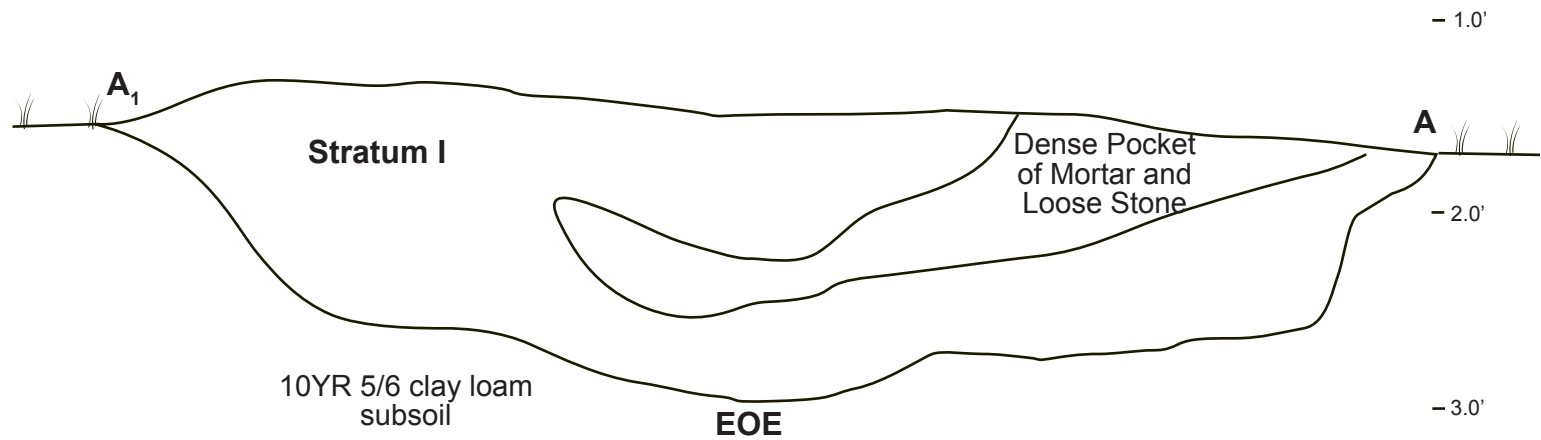
Figure 75
Feature 49 Planview

Weldin Plantation Site, 7NC-B-11
Phase III Archaeological Data Recovery
Blue Ball Properties Area Transportation
Improvement Project

Brandywine Hundred,
New Castle County, Delaware



Photograph 63: Feature 49 mid-excavation, facing east.



Stratum I: 10YR 4/1 to 10YR 4/2 silty loam feature fill

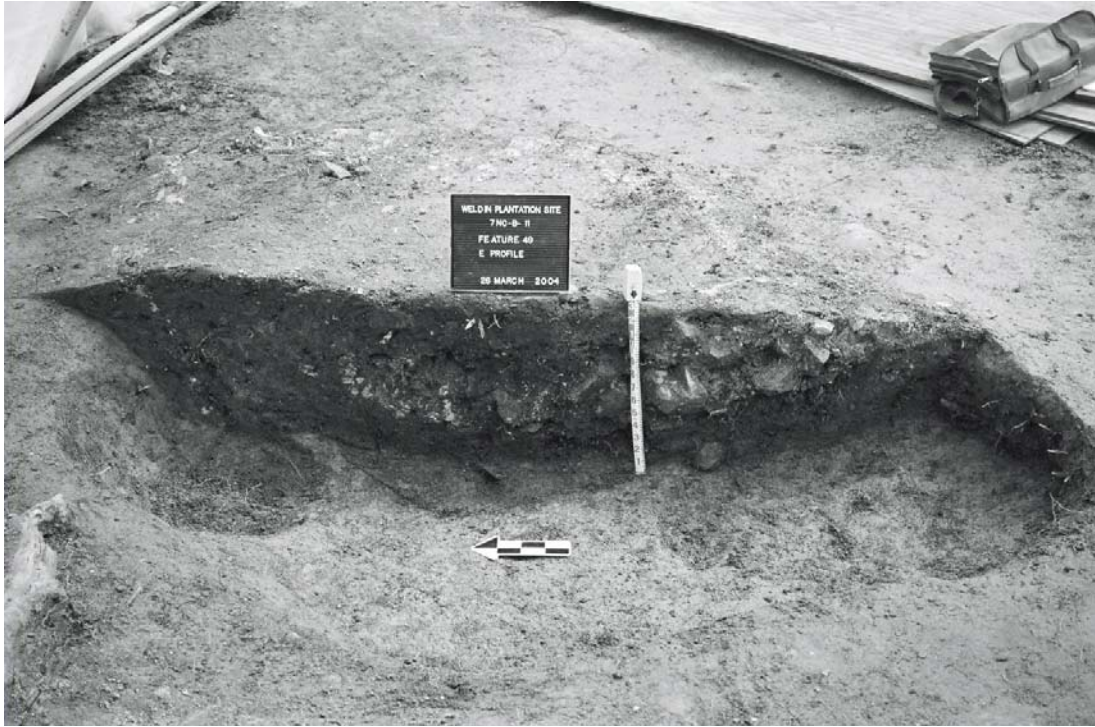


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 Engineers & Planners
 Since 1946

Figure 76
Feature 49 West Profile

Weldin Plantation Site, 7NC-B-11
 Phase III Archaeological Data Recovery
 Blue Ball Properties Area Transportation Improvement Project

Brandywine Hundred,
 New Castle County, Delaware



Photograph 64: Feature 49 east profile.

blackberry (which was the most common seed type identified), grape, tomato, elder, goosefoot/pigweed, pigweed, poke, squash, and nightshade.

b. Features 57 and 57A

Feature 57 was located just two feet south of Feature 49 (*Figure 29*). It was represented by a mottled circular stain with numerous artifacts across its surface (*Photograph 65*). As the excavations of Feature 57 proceeded, it became evident that it was connected to Feature 49 by a shallow trench-like disturbance that was designated Feature 57A (*Figure 77*). The depths of Features 57 (*Figure 77*) and 57A were 0.8 and 0.55 feet below the elevation of the subsoil, respectively. Feature 57 (*Photograph 66*) also appeared to represent a privy pit. Collectively, Features 49, 57, and 57A possibly represent the remains of a two seat outhouse.

A total of 182 artifacts were recovered from Feature 57. These included nearly equal quantities of ceramics, glass artifacts, and dietary bone. Other finds included nails, window glass, bottle glass, redware, and whiteware. A TPQ date of 1933 was calculated for Feature 57 based on the occurrence of a piece of plastic bag.

c. Feature 49A

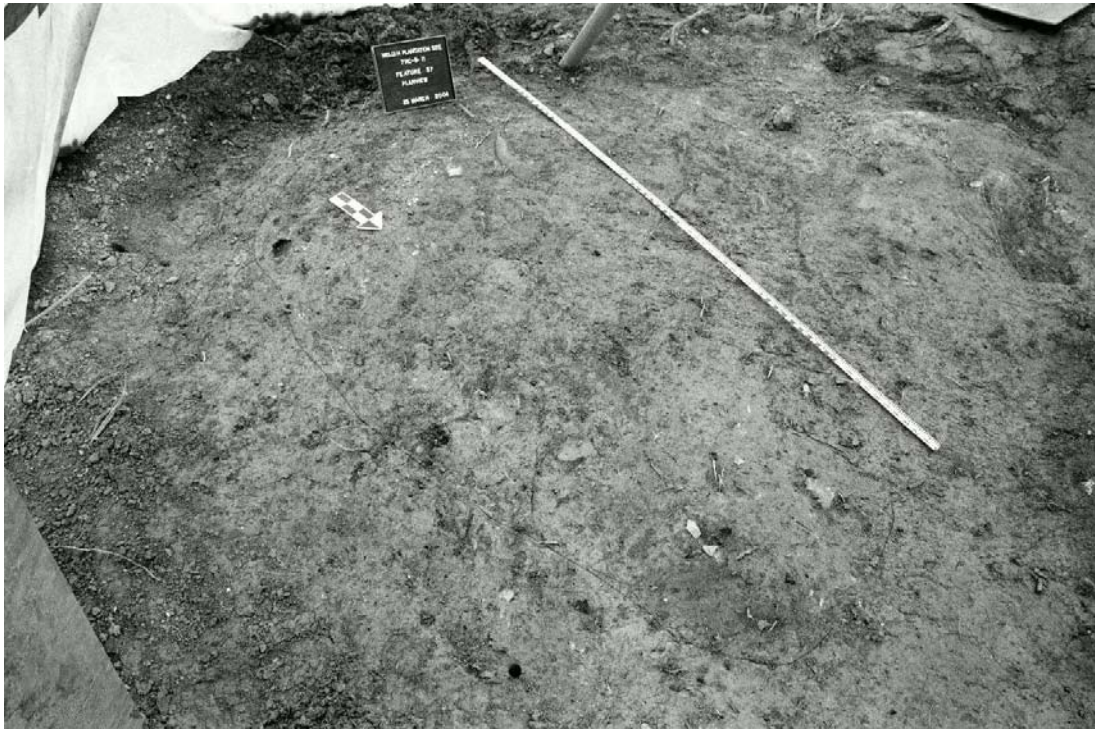
Feature 49A was an oval posthole that was intrusive to Feature 49. In plan it measured about 1.4 feet along its north-south axis and 1.15 feet along its east-west axis. In profile, it extended 0.85 feet below the elevation of the subsoil (*Figure 78*). A total 94 artifacts were recovered from Feature 49A. These included mostly nails, pieces of rusted flat iron, lamp chimney glass, and bottle glass. One artifact, a comb fragment, re-fit with one from feature 49. Based on the intrusive nature of the feature and its similar artifact assemblage, it is likely that the artifacts recovered from Feature 49A were originally deposited in Feature 49 and re-deposited during the construction of Feature 49A.

d. Feature 59

Feature 59 was a small amorphous dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/2) stain found just to the west of Feature 57A and just southeast of a large tree (*Figure 75*). A tap root was noted during the excavation of the north half of the feature, and in profile, it had an irregular shape (*Figure 78*). The profile for Feature 59 extended just 0.4 feet below the elevation of the subsoil. Feature 59 was interpreted as a root-related disturbance. It yielded one piece of unidentifiable metal, two brick fragments, two pieces of slate, and one piece of glass.

e. Feature 61

Feature 61 was found just south of Feature 49 (*Figure 2*). It was a sub-rectangular stain that measured approximately 1.2x1.8 feet that was dark gray (10YR 4/1) in color with mottling of the yellowish brown to yellowish red (10YR 5/8-5YR 5/6) silty clay subsoil (*Figure 78*). In profile, Feature 61 was approximately 1.5 feet in depth (*Figure 78*). The feature's composition was similar to Feature 49A, and it appears that the two may be part of a fenceline that was constructed subsequent to the closing to the privy.



Photograph 65: Feature 57 planview, facing south.

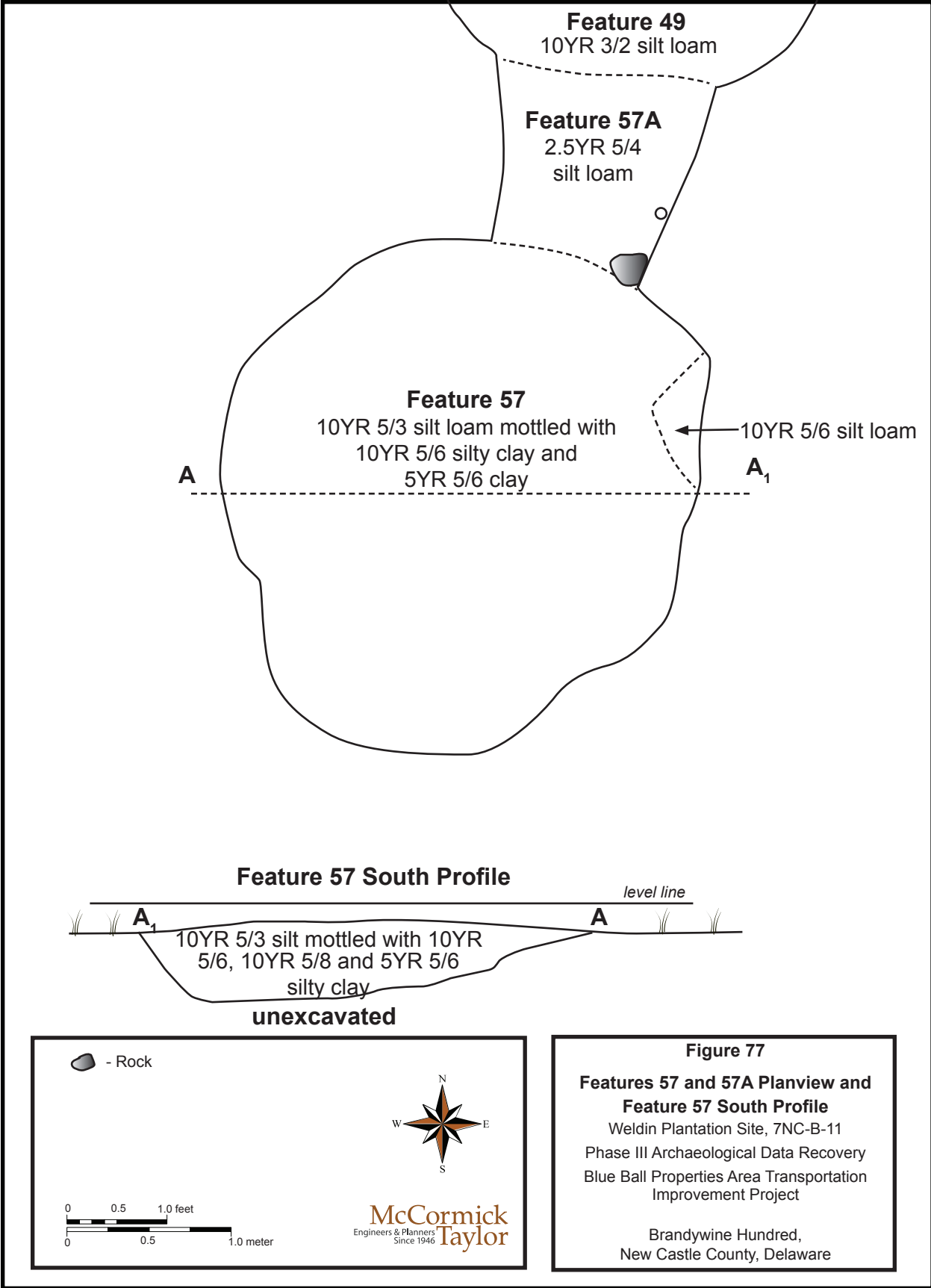


Figure 77
Features 57 and 57A Planview and
Feature 57 South Profile
 Weldin Plantation Site, 7NC-B-11
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Photograph 66: Feature 57 post-excavation, facing south.

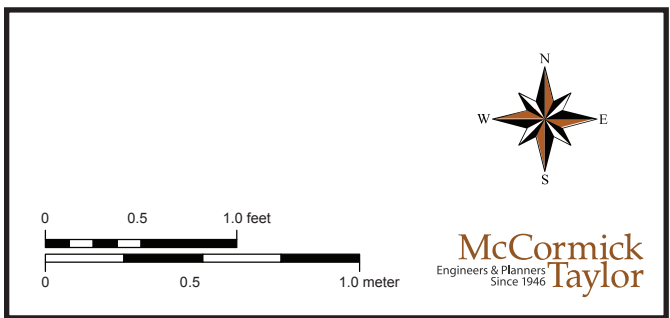
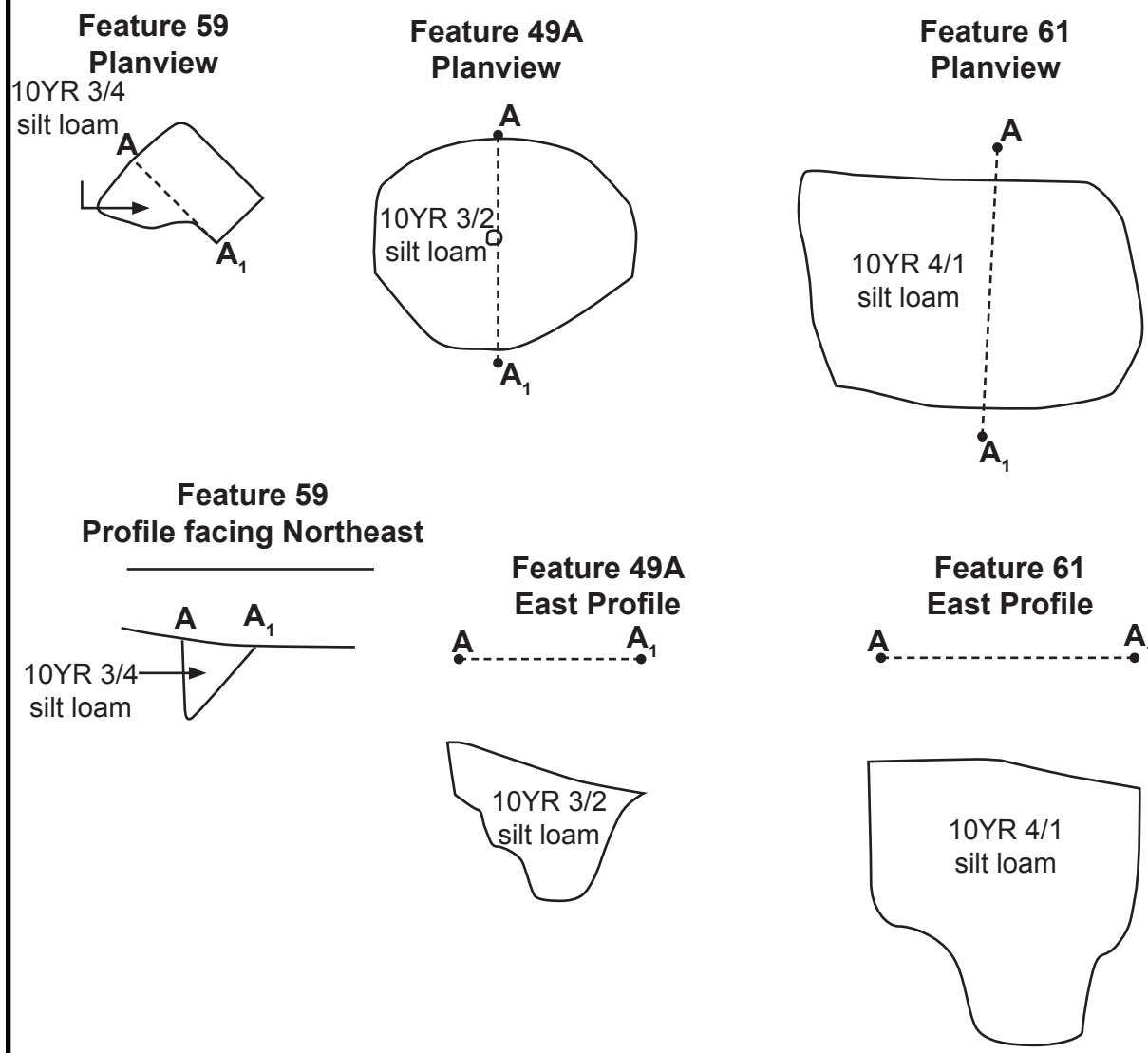


Figure 78
Features 49A, 59 and 61
Planviews and Profiles

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Feature 61 produced 44 artifacts. These included a bottle and window glass, nails, brick, coal, clamshell and bone. A TPQ date of 1842 was calculated for the feature based on undecorated ironstone. Based on the artifact types and density, it is again possible that a number of the artifacts recovered from Feature 61 may have originated in the privy pit. These finds could have been spread-out through plowing subsequent to the closing of the privy.

f. Features 52, 54, and 46

Features 52 and 54 were found near the southwest corner of the house (*Figure 29*) and were characterized by large amorphous stains that were mottled brownish yellow (10YR 6/6), brown (10YR 4/3) and red (5YR 5/6) in color. Both of these features were excavated and determined to be non-cultural. Features 52 and 54 appeared to represent the remnants of tree roots. Feature 52 contained 23 artifacts and Feature 54 yielded seven. Artifacts from Feature 52 were mostly domestic type, which included eight pieces of redware, one piece of pearlware, one piece of white salt glazed stoneware, one piece of dietary bone, one piece of dietary shell, and indeterminate vessel glass and lighting glass. One nail and four pieces of brick were also found in Feature 52. Artifacts from Feature 54 consisted solely of five pieces of redware, one piece of mortar, and one nail that was not identifiable to manufacturing method.

Feature 46 was also determined to be non-cultural. This feature was interpreted to be a slight dip in the subsoil that was filled with the overlying Ap horizon. No cultural materials were recovered from Feature 46.

g. Feature 53

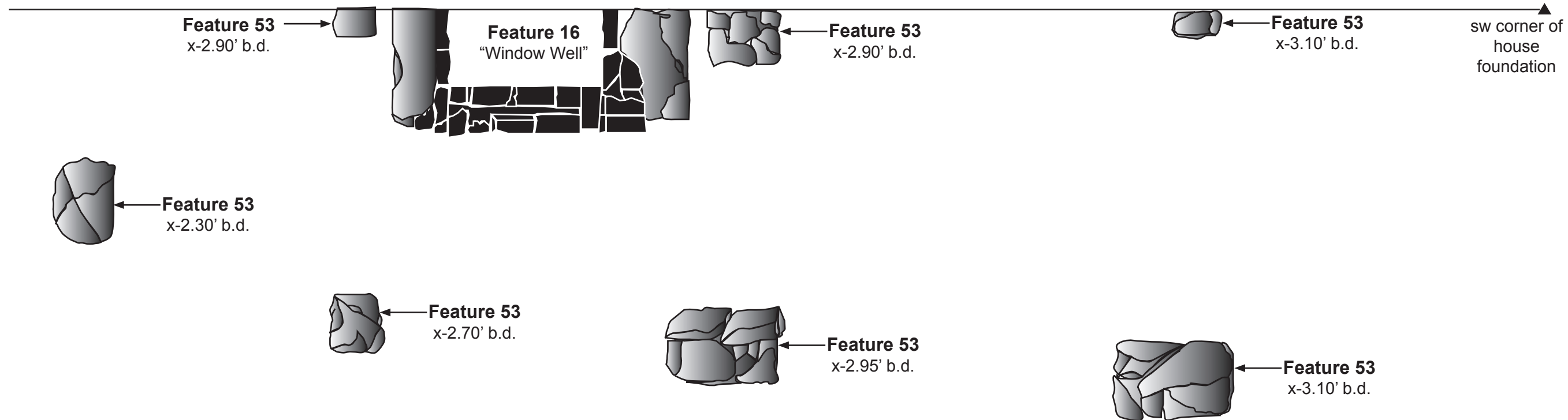
Feature 53 was represented by six evenly-spaced clusters of either stones or stones and brick pieces. These were found mid-way along the west wall of the house at the interface with the subsoil (*Figure 79*). The excavators interpreted this feature as a possible scaffolding support that may have been used during the construction of the western section of the house.




h. Features 58


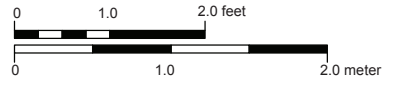
Feature 58, a square dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) stain, was located just outside the coal chute along the west wall of the house (*Figure 80*). It measured approximately 0.8 feet per side and extended about 0.3 feet below the elevation of the subsoil (*Figure 80*). Feature 58 appeared to represent the remains of a posthole. It contained no cultural material.

C. Mortar Analysis

The final specialized analysis conducted during the data recovery excavations involved the analysis of the mortar from each of the buildings on the site (*Appendix E*). The results of this study indicated that, with the exception of the sample taken from the milkhouse (which was a modern Portland cement-based mortar), all of the mortars were lime mortars. The samples taken from the house, the kitchen, and the porch (Feature 32) indicated that four separate construction episodes were associated with these structures: one for the east and west halves of the house, one for the kitchen (Features 27/39), and one for the porch (Feature 32). Comparison of the mortars



-  - Rock
-  - Mortar
-  - Brick

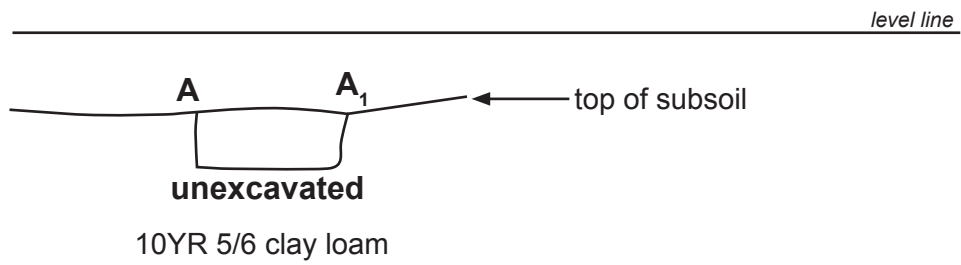
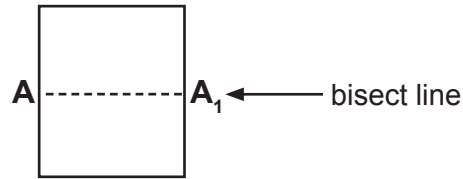
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Figure 79
Feature 53 Planview

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Phase III Archaeological Data Recovery
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New Castle County, Delaware

**Feature 58
Planview**



Feature 58: 10YR 4/4 silt loam

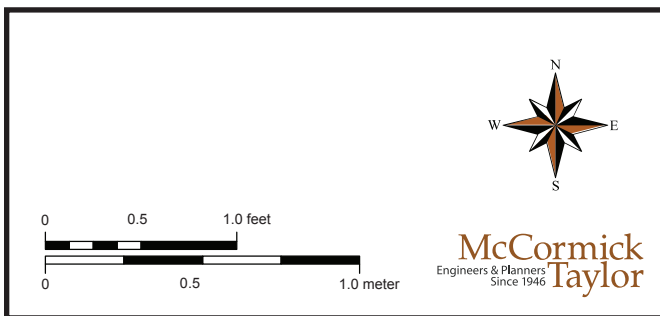


Figure 80
Feature 58 Planview and North Profile
Weldin Plantation Site, 7NC-B-11
Phase III Archaeological Data Recovery
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taken from the house and the outbuildings suggested that most of the outbuildings were contemporaneous with the earlier east half of the house, and pre-dated the Weldin occupation of the farm.

D. Management Summary

After the completion of the field excavations, McCormick Taylor prepared a management summary which briefly described the results of the field excavations (White and Shaffer 2004) for submission to DeIDOT. The management summary was reviewed and concurred upon on May 17, 2004 by the SHPO (*Appendix I*). The SHPO agreed in the letter that the field excavations had been completed construction could begin at the site provided that all other stipulations of the MOA.