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*Report of the Archeological Investigations
of The New Castle Court House Plaza
(7NC-E-105A)
New Castle, Delaware*



*Prepared for
Delaware State Museums
Dover, Delaware*

*Prepared by
John Milner Associates, Inc.
West Chester, Pennsylvania*



1765

March 2006



1845

**REPORT OF THE ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS OF THE
NEW CASTLE COURT HOUSE PLAZA (7NC-E-105A)
NEW CASTLE, DELAWARE**

Prepared for

Delaware State Museums

316 S. Governors Avenue

Dover, DE 19904

by

Wade P. Catts, RPA

Mark A. Tobias

With contributions by

Claudia Milne

Dorothy Peteet, Ph.D.

John Milner Associates, Inc.

535 North Church Street

West Chester, PA 19380

March 2006

ABSTRACT

From July through October, 2003 John Milner Associates, Inc. (JMA) conducted archeological excavation and monitoring of New Castle Court House plaza located on the northwestern corner of Delaware and Seconds Streets in the City of New Castle, Delaware. This work was performed on behalf of Delaware State Museums (DSM). Earlier field work by DSM in 1995 identified the potential for eighteenth to nineteenth century archeological material within the stratified fill deposits beneath the current plaza and intact features within the intact subsoil beneath these deposits.

The archeological investigation conducted at the plaza of the New Castle Court House is the most recent in a series of archeological projects undertaken at the site spanning nearly 50 years. These projects build upon the results and interpretations of the excavations that preceded them, supplying historical and archeological information important to the Court House's public story. Earlier archeological work uncovered the foundation of the first court house and tested the yard and eastern plaza areas.

The work reported here constitutes the most intensive archeological excavation at the Court House to date and the results of that work encapsulates many of the contributions that historical archeology has to offer. Over 7,000 artifacts were recovered and 89 archeological features identified beneath the plaza. The majority of these features relate directly to construction of the Court House and its associated plaza. Identified features include scaffolding post holes, erosion trenches, and drip lines. A secondary feature class relates to known, but previously unexamined features. Features within this category include the retaining walls associated with the circa 1820 and 1845 plaza sections, the portico foundation adjacent to the main entryway into the center block. The final feature category consists of previously undocumented features corresponding to a series of possible palisade trenches, a large burned area in front of the 1845 wing, a brick drain west of the original circa 1820 plaza, a brick foundation wall on the west plaza, and an unlined cellar hole in front of the 1765/1802 wing.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Any historical archeological study of this scope requires the abilities, knowledge, and expertise of many individuals. The field investigations were conducted by an excellent JMA field team: Principal Archeologist Wade P. Catts, RPA, Project Archeologist Mark Tobias, and Field Assistants Stephanie Garner, Keith Jacobs, and Nikki Tobias. The team also wants to acknowledge the volunteer efforts during the field work of Shannon Catts and Kevin Tobias. Laboratory analyses were undertaken by Nikki Tobias, Project Archeologist Alexander Bartlett, and Assistant Archeologist and Katherine Wood Massé. Report and graphics preparation were completed by Senior Illustrator Sarah Ruch, and Graphic Assistants Mary Paradise, and Robert Schultz, and Secretary Margy Schoettle.

Specialized analyses were conducted by Claudia Milne (faunal analysis) and Dr. Dorothy Peteet of Columbia University (pollen).

Mr. Charles Fithian, Curator, Delaware State Museums, and Ms. Cindy Snyder, site supervisor at the Court House Museum and the staff of the Museum provided daily guidance and assistance during the field efforts, and continued to provide support during the analyses and reporting efforts. Mr. Daniel R. Griffith, former Director of the Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs, supported the archeological investigation at the Court House from its inception, and offered direction and assistance. Other Division professional staff that assisted the project were Ms. Robin Bodo and Ms. Alice Guerrant.

Dr. John M. Pandolfi, Curator of Fossils at the Smithsonian Museum of Natural History offered insights into the varieties of coral uncovered during the excavations. Mr. Donald L. Fennimore, Curator at Winterthur Museum, provided direction for our sleeve link research, and ultimately led us to Mr. Richard Edgcumbe of the Victoria and Albert Museum in London. Dr. Mary Beaudry of Boston University generously provided the project team with information about straight pins from her forthcoming book.

The report of the Court House investigations benefited from all of these individuals' efforts, and the authors would like to extend our thanks. Any omissions in the details of this investigation, or errors in the interpretations offered are solely the responsibility of the authors.

* The pen-and-ink cover drawings depicting the Court House architecture were prepared by architect Albert Kruse during the restoration work in the 1950s (Kruse 1966). The color image of the Court House is a postcard from the University of Delaware Post Card Collection.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

The New Castle Court House is an eighteenth-to-twentieth-century governmental structure located in the town of New Castle and it overlays an earlier governmental structure that was constructed in the fourth quarter of the seventeenth century (Figure 1). The Court House is located on the southern edge of the New Castle Green and along the north side of Delaware Street. Numerous changes and additions have occurred to this structure, which included the construction of a plaza that extends across its entire south façade. The building underwent a substantial renovation between 1955 and 1963 and since that time has been open to the public for interpretation as part of the state museum system. The building and property were designated a National Historic Landmark in 1972 (amended 2003) for its historical significance as the seat of government in Delaware during the colonial and early statehood eras (Bodo et al. 2001).

The Court House has recently undergone a new phase of architectural renovation. This effort included the stabilization of the plaza area. Plaza stabilization involved the removal of the present brick paving and its foundation material, the installation of below grade downspout drains, and repairs to the stone retaining wall and associated iron railing. The original brick was replaced, but on top of new foundation materials. The plaza renovation commenced in the fall of 2003. Because of the extensive alteration of the brick paving and its foundation material, archaeological testing and monitoring was required as a component of this restoration effort. Previous testing in the plaza area revealed remains dating from the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries to be present under the brick paving foundation materials, and it was anticipated that additional remains be present in other areas.

1.2 HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL BACKGROUND

The Old New Castle Court House served as the seat of the colonial Assemblies and Court for the Three Lower Counties (New Castle, Kent, and Sussex) for 150 years, from the last quarter of the seventeenth century until 1777, when Dover was established as the state capital. The Court House was used as the seat of the U.S. District Court, alternating with Dover. The county seat continued at the Court House until 1881 when it was moved to Wilmington (Higgins 1973:59).

The Court House consists of three principal sections (Kruse 1966:94-95; Figure 2). The earliest section is the circa 1732 central brick block that is approximately 40 feet square. This central core was known to have replaced a late seventeenth-century government building that burned circa 1729-1730 during the escape attempt of burglar William Kelsey (Cario 2001:56). Historical records indicate that the earlier structure contained both a Court House and jail, and archeological evidence of this earlier building was discovered during the 1950s restoration efforts (see Section 1.4.1 below).

Two identical brick wings (each 20 feet square) were added to the east and west ends of the central core in 1765. The County Treasurer's accounts indicate that these wings cost £440 (Wolcott 1957:198). Access to the wings was from the exterior of the Court House and the spaces were apparently used leased for school rooms. In 1770 the leases were cancelled due to fear of fire. The addition on the east side of the central block was expanded again in 1802, while the western wing was demolished to make way for a larger addition on the central block's west side in 1845. Each section has a south facing entrance and associated stone steps.



Figure 1. Detail, *Wilmington South, Delaware-New Jersey* 7.5-minute quadrangle (USGS 1993), showing project location.

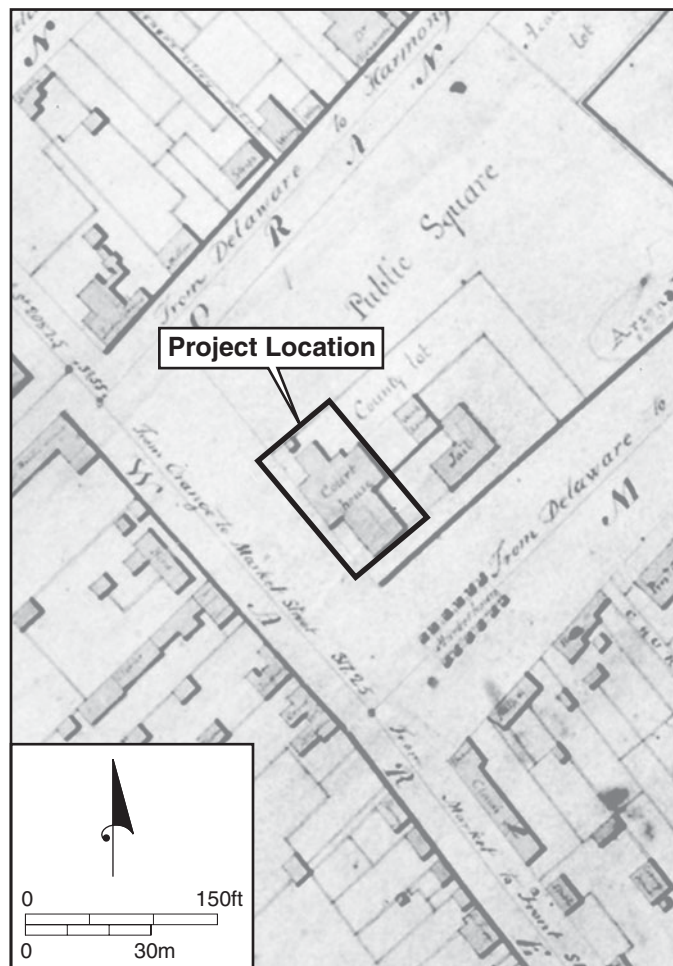


Figure 2. Detail, Latrobe's map of New Castle (1804-1805), showing project location.

By 1845 a Gothic-style portico was added to the Court House entrance and the building was covered in yellow stucco. The portico and stucco were removed in 1936 as part of a Works Progress Administration project (Eckman 1950:66; Kruse 1951:174). The removal of the stucco revealed the brickwork of the building and exposed the entrance as “homely and forlorn after suffering more experimentation than other features of the building” (Eckman 1950:66). A balcony was added above the main doorway in 1936 based on a contemporary Philadelphia model.

Alterations to the structure have also included changes in the roof line. Architect Albert Kruse determined during restoration work in the 1950s that the original central core of the Court House had a steep pitched gambrel roof with docked gable ends and a cupola. In 1771 a fire destroyed the gambrel roof and the roof was replaced with the present form (Kruse 1966:95; Wolcott 1957:198).

Contiguous across the southern façade of the original block and its two later additions is a brick plaza. This plaza consists of the brick paving and foundation material. A stone retaining wall surrounds the plaza and ranges in elevation from three feet above the current grade of Delaware Street on the east end to one that is less than two feet on the west end. Ringing the top of the retaining wall are capstones and an iron railing. The 1804-05 Latrobe drawings depict the Court House on a pronounced rise or knoll on the end of the Green and bordered by Delaware Street on the south (Figure 3). These elevation drawings do not show any plaza or other construction around the south side of the Court House at that time. Later historical records indicate that various activities were occurring in the plaza area in the early nineteenth century, and that the plaza was present by 1820.

Located to the rear of the Court House are the Sheriff’s Yard and the 1857 Sheriff’s House. Neither of these resources was affected during the current restoration and therefore no archaeological investigation was undertaken.

1.3 DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT AREA

For descriptive purposes, the south façade area has been divided into three sections. The first is the area between the face of the original circa 1732 section and the retaining wall. This area measures approximately 40 by 11 ft., and encompasses approximately 440 square ft. The second area is that between the 1765/1802 addition and the retaining wall. This space measures approximately 36.5 by 22 ft., and encompasses approximately 803 square ft. The third section is that located before the 1845 addition and bounded by the retaining wall. This area measures approximately 34 by 20.5 ft., and encompasses approximately 697 square ft. The total surface area of the project area is approximately 1,940 square ft. The depth of the fill material under the brick was highly variable. The deepest deposits are located on the east plaza adjacent to the plaza’s retaining wall and the shallowest nearest the building on the west section of plaza. Visible intrusions into this area include a flagpole on the plaza’s east end, and a possible gaslight line remnant near the steps leading up onto the plaza and in front of the circa 1732 block.

1.4 PREVIOUS ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

Spanning over half-a-century the New Castle Court House has been the scene of six archeological investigations, including the most recent work (Figure 4). The scale and scope of these projects have ranged from restoration work to exploratory investigations, to the detailed data recovery investigations reported here.

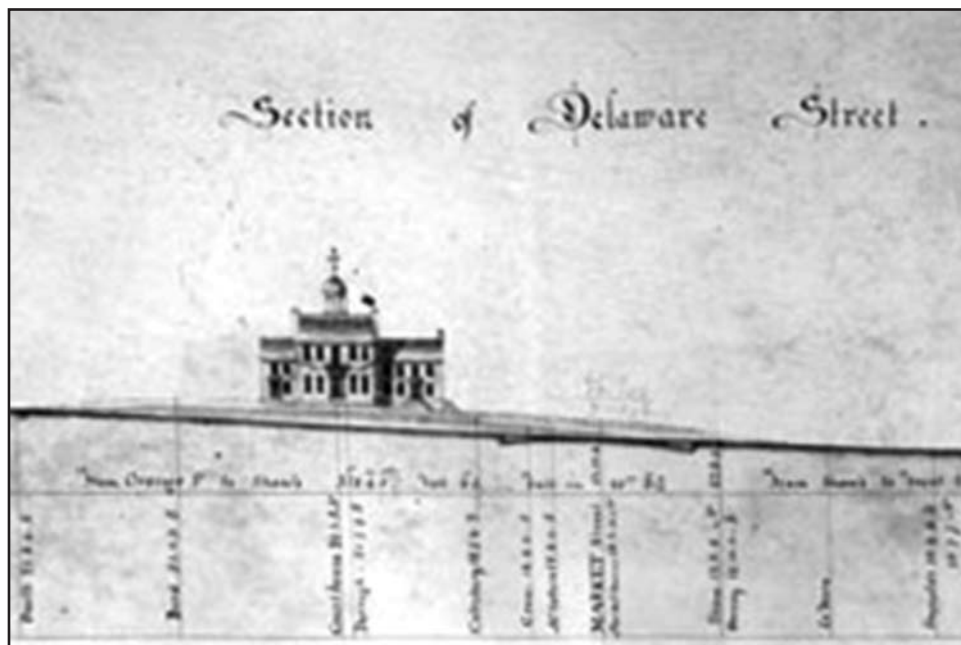


Figure 3. Detail, Latrobe's elevation drawing of Delaware Street (1804-05), showing the south façade of the Court House.

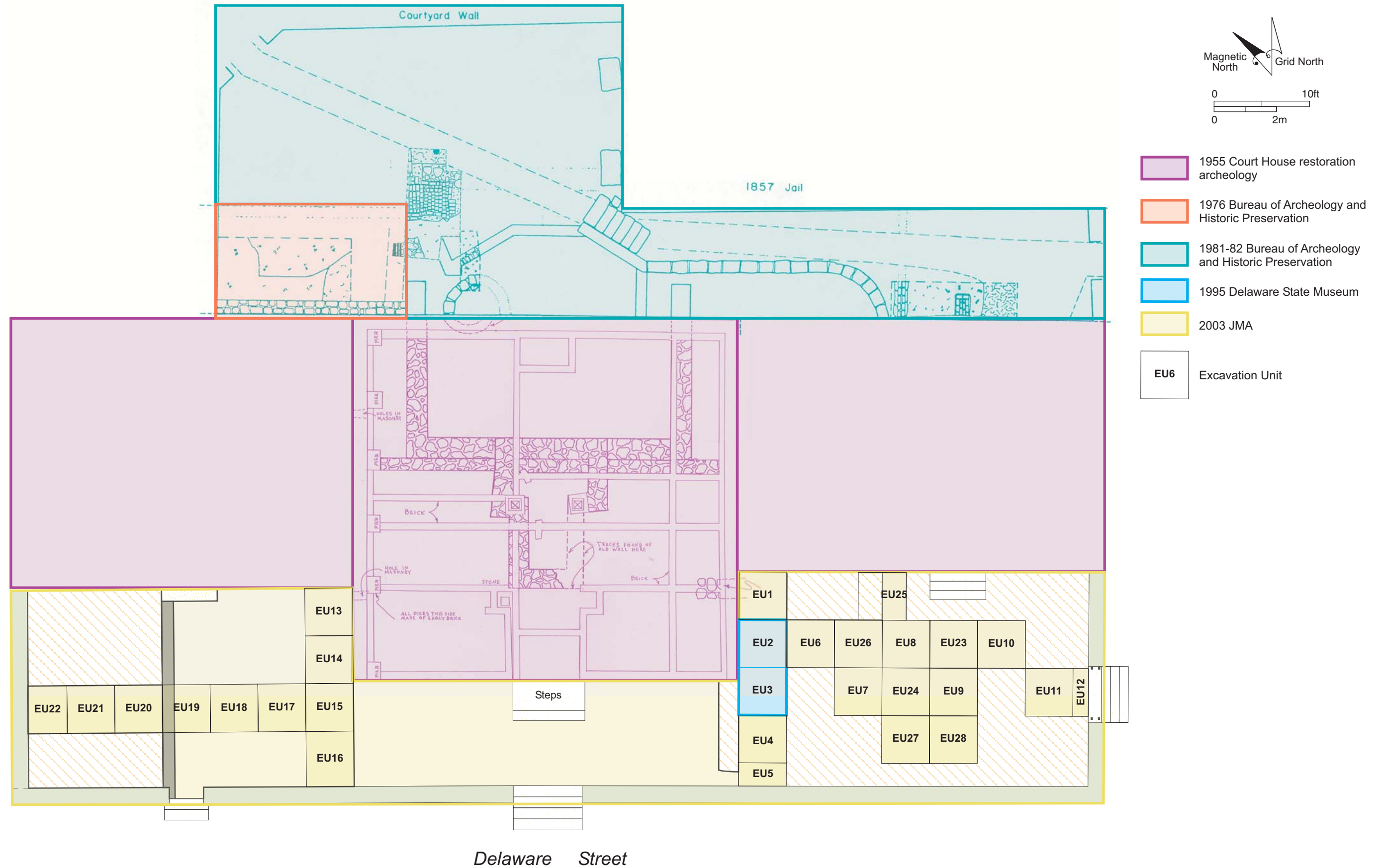


Figure 4. Composite site plan of the New Castle Court House, showing the previous and current archeological fieldwork locations.

1.4.1 1950's RESTORATION OF THE COURT HOUSE

Earlier restoration and archeological work at the Court House was undertaken beginning in 1955 (Eckman 1950; Kruse 1966; Wolcott 1957). During the course of the restoration work a massive stone foundation was discovered beneath the floor of the Court House. Described as an “entirely unforeseen find” the stone foundation measured 30 by 30 ft. and was nearly 2.5 ft. thick and are partly included within the walls of the present central portion of the Court House (Wolcott 1957:205). The south wall of the earlier foundation crosses the present courtroom at approximately the mid-point of the room (north of the bases supporting the columns). The east and west walls of the earlier foundation were found to extend through the north wall of the 1732 Court House building, with the northwest corner of the earlier foundation outside of the north wall of the present Court House. In the northwest corner was uncovered a “flight of brick steps leading down into the earth for a distance of approximately six feet to a hard clay base” (Wolcott 1957:205). The purpose of the steps was unknown at the time.

The space enclosed by the earlier foundation was “filled with rubble, including evidence of fire years before” (Wolcott 1957:205). Artifacts recovered from within the foundation included coins, bearing the head of William III (reign 1689-1702), clay tobacco pipe fragments, ceramics, brick fragments, and at least one blue and white “Dutch” fireplace tile (Wolcott 1957:205). Other recovered artifacts include several circa 1730s wine bottles, a nearly complete Rhenish blue and gray stoneware mug bearing a “GR” medallion, a cipher for George I (reign 1714-1727), and a green-glazed earthenware pitcher of probable local manufacture (Guerrant 1984).

Historical research indicated that an earlier Court House occupied this site from circa 1689 until it was destroyed by fire circa 1731/32 during an escape attempt by a fugitive (Bodo et al. 2001). Contemporary descriptions of the first Court House suggest that the building was a one-and-a-half story frame structure, with a prison on the ground floor, the courtroom on the first floor, and a cupola on the roof (Guerrant 1984).

1.4.2 SHERIFF'S YARD EXCAVATIONS (1976, 1981-82)

Archeological investigations within the Sheriff's Yard were undertaken in 1976 and again in 1981-82 as part of Court House restoration efforts. These efforts, undertaken almost three decades after the initial restoration archeology, mark the beginning of the application of professional archeological techniques in the interpretation of the Court House.

In 1976 excavations were conducted by the Section of Archeology (the Bureau of Archaeology and Historic Preservation's predecessor agency) in advance of creating planting beds in the yard. A large excavation unit was opened in the northwest corner of the Sheriff's Yard and the outline of a backfilled cellar hole was identified. The cellar feature was photographed and mapped, but not excavated (Guerrant 1984). The proposed planting beds were not created.

Between November 1981 and November 1982 limited testing was conducted in the alley and adjacent areas of the yard in advance of the construction of a handicap access ramp (Guerrant 1984). Directed by state archeologist Alice Guerrant, the testing was intended to relocate architectural features initially identified in the 1950s, such as the well and the earlier Court House foundation, and to determine if any intact archeological remains were present in this portion of the property.

Guerrant's excavations revealed that the stratigraphic sequence and structural history of the Court House and its associated lot were considerably more complex than originally supposed.

Archeological evidence of a series of brick and stone foundations and utility lines (pipes and sewer lines) was present in the alley north of the Court House. Testing consisted of auger testing and the excavation of larger trenches. Along the rear wall of the east wing of the Court House (dates of construction 1765 and 1802) a trench measuring 12.5 by 4 ft. was eventually excavated, uncovering a circa 1805-06 brick foundation wall, and remnants of late nineteenth and early twentieth century foundations. Artifacts were sparse in these excavations (Guerrant 1984).

At the western end of the yard a trench eventually measuring 13 by 4 ft. was excavated. Guerrant's work here revealed that the brick bulkhead entrance or stairwell located in the 1950s restoration was attached to a late-eighteenth-to-early-nineteenth-century brick foundation, a foundation and cellar that had not been previously documented on the site. The stairwell had been thoroughly excavated and then backfilled with debris associated with the 1950s restoration. The cellar apparently was associated with the circa 1857 jail. The bulkhead entrance had not functioned well historically, and evidence of shoring made during the nineteenth century was observed and recorded. Because the excavations were intended to document the possible presence of intact archeological remains, only modern levels were dug, and few artifacts were retained to assist in determining the relative dating of site stratigraphy (Guerrant 1984).

In this portion of the yard segments of an unmortared stone foundation were present suggesting that portions of the earlier seventeenth-century Court House were intended to carry a frame structure. Most of this earlier foundation was determined to have been disturbed by later pipe trenching.

When the sequence of buildings and the identification of the various structures in this portion of the site had been explained, Guerrant's 1982 excavations were ceased. The seventeenth-century foundation sections were preserved through the incorporation of those remains into the landing terrace for the access ramp, and it was recommended that only shallow-rooting plantings be used in the area where the nineteenth-century cellar was discovered. Guerrant noted that the discovery of a previously unrecorded structure was a significant find and that "it is doubly important to preserve these remains intact until sufficient money and time can be dedicated to excavate them properly" (Guerrant 1984). In her report of the excavations she recommended that a comprehensive documentary research program be undertaken focusing on the workhouse and the prison, reflecting that "in this way some of the puzzles in the present courtyard may be solved in the future" (Guerrant 1984).

1.4.3 PLAZA EXCAVATIONS IN 1995

Over a decade after Guerrant's work at the Court House Delaware State Museums (DSM) and Delaware State Historic Preservation Office (DESHPO) staff conducted test excavations in June 1995 (Fithian 2003). Under the direction of DSM archeologist Charles Fithian, this testing was conducted preparatory to potential intrusion into the site due to activities related to repairing structural cracks that had developed in the wall of the circa 1732 block.

Two 5-x-5-ft. excavation units (number units EU2 and EU3, see Figure 4) were excavated immediately next to the southeast corner of the circa 1732 block. The stratigraphic profile was very simple. It consisted of a single soil level interpreted to be beach sand that served as the foundation material for the brick paving. While a second level of sand was initially noted, later examination of the color variation showed it to be from moisture content in the sand and not actually a distinct stratigraphic layer. The sand was screened and was found to contain a low density of nineteenth century artifacts. This level extended to undisturbed subsoil which consisted of a yellow to yellowish brown sandy clay (Fithian 2003).

At the top of subsoil several post hole features were located that when sectioned were found to not contain artifacts. They may have been related to scaffolding holes from the original construction of the circa 1732 block. The largest of these that was encountered was a section of a linear feature that paralleled the face of the circa 1732 block. This feature was approximately 3.5 ft. in width at the top. This dimension may be wider due to the feature extending into the next unit, which was not excavated. It was between .80 and .85 ft. in depth and contained thin layers of water deposited, silty soils. This rather large feature also contained a variety of artifacts that dated to the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. These consisted of tobacco pipe fragments, ceramics, yellow brick, straight pins, lead shot, and a few faunal remains. Two circular features of unknown date also intruded into this feature. Its orientation with the building, and the presence of water deposited soils, suggest this feature may have been a drip line formed by water coming off of the roof of the circa 1732 block. It may also have been a more generalized, open erosional feature. Both would have been wide enough to collect a variety of artifacts that were deposited as a result of daily activities. Similar features containing comparable artifact assemblages were also found in excavations at the State House on Dover Green. The presence of this feature may provide a reason for the need to construct the plaza in the early nineteenth century. Because the structure was situated on a rise or knoll, erosional destabilization of the south face may have begun to make entry into the building difficult and the area unsightly for such a public structure. The more substantial brick and masonry plaza would have eliminated this problem (Fithian 2003).

In addition to these features, one intrusive feature was encountered. A concrete/cement footer was found near the southeast corner of the circa 1732 block, and was probably inserted there during the 1950s restoration. This was the only feature that was intrusive into an otherwise nineteenth century and earlier yardscape that persists under the brick paving (Fithian 2003).

Fithian's investigation, though limited in scope and area tested, marked the first time that any archeological work had been conducted on the south side of the Court House. Previous work had examined the interior of the Court House and the rear or east side of the Court House. His testing revealed that intact archeological remains, possibly dating to the early periods of the occupation of the Court House lot, were present beneath the bricks of the plaza.

2.0 FIELD INVESTIGATIONS

2.1 INTRODUCTION

Archaeological testing of the New Castle Court House plaza was necessitated by the proposed renovation work that entailed the partial removal of the foundation material underlying the brick paving. This excavation work was in effect the destruction of a portion of the site's historic fabric. Based on the results of the 1995 testing, the plaza area was expected to be archaeologically complex. Anticipated remains included, but were not limited to, late seventeenth-century and early eighteenth-century features related to the pre-1732 Court House, builder's trenches, drip lines, foundations of the nineteenth-century portico, other step and porch foundations/footers, post holes, construction/renovation deposits, midden deposits, and buried landscape horizons that were sealed under the paving foundation fill.

2.2 FIELD METHODS

The original work plan specified using a preexisting archeological grid established for archeological fieldwork within the town block bounded by Delaware, Harmony, Second, and Third Streets in downtown New Castle, Delaware. The advantages to using this system could not overcome the problems inherent with its application. The pre-established site grid would have precluded the alignment of the excavation transects with the Court House and plaza and would have complicated the process of unit placement. Utilization of this 'master' grid would also have made the process of feature identification more difficult, since the majority of features were expected to relate to the construction of the Court House, it was logical to assume that overall feature orientation would align to the Court House. With these problems in mind and after consultation with the DSM it was decided to orientate the excavation grid with the Court House and plaza (Figure 4). This was identical to the field methods employed during the 1995 archeological fieldwork; in fact the previously excavated units were incorporated into the current excavation grid. Full units, measuring 5-x-5-ft., were emplaced adjacent to the exterior of the central block and wing foundations while partial units flanked the plaza's edge. Elevations were recorded with an optical transit during the fieldwork and these measurements are relative to the DSM site grid datum or brass cap, located west of the Court House. An arbitrary 0-ft. elevation was assigned to the top of the datum since its exact elevation was unknown at the time of excavation.

Prior to the removal of the paving foundation fill, test units were strategically placed to recover sufficient stratigraphic profiles of the west and east plaza sections. Individual unit profiles were compiled to form an aggregate profile or cross-section of the tested areas. The plaza section adjacent to the center block were of primary concern because plaza restoration included the installation of downspout drains, which extended below grade from the southwestern and southeastern corners of the circa 1732 block toward Delaware Street. Two north-south orientated transects were emplaced along the east and west sides of the circa 1732 block. Beginning at the south face of the east and west additions, they extended to the face of the retaining wall that parallels the south façade of the structure. The southeast corner units were placed over the 1995 excavation units, both excavated and unexcavated. This transect consisted of four full 5-x-5-ft. units and one 2.25-x-5-ft. unit. The southwestern transect contained 3 full 5-x-5-ft. units and one enlarged 5.7-x-5-ft. unit.

Two additional east-west orientated transects were excavated on either side of the central block. Within the eastern plaza section, an initial series of units were placed in a checkerboard design,

extending from the eastern edge of the north-south transect, continuing across the façade of the 1765/1802 wing, and terminating against the stone retaining wall. The alignment of these units consisted of six full 5-x-5-ft. units and one partial unit of 1.7-x-5-ft. On the opposite end of the plaza, a line of units began at the western edge of the north-south transect, extended across the façade of the 1845 wing, and terminated against the retaining wall. The alignment of these units consisted of five full 5-x-5-ft. units and one 4-x-5-ft. unit.

These east-west and north-south transects formed a ‘T-shaped’ configuration with the head of the “T” abutting the circa 1732 block. The alignment of the units effectively sectioned the plaza area and provided a complete stratigraphic profile of this portion of the site. Due to the limited space between the façade of the circa 1732 block and the retaining wall, and because of possible subsurface remains, no east-west profiles were planned for this area.

Six additional units were excavated within the east plaza that were not part of the original scope, but were supplemented during fieldwork to further explore and document a feature beneath the plaza fill in this section of the plaza. These additional units combined with the original east-west transect effectively blocked out the central portion of the plaza fronting the 1765/1802 addition. The total amount of test units excavated during this project amounted to twenty-two full 5-x-5-ft. units, one enlarged 5-x-5.7-ft. unit, and three partial units of varying dimensions.

Unit excavation was by stratigraphic layer, or natural level, with undisturbed subsoil (B-horizon) exposed in many of the hand-excavated units. Proposal guidelines stipulated that excavation depth would fully extend to this lower horizon within the north-south orientated transects while the remainder of the units should stay within the ten-inch (.85 ft.) limit of excavation, a depth stipulated by the renovation requirements. During the course of the fieldwork it became apparent that plaza fill deposits far exceeded the renovation cut-off depth in the majority of the sampled areas and in order to map the underlying features, excavation depth was extended in the majority of the units (Plates 1 and 2). Depth of deposits within the western section of the circa 1820 plaza remained within the restoration excavation limit, while fill deposits approximately 2 ft. in depth were identified within the remainder of the tested areas.

Once the fill deposits were adequately sampled and removed, the remainder of the fieldwork focused on feature identification. Feature excavation was never intended to be a significant part of the archaeological work. In fact, excavated features were largely limited to those that would be potentially impacted by the proposed drain alignments and to other unique features; those deemed to be potentially important to the history of New Castle that could aid in our understanding of the early Court House and the landform that it occupies.

Excavated soils were screened to recover a sample of the artifacts present within these foundation fill layers. The recovery of these materials should provide chronological control that could further our understanding of the plaza’s construction and any subsequent changes that it underwent. Once screened, the backfill was transported by wheelbarrow to the west side of the Court House and deposited within a designated area enclosed by safety fence. All fieldwork conformed to the guidelines established in the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Documentation (48FR 44734-37) and the DE SHPO’s Guidelines for Architectural and Archaeological Survey.

The yardscape adjacent to and in front of the Court House has been sealed for a long period of time and may potentially provide important landscape/yardscape data; thus the collection of environmental samples from areas where this data is preserved was strongly advocated. Since this



Plate 1. East plaza overview showing the initial excavation of Feature 20 (cellar hole) within EU 8 and the screening of the patio foundation sand from EU 10; view to grid northeast.



Plate 2. Plan view mapping of EU 21 located on the western plaza; view to grid southwest.

project entailed mainly mapping and recording, the intensive collection of soil samples for chemical analysis was not anticipated; a total of 16 pollen and 14 soil samples were collected during the course of this investigation.

Once the stratigraphic transects were excavated and recording complete, the excavation units were lined with a commercial weed barrier, or geotextile, backfilled and compressed with a mechanized tamping machine to the stipulated limit of excavation. In most instances screened fill was used in the backfilling of the units, but in some instances unscreened foundation fill was removed directly from unexcavated areas and deposited into open units. Once the measured unit excavation was completed, the remainder of the plaza material was removed.

A subcontracting firm undertook the excavation of the remaining foundation material. Due to the limited space within the plaza, all fill material was removed by hand and transported to dumpsters located on the western and eastern sides of the plaza by wheelbarrow. The current and previous excavations demonstrated that the foundation fill deposits varied considerably in depth across the plaza, ranging between 0.2 and 2 ft. in thickness. The contractor removing the sand was instructed to excavate no deeper than 0.85 ft. on the eastern plaza and to a six-inch (0.5 ft.) depth on the western plaza. The limited depth of excavation on the west plaza was a compromise between the contractor performing the renovation work and to the shallow depth of intact archeological features within this section of the project area. The primary goal was to preserve any subsurface remains in situ. Archaeological staff was present to monitor the removal of this material within the western two thirds of the plaza. It was deemed unnecessary to monitor the excavation in front of the west wing because the depth of foundation material exceeded the limit of excavation required by the restoration work.

After the foundation materials were removed, or when sufficient area was cleared, the next phase of the investigation entailed the complete mapping and recording of the newly exposed archaeological features. A photocopy of the architectural plan drawing of the proposed plaza renovation, supplied by the DSM, was used as the foundation for the archeological base map, on which all plan drawings appear (Figures 5 and 6). Unfortunately the east to west orientated transects did not align correctly; archeological field measurements disagreed to a small percentage with what was indicated by the architectural base map. This discrepancy is likely due to a photocopying error of the original map. The finalized map has been aligned to correspond with JMA's field measurements. Black and white as well as color slide photography supplemented the recording process. Geotextile was again used to cover the newly exposed archeological features. Geotextile was used not only to protect the archeological resources during the subsequent renovation, but to also provide a permeable cloth at the base of the excavated units that may help to delineate the tested areas for future archeologists. To aid in this process, 2003 dated pennies were placed beneath the geotextile across the site and some of the excavation corner nails were left in place; these nails are demarcated on the base map.

2.3 LABORATORY METHODS

Recovered artifacts were processed and handled through accepted archaeological procedures. All processing of materials was in accordance with Delaware State Museums' Standards and Guidelines for the Curation of Archaeological Collections. Laboratory analysis included cleaning, be identified as to material, temporal or cultural/chronological association, style, and function. Analysis sought patterns in the relative composition of the recovered artifact assemblages, particularly to the extent that such patterns may indicate the functional nature of the assemblages

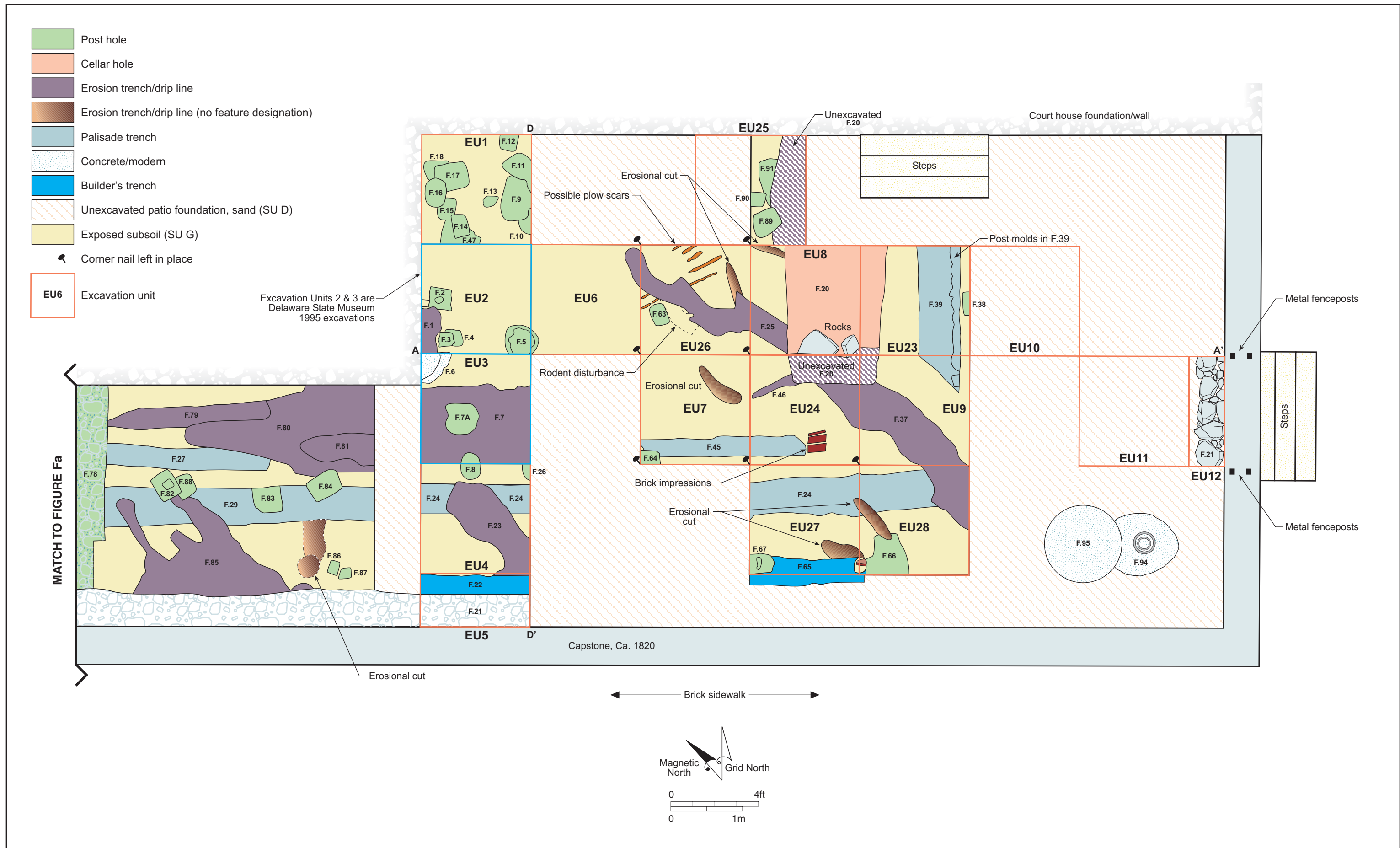


Figure 5. Detail, east plaza showing excavation unit and feature locations (Bernardon Haber Holloway Architects 2002).

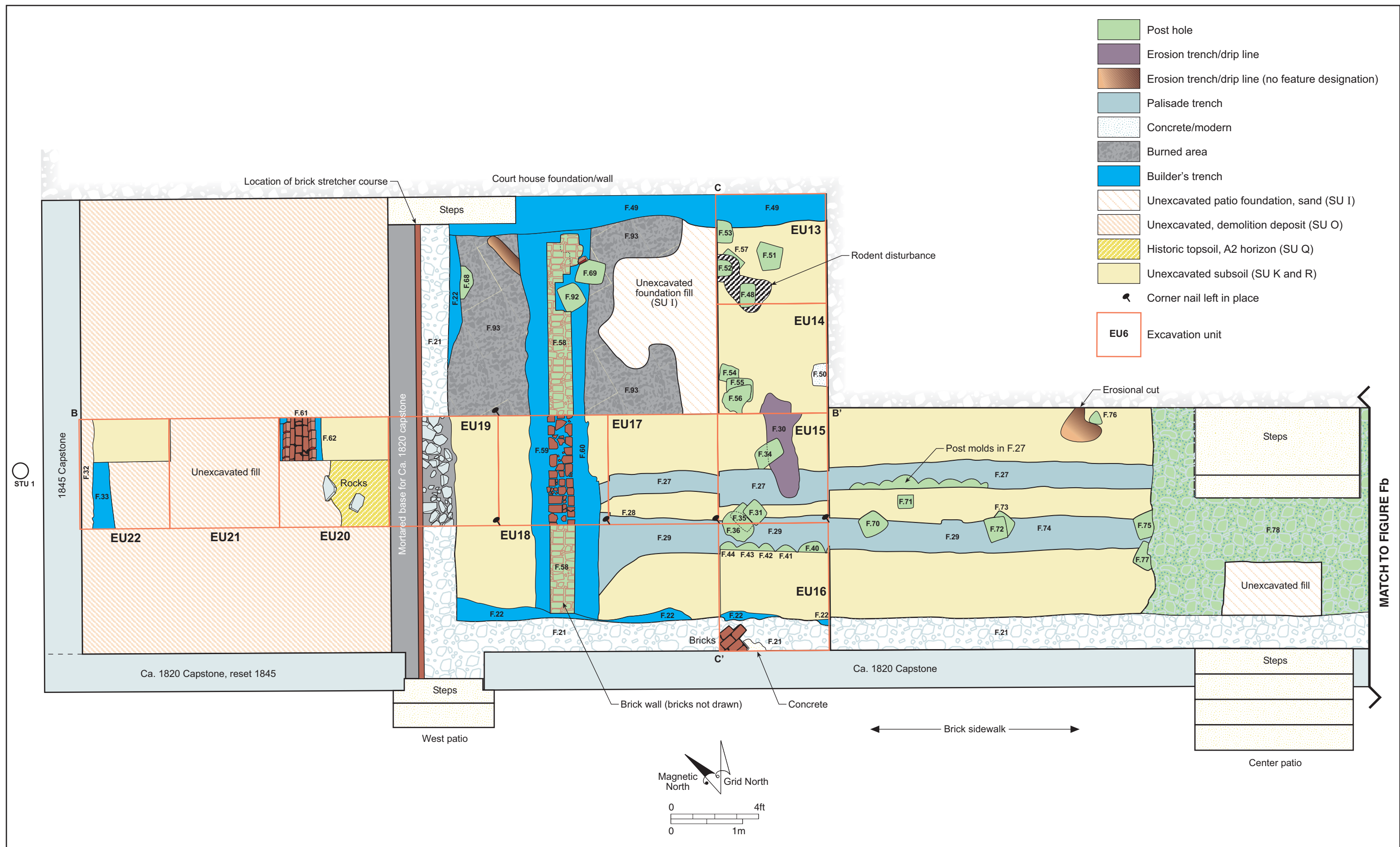


Figure 6. Detail, west and central plazas showing excavation unit and feature locations (Bernardon Haber Holloway Architects 2002).

and/or the site formation processes associated with their deposition. Background and field data were evaluated, synthesized, and placed in a broader regional perspective based on JMA's knowledge of regional archeological resources. Historic artifacts, including ceramic, glass, and metal objects, were identified and analyzed following currently accepted functional and formal categories. Tobacco pipe bores were measured in increments of 64ths of an inch. Several levels of artifact analysis were considered appropriate for the investigations, including ceramic and glass vessel analyses, personal artifact analyses, tobacco pipe analyses, and faunal analyses.

2.4 FAUNAL METHODS

Wherever possible, each bone was identified to species using conventional zooarcheological techniques (e.g., Grayson 1979, 1984; Klein and Cruz-Urbe 1984). Measurements of the bones were taken following von den Driesch (1976). When species identification was not possible, higher order taxonomic categories such as large or medium mammal were used. In the New Castle Court House assemblage, the category large mammal was used for bone fragments that might be attributed to cows, large pigs, and or deer. In most cases, these fragments were likely to be the remains of cattle. The category sheep/goat was used for almost all caprine remains, although no goat was identified and deer/sheep was used for those few fragments that could not been definitively assigned to one species or the other. Where possible, age data was recorded based on the degree of fusion of long bone epiphyses and eruption and observed wear of teeth (after Bull and Payne 1982; Grant 1982, Grigson 1982).

The importance of each species was quantified in several ways. The relative abundance of a given species was calculated by adding all bone fragments identified as that species. This is the NISP or number of identified specimens per taxon. A major failing of NISP calculations is that they do not allow for bones from a single animal/cut of meat or for variability in the survival and identification of certain elements. A second estimate of the relative importance of a species counted the element or body part most frequently identified. This is the MNI or minimum number of individuals needed to account for the assemblage (Grayson 1984; Klein and Cruz-Urbe 1984). However, counting "individual" animals presents a problem with historic-period assemblages where larger animals were divided into smaller cuts of meat or there was a preference for specific kinds of meat cuts. Where possible, identified bones were attributed to specific meat cuts based on national standards for the fabrication and butchering of animal carcasses (Ashbrook 1955; Romans et. al. 1895) and analysis of other historic assemblages (e.g., Pipes 1995). With historic-period assemblages, the minimum number of meat cuts may be the most meaningful level of analysis (Schulz and Gust 1983; Lyman 1987).

The potential meat weights of food animals may be calculated using the MNI, but this estimate does not accurately account for those present as partial animals or smaller cuts of meat. Also, larger animals (i.e., cow) have a significant weight advantage and may be over-represented. A more accurate measurement, the biomass, calculated the potential meat weight based on the weight of the archeological bone. This method assumes that a specific quantity of bone represents a predictable amount of meat or tissue (Reitz and Cordier 1983). The methods of quantification, explanation, and interpretation are presented in Section 4.1.

3.0 FIELD RESULTS

Archeology of the Court House plaza was begun on July 28, 2003, and concluded on October 13, 2003. During this intervening period, JMA excavated a total of 26 full and partial excavation units on the western and eastern plaza sections, sampled 34 features, and relocated and documented the location of an additional 55 features across the entire plaza area (Figures 5 and 6).

Organization of the following section will be sub-divided into two main categories. The initial portion will analyze the stratigraphic construction sequence of the western and eastern sections of the circa 1820 plaza and the 1845 plaza extension. The stratigraphy within the individual excavation units will not be discussed, but rather the corresponding stratigraphic units (SUs) or layers within each plaza section will be analyzed. General artifact class types of each stratigraphic unit will also be presented. The second section will discuss the features identified during the fieldwork. These features will be synthesized and where possible, dates assigned and contemporaneous features will be grouped in lieu of dates, based on similarities of matrix, shape, location within the stratigraphic profile, etc.

The mean artifact date formula (South 1977) was used to provide a weighted average of the manufacture dates for the recovered artifacts within the plaza fill deposits and the sampled features. The mean date was also calculated for the initial and final manufacture date, thus providing the occupational date range for each identified layer. The method for dating the occupation date range was utilized based on applying one degree of standard deviation to each dated artifact class as discussed by Mrozowski (1984). The terminous post quem (TPQ) for the artifact assemblage was also established. TPQ dates are defined as the beginning date of the latest manufactured item, which provides the earliest possible depositional date for each stratigraphic unit. The artifact assemblage within each stratigraphic unit or layer was quite fragmentary and is indicative of a secondary deposit. Due to the nature of the deposit, the majority of the assemblage is comprised of small fragments and the derived dates are based, in some instances, on single artifacts. Dates calculated from very small assemblages will be indicated when they occur and these dates should be thought of as general rather than absolute. The artifact inventory for the New Castle Court House plaza excavations (7NC-E-105A) is contained in Appendix I.

3.1 CIRCA 1820 EAST PLAZA STRATIGRAPHIC UNITS

The stratigraphic sequence within the eastern section of circa 1820 plaza was comprised of four primary fill layers overlying intact subsoil (Table 1; Figures 7 and 8). Cleanup of organic accumulation between the brick plaza surface occurred in all of the units. This stratigraphic unit, not considered to be part of the foundation material, consisted of black (10YR 2/1), very dark gray (10YR 3/1), to very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) loamy sand to loam. Once this layer of accumulated organics had been removed, the primary foundation material, located at the base of the brick-paving surface was revealed. This layer consisted of pale brown (10YR 6/3), yellowish brown (10YR 5/4), light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4), and brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) medium to coarse sand containing less than 40 percent pea gravel. The outlines of the brick pavers were often visible at this surface and these 'brick images' are the result of organic leaching between the brick plaza surface into the underlying foundation sand. Thickness was fairly uniform with a depth range of 0.5 to 0.7 ft. across the eastern plaza section. The second principal fill layer was not uniformly present across the east plaza and was absent from the profiles in EUs 1 through 3, corresponding to the extreme northwest and west portions of this plaza section. This fill deposit

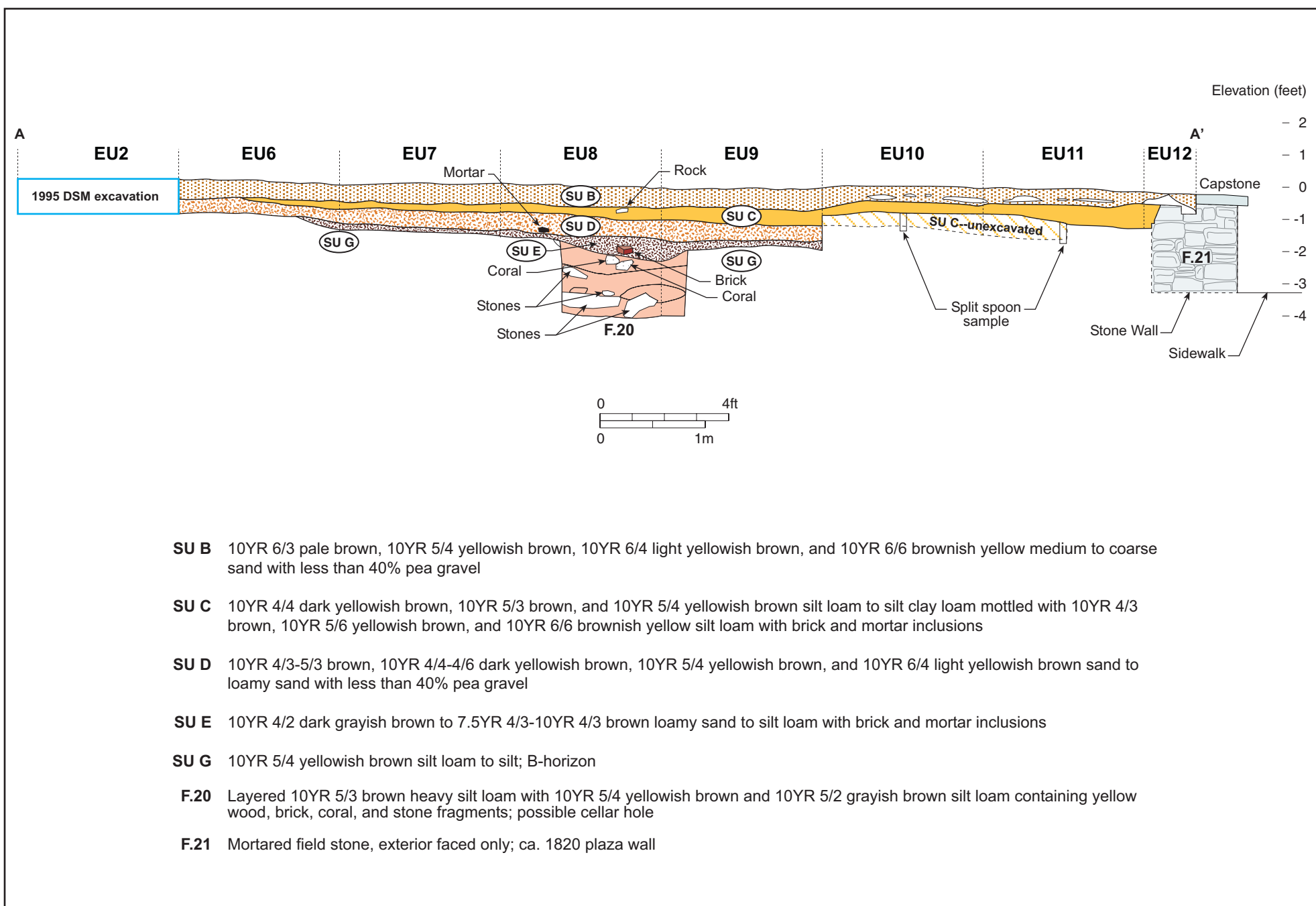
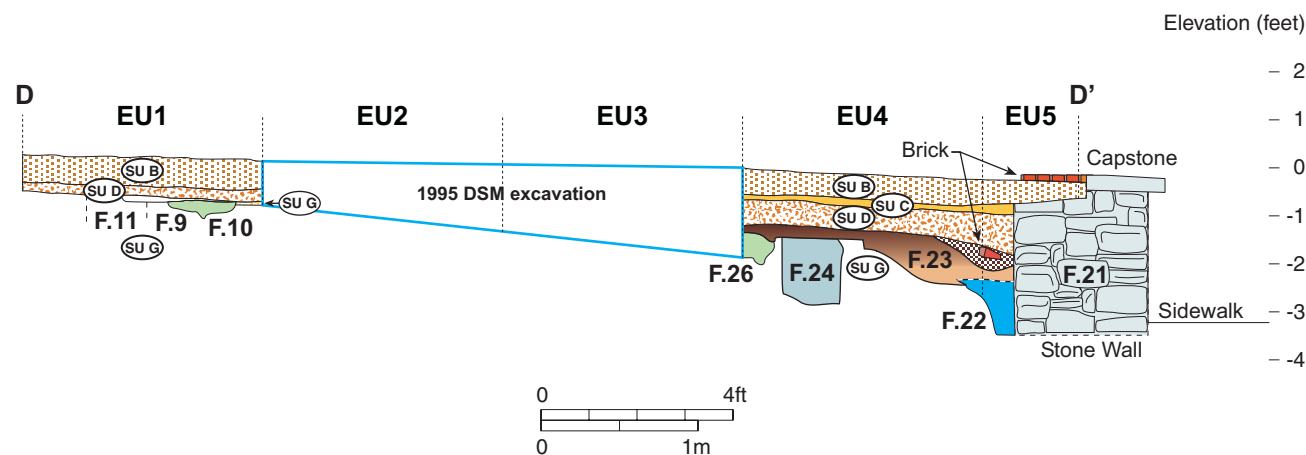


Figure 7. East plaza stratigraphy; east to west profile (EUs 6 through 12).



- SU B** 10YR 6/3 pale brown, 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown, 10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown, and 10YR 6/6 brownish yellow medium to coarse sand with less than 40% pea gravel
- SU C** 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown, 10YR 5/3 brown, and 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown silt loam to silt clay loam mottled with 10YR 4/3 brown, 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown, and 10YR 6/6 brownish yellow silt loam with brick and mortar inclusions
- SU D** 10YR 4/3-5/3 brown, 10YR 4/4-4/6 dark yellowish brown, 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown, and 10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown sand to loamy sand with less than 40% pea gravel
- SU G** 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown silt loam to silt; B-horizon
- F.9** 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown loamy sand (loosely compacted); post hole
- F.10** 10YR 5/2 grayish brown silt loam with brick fragment and charcoal inclusions; post hole
- F.11** 10YR 5/3 brown silt loam mottled with 10YR 5/1 gray and 10YR 6/3 pale brown silt loam; post hole
- F.21** Mortared field stone, exterior faced only; ca. 1820 plaza wall
- F.22** 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown silt loam with brick fragment inclusions; builder's trench
- F.23** 10YR 6/6 brownish yellow silt loam mottled with 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown silt loam with brick fragment inclusions; erosion trench
- F.24** 10YR 5/3 brown silty clay loam mottled with 10YR 5/4, 5/6 yellowish brown silt loam; palisade trench
- F.26** 10YR 4/3 brown silt loam with charcoal inclusions; post hole

Figure 8. East plaza stratigraphy; north to south profile (EUs 1 through 5).

was initially identified within EU 6 and thickened toward the eastern and southern edges of the plaza. The depth of this deposit ranged from less than 0.1 ft. within EU 6 to a maximum measured depth of 1.1 ft. within EU 11 and a high density of artifacts was noted. Hue and chroma for this layer ranged from dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4), brown (10YR 5/3), and yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silt loam to silt clay loam mottled with brown (10YR 4/3), yellowish brown (10YR 5/6), and brownish yellow (10YR 5/6) silt loam with brick and mortar inclusions. The third fill deposit corresponded to a distinct layer of beach sand that was originally identified during the 1995 plaza excavation. The munsell color of this lower sand deposit was slightly darker when compared to the upper sand layer and its texture was less coarse. This layer was comprised of brown (10YR 4/3, 5/3), dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4, 4/6), yellowish brown (10YR 5/4), to light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) sand to loamy sand with less than 40 percent pea gravel and thickness ranged from approximately 0.4 to 0.7 ft. within the excavated units. The lowest fill deposit corresponded to a thin approximately 0.2 to 0.35 ft. wide artifact rich layer that directly overlay an alluvial wash deposit or intact B horizon. The base fill, originally assigned Feature 19 when it was initially identified, was encountered within 10 excavation units on the eastern plaza (corresponding to EUs 6 through 9, and 23 through 28). This stratigraphic unit typically consisted of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) to brown (7.5YR 4/3, 10YR 4/3) loamy sand to silt loam with brick and mortar inclusions as was similar in appearance and artifact content to the second fill layer. Overlying a portion of the subsoil within the southeastern most units, was a thin alluvium, ranging in thickness from 0.01 to 0.31 ft., comprised of yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silt loam to silt. Subsoil on the east plaza consisted of yellowish brown (10YR 5/4, 5/6) silt loam to silty clay loam.

Table 1. Stratigraphic Units within the Eastern Plaza

SU	Level Description	TPQ	Mean	Standard Deviation Date Range	Corresponding Unit and Level Designations
A	Organic Accumulation	1895	1835.8	1766.5-1905.0	1.1, 4.1, 5.1, 6.1, 7.1, 8.1, 9.1, 10.1, 11.1, 12.1
B	Upper Sand Deposit	1810	1790.3	1767.1-1813.5	1.2, 4.2, 5.3, 6.2, 7.2, 8.2a, 8.2b, 9.2, 10.2, 10.3, 11.2, 12.2
C	Upper Silt Loam Deposit	1795	1779.3	1751.6-1807.0	4.3b, 5.5, 6.3, 7.3, 8.3, 9.3, 10.4, 11.4, 12.4
D	Lower Sand Deposit	1779	1754.9	1726.4-1783.3	1.3, 4.4, 5.6, 6.4, 7.4, 8.4, 9.4
E	Lower Silt Loam Deposit (Feature 19)	1810	1778.6	1753.7-1803.5	6.5, 7.5, 8.6, 9.5, 9.5a, 9.6, 23.2, 24.2, 26.2, 27.2, 27.3, 28.2, 28.3
F	Alluvium	1779	1785.6	1758.6-1812.6	9.9, 24.3, 27.4, 28.4
G	Subsoil (B horizon)	---	---	---	1.5, 4.6, 5.8, 6.6, 7.6, 8.11, 9.10, 23.5, 24.8, 25.5, 26.3, 27.5, 28.5

3.1.1 ORGANIC ACCUMULATION (SU A)

A variety of artifacts totaling 200 were collected from the accumulated organic layer at the top of the excavation units. Recovered items include floral and faunal remains which includes a seed and two bone fragments; personal items such as metal and porcelain buttons and a ball clay pipe bowl fragment; buff-bodied earthenware, redware, creamware, pearlware, and white salt-glazed stoneware ceramic sherds; unidentified bottle glass; architectural items such as cut/wrought nails, mortar and brick fragments, and window glass. Modern items were also recovered, such as coal fragments, a drill bit, a machine made light bulb fragment, and wire nails that accumulated within the brick voids. The condition of the east plaza was largely undisturbed. The only noted disturbance related to small fill deposits adjacent to the interior portions of the foundation walls (attributed to erosion of the original foundation material). These pockets of (recent) fill were removed separately and typically did not contain any cultural material. A calculated TPQ of 1895,

a date that is based upon the recovery of a machine made light bulb fragment from EU 1, and a mean date of 1835.8 for this layer indicates that intrusive disturbances within the hand excavated units did not introduce substantial quantities of later diagnostic artifacts. This statement is further supported by the lack of intrusive artifacts in the underlying foundation deposits.

3.1.2 UPPER SAND DEPOSIT (SU B)

A total of 480 artifacts, with an occupation date range of 1767.1 to 1813.5, were recovered from uppermost sand deposit on the east plaza. Based on a whiteware sherd from EU 4 a TPQ of 1810 was calculated to this stratigraphic unit. Collected items include bone, clam and oyster shell fragments; brain coral; personal items such as slate pencil fragments, writing slate, ball clay pipe bowl and stem fragments; ceramics including tin glazed earthenware, buff-bodied earthenware, redware, white salt-glazed stoneware, domestic gray stoneware, creamware, pearlware, whiteware, and porcelain; bottle glass including blown-in-mold, free-blown, and unidentified fragments; unidentified metal; and architectural items such as nails, mortar, brick fragments including four fragments of yellow brick, and window glass. A total of 40 prehistoric artifacts were also recovered, totaling 8.3 percent of the assemblage. This artifact category contained 39 flakes (chert, jasper, and chalcedony) and one untyped jasper notched point. As previously mentioned, only a few intrusive features were documented within this layer and these were located adjacent to the plaza retaining wall and are probably related to erosion events.

3.1.3 UPPER SILT LOAM DEPOSIT (SU C)

This layer corresponds to an artifact rich deposit beneath the upper sand layer. A total of 658 artifacts were collected and an occupation date range of 1751.6 to 1807 was calculated. Prehistoric items recovered include a jasper core fragment and ten prehistoric flakes of various material types. Additional items included faunal material such as bone, brain coral, clam and oyster shell fragments; personal items included bone and metal buttons, a brass shoe buckle, brass straight pins, writing slate, ball clay pipe bowl and stem fragments; a range of seventeenth to nineteenth century ceramics included early refined earthenware such as Metropolitan and Agateware, tin glazed earthenware, buff-bodied earthenware, redware, white salt-glazed stoneware, imported and domestic gray stoneware, imported brown stoneware, creamware, pearlware, and porcelain; glass tableware; unidentified bottle and metal fragments; one brass tack; and architectural items included cut/wrought nails, red and yellow brick fragments, and window glass were recovered. A TPQ of 1795 was assigned based on a pearlware sherd decorated with a polychrome floral underglaze decoration. This item was recovered from EU 11. No disturbances were documented within this or any of the underlying stratigraphic layers.

3.1.4 LOWER SAND DEPOSIT (SU D)

A total of 263 artifacts were recovered from the lower sand level. The assemblage include faunal remains such as bone, clam and oyster shell fragments; personal items consisting of writing slate, brass straight pins, ball clay pipe bowl and stem fragments; a variety of seventeenth to nineteenth century ceramics composed of tin glazed earthenware, buff-bodied earthenware, redware, creamware, pearlware, white salt-glazed stoneware, imported and domestic gray stoneware, and porcelain; free-blown and unidentified bottle glass; a spring; and architectural items such as cut/wrought nails, brick fragments including three pieces of yellow brick, and window glass. Based on the recovery of a plain pearlware sherd from EU 8, a TPQ of 1779 was assigned. A date range of 1726.4 to 1783.3 was calculated for this layer. This constitutes the earliest assigned date range to any of the fill layers within the east plaza and may be related to the fact that some of the

artifacts within this deposit exhibited extremely worn edges; a wear pattern most likely caused by water erosion. This suggests that a percentage of the artifacts were probably imported onto the site within the fill matrix.

3.1.5 LOWER SILT LOAM DEPOSIT – FEATURE 19 (SU E)

The lowest fill deposit corresponds to an artifact dense layer directly overlying the subsoil and an alluvial wash on the east plaza. From this layer, a total of 2111 artifacts were collected and a TPQ of 1810 was assigned based on two sherds of Albany slip stoneware recovered from EU 28. Recovered faunal material include bone, clam and oyster shell fragments; personal items consisted of slate pencil and writing slate fragments, marbles, a glass figurine, bone and brass buttons, an unidentified domestic coin, fan fragments, brass straight pins, a brass safety pin, brass tacks, glass beads, ball clay tobacco pipe fragments, and gun flint fragments; the ceramic assemblage, dating from the seventeenth to nineteenth centuries, was composed of tin glazed earthenware, buff-bodied earthenware, redware, creamware, pearlware, porcelain, white salt-glazed stoneware, imported and domestic gray stoneware, imported brown stoneware; glass items included tableware and free-blown and unidentified bottle glass fragments; unidentified metal objects; architectural items were comprised of cut/wrought nails, mortar, brick fragments including one yellow brick fragment, and window glass. Prehistoric artifacts, totaling 28, consisted of four unidentified prehistoric body sherds, one chert core fragment, and 23 prehistoric flakes of various material types. An occupation date range of 1753.7 to 1803.5 was calculated for this deposit.

3.1.6 ALLUVIUM (SU F)

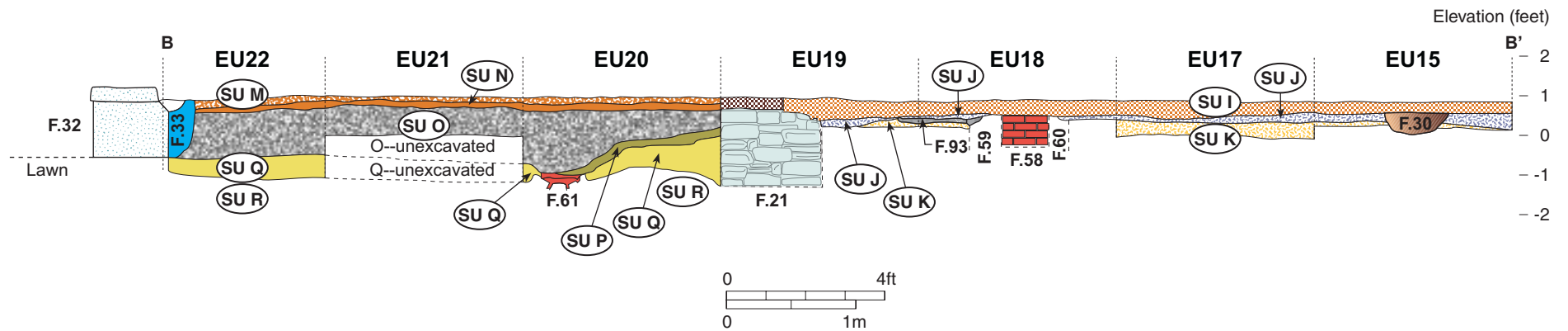
An alluvial wash was identified within EUs 9, 24, 27, and 28, the area constituting the southeastern-most section of the blocked area on the east plaza. An occupation date range of 1758.6 to 1812.6 was calculated from the 52 recovered artifacts. Items recovered include one quartz flake, 14 bone fragments, nine oyster shell fragments, a ball clay pipe bowl and stem fragment, one tin glazed earthenware sherd, six redware sherds, five light yellow creamware sherds, one plain pearlware sherd, a nail, brick fragments, and nine window glass fragments. Based on the recovery of the plain pearlware sherd from EU 27, a TPQ of 1779 was assigned.

3.1.7 SUBSOIL – B HORIZON (SU G)

The final layer observed during the excavation was the subsoil within the eastern section of the circa 1820 plaza. This natural horizon was not sampled in any of the units.

3.2 CIRCA 1820 WEST PLAZA STRATIGRAPHIC UNITS

Two foundation deposits, similar to two uppermost fill layers on the east plaza, were documented within the western circa 1820 plaza section beneath the brick paving surface (Table 2; Figures 9 and 10). Excavation of west plaza began with the removal of a layer of organic debris that had accumulated between the brick spacers. This layer consisted of black (10YR 2/1), very dark gray (10YR 3/1) and very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) sandy loam to silt loam. Identical to the east plaza, a layer of beach sand comprised the primary fill within this section of plaza and measured from 0.02 to 0.41 ft. in thickness. Munsell hue and chroma consisted of brown (10YR 5/3), dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4), and yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) sand with less than 30 percent pea gravel. At the base of the sand deposit was a fill layer that ranged from 0.01 to 0.58 ft. in depth



SU I 10YR 5/3 brown, 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown, and 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown sand with less than 30% pea gravel

SU J 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown to 10YR 5/4-5/6 yellowish brown sandy loam to silt loam mottled with 10YR 3/3 dark brown, 10YR 4/3-5/3 brown, and 10YR 5/2 grayish brown silt loam to silt with brick fragment and charcoal inclusions

SU K 10YR 5/4-5/6 yellowish brown silt loam; B-horizon

SU M 10YR 5/3 brown sand to 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown loamy sand with less than 30% pea gravel

SU N 10YR 5/3 brown to 10YR 6/3 pale brown sandy clay loam containing brick and mortar inclusions

SU O Brick and mortar demolition deposit with 7.5YR 4/3-10YR 4/3 brown loamy sand, containing more than 90% brick and mortar by volume

SU P 2.5Y 3/3 dark olive brown sandy loam

SU Q 2.5Y 4/4 olive brown sandy loam with pockets of 10YR 6/6 brownish yellow silt loam; Ap-horizon

SU R 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown silt loam to sandy clay loam with a 40% mottle of 10YR 6/3 pale brown silt loam; B-horizon

F.21 Mortared field stone, exterior faced only; ca. 1820 plaza wall

F.30 Decomposing brick with 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown sandy loam, 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam, and 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown silt loam; possible erosion trench

F.32 Mortared field stone, exterior faced only; 1845 plaza wall

F.33 10YR 4/3 brown loamy sand with brick fragment and mortar inclusions; builder's trench

F.58 Mortared brick wall

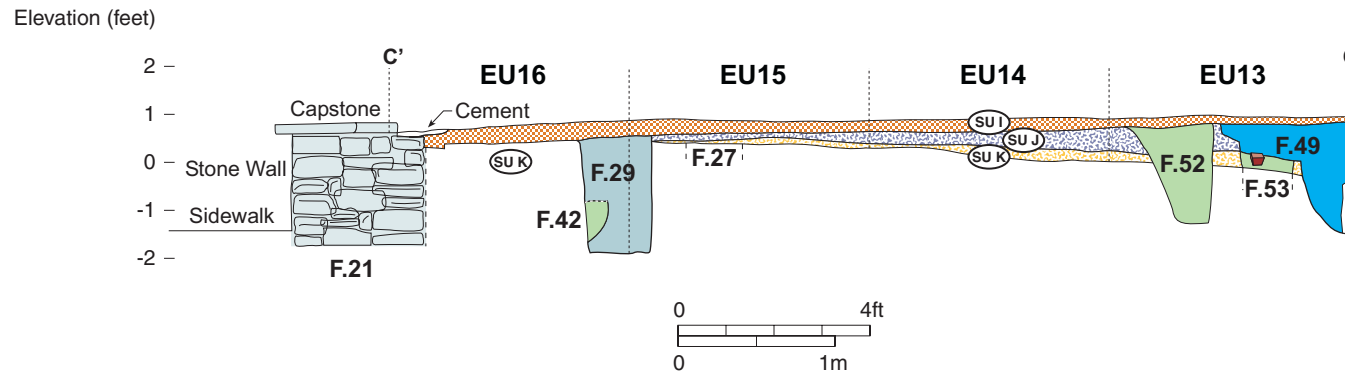
F.59 10YR 4/3 brown silt loam mottled with 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown silt loam with brick fragment inclusions; builder's trench

F.60 10YR 4/3 brown sandy loam with pockets of 10YR 2/1 black, 7.5YR 3/3 dark brown, and 10YR 5/3 brown silt loam with brick fragment and charcoal inclusions; builder's trench

F.61 Concave, dry-laid brick drain containing 10YR 4/4 concave dry-laid brick drain containing 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam with pockets of 10YR 6/6 brownish yellow silt loam, cinder, and ash

F.93 10YR 2/1 black, 2.5Y 5/2 grayish brown, and 5YR 5/6 olive silt loam containing pockets of 2.5Y 5/3 light olive brown silt loam and ash; burnt area

Figure 9. West plaza stratigraphy; east to west profile (EUs 15 and 17 through 22).



SU I 10YR 5/3 brown, 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown, and 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown sand with less than 30% pea gravel

SU J 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown to 10YR 5/4-5/6 yellowish brown sandy loam to silt loam mottled with 10YR 3/3 dark brown, 10YR 4/3-5/3 brown, and 10YR 5/2 grayish brown silt loam to silt with brick fragment and charcoal inclusions

SU K 10YR 5/4-5/6 yellowish brown silt loam; B-horizon

F.21 Mortared field stone, exterior faced only; ca. 1820 plaza wall

F.27 10YR 5/3 brown silt loam mottled with 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown silt loam; palisade trench

F.29 10YR 5/3 brown silt loam mottled with 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown silt loam; palisade trench

F.42 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown silty clay loam; post mold

F.49 2.5Y 5/3 light olive brown silt loam mottled with 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown and 10YR 3/1 very dark gray silt loam; builder's trench

F.52 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown silt loam mottled with 10YR 5/1 gray silt loam containing brick fragment and mortar inclusions; post hole

F.53 10YR 4/3 brown silt loam with brick fragment inclusions; post hole

Figure 10. West plaza stratigraphy; north to south profile (EUs 13 through 16).

and was comprised of dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) to yellowish brown (10YR 5/4, 5/6) sandy loam to silt loam mottled with dark brown (10YR 3/3), brown (10YR 4/3, 5/3), and grayish brown (10YR 5/2) silt loam to silt with brick fragment and charcoal inclusions. Subsoil consisted of yellowish brown (10YR 5/4, 5/6) silt loam which was exposed in all of the excavated units within this section.

Table 2. Stratigraphic Units within the Western Plaza

SU	Level Description	TPQ	MCD	Standard Deviation Date Range	Corresponding Unit and Level Designations
H	Organic Accumulation	1942	1902.9	1863.8-1942.0	13.1, 14.1, 15.1, 16.1, 17.1, 18.1, 19.1
I	Sand Deposit	1770	1764.9	1741.1-1788.8	13.2, 14.2, 15.2, 16.2, 17.2, 18.2, 19.2
J	Silt Loam Deposit	1779	1743.1	1709.6-1776.5	13.6a, 13.6b, 14.6a, 14.6b, 15.3a, 15.4, 15.8, 16.5, 17.3, 17.4, 18.3, 19.4
K	Subsoil (B horizon)	---	---	---	13.11, 14.11, 15.12, 16.10, 17.8, 18.6, 19.5

3.2.1 ORGANIC ACCUMULATION (SU H)

The artifact assemblage recovered from this layer corresponds to small items that have fallen between the gaps in the brick surface. Architectural items such as screws, nails, discarded brick fragments, and window glass comprise 87 percent of this layer's 197 recovered artifacts. Additional items recovered from this sample include a peanut shell, one glass bead, a brass straight pin, a metal snap, a 1942 penny, .22 and .32 caliber cartridge shells, a buff-bodied earthenware sherd, one creamware sherd, a whiteware sherd, and unidentified bottle glass fragments. An occupation date range of 1863.8 to 1942 was calculated for this layer. As previously seen on the east plaza, erosional disturbances were noted at the base of the brick pavers above the interior portion of the stone retaining wall. Within EU 16, the brick pavers had been mortared in place in an attempt to limit the amount of erosion taking place on the interior side of the stone retaining wall. Pockets of recent fill were in evidence and these were excavated and screened separately.

3.2.2 SAND DEPOSIT (SU I)

A total of 181 artifacts were collected and a date range of 1741.1 to 1788.8 was calculated for this primary fill deposit. Recovered items include oyster shell fragments and one tooth fragment; personal artifacts consisted of straight pins and ball clay pipe bowl and stem fragments; the ceramic assemblage included tin glazed earthenware, buff-bodied earthenware, redware, white salt-glazed stoneware, imported gray stoneware, one imported brown stoneware, and creamware; unidentified bottle glass; and architectural materials such as nails, brick fragments, and window glass. It is unclear how this layer relates to the sand layers identified on the east plaza; however the date range corresponds to that of the lower sand deposit on the eastern plaza section. As with the lower sand layer on the east plaza, some of the artifacts within this sand deposit exhibited extremely worn edges; a wear pattern most likely caused by water erosion and this suggests that a percentage of the artifacts were probably imported onto the site with the sand matrix. Also, 6.6 percent of the assemblage was comprised of prehistoric items, a defining characteristic of the upper sand deposit on the eastern plaza. The prehistoric assemblage included one chert bifurcate point, one quartzite chopper, two pieces of fire-cracked rock, and eight flakes. Based on the recovery of six plain creamware sherds from EUs 13, 18, and 19, a TPQ of 1770 was assigned. This section of plaza exhibited a large number of significant intrusive disturbances, two of which can be firmly associated with the 1845 renovation. These include the builder's trench associated

with the 1845 wing construction; while the second disturbance relates to the westward expansion of the circa 1820 plaza. The third group of intrusive features relates to a number of post holes, some of which may relate to the 1845 construction. However, a number of these post holes are located a significant distance from the newly constructed wing and may signify the periodic renovation of the circa 1732 block.

3.2.3 *SILT LOAM DEPOSIT (SU J)*

A total of 138 artifacts were recovered from this layer including one prehistoric ceramic and six flakes. Additional recovered items include bone, oyster shell fragments, a gold cuff link, ball clay pipe bowl and stem fragments, tin glazed earthenware, buff-bodied earthenware, redware, imported gray stoneware, porcelain, unidentified bottle glass, nails, brick fragments, and window glass. This layer's occupation date range was 1709.6 to 1776.5 and a TPQ of 1779 was assigned based on the recovery of three pearlware sherds from EU 18.

3.2.4 *SUBSOIL – B HORIZON (SU K)*

This represents the unexcavated subsoil within the western section of the circa 1820 plaza.

3.3 1845 PLAZA STRATIGRAPHIC UNITS

The stratigraphy underlying the western-most section of plaza, a measured distance of 14 ft. from the interior edge of the 1845 capstone, exhibited a very different stratigraphic construction sequence than seen elsewhere in the plaza. Four distinct fill layers overlie the historic ground surface, corresponding to the north profiles of EUs 20 to 22 (Table 3; Figure 8; Plate 3). As seen previously, the uppermost layer corresponded to accumulated organic debris that had collected between the brick plaza surface. This spoil consisted of black (10YR 2/1) to very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) loam. Immediately underlying the extant brick pavers was a very thin foundation sand, measuring less than 0.24 ft. in thickness, comprised of brown (10YR 5/3) sand to yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) loamy sand with less than 30 percent pea gravel. Beneath this primary foundation material was a second, relatively thin deposit, with a maximum depth of .23 ft. This layer consisted of brown (10YR 5/3) to pale brown (10YR 6/3) sandy clay loam containing brick and mortar inclusions. Although not uniformly present within these units, it appears to represent a transition between the overlying foundation sand and the underlying demolition layer. The third layer measuring 0.39 to approximately 1.5 ft. in depth comprised the bulk of the fill material within the 1845 plaza and appears to constitute a brick and mortar demolition deposit, containing more than 90 percent brick and mortar by volume. This layer appears to represent the destruction material associated with the pre-1845 western addition. What little soil was present within this layer consisted of brown (7.5YR 4/3, 10YR 4/3) loamy sand. Underlying this demolition layer, adjacent to the circa 1820 foundation wall and overlying the original ground surface, appeared to be the final fill deposit. This layer, comprised of dark olive brown (2.5Y 3/3) sandy loam, may represent a transition between the overlying brick/mortar demolition layer and the underlying horizon. The lowest excavated level corresponded to the historic ground surface. This buried surface appears to represent a plowzone, or Ap horizon, based on the presence of an abrupt lower boundary at the base of the layer. Hue and chroma for this horizon consisted of olive brown (2.5Y 4/4) sandy loam with pockets of brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) silt loam. Unexcavated Subsoil, or B horizon, was composed of yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silt loam to sandy clay loam with a 40 percent mottle of pale brown (10YR 6/3) silt loam. The density of artifacts from this plaza section was quite low. In fact, only one diagnostic



Plate 3. North profile of EU 20 showing the stratigraphic profile within the 1845 plaza extension; the location of a dry laid brick drain (Feature 61) and the edge of the ca. 1820 patio (Feature 21) are shown.

artifact was recovered from the organic deposit and the sand layer, while the upper transition and brick demo layers contained two and three dateable artifacts respectively. The assigned dates for the upper four layers, corresponding to stratigraphic units L through O, should be used tentatively.

Table 3. Stratigraphic Units within the Western Plaza Expansion

SU	Level Description	TPQ	Mean	Standard Deviation Date Range	Corresponding Unit and Level Designations
L	Organic Accumulation	1779	1804.5	1804.5	20.1, 21.1, 22.1
M	Sand Deposit	1740	1757.5	1757.5	20.2, 21.2, 22.2
N	Upper Transition Level	1780	1804.75	1804.5-1805	20.3, 21.3, 22.3
O	Brick and Mortar Demolition Level	1795	1804	1796.9-1811.2	20.4, 21.4, 22.4
P	Lower Transition Level	---	---	---	20.5
Q	Buried Topsoil (Ap horizon)	1779	1800.4	1795.7-1805.1	20.7, 22.6
R	Subsoil (B horizon)	---	---	---	20.9, 22.7

3.3.1 ORGANIC ACCUMULATION (SU L)

A total of 38 artifacts were collected from the accumulated organic material between the brick spacers within this newest constructed section of the plaza. Recovered artifacts include coal, oyster shell fragments, one pipe stem fragment, a pearlware sherd, unidentified bottle glass, machine made screws, nails, and window glass. A TPQ of 1779 was calculated for this level based on a plain pearlware sherd from EU 22. This sherd of pearlware represents the only diagnostic artifact from this assemblage and this date should be used with care.

3.3.2 SAND DEPOSIT (SU M)

Only 29 artifacts were recovered from the sand layer within the 1845 plaza section. Recovered items include one chert flake, coal, bone, oyster shell fragments, redware, an unidentified ceramic with a blue glaze, white salt-glazed stoneware, free-blown bottle glass, tin flashing, nails, brick fragments, and window glass. The only dated artifact from this assemblage consisted of a white salt-glazed stoneware sherd from EU 21. A TPQ of 1740 was assigned to this layer, but based on the porosity of dateable artifacts this date should be used tentatively.

3.3.3 UPPER TRANSITION LEVEL (SU N)

A total of 58 artifacts were recovered from this level including one chalcedony flake, coal, bone, oyster shell fragments, a brass button, redware, pearlware, porcelain, unidentified bottle glass, a metal storage lid, metal hardware, nails, mortar and brick fragments, and window glass. A molded pearlware sherd within EU 21 yielded a TPQ of 1780. Because of the small dated assemblage, these dates should be used cautiously.

3.3.4 BRICK AND MORTAR DEMOLITION LEVEL (SU O)

Only 121 artifacts were collected from this architectural demolition layer. The majority of artifacts were comprised of mortar and brick fragments, tin flashing, nails, and window glass. The brick and mortar was not weighed in the field due to the sheer quantity that was present. Additional non-architectural artifacts include bone, clam and oyster shell fragments, a brass button, a brass straight pin, redware, creamware, pearlware, and an unidentified bottle fragment.

A TPQ for this destruction layer was 1795 based on a hand-painted underglaze pearlware sherd recovered from the north bisection of EU 22. An occupation date range of 1796.9 to 1811.2 was calculated based on a light yellow creamware sherd and two pearlware sherds. Due to the small quantity of datable artifacts, these dates should be thought of in extremely tentative terms.

3.3.5 LOWER TRANSITION LEVEL (SU P)

A total of 39 artifacts were recovered from this level in EU 20 including coal, oyster shell fragments, a slate pencil, redware, unidentified bottle fragments, nails, mortar and brick fragments, and window glass. Due to the lack of diagnostic artifacts no dates could be assigned to this layer.

3.3.6 BURIED TOPSOIL – AP HORIZON (SU Q)

A total of 103 artifacts were recovered from the buried topsoil beneath the 1845 plaza including bone, clam and oyster shell fragments, one brass straight pin, redware, creamware, pearlware, porcelain, unidentified bottle fragments, nails, brick fragments, and window glass. A date range of 1795.7 to 1805.1 was derived for this layer, while a TPQ of 1779 was assigned based on the recovery of a four plain pearlware sherds from the north bisection of EUs 20 and 22.

3.3.7 SUBSOIL – B HORIZON (SU R)

This represents the unexcavated subsoil bounded by the circa 1820 and 1845 retaining walls. This was not sampled in any of the units.

3.4 PLAZA ELEVATIONS

Latrobe's 1804-05 drawing shows the south façade of the Court House and its topographic setting prior to the construction of the plaza (Figure 3). One of the primary goals of the fieldwork was to determine how much of the original landform remained intact beneath the plaza. It is fairly evident from the elevation discrepancy between the plaza and the surrounding sidewalk that a substantial portion of the landform outside of the plaza footprint was removed to allow for the road grading and sidewalk construction, but the extent of disturbance underneath this area was not known prior to the field investigations.

Disturbances within the circa 1820 plaza footprint, aside from the construction of the retaining wall, appear limited to the cutting and removal of the historic topsoil. The preparation of the ground surface was likely accomplished in order to provide a solid base for the newly deposited foundation material. The substratum elsewhere in the circa 1820 plaza appears largely intact. This conclusion is based on the elevation of the circa 1732 and 1765 Court House foundations which were both constructed directly on top of the subsoil prior to the plaza construction. The elevation beneath the building foundation and under the surrounding plaza is comparable. Therefore, the highest point of the knoll would correspond to the section of plaza fronting the 1845 wing; the landform gradually slopes toward the east, west and south, with a more noticeable slope within the expanded western section of plaza (Figure 3).

The plaza surface had been intentionally sloped toward the south and east away from the Court House. This slope enabled adequate drainage of rainwater and prevented pooling of water next to the Court House foundation(s). A north-to-south slope of 0.35 ft. was documented for the plaza surface in front of the 1765/1802 and 1845 additions (Figures 8 and 10), while the surface of the

Court House plaza gradually sloped from west to east losing 1.5 ft. in elevation from the western plaza edge to the eastern extreme (Figures 7 and 9). The height of the capstone at the western end of the plaza measures approximately 1 ft. above the lawn surface, and has an absolute elevation of 1.3 ft. The capstone on the eastern end of the plaza measures approximately 3 ft. above the sidewalk, for an absolute elevation of (0.2) ft. This slope is similar, but not identical to the natural slope of the landform, as indicated by the remnant height of the intact subsoil within the plaza footprint. The highest elevation of intact subsoil within the circa 1820 plaza measured 0.3 ft. above datum in front of the 1845 Court House addition, while the lowest measured elevation of intact subsoil occurred at the eastern end of the 1765/1802 addition within EU 12 at (2.2) ft. beneath datum height, an elevation loss of approximately 2.5 ft.

The north-south slope of the subsoil fronting the Court House wings varied substantially. The measurement on the eastern section of plaza was incomplete due to an erosional feature (23) and the circa 1820 plaza builder's trench (22) at the southern end of the plaza. Therefore, comparison measurements of the subsoil were taken at the exterior of the 1765/1802 addition and at 17.5 ft. south of the east wing addition. An elevation loss of 1 ft. was documented for the intact subsoil within this section. The elevation change exhibited on the western section of the plaza was quite different; the intact ground surface (as evidenced by the subsoil) appears fairly level within this area.

It appears that the natural landform within the western 40 percent of the plaza fronting the 1845 wing is largely intact with only a small area removed for the construction of the original circa 1820 retaining wall. The highest recorded elevation of intact subsoil within this enlarged portion measured (0.85) ft. beneath the site datum. While the measurement of intact subsoil adjacent to the east side of the circa 1820 foundation wall measured 0.3 ft. above datum height, an aggregate difference between these two measurements of 1.15 ft.

All of the brick pavers within both plaza sections used sand as the primary foundation material. Aside from this, the circa 1820 and 1845 sections appear to have used largely dissimilar construction techniques. The circa 1820 section underwent a purposeful preparation that included the removal of the original topsoil in order to fully expose the underlying subsoil. This was similar to the construction of the circa 1732 and 1765 sections of the Court House. Neither section was excavated into the substratum, but both sections appear to lie directly atop the subsoil. Once the topsoil was removed, the plaza was filled with up to four layers of material to its current height. The depth of this construction material ranged from approximately 2 ft. at the eastern end of the plaza to less than 0.2 ft. on the western plaza. The expanded section of the west plaza did not undergo such a preparation. The underlying topsoil remains intact at the base of the expanded section's stratigraphic profile. Overlying this intact, natural horizon was a single primary fill layer corresponding to the destruction of the pre-1845 wing.

3.5 IDENTIFIED FEATURES

A total of 89 features were either identified or relocated during the current fieldwork, for an aggregate total of 96 features identified during the 1995 and 2003 field seasons. Of this total, 41 features were located on the eastern plaza section and an additional 55 were identified on the west and central plazas (Figures 5 and 6). Information concerning feature designation, size, and feature matrix has been summarized (Table 4). Main category types and sampled features within each category are analyzed. Feature categories include a brick drain, brick foundation, 1845 builder's trench, burnt area adjacent to 1845 wing, cellar hole, erosion trenches and drip lines, modern

disturbance (concrete footers and flagpole foundations), palisade trenches, plaza construction elements, portico foundation, and post holes.

Table 4. Feature List Summary

Fea.	Identification	Size and Depth (ft.)	Location	Description (Munsell Color and Texture)
1	irregular stain	2.15? x 1.00	EU 2	1995 DSM excavation
2	post mold and hole ¹	0.95 x 0.95; 0.70	EU 2	1995 DSM excavation
3	post hole ¹	0.62 x 0.62; 0.45	EU 2	1995 DSM excavation
4	post hole	0.75 x 0.75	EU 2	1995 DSM excavation
5	post mold and hole ¹	1.30 x 1.15; 0.55	EUs 2 and 6	1995 DSM excavations; light gray (10YR 7/1) decomposing mortar post mold within a brown (10YR 5/3) loamy sand post hole
6	concrete footer		EU 3	1995 DSM excavation
7	erosion trench	5.00? x 3.6?; 0.80	EU 3	1995 DSM excavation
7A	post hole	1.50 x 1.30	EU 3	1995 DSM excavation
8	post hole ¹	1.20 x 0.90; 0.70	EUs 3 and 4	1995 DSM excavations; yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) sandy loam
9	post hole ¹	2.00 x 1.40; 1.65	EU 1	dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) loamy sand (loosely compacted)
10	post hole ¹	1.20 x 0.65?; 0.20	EU 1	grayish brown (10YR 5/2) silt loam with brick fragment and charcoal inclusions
11	post hole	1.70 x 1.10	EU 1	brown (10YR 5/3) silt loam mottled with gray (10YR 5/1) and pale brown (10YR 6/3) silt loam
12	post hole	0.80 x 0.75	EU 1	grayish brown (10YR 5/2) silt loam
13	small irregular stain; possible post hole	0.80 x 0.50	EU 1	brown (10YR 5/3) silt loam mottled with grayish brown (10YR 5/2) and brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) silt loam
14	post hole ¹	1.00 x 0.70; 0.32	EU 1	brown (10YR 5/3) silt loam mottled with grayish brown (10YR 5/2) and brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) silt loam
15	post hole ¹	1.00 x 0.80; 0.20	EU 1	brown (10YR 5/3) silt loam mottled with grayish brown (10YR 5/2) and brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) silt loam
16	post hole ¹	1.30 x 0.95; 0.55	EU 1	brown (10YR 5/3) silt loam mottled with grayish brown (10YR 5/2) and brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) silt loam
17	post hole	1.52 x 1.20	EU 1	brown (10YR 5/3) silt loam mottled with grayish brown (10YR 5/2) and brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) silt loam
18	post hole	1.10 x 0.80	EU 1	brown (10YR 5/3) silt loam mottled with grayish brown (10YR 5/2) and brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) silt loam
19	patio fill layer ¹	20.0? x 16.80?; 0.35	EUs 6 - 9, 23 - 28	dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) to brown (7.5YR 4/3, 10YR 4/3) loamy sand to silt loam with brick and mortar inclusions
20	cellar hole ¹	11.35? x 4.60; 2.60	EUs 8, 9, 23, 24, and 25	layered brown (10YR 5/3) brown heavy silt loam with yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) and grayish brown (10YR 5/2) silt loam containing yellow wood, brick, coral, and stone fragments

Fea.	Identification	Size and Depth (ft.)	Location	Description (Munsell Color and Texture)
21	circa 1820 mortared stone plaza-retaining wall	c. 2.50 thick	EUs 5, 12, 16, and 19; west, central, and east plazas	mortared field stone, exterior faced only
22	builder's trench associated with circa 1820 retaining wall ¹	variable	EUs 5, 16, and 19; west and center plazas	yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silt loam with brick fragment inclusions
23	erosion ditch ¹	5.50 x 2.20; 0.50	EUs 4 and 5	brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) silt loam with 40% mottle of yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silt loam with brick fragment inclusions
24	southern palisade trench (east plaza) ¹	23.1 x 1.4-1.9; 1.32	EUs 4, 27, and 28	brown (10YR 5/3) silty clay loam mottled with yellowish brown (10YR 5/4, 5/6) silt loam
25	erosion ditch ¹	8.40 x 1.20; 0.32	EUs 6, 8 and 26	dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) silt
26	post hole ¹	0.70 x 0.45; 0.50	EU 4	brown (10YR 4/3) silt loam with charcoal inclusions
27	northern palisade trench (west and central plazas)	44.25 x 1.10	EUs 15, 17; west and central plazas	brown (10YR 5/3) silt loam mottled with yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silt loam
28	post hole	1.20 x 0.35?	EU 17	brown (10YR 5/3) silty clay loam
29	southern palisade trench (west and central plazas) ¹	50.85 x 1.60; 2.40	EUs 15, 17, and 18; west and central plazas	brown (10YR 5/3) silt loam mottled with yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silt loam
30	erosion ditch ¹	4.85 x 1.50; 0.45	EUs 14 and 15	90% decomposing brick with dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) sandy loam, dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) sandy loam, and yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silt loam
31	post mold and hole ¹	0.95 x .080; 2.06	EU 15	brown (10YR 5/3) loamy sand post mold within a dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4, 4/6) silt loam post hole
32	1845 mortared stone plaza-retaining wall	22.00 x 1.90; 1.75	EU 22, west plaza	mortared field stone, exterior faced only
33	builder's trench associated with 1845 retaining wall ¹	5.00? x 0.65; 1.35	EU 22	brown (10YR 4/3) loamy sand with brick fragment and mortar inclusions
34	possible post hole	1.40 x 0.85	EU 15	brown (10YR 4/3) silt loam mottled with dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) silt loam
35	post hole ¹	1.10 x 0.90; 0.85	EUs 15 and 16	dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4, 4/6) silt loam
36	post hole ¹	1.50 x 1.10; 1.79	EUs 15 and 16	brown (10YR 4/3) silt loam with brick fragment inclusions
37	erosion ditch ¹	9.50 x 2.30; 0.70	EUs 9, 24, and 28	dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silt loam with 10% mottle of olive yellow (2.5Y 6/6) and yellowish brown (10YR 5/4, 5/6) silt loam with brick fragment and charcoal inclusions changing to light yellowish brown (2.5Y 6/4) silt loam mottled with light yellowish brown (2.5Y 6/3) and brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) silt in the southern exposed portion
38	post hole	1.15 x 0.55?	EU 23	dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silt loam mottled with yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silt loam

Fea.	Identification	Size and Depth (ft.)	Location	Description (Munsell Color and Texture)
39	north/south orientated palisade trench (east plaza)	6.70 x 1.90	EUs 9 and 23	brown (10YR 5/3) silt loam mottled with yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) and dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silt loam
40	palisade post mold ^a	1.28 x 0.50; 0.84	EU 16	yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silty clay loam
41	palisade post mold ^a	1.00 x 0.35; 0.85	EU 16	yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silty clay loam
42	palisade post mold ^a	0.80 x 0.38; 0.80	EU 16	yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silty clay loam
43	palisade post mold	1.05 x 0.32	EU 16	yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silty clay loam
44	palisade post mold	0.70? x 0.35	EU 16	yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silty clay loam
45	northern palisade trench (east plaza)	7.55? x 0.90	EUs 7 and 24	pale brown (10YR 6/3) silt loam mottled with grayish brown (10YR 5/2) and yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silt loam with brick fragment and charcoal inclusions
46	erosion ditch	1.90 x 0.40	EU 24	brown (10YR 4/3) loamy sand with brick fragment inclusions
47	post hole	1.75 x 1.00?	EU 1	brown (10YR 5/3) silt loam mottled with grayish brown (10YR 5/2) and brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) silt loam
48	post hole ^a	1.10 x 0.70; 2.00	EUs 13 and 14	yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silt loam with 50% mottle of gray (10YR 5/1) silt loam with brick fragment and mortar inclusions
49	builder's trench associated with 1845 wing construction ^a	17.30 x 1.50; 2.40	EU 13, west plaza	light olive brown (2.5Y 5/3) silt loam mottled with yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) and very dark gray (10YR 3/1) silt loam
50	concrete footer	1.05 x 0.65; 0.15	EU 14	grayish brown (10YR 5/2) silt loam with 10% mottle of yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silt loam overtop concrete footer
51	post mold and hole ^a	1.30 x 1.20; 1.62	EU 13	very dark brown (10YR 2/2) silt loam post mold within a yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silt loam with 50% mottle of gray (10YR 5/1) loam with brick fragment and mortar inclusions post hole
52	post hole ^a	0.70? x 0.70; 2.00	EU 13	yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silt loam with 50% mottle of gray (10YR 5/1) silt loam with brick fragment and mortar inclusions
53	post hole	1.00 x 0.60?	EU 13	brown (10YR 4/3) silt loam with brick fragment inclusions
54	post hole	0.85 x 0.75	EU 14	light olive brown (2.5Y 5/3) silt loam with 50% brick fragments
55	post hole	1.20 x 1.10	EU 14	light yellowish brown (2.5Y 6/4) loam
56	post hole	1.50 x 1.15	EU 14	yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) loam with pockets of pale brown (10YR 6/3) coarse sand
57	post hole	1.00 x 0.45?	EU 13	yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silt loam with 20% mottle of dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) silt and pockets of brown (10YR 5/3) loam
58	mortared brick wall	16.80 x 1.20; 0.65-0.87	EU 18, west plaza	3 to 4 remnant mortared brick courses, broken brick stretchers (brickbats) primarily used
59	builder's trench associated with brick wall ^a	17.20 x 0.80; 0.65	EU 18, west plaza	brown (10YR 4/3) silt loam mottled with yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silt loam with brick fragment inclusions

Fea.	Identification	Size and Depth (ft.)	Location	Description (Munsell Color and Texture)
60	builder's trench associated with brick wall ¹	17.80 x 1.10; 0.65	EU 18, west plaza	brown (10YR 4/3) sandy loam with pockets of black (10YR 2/1), dark brown (7.5YR 3/3), and brown (10YR 5/3) silt loam with brick fragment and charcoal inclusions
61	concave brick drain ¹	2.00? x 1.50; 0.50	EU 20	dry-laid brick drain
62	builder's trench associated with brick drain	2.00? x 0.20	EU 20	dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silt loam
63	post hole	1.02 x 0.72	EU 26	dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silt loam
64	post hole	0.98? x 0.62	EU 7	dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silt loam with 40% mottle of grayish brown (10YR 5/2) silt loam with brick fragment and charcoal inclusions
65	builder's trench associated with circa 1820 retaining wall	5.30? x 1.20?	EUs 27 and 28	brown (10YR 5/3) silt loam with 40% mottle of yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silt loam
66	possible post hole	1.90 x 1.80	EU 28	yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) with 30% mottle of light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) silt loam
67	post mold and hole	1.15? x 0.85	EU 27	light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) silt loam post mold within a yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silty clay loam with brick fragment inclusions post hole
68	post hole	1.55 x 0.55	west plaza	yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silt loam with 40% mottle of a very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) sand and 10% light yellowish brown (2.5Y 6/3) silt loam
69	post hole	1.25 x 1.17	west plaza	yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silt loam with pockets of brown (10YR 5/3) sand with brick fragment inclusions
70	post hole	1.15 x 1.05	center plaza	yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silt loam with 40% mottle of light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) silt loam with brick fragment inclusions
71	post hole	0.70 x 0.60	center plaza	light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) silt loam with 40% mottle of light yellowish brown (2.5Y 6/4) silt loam with brick fragment inclusions
72	post hole	1.05 x 0.90	center plaza	light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) silt loam with pockets of yellowish brown (10YR 5/4, 5/6) sand and silt loam with brick fragment inclusions
73	post hole	1.10 x ?	center plaza	light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) silt loam with pockets of yellowish brown (10YR 5/4, 5/6) sand and silt loam with brick fragment inclusions
74	post hole	1.10 x 0.82	center plaza	dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silt loam (loosely compacted) with brick fragment inclusions
75	post hole	1.10 x 0.92	center plaza	yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silt loam
76	post hole	0.60 x 0.50	center plaza	dark brown (10YR 3/3) loamy sand with brick fragment inclusions
77	post hole	1.10 x 0.95	center plaza	yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silt loam
78	mortared stone portico foundation	11.50 x 9.40	center plaza	mortared field stone
79	drip line	7.40? x 0.90	center plaza	light yellowish brown (2.5Y 6/4) silt with 20% mottle of brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) silt

Fea.	Identification	Size and Depth (ft.)	Location	Description (Munsell Color and Texture)
80	erosion ditch	8.60? x 3.90	center plaza	light olive brown (2.5Y 5/3) silt loam with 30% mottle of yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) sand with brick fragment and mortar inclusions
81	erosion ditch	3.30? x 1.40	center plaza	yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silt loam with 30% mottle of light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) silt loam with brick fragment and mortar inclusions
82	post mold and hole	1.10 x 1.00	center plaza	yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silt loam with 20% mottle of brown (10YR 4/3) silt loam with brick fragment inclusions
83	post hole	1.35 x 1.20	center plaza	dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silt loam with 60% brick fragments
84	post hole	1.50 x 1.15	center plaza	yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) loamy sand with mortar inclusions
85	erosion ditch	7.00 x 3.20	center plaza	brown (10YR 5/4) sandy loam with brick fragment inclusions
86	post hole	0.63 x 0.54	center plaza	light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) silt loam with 20% mottle of yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silt loam with brick fragment inclusions
87	post hole	0.55 x 0.55	center plaza	light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) silt loam with 20% mottle of yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silt loam with brick fragment inclusions
88	post hole	1.05 x 0.95	center plaza	yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silt loam with 20% mottle of brown (10YR 4/3) silt loam with brick fragment inclusions
89	post hole	1.30 x 1.10	EU 25	brown (10YR 4/3) silt loam with 20% mottle yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silt loam with brick fragment inclusions
90	post hole	0.67? x 0.62	EU 25	dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silt loam with 20% mottle of yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silt loam with brick fragment inclusions
91	post hole	2.20 x 0.75	EU 25	dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silt loam mottled with brown (10YR 5/3) and yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silt loam
92	post hole	1.20 x 1.05	west plaza	yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silt loam with pockets of brown (10YR 5/3) sand with brick fragment inclusions
93	burnt area ¹	10.70 x 7.00?; 0.20	west plaza	black (10YR 2/1), grayish brown (2.5Y 5/2), and olive silt (5YR 5/6) loam containing pockets of light olive brown (2.5Y 5/3) silt loam and ash
94	circular concrete foundation	3.00 x 2.90	east plaza	original flagpole foundation
95	circular concrete foundation	3.50 x 3.50	east plaza	current flagpole foundation

¹ indicates that feature was sampled

3.5.1 BRICK DRAIN

Feature 61 is a concave, dry-laid brick drain measuring 1.5 ft. in diameter that was identified at the base of the brick/mortar destruction layer within EU 20 (Figure 9; Plate 3). The drain is orientated north-south with the center of the feature measuring 4 ft. west of the circa 1820 plaza exterior wall and 24 ft. west of the circa 1732 Court House. This feature was located adjacent to the exterior of the original pre-1845 addition and south of a glazier's hut that appears on the 1804-1805 Latrobe map (Figure 2). The drain appears to have been excavated into the

surrounding topsoil and extends into the underlying subsoil. Located within the drain was a concentration of cinder and coal ash; with recovered artifacts including a coal sample, four pieces of window glass, and one clear glaze redware sherd. Although no diagnostic artifacts were recovered, the location of the drain at the base of the plaza fill provides a clear capping date of 1845.

3.5.2 *BRICK FOUNDATION*

Feature 58

Feature 58 was identified in EU 18 and represents a 1.2 ft.-wide mortared brick foundation, with three to four extant brick courses (Plate 4). After the remaining foundation material was removed from the west plaza, the extant feature length measured 16.8 ft. The northern edge has been truncated by the 1845 wing construction and the southern end was cut by the circa 1820 plaza construction (Figure 6). The wall was identified underneath the lowest fill layer in EU 18 on the east plaza and it cuts through a large burnt area, designated Feature 93. Unfortunately, no other section of foundation wall was identified during the current archeological work. Associated with the foundation were two builder's trenches (Features 59 and 60).

Feature 59

Feature 59 represents the western builder's trench associated with Feature 58 and was identified at the base of the lower fill layer in EU 18 (Plate 4). The southern 40 percent of the feature was sampled within this excavation unit and only brick fragments were recovered from the screened matrix. This feature extends the full length of the remnant foundation wall and its width ranges from 0.6 to 1.1 ft. in thickness, with the sampled portion measuring 0.8 ft. wide. The base of the builder's trench extended to the bottom of the brick foundation wall, a total depth of 0.65 ft.

Feature 60

Feature 60 is the builder's trench located on the eastern side of Feature 58 (Plate 4). This feature was also identified at the base of the lowest fill layers within EU 18 and measures 1.1 ft. wide and extended 0.65 ft. in depth within the sampled portion. Overall, the feature measures 17.8 ft. in length, or slightly longer than the remnant length of the brick wall and varies in width from 0.6 to 1.1 ft. The southern 40 percent of the feature was sampled. In addition to brick fragments, one redware sherd and a single fragment of unidentified prehistoric pottery was recovered.

3.5.3 *BUILDER'S TRENCH ASSOCIATED WITH THE 1845 ADDITION*

Feature 49 denotes the builder's trench associated with the 1845 wing addition. This feature was initially identified at the top of the circa 1820 plaza foundation sand layer within EU 13 and was fully excavated to the base of the 1845 foundation, a total depth of approximately 2.4 ft. beneath the plaza surface (Plate 5). The 1845 foundation is constructed of reused sleeper stones salvaged from the New Castle and Frenchtown Railroad and measured approximately 4 ft. in height. The full length of the feature was documented after the western plaza construction material was removed. The 1845 builder's trench extended the full length of the circa 1820 plaza within this area; extending from the western edge of the circa 1732 block across the façade of the 1845 wing and it apparently terminates beneath the 1845 front steps (Figure 6). A total of 17 artifacts, in addition to brick fragments, were recovered including one buff-bodied earthenware sherd, a redware sherd, one porcelain sherd, four bottle fragments, three cut/wrought nails, and seven pieces of window glass.



Plate 4. Plan view of EUs 18 and 19 showing the sampled builder's trenches (Features 59 and 60) associated with a brick foundation (Feature 58). The edge of the circa 1820 plaza (Feature 21) is visible on the right side of the photograph; view to grid south.

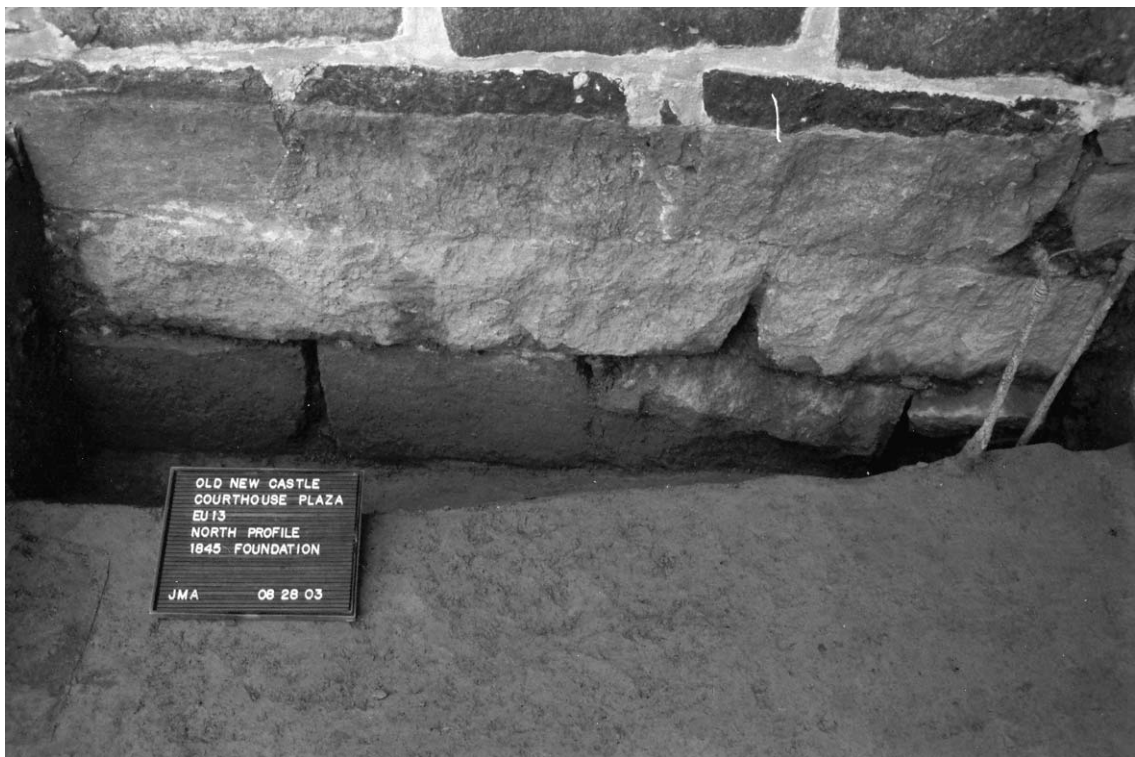


Plate 5. North profile of EU 13 showing the newly exposed 1845 Court House foundation within it associated builder's trench (Feature 49).

3.5.4 *BURNT AREA ADJACENT TO THE 1845 ADDITION*

Although a dark stain was noted during the excavation of EUs 18 and 19, feature identification was not made until the remainder of the foundation material was removed during the plaza stripping. At this time, the morphology of Feature 93 became obvious. This area represents a large burnt area at the top of the subsoil in front of the 1845 wing (Figure 6; Plate 6). The overall feature dimension is tentative due to the incomplete removal of foundation material during the stripping, but it seems to overlie the highest part of the landform. The estimated dimensions of the extant portion are 10.7 by 7 ft. and based on the section that was excavated in EUs 18 and 19; the feature appeared to be roughly 0.2 ft. thick. Although this feature cannot be absolutely dated, it does appear to be one of the earliest features present within the western plaza section. It is cut by the 1845 builder's trench (Feature 49), the circa 1820 foundation and associated builder's trench (Features 21 and 22), the brick wall foundation and its associated builder's trenches, (Features 58, 59, and 60), and three post features (Features 68, 69, and 92).

3.5.5 *CELLAR HOLE*

Feature 20 was identified in the north central section of the east plaza. All told, five units (EUs 8, 9, 23, 24, and 25) contained portions of this square-cut feature. The visible feature plan measures approximately 11.35 ft. in length from the southern edge to where it abuts the 1765/1802 Court House foundation (Figure 5). It appears to measure approximately 4.6 ft. at its widest and tapers toward the southern end, where it is only about 3.7 ft. in width. The dimension of the northern section is unclear. The uppermost level of Feature 20 consisted of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silt loam with pockets of dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) and yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silt loam (Plate 7). Contained beneath this upper fill deposit, appeared alternating bands of grayish brown (10YR 5/2) silt loam and brown (10YR 5/3) heavy silt loam containing high concentrations of architectural debris (stone, brick, and charred wood) and large pieces of coral (Plates 8 and 9). The remnant portion of the feature extends to a maximum depth of 2.6 ft. into the surrounding subsoil, suggesting that the feature was close to 3 ft. deep from the historic ground surface (Figure 7; Plate 10).

In total 1,475 artifacts (approximately 21 percent of the total assemblage) were recovered from the sampled portion of Feature 20 within EUs 8 and 23. Nearly 80 percent of the assemblage was comprised of floral/faunal material ($n=1175$) including 785 pieces of bone, one horn, 74 brain coral fragments (167.5 lbs.), 313 pieces of shell (311 oyster, 1 clam, 1 whelk), five charcoal fragments, and a burnt walnut shell. Approximately half of the oyster shell fragments ($n=168$) derived from contexts 49 and 51 were found cemented with mortar and likely indicate mortar production rather than simply food consumption. Domestic artifacts ($n=78$) included five tin glazed earthenware (1 plain, 4 with blue decoration), one yellow Staffordshire, eight red body coarse earthenware (possibly indicative of Borderware), 11 redware, two gray Westerwald sherds with cobalt blue decoration, eight pieces of creamware, one pearlware, three pieces of Chinese export porcelain, 31 bottle glass fragments (11 free blown olive green, 16 unidentified olive green, 4 unidentified clear, and 2 unidentified aqua), and five tableware glass fragments. Items of a personal nature ($n=83$) were also well represented within the sampled portion. Included within this category were two buttons (a bone center hole and 1-piece cast brass loop shank), eight brass straight pins, one brass buckle or fastener, 13 European flakes, a possible flint strike-a-light, and 58 ball clay pipe stem and bowl fragments. A number of architectural items including brick fragments, both red (approximately 117 lbs. total weight) and yellow ($n=6$, total weight of 2.3 lbs.); 13 mortar pieces (3 lime and 10 sand); 28 nail fragments (14 unidentified and 24 cut or wrought); one unidentified metal hardware; a burnt wooden plank; numerous stone fragments; 39



Plate 6. Plan view showing a large burnt area (Feature 93) in the north central section of the west plaza; view to grid north.



Plate 7. Initial identification of Feature 20 (cellar hole) within the right side of EU 8; view to grid north.



Plate 8. Opening plan view of Level 7 within the Feature 20 (cellar hole) showing high concentrations of coral, stone, and brick; view to grid north.



Plate 9. Closing plan view showing a burnt board at the base of Level 7 in the cellar hole (Feature 20); view to grid north.



Plate 10. North profile of EUs 8 and 23 showing a fully sectioned (cellar hole).

pieces of window glass; and two delft tile fragments were also recovered. The remainder of the assemblage consisted of 16 prehistoric items including a piece of chert shatter, nine flakes (8 jasper, 1 quartzite), a jasper scraper/plane, and five prehistoric body sherds (possibly Minguannan).

The upper portion of the Feature 20 deposit appeared quite similar to the surrounding east terrace deposit (SU E) and some cross-mends occurred (see Section 4). Also, a number of the later ceramics (8 creamware, 1 pearlware, 1 Chinese export) are interpreted as intrusive into this feature from this surrounding matrix (likely introduced when the feature stood open for a period of time during excavation) and were discarded from the temporal data prior to calculation. The oldest dates for any single context were obtained from this feature. A mean date of 1700.3, with a TPQ of 1700 based on the recovery of one incised blue-on-gray Westerwald stoneware fragment and three white tin-glazed sherds with indeterminate blue decoration. The use and subsequent backfilling of this feature appears to date from the last quarter of the seventeenth to the first quarter of the eighteenth century (1674.9 to 1725.6).

3.5.6 *EROSION TRENCHES AND DRIP LINES*

Nine features (Features 7, 23, 25, 37, 46, 79, 80, 81, and 85) were identified as representing erosion features, such as trenches and drip lines, and over half of these features were identified adjacent to the southeastern exterior corner of the circa 1732 block, corresponding to Features 7, 23, 79, 80, and 81 (Figure 5). This grouping of features probably signifies an enduring erosion problem within this area. In fact, it is quite likely that erosion problems on the south face of the Court House, exacerbated by the road grading in the early nineteenth century, were the catalyst for the initial construction of the plaza. Three additional features (Features 25, 37, and 46), located within the central portion of the east plaza appear to represent a similar erosion problem. Half of these were sampled during the current and previous fieldwork and will be discussed in further detail in the section below.

Feature 7

Feature 7 was identified as a linear feature during the 1995 fieldwork and was identified within EU 3. The excavation notes describe it as a fill deposit sealing an erosion feature or drip line. With an orientation paralleling the façade of the Court House its depth varies from 0.25 to 0.85 ft. in thickness. This feature may be related to a group of erosion features identified within this area of the plaza (corresponding to Feature 23 in EUs 4/5 and Features 79 through 81).

Feature 23

Feature 23, identified at the base of the lower sand deposit cuts into the surrounding subsoil within EUs 4 and 5 (Plate 11). The base of this concave shaped feature measures 5.5 by 2.2 ft. with an overall depth range of 0.2 to 0.6 ft. It slopes away from the southeast corner of the circa 1732 central block, for a general orientation that is northwest to southeast. A total of 103 artifacts were recovered from this completely excavated feature and a TPQ of 1740 was assigned based on the recovery of three sherds of Jackfield-type redware (context 19). The mean artifact date was 1716.7 and the feature has an occupation date range of 1689.9 to 1743.6. The rest of the assemblage included faunal remains such as bone, coral, clam and oyster shell fragments; personal items such as a brass straight pin, ball clay pipe bowl and stem fragments; seventeenth and eighteenth-century ceramics including buff-bodied earthenware including Staffordshire and a possible Midlands yellow, North Devon earthenware with gravel temper, tin glazed earthenware, redware including possibly Red Borderware, early Buckley and Jackfield-type, imported Westerwald stoneware, and Chinese export porcelain; unidentified bottle fragments; and architectural items such as cut/wrought nails, brick, and window glass.



Plate 11. East profile of EUs 4 and 5 showing south bisection of Feature 23 (erosion trench) and the completed excavation of the ca. 1820 patio wall builder's trench (Feature 22).

Feature 25

Feature 25 was identified as a concave erosion trench cutting into intact subsoil within EUs 6, 8, and 26. The lowest fill layer (SU E) appears to cap this feature, which has an overall length of 8.4 ft. and the depth of the excavated portion measured 0.32 ft. into the surrounding subsoil. A total of 22 artifacts were recovered from the sampled portion within EU 8. The assemblage includes bone and oyster shell fragments, a 7/64th diameter ball clay pipe stem fragment, unidentified bottle fragments, brick, and window glass fragments. A late seventeenth century occupation may be inferred from the single pipe fragment.

Feature 37

Feature 37 appears to be a concave erosion trench, identified at the base of Feature 19, within the subsoil in EUs 9, 24, and 27 on the east plaza (Plate 12). A section was sampled within EUs 9 and 24 and 129 artifacts including a chert flake, bone, clam and oyster shell fragments, ball clay pipe bowl and stem fragments, brass straight pins, redware, pearlware, white salt-glazed stoneware, Chinese export porcelain, unidentified bottle glass, an unidentified metal object, cut/wrought nail, brick and mortar fragment, and window glass were recovered. Based on the undecorated pearlware sherd, a TPQ of 1779 was assigned.

3.5.7 MODERN DISTURBANCE

Feature 50

Feature 50 was identified within EU 14 and is located near the southwestern corner of the circa 1732 section. This poured concrete footer, similar in morphology to Feature 6, which was identified during the 1995 DSM fieldwork, cuts through the circa 1820 foundation sand and measures 1.05 by 0.65 ft. in plan. Eleven artifacts were collected from the fill deposit overlying this feature and recovered items include a brass button, one redware sherd, two cut/wrought nails, and seven fragments of window glass. As previously mentioned, this feature appears to mirror Feature 6 and was dated by the DSM to the ca. 1955 restoration.

Features 94 and 95

Feature 94 represents an earlier flagpole foundation partially overlain by Feature 95, the foundation for the existing flagpole. Both are constructed of concrete with the flagpole set within the center. The earlier foundation was identified after the east plaza foundation material was removed. No artifacts were found in association with either feature.

3.5.8 POSSIBLE PALISADE TRENCHES

Three features were documented within the exposed sections of the excavated plaza that are likely the remnants of palisade trenches. Two of these trenches, Features 24/29 and 27/45, extend parallel with the southern façade of the Court House, while the third trench, Feature 39, is orientated perpendicularly along the east side. No artifacts were recovered from the sectioned portions which may indicate the early nature of these features. Supporting this notion is the fact that every other documented feature was intrusive into this feature category.

Features 24 and 29

Features 24 and 29 represent the southern palisade trench, which has an east-west orientation and extends nearly the full length of the circa 1820 plaza. The western edge of the trench begins at the eastern side of the brick wall, Feature 58, on the western plaza and it appears to terminate within EU 28 on the east plaza for a total feature length of approximately 73.5 ft. (Figures 5 and 6; Plate 13). It is unclear, however, if this point constitutes the eastern edge, or simply where it was



Plate 12. Plan view of Feature 37 (erosion trench) bisection within EUs 9 and 24; view to grid east.

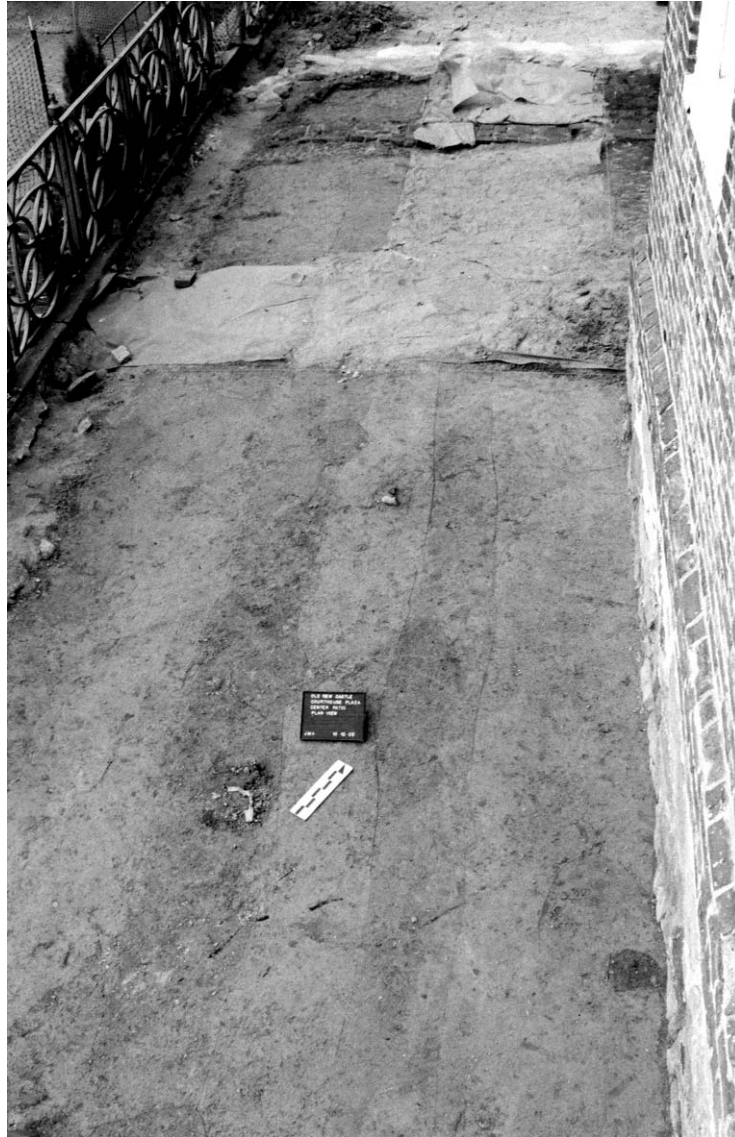


Plate 13. Western view from the main Court House steps showing the location of two parallel palisade trenches (Features 27 and 29) within the newly stripped central plaza.

truncated by an erosion feature (Feature 37) since no additional units were excavated east of this point. However, the fact that this apparent end point aligns perpendicularly with Feature 39, a north-south orientated palisade trench, does help support the notion that this may be the southeastern corner of the fortification defense. The intact western edge is also interesting, not only because the feature appears to stop at the north-south trending brick wall (Feature 58), but also because the trench appears to turn slightly to the south (Plate 14). The directional shift is also apparent within the northern palisade trench (Features 27 and 45). This feature was sectioned within EU 4 and within EUs 15/16 and the only recovered artifacts originated from surface cleanup. In addition to brick fragments, the other collected artifacts consisted of a redware fragment and a tin glazed earthenware sherd. The portion of the feature matrix excavated did not contain any additional artifacts. The profile indicates that the trench was square cut, having an approximate depth of 2.40 ft. on the west and 1.32 ft. on the east plaza sections; these depths are measured from the top of the intact subsoil.

At the base of the trench in EU 4, post mold impressions in the shape of split-logs were in evidence, while similar stains were noted within the sectioned portion on the west plaza. The stains at the base of the EU 4 portion were bisected, but yielded no additional artifacts and the section within EUs 15 and 16 were identified approximately half way through the excavation of the western section. Once identified, each mold received an independent feature designation from east to west (corresponding to 40 through 44). Features 40 through 42 were bisected and fully excavated to show that the post molds were indeed semi-circular in plan and tapering slightly toward the base (Plate 15). No artifacts were recovered from the excavation of these mold impressions.

Features 27 and 45

Features 27 and 45 were assigned to the northern palisade trench identified separately on the eastern and western plaza sections. This palisade line appears to be the northern counterpart to Features 24 and 29. Its total length was 67.5 ft., or 6 ft. shorter than the southern trench line with its eastern terminus identified within EU 24 on the east plaza; adjacent the eastern edge are two brick molds identified within the subsoil. The western edge of this feature also appeared to change orientation toward the southwest and appeared to terminate at the north-south orientated brick wall (Feature 58) on the west plaza.

Feature 39

Feature 39 is a north/south orientated trench that was identified at the top of the subsoil within EUs 9 and 23 (Plate 19). It extends from the northern edge of EU 23 and terminates north of Feature 37, a drainage feature in EU 23, for an overall feature dimension of 6.7 by 1.9 ft. Post mold impressions were documented along the eastern edge of the trench, similar to previously observed mold stains in the other palisade lines. This feature may comprise the eastern side of the fortification line.

3.5.9 PLAZA CONSTRUCTION AND MISCELLANEOUS FEATURES

Feature 19

Feature 19 comprised the lowest fill layer present within the eastern plaza and was assigned a feature number when initially identified in EU 6. A total of 2111 artifacts were recovered from sampled portions in EUs 6 through 9 and 23 through 28. Please refer to the field results section for further discussion.



Plate 14. Plan view documenting the southern palisade (Feature 29) orientation shift within the western plaza; view to grid south.



Plate 15. Plan view of excavated palisade trench post holes (Features 40 through 42) within Feature 29, EUs 15 and 16; view to grid west.

Feature 21

Feature 21 is a mortared fieldstone retaining wall associated with the circa 1820 plaza. The retaining wall encloses all but the newly expanded section of the plaza and ranges in thickness from approximately 2.5 to 2.7 ft. The exterior of the foundation wall has been faced, white washed, and capped by a 1.6 ft. wide slate capstone crowned with a wrought iron railing. Twenty artifacts including one chert flake, bone, oyster shell fragments, tin glazed earthenware, creamware, miscellaneous clear lighting glass, nonelectrical wire, olive green bottle fragments, cut/wrought nails, and brick fragments were recovered from fill immediately adjacent to the interior sections of the retaining wall in EUs 5, 12, and 20. Based on the presence of the nonelectrical wire recovered from EU 12, a TPQ of 1831 was assigned. Pockets of recent fill were noted immediately adjacent to the interior sections of this wall; some of the recovered artifacts may have originated from these recent intrusive events.

Feature 22

Feature 22 is the associated builder's trench to the circa 1820 retaining wall, Feature 21 (Plate 11). It appears that prior to the construction of the plaza, the area within the footprint of the circa 1820 plaza was carefully prepared. The topsoil was removed and subsoil cut in order to allow for the retaining wall's construction. This feature was identified and sampled in EUs 5 and 16 and 39 artifacts were recovered including one jasper flake, bone, an oyster shell fragment, charcoal, a brass straight pin, ball clay pipe bowl and stem fragments, tin glazed and buff-bodied earthenware, redware, gray salt glaze stoneware, table glass, unidentified olive green and clear bottle fragments, nails, brick fragments, and window glass. This assemblage was assigned a TPQ of 1690 based on the recovery of a Fulham stoneware fragment from EU 5.

Feature 30

Feature 30, a concave decomposing brick-filled trench, was identified at the base of the foundation sand layer within EUs 14 and 15. Overall feature orientation is north-south and the length is 4.85 ft. and maximum depth was 0.45 ft. Only brick fragments were recovered from the feature fill.

Feature 32

Feature 32 is a mortared fieldstone retaining wall, dating to the 1845 plaza expansion, measuring approximately 1.9 ft. thick and 1.75 ft. high. Based on the excavation of EU 22, this foundation wall was constructed directly on top of the underlying subsoil. This L-shaped wall section extends from the southwestern corner of the 1845 addition and abuts the southwest corner of the original circa 1820 plaza at the western edge of the stairway. The overall finish of this section of wall appears very similar to the circa 1820 portion. The exterior has been faced, white-washed, and capped with a 1.7 ft. wide slate capstone crowned with a wrought iron railing. No artifacts were found in association with this section of wall.

Feature 33

Feature 33 may represent a utility trench adjacent to the interior of the feature. Dimensions are approximate and measure 1.4 ft. in depth and 0.65 ft. wide. This feature was identified at the top of the foundation sand level and extends to the base of the brick/mortar destruction level. A total of 25 artifacts, in addition to brick and mortar fragments, were recovered from the sampled portion of Feature 33. The assemblage includes bone, clam and oyster shell fragments, one porcelain sherd, one clear bottle fragment, an unidentifiable metal object, 12 cut/wrought nails, and five window glass fragments.

Feature 65

Feature 65 may represent a section of builder's trench associated with the circa 1820 retaining wall within EUs 27 and 28. This feature was not excavated.

3.5.10 PORTICO FOUNDATION

Feature 78 represents the mortared stone portico foundation that straddles the front steps to the circa 1732 block. The portico is reported as being removed from the Court House in 1936. It measures approximately 11.5 by 9.4 ft. and extends from the foundation of the original block to the northern interior edge of the circa 1820 plaza retaining wall (Plate 16). The feature was identified during the stripping of the center plaza. A total of seven artifacts were recovered from the fill deposits overlying the portico foundation. Recovered items include one redware sherd, a clear unidentified bottle glass fragment, three cut/wrought nails, and two wire nails. In addition, a machine-made Coke bottle dating to 1957 and a round graphite pencil fragment were recovered directly atop the foundation stone. The coke bottle may in fact relate to the 1950 Court House restoration (see concrete footer discussion).

3.5.11 POST HOLES

A total of 56 post features were identified within the plaza representing 58.3 percent of the total feature count. Only 8.9 percent, or 5 of the 56 post holes, were identified as containing an associated mold stain (Features 2, 31, 51, 67, and 82). It is also interesting to note that 84 percent (47 post holes) are located within 5 ft. of the exterior Court House foundation (Figures 5 and 6). This close proximity, in addition to a lack of mold stains within the majority of post holes, may indicate that these features relate to temporary construction activities such as falsework (i.e.; workers' scaffolding) and not to any longer-lasting architectural feature. One such type of falsework, referred to as "bricklayers' scaffolding" utilizes the brick masonry wall and one set of wooden standards or posts in its construction with putlogs inserted in voids purposefully left in the masonry to receive them (Fitchen 1992:85-86). The wooden standards or posts were placed in shallow excavated holes while in use then were removed when the construction of the Court House was completed.

Within the eastern section of the plaza, 88.5 percent of the posts were identified at the interface with the underlying subsoil, indicating that the majority predate the construction of the circa 1820 plaza. Features 5, 8, and 9 were the only noted exceptions; these were identified above the subsoil, within or above the lower sand layer on the eastern plaza. Seven of the posts were sampled and only one of the features yielded a dateable artifact. A TPQ of 1670 was assigned to Feature 10.

Identification of post holes within the western plaza occurred much higher in the stratigraphic fill sequence indicating that more construction or restoration has occurred within this portion of the plaza after the circa 1820 plaza was constructed. This is not surprising considering the amount of relatively recent construction activity centered on this area; the 1845 west wing addition post dates the construction of the extant circa 1820 plaza, as does the 1845 plaza extension. The majority of the post features identified during unit excavation appear to cut through a portion of the plaza fill layers, indicating the likelihood that they are related to a later construction or restorative event. Of the 13 post features identified within the excavation units, 31 percent, or 4 out of 13, were documented within the circa 1820 sand layer. Another 46 percent, or 6 post holes, were identified at the top of the lower fill layer, and only 23 percent, or 3 out of 13, were



Plate 16. Plan view showing the portico foundation (Feature 78) in the central plaza; view to grid east-northeast.

identified at subsoil interface. Thirteen of the 56 post holes, or approximately 23 percent, were sampled or fully excavated during the current fieldwork and only feature 31 contained a diagnostic artifact of yellow Staffordshire.

Feature 8

Feature 8 was originally identified during the 1995 fieldwork and the portion of this feature located within EU 4 was bisected during the current archeological work. The feature appeared at the top of the lower sand layer. Aggregate measurements of the feature are 1.2 by 0.9 ft., with a total of depth of 0.7 ft. A single pipe bowl fragment was recovered from the feature matrix.

Feature 9

Feature 9 was identified at the top of the lower sand layer within EU 1 and measures approximately 2 by 1.4 ft. and appears roughly rectangular in plan (Plate 17). The dissected feature extends 1.65ft. into the underlying subsoil, for an overall depth of approximately 1.95 ft. from the top of the base sand. Eighteen artifacts were recovered from this partially excavated feature, including one chalcedony flake, bone, oyster shell fragments, a hand painted underglaze porcelain sherd, sand tempered mortar, one pipe stem fragment, clear bottle glass, unidentified cut/wrought nails, and window glass. Brick fragments were discarded from the feature. Unfortunately, no diagnostic artifacts were recovered.

Feature 10

Feature 10 is a square cut post hole located along the eastern edge of EU 1. Identification of this post hole, which appears to have been cut by Feature 9, occurred at the top of the subsoil. The portion within EU 1 was excavated to a depth of 0.2 ft. into the surrounding subsoil. The west bisection yielded four artifacts including an oyster shell, two redware sherds, and one Staffordshire sherd. These artifacts were collected while brick fragments were discarded in the field. Based on the recovery of the Staffordshire ceramic, the assemblage TPQ is 1670.

Feature 14

Feature 14 is a square cut post hole identified at the top of subsoil within EU 1. It measures 1 by 0.7 ft. and continues 0.32 ft. into the substrata (Plate 17). A total of five artifacts were recovered including three olive green bottle fragment from the feature cleanup and two nail fragments from the east half bisection.

Feature 15

Feature 15 is a square cut post hole measuring 1 by 0.8 ft. and extending 0.2 ft. into the natural subsoil (Plate 17). This feature was identified in EU 1 at the top of the subsoil and appears to be cut by Features 14 and 16. No artifacts were recovered from the east bisection.

Feature 16

Feature 16 was identified in EU 1 at the interface with the subsoil. It is roughly rectangular in plan view and its measurements are 1.3 by 0.95 ft. (Plate 17). The eastern half was excavated and its depth extends 0.55 ft. into the surrounding subsoil. Two olive green bottle glass fragments were recovered from the excavated portion.

Feature 26

Feature 26 was identified at the subsoil interface in the northeast corner of EU 4. The portion within this unit, measuring 0.7 by 0.45 ft., was fully excavated to a depth of 0.5 ft. A total of three artifacts were recovered including a glass stemware base, one pipe stem fragment, and a nail.



Plate 17. Opening plan view of Level 5 showing Features 9 through 16 (post holes) within EU 1; view to grid north.

Feature 31

Feature 31 was identified as a square cut post mold and hole within EU 15 and appears to be the latest of a grouping of three replacement posts located directly southwest of the circa 1732 block. It was identified at the top of the 1820 foundation sand, measures 0.9 by 0.8 ft. and was fully excavated. Total feature depth was approximately 2.06 ft. From the screened feature fill, a total of seven artifacts were recovered including coal, creamware, unidentified nails, and mortar from the post hole and a ball clay pipe stem fragment and brick fragments from the mold deposit. A TPQ of 1770 is derived from the recovery of a creamware sherd.

Feature 35

Feature 35 appears to be the second in a series of three replacement post holes located within the southwestern corner of EU 15. It measures 1.1 by 0.9 ft. and extends to a depth of approximately 0.85 ft. beneath the top of the circa 1820 sand layer. Brick fragments were the only artifacts recovered from the feature fill and these were weighed and discarded at that time.

Feature 36

Feature 36, represents the primary post hole in an identified group of three posts within the southwest corner of EU 15; it was roughly rectangular in plan, measuring 1.5 by 1.1 ft., with a total excavated depth of 1.79 ft. beneath the circa 1820 sand layer. At the base of the feature, an oval post impression was noted. From the feature fill, one olive green bottle glass fragment was recovered and brick fragments were discarded in the field.

Feature 48

Feature 48 was identified along the southern edge of EU 13 at the top of the 1820 foundation sand layer. It measures 1.1 by 0.7 ft. in plan and extends 2 ft. into the surrounding subsoil, for a total depth of approximately 2.3 ft. from the top of the 1820 sand deposit. This feature was bisected and 26 artifacts were recovered from both halves of this fully excavated feature including an oyster shell fragment, ball clay pipe bowl and stem fragments, unidentified bottle glass, cut/wrought nails, brick fragments, and window glass.

Feature 51

Feature 51 was identified in EU 13 as a post hole and mold at the base of the 1820 sand layer measuring 1.3 by 1.2 ft. in plan with an overall depth of 1.62 ft. The depth of the feature prevented the complete excavation of the post mold from the surrounding feature and only a portion of the post mold was successfully excavated. This portion of the post mold yielded thirteen artifacts including a ball clay pipe stem fragment, a brass straight pin, a porcelain sherd, three bottle fragments, 2 cut/wrought nails, and five window glass fragments. The rest of the feature yielded 41 artifacts including three ball clay pipe bowl fragments, three redware sherds, six unidentified olive green bottle fragments, an unidentified brass or copper object, two unidentified nail fragments, brick fragments, and 23 window glass fragments.

Feature 52

Feature 52 was identified at the base of the 1820 foundation sand layer along the west wall of EU 13. Approximate dimensions are 0.7 by 0.7 ft. and the portion located within EU 13 was fully excavated to a depth of 2 ft. A total of seven artifacts were collected from the screened feature fill including one redware sherd, three bottle glass fragments, one cut/wrought nail, brick fragments, and window glass.

4.0 ARTIFACT ANALYSIS

4.1 THE FAUNA FROM NEW CASTLE COURT HOUSE

All together 1,323 bones and bone fragments were recovered from two features and a variety of field contexts at the site of the New Castle Court House plaza (7NC-E-105A). A total of 275 bones were recovered from Feature 19 (SU E) and Feature 20 yielded 759 bones. An additional 289 bones came from small features and unassociated contexts. Although both features appear to be fill, yard midden, or secondary trash deposits, the assemblages deposits yielded were likely the remains of meals. The association of these deposits with a Court House allows for potential comparisons with early tavern assemblages that were often associated with public buildings or other governmental structures.

In the course of analysis, the processes that impact site formation were considered. The weathering of the majority of the bones in both features indicates that neither assemblage was recovered from a sealed or undisturbed context. The fauna from Feature 19 came from a fill deposit directly overlying the subsoil on the east plaza. This level may have been open to the elements or the materials deposited at this location after first being disposed of elsewhere. The assemblage from Feature 20 was similar in appearance. With many weathered and worn bones, this seems to have been a secondary trash deposit, used to fill a cellar hole or other open space that was no longer in use. Based on the composition of the faunal assemblages and stratigraphy, these deposits were short in duration, perhaps single episodes of site cleaning and filling.

Due to the fragmented nature of the assemblages, the number of mammal bones identified was probably an over-representation of species present. When compared to the smaller and more fragile bird and fish bones, those of large mammals were far more likely to survive post-depositional disturbances and environmental changes. Additionally, standard field recovery and artifact processing favors recovery of the largest animals and body parts. Within Feature 19, a single context was water-screened (158) and it was from here that bones from smaller animals and fish were recovered.

The fragmented and weathered remains of the large mammals recovered from Feature 19 (SU E) suggested this was not a primary deposit or alternately that the bones were exposed to weather or trampling for some undetermined period of time. There was no discernable pattern of deposition or bone distribution among the EUs assigned to Feature 19, nor did analysis suggest a particular use or pattern of waste disposal. Small quantities of turtle, rabbit, and mouse/vole bones indicate that some of Feature 19 was probably accessible or open to small scavengers for a period of time. The bones of these animals were recovered in small numbers from EU 27, Level 2 which was water-screened.

By comparison, Feature 20 was both larger and more interesting with respect to the number of bones recovered and the species present. With large butchered mammal bones and several species of fish and birds, much of Feature 20 may have been the remains of meals. In addition to large food mammals, three common species of fish and three types of food birds were identified. Most of the bones came from within EU 8 (contexts 43, 44, and 48). Again, fragmentation and weathering was evident on many of the bones and this assemblage may represent a secondary fill or trash deposit within the cellar hole. No rodents were recovered from Feature 20, but it was unlikely the nearly complete box turtle (25 fragments from EU 8 [context 48]) served as food. A damp and muddy partially filled cellar hole might have provided an accessible place for hibernation or scavenging (Beisaw 2000).

4.1.1 FAUNAL REMAINS FROM FEATURE 19 (SU E)

The 275 bones that make up the Feature 19 faunal assemblage were relatively evenly distributed across eleven contexts in excavation units 8, 9, 23, 24, 27 and 28. The greatest concentration of bones, slightly less than half the total number, was recovered from EU 9. The majority of the bones were extremely fragmented, weathered, or worn. Due to weathering and fragmentation, indeterminate remains account for 53 percent of the assemblage (Table 5). Some of the soil from EU 27, Level 2 was water-screened and it was from this level that at least one mouse, several small fish bones, and a single rabbit bone were recovered. However, the majority of the assemblage was composed of the fragmented remains of large food mammals.

Table 5. Faunal Remains Recovered from Feature 19 (SU E)

	NISP	% NISP	MNI	% MNI	Bioms (kg)	% Bioms
Cow; <i>Bos taurus</i>	15	5.5	2	15.4	2.95	32.5
Sheep/Goat; <i>Ovis/capra</i>	11	4.0	1	7.7	0.37	4.1
Deer; <i>O. virginianus</i>	1	0.4	1	7.7	0.15	1.7
Sheep/Deer; <i>Ovis/Cervidae</i>	2	0.7	---	---	0.11	1.2
Pig; <i>Sus scrofa</i>	6	2.2	1	7.7	0.55	6.1
Large Mammal	10	3.6	---	---	1.54	17.0
Medium Mammal	59	21.5	---	---	1.72	19.0
Small Mammal	2	0.7	1	7.7	0.00	0.0
Indet Mammal	128	46.5	---	---	1.53	16.9
Mouse/Vole; <i>Microtus sp.</i>	5	1.8	2	15.4	0.00	0.0
Rodent Indet	1	0.4	1	7.7	0.00	0.0
Rabbit; <i>Sylvilagus species</i>	1	0.4	1	7.7	0.00	0.0
Large Bird	1	0.4	1	7.7	0.04	0.0
Small Bird	1	0.4	1	7.7	0.00	0.0
Indet Bird	9	3.3	---	---	0.02	0.2
Indet Fish	12	4.4	---	---	0.00	0.0
Indet Animal	8	2.9	---	---	0.00	0.0
Turtle; <i>Terrapene Carolina</i>	3	1.1	1	7.7	0.09	1.0
TOTAL	275	100.2	13	100.1	9.07	99.7

The bones recovered from Feature 19 were dominated by the remains of large food mammals (see Table 5). These were mostly domestic animals, cattle, sheep, and pigs, but at least one scapula belonging to a deer was identified. All together, the remains of large and medium mammal accounted for about 82 percent of the biomass and 38 percent of the NISP. Evidence of butchery in the form of saw marks was observed on two rib/vertebrae fragments from a medium-sized mammal and a scapula from a small bird (i.e., pheasant or small hen) appeared to have been cut through. All three bones were recovered from EU 9 (levels 5 and 6). The assemblage was representative of at least two cows, one immature as a large section of weathered metapodia was recovered from EU 28. Eight of the 15 bones identified as cow were tooth fragments while seven of the 11 identified sheep bones were also teeth. Pig was limited in number and consisted mostly of toes, although two small sections of a forearm or radius were identified in EU 9.

4.1.2 FAUNAL REMAINS FROM FEATURE 20

Most of the bones recovered from Feature 20 came from EU 8 (334 fragments recovered from context 43, another 139 from context 44, and 175 from context 48). A large amount ($n=297$) of the total number were fragmented, weathered or heavily worn and more than half of the assemblage was classified as indeterminate mammal. The amount of weathering and wear on the bones indicates that some quantity of these fragments were not recovered from their original environment. Common explanations for fragmented and weathered secondary trash deposits include “yard” trash later swept up and deposited elsewhere or contexts that were redistributed or disturbed at a later date.

Medium and large mammals including cattle, sheep, pigs, and deer, comprised 33 percent of the feature NISP and 89 percent of the biomass. Meat weight and biomass calculations tend to favor large mammals especially if any quantity of cow bone was present. Birds accounted for just five percent of the total NISP while fish made up another five percent (Table 6). The limited numbers of birds and fish may be the result of several factors. These animals may not have been present on site or were not deposited in great numbers at this location. Field-recovery techniques favor the collection of larger bone fragments. Although small in number, distinct species of birds and fish including shad, turkey, and duck were recovered and indicate these animals were present.

Table 6. Faunal Remains Recovered from Feature 20

	NISP	% NISP	MNI	% MNI	Bioms (kg)	% Bioms
Cow; <i>Bos taurus</i>	87	11.5	3	17.7	43.57	64.0
Sheep/Goat; <i>Ovis/capra</i>	17	2.2	2	11.8	2.21	3.3
Deer; <i>O. virginianus</i>	17	2.2	1	5.9	3.43	5.0
Sheep/Deer; <i>Ovis/Cervidae</i>	5	0.7	---	---	0.21	0.3
Pig; <i>Sus scrofa</i>	21	2.8	2	11.8	3.30	4.9
Large Mammal	49	6.5	---	---	5.98	8.8
Medium Mammal	52	6.9	---	---	2.13	3.1
Small Mammal	1	0.1	1	5.9	0.00	0.0
Indet Mammal	412	54.3	---	---	6.69	9.8
Chicken; <i>Gallus gallus</i>	8	1.1	1	5.9	0.17	0.3
Turkey; <i>Meleagris gallopavo</i>	1	0.1	1	5.9	0.04	0.0
Duck; <i>Anatinae</i>	2	0.3	1	5.9	0.02	0.0
Medium Bird	8	1.1	---	---	0.00	0.0
Medium Bird – Immature	3	0.4	1	5.9	0.00	0.0
Indet Bird	12	1.6	---	---	0.06	0.0
Bass Species - small	4	0.5	1	5.9	0.00	0.0
Mackerel; <i>Scomber scombus</i>	1	0.1	1	5.9	0.00	0.0
Shad; <i>Alosa sapidissima</i>	1	0.1	1	5.9	0.00	0.0
Indet Fish	33	4.4	---	---	0.07	0.1
Turtle; <i>Terrapene carolina</i>	25	3.3	1	5.9	0.20	0.3
TOTAL	759	100.0	17	100.3	68.08	99.9

The remains of cattle dominate the Feature 20 assemblage and at least three distinct animals were present. One of the animals was less than 2-2.5 years while a second animal was older than three years. With respect to body parts or cuts of meat, there was no clear pattern of consumption, but 20 of the 87 cow bones showed some evidence of butchery. Four of the vertebrae were sawn through, but the remainder of the butchered bones was chopped or split, a less exacting form of

butchery. Chopped bones included cuts from the neck and spine, as well as the loin and forearm. This chopping and splitting may indicate an earlier form of butchery as the smooth, striated saw marks common in nineteenth-century assemblages were not present on any of the bones.

Based on the large number of domestic mammal bones and evidence of butchery it seems likely that the majority of this assemblage represented the remains of meals. Most parts of the cow including skull and feet, were present, with the distribution of parts weighted toward the body (Table 7). Excluding skull and foot fragments, 24 possible cuts of beef were identified. These included combinations from the ribs and vertebrae, small fragments from the pelvis and long bones, and large sections for roasting or braising. The largest and most intact fragments were from femur (3), the tibia (2), distal humerus or upper arm (1), and the pelvis (1). Other bones were too fragmented to determine cut beyond location in the body. These included six pieces from the ilium neck or blade (loin - one split axially), four sections of distal humerus, and fragments from three additional leg cuts (distal femur).

Table 7. Distribution of Bones from the Large Domestic Mammals from Feature 20

	Head (n)	% Head	Body (n)	% Body	Feet (n)	% Feet	NISP
Normal Distribution		29.7		42.2		28.1	
Cow	18	20.7	55	63.2	14	16.1	87
Sheep	2	11.8	15	88.2	0	0.00	17
Normal Distribution		28.2		34.5		37.3	
Pig	3	14.3	12	57.1	6	28.6	21

The sheep assemblage was far more limited than that of the cow and seemed to consist mostly of bones from the leg and shoulder or chuck. Based on the fusion data, these animals were at least one year of age, but less than 2.5 to 3 years (proximal and distal femur unfused) and obviously mutton rather than lamb. A single bone had indistinct chop marks and little butchery was expected as sheep carcasses needed less primary cutting than those of cattle. Depending on the arrangements of the cuts of meat (e.g., size of the leg of mutton), there were at least 8 and as many as 12 cuts. Large mutton cuts may have included both the mid-shank (radius) and upper arm (humerus).

Like the cow, all parts of the pig were present in Feature 20, with distribution weighted toward the body and limbs of the animal (see Table 7). There was no significant quantity of skull, distinctive in pig, nor was there any real evidence of butchery. With exception of some miscellaneous fragments almost all the pork came from leg cuts, perhaps in the form of large hams that might have included everything from the femur to the feet. At least two animals were present, one at least 2 to 2.5 years of age (fused distal tibia) and one younger than two years (unfused distal tibia).

A small variety of deer bones were present, all from EU 8 (contexts 44 and 48). These included cervical vertebrae as well as three large segments from both the hind- and fore-limbs. This may represent several large haunches of venison.

The collection of bird bones was quite small. While this may indicate an absence of birds on the site, limited numbers of the fragile bones were expected in an assemblage with a great degree of weathering and fragmentation. Bones from domestic chicken, turkey and duck were present and all three were commonly consumed in both urban and rural settings. The three fish - mackerel, shad and a small bass species were also common on historic sites in the eastern United States.

The shad and the mackerel might have been served as pickled or preserved throughout the year while shad and bass were also available as fresh fish from local rivers and the Atlantic coast.

4.1.3 FAUNAL REMAINS FROM OTHER COURT HOUSE CONTEXTS

Forty-three additional contexts yielded faunal material. In all there were 289 bones and bone fragments recovered from unassociated and non-feature contexts across the site. Each context yielded a relatively equal number of fragments although EU 22, Level 6 had the greatest number of bones ($n=48$). These contexts were small and mostly unassociated and probably represented small amounts of yard trash. Most of the identifiable mammal bones were either the teeth or toes of the large domestic mammals. These were the smallest as well as the densest and sturdiest bones in the body and thus were far more likely to survive intact in disturbed conditions. Assemblages consisting primarily of teeth and toes are frequently recovered from yard middens and sites that have later served as pasture land.

Table 8. Faunal Remains Recovered from Other Contexts

	NISP	% NISP	MNI	% MNI	Bioms	% Bioms
Cow; <i>Bos taurus</i>	35	12.1	1	12.5	9.40	49.2
Sheep/Goat; <i>Ovis/capra</i>	13	4.5	1	12.5	1.10	5.8
Sheep/Deer; <i>Ovis/Cervidae</i>	3	1.0	1	12.5	0.36	1.9
Pig; <i>Sus scrofa</i>	13	4.5	1	12.5	1.31	6.9
Large Mammal	22	7.6	---	---	3.85	20.2
Medium Mammal	46	15.9	---	---	1.30	6.8
Small Mammal	1	0.3	1	12.5	0.00	0.0
Indet Mammal	135	46.7	---	---	1.63	8.5
Chicken; <i>Gallus gallus</i>	1	0.3	1	12.5	0.01	0.0
Goose; <i>Branta canadensis</i>	1	0.3	1	12.5	0.02	0.1
Large Bird	5	1.7	---	---	0.11	0.6
Medium Bird	4	1.4	---	---	0.00	0.0
Indet Bird	7	2.4	---	---	0.00	0.0
Indet Fish	2	0.7	---	---	0.00	0.0
Indet Shellfish	1	0.3	1	12.5	0.00	0.0
TOTAL	289	99.7	8	100.0	19.09	100.0

With the exception of some fragmented elements from the axial skeleton (spine and rib) the cow was represented almost entirely by teeth and toes. Of the 15 axial elements, seven were sawn through and a single skull bone was chopped. Although small, the sheep assemblage was similar in composition. Of the 13 bones identified, seven were teeth, but a large segment of mandible from a young animal was also present (context 157). Additionally, a large section of pelvis, chopped through was also recovered from context 157. Another large section of pelvis (fragmented into three pieces) came from context 145. Like the sheep, seven of the 13 bones identified as pig, came from the skull and teeth. Large sections of the long bones were recovered from contexts 64 and 154, but both were quite weathered. There were just two identifiable bird bones recovered, one from a domestic chicken, the other from a Canada Goose (Table 8).

4.1.4 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The weathered and worn bones recovered from features 19 and 20 were indicative of secondary trash deposits. It was therefore difficult to definitively associate these deposits with a specific

activity. If viewed in terms of meals, Feature 20 yielded an assemblage that demonstrated a preference for large cuts of meat, frequently beef, chopped or split from the larger animal. Similar cuts were taken from sheep (leg of mutton), pig in the form of large hams, and even a small amount of venison. In spite of the late eighteenth-century date, there was little wild food in the assemblage. Even in early colonial settings, there was a decided reliance on domestic mammals rather than wild game (Bowen 1998). This would have been even truer in established market villages or port towns.

If not associated with a domestic occupation, this assemblage might be similar to that found in a tavern or public house. Many varieties of “public houses” served government officers and business communities in eighteenth and early nineteenth-century towns and government buildings were often associated with taverns or coffee-houses (Rothschild 1990). In composition, faunal assemblages recovered from tavern sites were likely similar to residential and/or domestic meals. Cooking technology, likely open hearth, determined the type of meals. Large cuts of meat that could be boiled, braised or broiled were emphasized in both domestic and public settings. Although a variety of fowl and game might also have been served, the fragmented nature of the Court House assemblages resulted in little archaeological evidence of diversity in diet and meals.

4.2 CERAMIC AND GLASS ASSEMBLAGE FROM FEATURE 20

Several fragments ($n=5$) of table glass were recovered from Feature 20 (Plate 18). Two of the fragments are comprised of clear glass stems, while the remaining assemblage represents a drinking vessel or tumbler. The aqua colored glass tumbler exhibits a mold blown lozenge or bull’s eye shaped design (context 51). Following the typology presented by Noel Hume (1969:191) the remaining examples (derived from context 43) are quatrefoil stems where the baluster is pinched into four segments (type VI, dated 1685-1705). Although not derived from Feature 20, a third stemware was recovered from nearby EU 7 (SU E, context 37); this vessel, although similar, appears to be a heavy inverted baluster with tear (type VII, dated 1690-1710).

Two partial dark green bottles were recovered from Feature 20. Vessel 1 was composed of over a dozen mendable fragments (5 from context 43, 9 from context 153, and 1 from context 61) the vessel exhibits a globular body with slightly rounded sides, gradually sloping shoulders, and a wide shallow kick (Plate 19). No bottle seal, neck or rim from the vessel was found and the overall dimensions of the vessel are unknown. The bottle is best described as an onion bottle, a widely available bottle style that spans the decades of the 1680s through the 1730s (Dumbrell 1983:56-67). Based on marked and dated examples provided by Dumbrell (1983:56, 62) the physical characteristics of the Feature 20 onion bottle date it to the period circa 1699 to 1704. Examples of similar onion wine bottles housed in the Museum of London collection also reinforce a turn-of-the-seventeenth century date range (Museum of London n.d.). The second vessel consists of three sherds from context 147, two of which mend at the base (Plate 18). The wall thickness is thinner than the previous example, but a similar shallow kick is evident. Overall bottle form is unknown, although it may represent a second onion bottle.

Fragments from the neck and rim of a gray Westerwald stoneware vessel ($n=4$) mended between Feature 20 (contexts 43 and 44) and SU E within units 9 and 23 (contexts 62 and 146). The rim diameter measures 2.5 in. and a partial handle extends from the neck (Plate 20). A slight flaring of the sides of the vessel indicates that its form is that of jug not a mug. The body is decorated with blue cobalt, incised lines, and medallions. No body or basal sherds were recovered for this vessel, so its overall dimensions remain unknown.



Plate 18. Table and bottle glass recovered from Feature 20 including three mold blown tumbler fragments with lozenge shaped design (left), two Type VI glass stems (center), and two sherds from a free blown bottle (right).

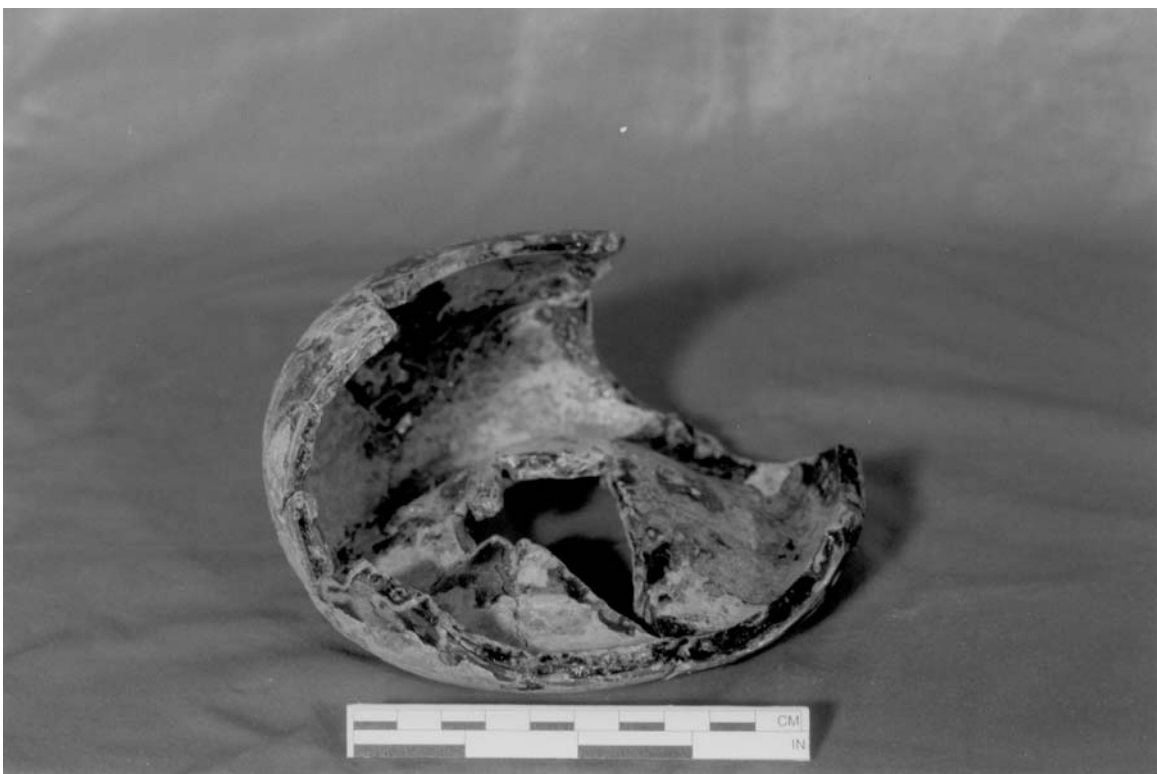


Plate 19. A partially mended onion bottle from Feature 20; the vessel exhibits a globular body with slightly rounded sides, gradually sloping shoulders, and a wide shallow kick.



Plate 20. Mended neck and rim fragments from a gray Westerwald stoneware drinking jug derived from Feature 20.

The analysis of ceramics and glass from Feature 20 resulted in the identification of nine additional vessels (Plate 21). The intent of this section is to provide a more detailed examination of the ceramics contained within Feature 20, the backfilled cellar hole. Since the approximate date of the infilling is circa 1674-1725, this examination will focus on the ceramics dating from that time period. The small number of creamware, pearlware, and Chinese export fragments are removed from the discussion (see Section 3.5.5).

The following vessels are sparingly represented within the assemblage; scant physical remnants are typical of secondary deposits and only tentative remarks about possible form and function are presented. The preliminary vessel analysis identified three possible milk pans (2 redware, 1 possible Donyatt), a possible Red Border ware skillet or saucepan, a Staffordshire hollowware, a tin-glazed bowl, a tin-glazed charger, and two tin-glazed flatwares.

Vessel 1, the first of two redware milk pans, has a measured 9 in. base and a 16 in. rim diameter. The second example (Vessel 2) measured a slightly narrower 15 in. rim diameter (with an indeterminately sized base). The paste of both vessels is described as coarse with large ochre inclusions; a clear lead glaze coats the interior. Vessel 1 is best represented in terms of quantity, with a dozen fragments extending from its base to the rim (contexts 43, 48, and 148), while only three sherds (2 rims from context 44 and 1 base from context 148) were documented for the later example. The third vessel represents a possible Donyatt or South Somerset milk pan (Kiser 2001; Pope 1986:103-105). Within its red-orange fabric, large ochre inclusions were, again, identified. The overall size of this vessel is unknown, although an approximate 9 in. base diameter (derived from a single basal sherd from context 48) was tentatively calculated.

Vessel 4 represents a possible Red Border ware (Pearce 1992) skillet or saucepan, based on a flanged rim sherd from context 43. The interior of this vessel contains a green lead glaze, while a black oxide residue was still evident on the exterior.

The fifth identified vessel is represented by a single Staffordshire body sherd recovered from context 147. The interior of this hollowware vessel is lead glazed, with a slip applied to both the interior and exterior sides.

Vessel 6 likely denotes a tin-glazed sweetmeat or high-sided squared bowl. Unfortunately, the single tin-glazed rim sherd recovered from context 51 is too small to provide an aperture measurement. Vessel 7 corresponds to a single recovered tin-glazed earthenware rim sherd from context 43. This vessel is currently interpreted as a possible charger with an 11 in. rim diameter. A blue hand-painted representational decoration adorns the exterior of this otherwise blue-glazed sherd. The two remaining vessels are probable tin-glazed flatwares (Vessels 8 and 9). The first example, identified by a body sherd recovered from context 43, has a tin-glazed interior adorned by a blue hand-painted decoration and a clear glazed exterior. The final vessel is represented by a base sherd recovered from context 48. This specimen showing very little use wear, is glazed on both sides, and is distinguished by three parallel blue lines hand-painted on the interior (Nöel Hume 1977).

4.3 CERAMIC VESSEL ANALYSIS FROM FEATURES 23 AND 37

The ceramics derived from two erosion features (23 and 37) identified on the eastern portion of the plaza were also chosen for analysis based on their relatively early calculated assemblage date ranges. In total, 18 ceramic vessels were identified from both features. The results of this analysis are presented below.



Plate 21. Ceramic analysis identified a number of seventeenth to eighteenth century vessels including, top row: two possible red border ware fragments (left); a tin glazed sweetmeat or high sided bowl (center); and a possible Donyatt milk pan (right). Bottom row: three plain hard paste porcelain sherds (left); tin glazed flatware decorated with three hand painted blue lines (center); and a possible tin glazed charger adorned by a representational motif (right).

4.3.1 *FEATURE 23 CERAMICS*

The analysis of the Feature 23 ceramics identified a minimum of 14 vessels. Due to the fragmentary nature of the artifact assemblage, most of the vessels are based on only a single ceramic sherd. Vessel 1 represents a North Devon gravel-tempered utilitarian ware (Pope 1986:99-103; Faulkner and Faulkner 1987:203-204) such as a kitchen hollowware; vessel identification was based on a body sherd from context 18. Vessel 2 was identified by a small diameter base sherd (from context 18) and may represent a Midlands Yellow drinking vessel or jug (Greaves 1976). An approximate 2.5 in. diameter base was calculated. A third vessel is represented by a buff-bodied earthenware body sherd recovered from context 18. This sherd contained a manganese mottled glaze on both the interior and exterior sides. Vessel form and function are indeterminate. Vessel 4 corresponds to a coarse redware hollowware base sherd (context 18) with a manganese mottled interior glaze. Overall vessel form is unclear, but the footed base suggests a possible beverage or a lesser tableware, rather than that of kitchen preparation. Vessel 5 denotes a redware vessel with a clear ginger-colored exterior glaze. This hollowware vessel was identified by two body sherds from context 18 (these appear identical to Vessel 1 in the following Feature 37 discussion). The sixth vessel represents a refined, black glazed, redware tentatively identified as Wrotham (Grigsby 1993:22-27). Vessel identification was made from nine base and body sherds recovered from contexts 18 and 19. A slip trailed and dot decoration adorns the exterior and a base diameter of 3 in. was measured. Likely vessel forms include a small pitcher, mug, or posset pot. Vessel 7 denotes a possible refined black-glazed redware vessel identified by a handle base fragment (context 18). Little can be said about the form or function of this vessel, except that it represents an indeterminate hollowware. A Staffordshire vessel with a slip-combed exterior, lead-glazed interior body sherd from context 19 designates Vessel 8. This sherd likely indicates a hollowware, although overall form or function remains unknown (Grigsby 1993:38-63).

Vessel 9 is represented by a tin-glazed earthenware body sherd (context 18) with a blue hand-painted exterior decoration on top of a white background. The body sherd is rather thin suggesting a non-utilitarian hollowware form, such as a tea or tableware. A second tin-glazed vessel was also present within the Feature 23 assemblage (Vessel 10). This vessel, represented by a plain, pink-tinted body sherd (context 18), is of unknown vessel form. Three of the remaining four vessels were derived from small Westerwald stoneware fragments recovered from context 19. Few definitive comments can be made, except that each fragment appears to represent a unique hollowware vessel with exterior decorations ranging from incised/blue painted (Vessel 11), molded/blue painted (Vessel 12), to finely molded/blue and purple painted (Vessel 13). It is possible that Vessels 11 or 12 could relate to the Westerwald drinking mug identified in Feature 20 assemblage (discussed above). The final vessel (14) is a blue hand painted Chinese export porcelain body sherd recovered from context 19 likely representing a flatware vessel of indeterminate size.

4.3.2 *FEATURE 37 CERAMICS*

A total of four ceramic vessels were identified during the ceramic analysis of Feature 37, a north to south orientated erosional feature extending southward from Feature 20. Vessel 1, represented by a single redware body sherd (context 154), is similar to Vessel 5 within the Feature 37 ceramic discussion. Little can be said about this hollowware fragment, save that its exterior has a clear ginger-colored glaze exterior treatment. Vessel 2, denoted by a single plain pearlware body (recovered from context 63), likely represents an indeterminate hollowware vessel. The third vessel designates an undecorated white salt-glazed stoneware hollowware body fragment recovered from context 154. The final vessel relates to a single fragment of Chinese export

porcelain. The decoration of this vessel, represented by the recovered hollowware foot (Context 64), could not be determined.

4.4 NOTEWORTHY SMALL FINDS

4.4.1 BALL CLAY PIPE BOWL ASSEMBLAGE

The Court House excavations yielded a total of 384 fragments of tobacco pipes from all contexts (Table 9). Of this number, 135 (35 percent) were bowl fragments and 249 (65 percent) were stem fragments. Bowl fragments were consistently undecorated or minimally decorated, and no makers' marks were identified.

Pipe stem bore diameters ranged from 4/64ths to 8/64ths to with the most common bore diameter (84 percent) made up of 5/64ths ($n=68$) and 6/64ths ($n=73$) (Table 5). Overall, this would provide a general date range for the majority of the pipes as circa 1680 to 1750 (Deetz 1993:4-9; Noël Hume 1969:296-300). The largest number of number of datable pipe stems were recovered from SU E, ($n=117$) providing a mean pipe date for this stratigraphic unit of 1718.6.

Within Feature 20 the stem and bowl assemblage consisted of 58 fragments (Table 9). The date provided by the tobacco pipes fragments for this feature would suggest feature infill circa 1692.

Table 9. Recovered Ball Clay Pipe Fragments and Assigned Dates

Provenience	4/64	5/64	6/64	7/64	8/64	Stem Fragments	Bowl Fragments	Total	Date
SU A	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	1	---
SU B	---	1	1	1	---	10	9	22	1696.7
SU C	2	11	13	2	1	9	23	61	1709.7
SU D	---	2	---	---	---	5	6	13	1730.0
SU E	2	30	17	1	---	31	36	117	1718.6
SU F	---	---	1	---	---	---	1	2	1695.0
SU I	1	1	1	---	---	3	3	9	1733.3
SU J	1	5	3	5	---	7	11	30	1702.5
SU L	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	1	---
Feature 8	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	1	---
Feature 9	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	1	---
Feature 20	---	5	17	7	---	5	24	58	1692.4
Feature 22	---	2	2	---	---	1	2	7	1712.5
Feature 23	---	1	7	1	---	6	8	23	1695.6
Feature 25	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	1	1665.0
Feature 26	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	1	1730.0
Feature 31	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	1	1730.0
Feature 37	---	1	---	1	---	---	1	3	1697.5
Feature 48	---	---	2	1	---	---	2	5	1685.0
Feature 51	---	---	---	---	---	1	3	4	---
Miscellaneous	---	7	9	---	---	1	4	21	---
TOTAL	6	68	73	20	1	81	135	384	

4.4.2 CORAL

Unexpectedly, a large amount of coral was recovered from Feature 20 (Plate 22), with lesser quantities documented from Feature 23 and SUs B and C. From all contexts, approximately 170 pounds of coral were recovered. Fragments ranged from half dollar to basketball-sized pieces weighing nearly 11 pounds. Three varieties of coral were identified: “brain coral” (*diploria strigosa*), a bulky and frond-like coral (*acropora palmata*), and a species called *monatstrea annularsi*.

JMA consulted with Dr. John M. Pandolfi, Research Paleobiologist and Curator of Fossil Corals at the Smithsonian National Museum of Natural History regarding possible environmental and locational information for the Court House corals. Dr. Pandolfi identified the location of origin as the Caribbean. Dr. Pandolfi explained that it is difficult to determine what environment (barrier or fringing reef) that the coral may have been harvested from. It is equally difficult to determine what islands the corals may have come from. Given New Castle’s strong ties to Dutch-occupied islands, Dr. Pandolfi suggested that the Dutch Antilles islands of Curaco, Aruba, and Bonaire may be possible sources for the Court House corals (John Pandolfi, personal communication, April 12 and 14, 2004).

Coral is often reported from archeological excavations at waterfront sites and docks from places such as New York City, and Providence, New Hampshire (Cantwell and Wall 2001:227; Pendery 1980). In these places the coral has been interpreted as a remnant of ships’ ballast, brought from the Caribbean; in New York excavations ballast has also included coralline sand (Cantwell and Wall 2001:234; Geismar 1987:52). However, the presence of the coral in the New Castle Court House deposits is unusual on terrestrial colonial archeological sites in the Middle Atlantic, especially considering the quantity that was found.

Previously in New Castle, four fragments of coral (one brain coral and three elkhorn corals) were recovered from Level I of the archeological excavations at Immanuel Church (John Milner Associates, Inc. 1984:180; hereafter JMA). Level I contained artifacts dating from the early eighteenth century until 1860 (JMA 1984:165). One fragment of brain coral was also recovered from a circa 1750 feature in the Area F excavations at Independence Hall in Philadelphia (Juliette Gerhardt, personal communication, August 2004). Coral has also been reported from the excavations at the John Read House in New Castle (Lu Ann De Cunzo, personal communication February 2006).

As it was explained in the report of the Immanuel Church investigations, “the presence of the coral in local beach sand cannot be attributed to natural processes of currents, tides, and wave action but probably represents discarded ship’s trash or ballast dumped at or near New Castle before proceeding up the river” (JMA 1984:180). The additional finds of coral at the nearby Court House tends to confirm this earlier conclusion. It is likely that the primary purpose or function of the corals could have been as ships’ ballast, as construction material (a source of lime for mortar), or as a road “cobbling” material. Ultimately, the secondary role of the coral was as backfill for the features on the grounds of the Court House.

An example of early eighteenth-century mining of coral and limestone for use as ships’ ballast has been reported as occurring on Water Island located one-half mile south of St. Thomas in the US Virgin Islands (Anderson 1998). A fragment of coral has also been recovered from the excavation of the Puddle Dock at Strawberry Bank in Providence, New Hampshire. Providence carried on a significant trade with the West Indies from circa 1690 until the trade was disrupted

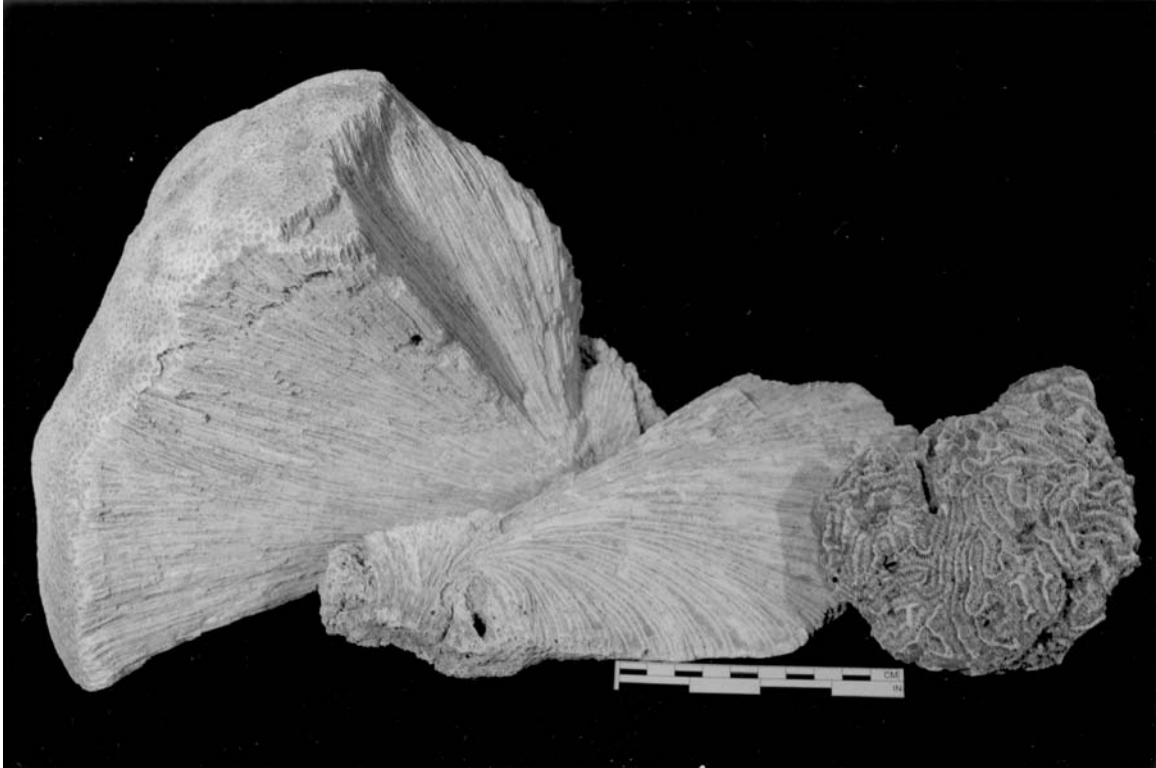


Plate 22. Example of coral recovered from the Court House excavation. Pictured examples were derived feature 20 and include the bulky and frond-like *acropora palmate* (left and center) and the *diploria strigosa*, more commonly known as brain coral (right).

by the American War for Independence (Pendery 1980:28-32). The archeological deposits at Puddle Dock were reported to date to circa 1710. The presence of the coral was mentioned but unexplained; at the time, however, it was noted that “it is usually found in excavations around old wharves” (Speare 1969).

4.4.3 DUTCH YELLOW BRICKS

A small quantity of yellow brick fragments ($n=18$) was recovered from eleven contexts at the Court House excavations. The majority of the contexts (10 of 11) were located on the east plaza, and three were associated with Feature 20 (Plate 23). Of the measurable bricks in the assemblage, eight fragments were complete enough to provide information on brick dimensions, and six of these fragments were found in Feature 20.

The bricks recovered from Feature 20 appear to be of a small brick type of Dutch origin referred to as *drielingen*. This type of brick was specified in an early seventeenth-century law as a standard size for buildings in Amsterdam, and *drielingen* were soon used in other parts of the Netherlands and New Netherlands (Blackburn and Piwonka 1988:127). Standardized measurements for *drielingen* were 6 x 3 x 1 inches (current measure) (Blackburn and Piwonka 1988: 127). The yellow brick from the Court House excavations are generally a 2.5Y 8/4 hue and chroma, using the Munsell Soil Color Chart. Other categories of Dutch yellow brick, such as the larger *moppen* and *Vecht* or *Utrecht*-sized bricks were not present in the assemblage (Blackburn and Piwonka 1988:127).

Archeologist Richard Viet reports that *drielingen* are the most frequently reported type of Dutch brick found on seventeenth-century archeological sites in Delaware, and have also been reported in Maryland, Pennsylvania, New York, Virginia, and the Caribbean (Viet 2000:70). The brick was relatively water resistant, resists wear and frost damage, and allows mortar to cure more fully. Overall, yellow brick was an excellent brick for exterior construction of building facades, roadways, and footpaths (Blackburn and Piwonka 1988; Meeske 1998:212-214).

4.4.4 GUN FLINTS/FLINT FRAGMENTS

A small number of European flint flakes ($n=33$), European gun flints ($n=2$), and one locally reworked flint strike-a-light were recovered from the archeological field investigations. Approximately 76 percent of the flint flakes were recovered either from SU C ($n=3$), SU E ($n=7$), SU J ($n=2$), or Feature 20 ($n=13$). Two European flints (contexts 37 and 158) were recovered from SU E and a flint strike-a-light (context 43) was recovered from Feature 20. Each of the following contexts yielded a single flint flake (SUs M and N; EU 4, Level 3A; cleanup of EU 8; Features 9 and 21) except for SU B, from which 2 flakes were recovered (Nöel Hume 1969:219-221).

4.4.5 PREHISTORIC ASSEMBLAGE

In the proposed Archeological Preservation Plan for New Castle Heite the area of the Market Square was identified as an area that had a high potential for Native American remains, since the area was a topographic high point in the town, was a center of seventeenth-century life, and may have functioned as a rendezvous point for European traders and Native Americans (Heite and Heite 1989:39-41). Despite this recommendation the number of prehistoric artifacts ($n=106$) recovered from the deposits beneath the Court House plaza was a rather unexpected discovery.



Plate 23. Small brick type of Dutch origin referred to as *drielingen* recovered from Feature 20.

The assemblage is generally divided between imported fill matrices (within SUs B, F, and I) and intact contexts native to the Court House property (SUs C, E, and J; Features 20, 22, 37, and 60). The former group consists of 52 artifacts recovered from the sand deposits. This material was likely excavated from a nearby (but now unknown) coastal site at the time of the brick plaza construction. The sand fill deposit assemblage was found to contain mostly lithic chipping debris ($n=47$; 90%) including 25 chert, 19 jasper, 2 quartz, and 1 quartzite flakes/shatter. The five remaining items consisted of two untyped projectile points (a jasper notched point and a chert bifurcate), a possible quartzite chopper/cobble tool, and 2 pieces of quartzite fire-cracked rock.

The prehistoric assemblage recovered from secondary deposits within the plaza stratigraphy or from intact historic-era features identified at the base of the plaza fill contained a slightly different artifact class than seen previously. Like the artifacts recovered from the sand fill deposits, the bulk of this assemblage ($n=54$) was found to be largely composed (78%) of the byproducts associated with stone tool production and/or maintenance activities. The artifacts included were 40 flakes/shatter (21 jasper, 15 chert, 3 quartz, and 1 quartzite) and 2 core fragments (jasper, chert). The remaining items consisted of 11 unidentified prehistoric ceramics and a non diagnostic jasper scraper/plane (Plate 24).

4.4.6 STRAIGHT PINS

“There is scarcely any commodity cheaper than pins, and but few that pass through more hands before they come to be sold” (Hurley n.d.:40). Not surprisingly, straight pins are a fairly common occurrence within a wide variety of historical archeological sites ranging from domestic to commercial to governmental. A number of straight pins and pin fragments ($n=195$) were recovered from the plaza deposits. The overwhelming majority of pins were brass and typically measured between 0.5 to 1.25 in. in length. The pin heads all appear to be constructed from a second piece of wire coiled around the end, and some still exhibit their original tin plating. The coiled pin head construction technique was commonly used from the early seventeenth through the early-nineteenth century, at which time a single stamped pin was developed (Nöel Hume 1969:254; Longman and Loch 1911:21). The smaller examples within the New Castle assemblage (those measuring approximately 0.5 in.) are called Lilliputian pins or “Lils,” and are most commonly attributed to use by women to pin their clothes in place (Mary Beaudry, personal communication, September 2004; Longman and Loch 1911:24). The remaining pins represent a more general purpose straight pin, those known as “Short Whites,” with an average length of slightly more than one in. (Mary Beaudry, personal communication, September 2004). A number of the straight pins were found bent in half (contexts 158 and 161) and one bent pin was attached to a black glass bead (context 158).

The recovery of large numbers of straight pins from a non-domestic and non-commercial site raises requires some explanation. Stanley South’s investigations at the Public House – Tailor Shop in South Carolina recovered a large number of pins, but this was from a very different context than that of a Court House (South 1977:65-71). When pins were sold they were purchased stuck in paper and occasional documents housed in archives still bear the pins that held them together (Hurley n.d.:40). Aside from the “Lils” and bent pins, which may have been used for personal adornment, the prevalence of straight pins at the Court House may be related to fastening or clipping paper documents together. This idea is further supported by archeological investigations from government or public facilities, such as the recent work conducted at the State House in Dover, Delaware, at Old Fort Western in Maine, and at the Deshler-Morris House in Germantown (Crozier 1978). Recent analysis of the Delaware State House artifact assemblage in Dover has revealed the presence of a minimum of 218 straight pins at that site (Charles Fithian,



Plate 24. Prehistoric artifacts recovered from Feature 20 including, top row: jasper chipping debris and a unifacial scraper (center); bottom row: untyped ceramic sherds.

personal communication, August 5, 2004). Archeological work at Old Fort Western (OFW) in Maine, used as a location for off loading supplies from deep-draft vessels for supplying Fort Halifax, also recovered a large number of straight pins that had been stored together. Additional accounts from the "store" at OFW indicate that pins were purchased in bulk for pinning documents (with some pinned documents still extant). The Deshler-Morris House served as a federal government structure in the mid-1790s, and straight pins were recovered from the excavations near exterior doors (Crozier 1978)

4.4.7 SLEEVELINKS

A set of gold sleeve or cufflinks were recovered from EU 13, Level 6B. The links are circular in shape, domed in profile, with an applied floral design in the center. A backmark of "WA" conjoined within a square stamp is also present (Figure 11). Inquiries to Winterthur Museum suggest that the shape, profile, and mark are not of American manufacture and that they may be English (Donald Fennimore, personal communication, June 2004). The Metalworks Department at the Victoria and Albert Museum provided several additional pieces of information. The links are very similar to a set excavated at Bury St. Edmunds in England that probably dated to the "late seventeenth century" (Jonas and Nissenon 1991:10). The backmark is not illustrated in Grimwade's *London Goldsmiths, 1697-1837* (1991). However, further investigation into the marks of pre-1697 London smallworkers is continuing (Richard Edgcumbe, personal communication, August 2004).

4.4.8 WRITING SLATE

A number of writing slate fragments, in addition to slate pencil fragments, were recovered from the terrace deposits on the east side of the plaza. From this fragmentary assemblage, three were found to contain scratches with two of these bearing recognizable markings. A slate fragment from context 41 was scratched with a letter "T" on one side. A second fragment from context 150 was found not only to contain an incised letter "A", but also a stylized drawing of a figurine (possibly a snowman) with a top hat and a what appears to be a flounced skirt.

4.5 POLLEN ANALYSES

As part of the field investigations at the Court House pollen samples were collected from several of the archeological features. Samples were analyzed by Dr. Dorothy Peteet, an Adjunct Senior Research Scientist at Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory (LDEO) and affiliated with the Biology and PaleoEnvironment Department at Columbia University (Appendix II). Fourteen samples were collected by JMA archeologists; of this number five were subjected to pollen analysis (Table 10).

Table 10. Summary of Pollen Samples

Sample Designation	Description	Analyzed (yes/no)
P-1	EU 1, Feature 15, East ½, bisection	No
P-2	EU 4, Feature 23, Level 5	No
P-3	EU 8, Feature 20, Level 5, 1.67 ft. below datum	No
P-4	EU 8, Feature 20, disturbed level, 2.85 ft. below datum	No
P-5	EU 8, Feature 20, base of Level 5, 2.92 ft. below datum	Yes
P-6	EU 8, Feature 20, Level 7, 3.1 ft. below datum	No
P-7	EU 8, Feature 20, Level 7, 3.64 ft. below datum	Yes

Sample Designation	Description	Analyzed (yes/no)
P-8	EU 8, Feature 20, base of Level 10, 4.0 ft. below datum	Yes
P-9	EU 8, Feature 20, base of Level 10, 4.6 ft. below datum	No
P-10	EU 9, Level 5A	No
P-11	EU 9, Feature 37, Level 8, north ½ bisection	No
P-12	EU 15, Feature 36, Level 7C	No
P-15	EU 20, base of level 4, north ½ bisection	Yes
P-16	EU 26, top of Feature 25	Yes

Unfortunately the results of the pollen analysis were disappointing. Three of the samples (P7, P15, and P16) contained no historic pollen. Two samples (P5 and P8) did contain historic pollen, but in extremely small quantities.

Sample P5 contained tree pollen (pine, birch, and chestnut) along with sedge pollen (Cyperaceae) and fern (Polypodiaceae and Osmunda) spores. The former are representative trees of the region, while the latter are indicative of a moist environment close by, probably the marshland depicted on the Latrobe map that was located historically to the south, just beyond Delaware Street (Heite and Heite 1989:23, 25). Sample P8 had pine pollen (Pinus) and fern (Polypodiaceae) spores. Also present were grains of chenopods and compositae, both of which suggest possible disturbance and European intrusion. The Compositae are plants in the daisy or sunflower family, and form one of the largest families of flowering plants with about 25,000 species. The Compositae occur in a broad range of settings and have a number of uses. They are found in nearly all climatic and topographic settings. In the past as well as today, Compositae are sometimes found as noxious weeds (such as thistles, ragweed), a food source (for example, sunflowers, lettuce, endive, chicory), in medicine as herbal healing remedies, as insecticides, and as garden ornamentals (Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew 2005).

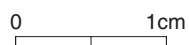


Figure 11. Gold sleeve links recovered from EU 13, Level 6B showing obverse, reverse, and the stamped maker's mark.

5.0 INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

The current plaza represents not only an enclosed context for its construction in the first half of the nineteenth century, but also serves as a protective cap for the pre-1820 features contained beneath the construction fill. Fieldwork indicates that the plaza and its underlying foundation layers have remained largely intact. The central block of the Court House dates to circa 1732 and overlies an earlier government structure. Width of the east and west wings are comparable, with the construction dates for the eastern wing dating to 1765 and 1802, and the west wing to 1845. Documentary and archeological evidence exists that the west wing replaced an earlier addition that measured approximately 20 ft. on its frontage, the approximate dimension of the 1765 addition on the east side.

A number of features were documented during the fieldwork, and some of these were similar to the types documented during the 1995 archeological investigation. Identified features include scaffolding post holes, erosion trenches, and drip lines. The secondary feature class relates to known, but previously unexamined features. Features within this category include the retaining walls associated with the circa 1820 and 1845 plaza sections, the portico foundation adjacent to the main entryway into the center block. The final feature category relates to previously undocumented features corresponding to a series of possible palisade trenches, a large burned area in front of the 1845 wing, a brick drain west of the original circa 1820 plaza, a brick foundation wall on the west plaza, and an unlined cellar hole in front of the 1765/1802 wing.

5.1 HISTORY AND ARCHEOLOGY OF PLAZA CONSTRUCTION

Historic documents indicate that the current plaza was constructed circa 1820 as part of a public works project. This construction replaced an earlier brick retaining wall that was probably built as a result of the public works project.

Underscoring the historic documents is the 1804-05 Latrobe drawing of New Castle (Latrobe 1805; Toro 1971). Latrobe's survey illustrates the south side of the Court House and clearly shows that the plaza had not yet been built by that time. Latrobe's survey was completed for a proposed street improvements and grading project. Sometime during the five-year period between 1805 and 1810, the public works project graded and leveled the streets within the town of New Castle "with the surface of the streets on the southwest side of the Green lowered about four feet" (Roberts 1987). This improvement project drastically changed the appearance of New Castle's landscape and greatly affected the Court House, a prominent civic structure that had been constructed on a knoll on the south side of the New Castle Green. In order to effectively grade and level the streets the Court House knoll was severely cut. It is likely that this change to a landscape already prone to erosion expedited the deterioration of the intact portion of the original landform and exacerbated the need for the construction of a retaining wall to stop or at least slow the rate of erosion.

In 1820 the New Castle County Levy Court appropriate monies for the construction of a stone retaining wall to replace a preexisting brick wall that was situated against an earthen bank. It appears likely that this reference pertains to the street grading activities and an earlier brick wall that was built prior to the current plaza's inception. This wall was necessary after the landform was cut sometime during the first ten years of the nineteenth century.

Additional construction activities also occurred around this time. Levy Court records mention appropriations for three sets of stone steps, of which one of the steps was explicitly described as

fronting the Court House, while another reference strongly indicates that the plaza was constructed by the fall of 1821. At that time repairs were performed to the pavement around the Court House from scaffolding post holes. This ‘pavement’ may be a reference to the plaza’s dry-laid, herringbone patterned brick paving surface.

The current plaza is accessible at three locations from street level and is enclosed by a faced mortared fieldstone retaining wall crowned by capstones and a wrought iron railing. The primary stairway is located in front of the circa 1732 section and one of two secondary steps is located in front of the 1845 wing, both of which front onto Delaware Street. The third set of steps is located on the eastern side of the plaza adjacent to the 1765/1802 addition and faces onto Second Street.

Prior to the commencement of archeological testing, preliminary evidence on the west plaza indicated that the current plaza was built in two phases. This supposition was based on three factors. The most obvious indicator consisted of a north-south stretcher line of bricks, located directly in front of the entryway to the 1845 wing. This stretcher line or ‘construction seam,’ measuring approximately 18.4 ft. from the western edge of the circa 1732 block would have been the result of adjoining two different plaza sections. This construction sequence was supported by the use of different bricks on either side of this stretcher seam. The bricks on the west side were in much better repair suggesting a more recent construction episode than those utilized in the rest of the plaza surface. It also appeared that the capstones along the extreme western portion of the stone retaining wall paralleling Delaware Street had been reused. One possible explanation for this capstone reuse can be explained by the two construction episodes. It appears that the original row of capstones, which would have been located on the west side of the circa 1820 plaza, was used to crown the southern wall of the newly expanded section. These reused capstones are identical to those that are used elsewhere in the circa 1820 plaza while the current western capstone row is noticeably constructed of a different type of slate.

The archeological fieldwork within this area showed that the ‘construction seam’ line of stretcher bricks delineated the interior edge of the original circa 1820 capstone row, physical evidence originally identified during the 1950s restoration work (Wolcott 1957:199). The exterior of the original plaza measured a total of 20 ft. from the western edge of the circa 1732 central block; a dimension similar to the extant 1765 eastern addition. The current western plaza measures 34 ft. in aggregate from the circa 1732 block. In fact, the 1804-05 Latrobe map of New Castle shows the Court House with the 1765/1802 wing and a wing of smaller dimension on the west side (Figure 3). A small building, identified by DSM staff as a glazier’s hut, is shown to be immediately adjacent the earlier west addition. The 1765 western wing, similar to the extant 1765 east wing, was constructed on the west side of the Court House but was subsequently razed in order to construct the 1845 wing. Once the new wing was constructed, which measured approximately 15.5 ft. wider than the earlier addition, the western plaza section needed to be enlarged to correspond to the increased dimension.

5.2 THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE OF THE PLAZA

Few areas within the plaza appear to have been disturbed or altered in the recent past (since circa 1936). The most prominent, enduring and historically recurring disturbance was erosion, one of the primary reasons for the initial plaza construction in the second decade of the nineteenth century and for the plaza restoration in 2003. It is likely that erosion problems at the southeast corner of the 1732 block began soon after construction, due in part not only to the knoll where the Court House was constructed but also to the Court House’s original steep gambrel roof, replaced following a fire in 1771 (Kruse 1966:95). Excavation units adjacent to the circa 1820 plaza all

noted recent fill deposits over the interior portion of the mortared stone retaining wall, and in some instances, the brick had been mortared in place to prevent and limit erosion.

Drainage and erosion concerns were still an issue after the construction of the circa 1820 plaza. The north-south trending brick drain bordering the west side of the circa 1820 plaza edge supports this conclusion. The dry-laid brick trough would have been located directly adjacent to the exterior of the original pre-1845 addition and to the south of a glazier's building depicted on the 1804-1805 Latrobe map. The drain appears to have been excavated into the surrounding topsoil and extends into the underlying subsoil. While no diagnostic artifacts were recovered, the location of the drain at the base of the plaza fill provides a clear end date of 1845.

Erosion also affected the 2003 archeological work. On more than one occasion large sections of the brick plaza surface were eroded and undercut by light to moderate rain (Plate 25). Other modern intrusive disturbances relate to the flagpole construction on the east plaza and two concrete footers located adjacent to the exterior corners of the circa 1732 section. The footer on the east plaza was documented during the 1995 excavation and dated to 1957, and a similar date is assumed for the footer located on the west side. The last disturbance relates to a set of small-bore diameter holes, apparent grounding wires, located at the interior corners of both wing additions;. The majority of the plaza remained intact and unaffected by these discrete disturbances.

Construction of the plaza occurred in two phases, with the original section fronting the circa 1732, 1765/1802, and eastern 60 percent of the 1845 wing constructed sometime in a five year period between 1813 and 1818. This date range is derived from the documentary research and from the terminal occupational dates of the ceramic assemblage within the eastern plaza fill deposits. Data from this section provide the clearest evidence of the original dates of plaza construction, while the western plaza dates are more tentative due to a smaller diagnostic artifact assemblage.

Construction of the earlier section occurred rapidly although forethought toward surface preparation is evident. The topsoil was removed and the landform cut in order to accommodate the plaza's mortared fieldstone retaining wall. Once complete, layers of fill were deposited into the plaza area to level the plaza to its current elevation. The primary fill material corresponded to beach sand that was probably chosen based on its local availability and its water-permeable characteristics. It is unclear where this sand was procured, but it appears that a prehistoric site(s) that may date as early as the Middle Archaic (based on the recovery of jasper bifurcate) was affected during the construction of the Court House plaza.

Two distinctive sand layers were documented within the plaza foundation material. The uppermost sand layer on the east plaza, directly beneath the brick plaza surface, contained an artifact assemblage with a calculated terminal occupation date of 1813.5. The lower sand deposit on the east plaza and the sand on the western side contained a somewhat earlier assemblage. This lower sand deposit, interestingly enough, was visibly eroded and indicates that some of the assemblage was transported onto the site helping to explain an earlier occupation end date of between 1783.3 and 1788.8. Between the sand layers on the east patio were two relatively dense artifact deposits. These stratigraphic units appear to represent redeposited material, probably originating from within the Court House lot, placed within the plaza at the time of construction. A termination date of 1807 and 1803.5 was calculated for the upper and lower deposits, respectively. The remaining layer on the eastern patio corresponds to a thin alluvial wash located directly above the subsoil on the east plaza. This deposit contained an end date of 1812.6, very



Plate 25. Plaza erosion adjacent to EUs 4 and 5; view to grid west.

similar to the primary sand deposit. The dates derived from the archeological fieldwork strongly corroborate the Delaware State Museums historical research, and the current evidence may indicate a slightly earlier build date of circa 1813 for the original plaza (Appendix III).

The 1845 plaza addition, corresponding to the western 40 percent plaza section in front of the 1845 wing, was constructed in a different manner from that employed for the circa 1820 section. Although sand was used as the primary foundation material, the bulk of fill was composed of destruction debris consisting of brick and mortar rubble. This material overlies the intact topsoil that was not removed as previously seen. The destruction fill probably originated during the dismantling of the earlier 1765 wing prior to the construction of the extant 1845 addition. The pre-1845 wing is shown in Latrobe's 1804-1805 survey of New Castle (Figure 3). No archeological evidence of the earlier wing was present in the tested portions of the plaza.

Attempting to further date the stratigraphic layers within the plaza area is very difficult due to the paucity of diagnostic artifacts. In fact, only four dateable artifacts were recovered from the three upper-most stratigraphic units, while a fourth layer did not contain any diagnostic material. Discussion will be limited to the brick demolition layer and to the buried topsoil beneath it. A terminal end date of approximately circa 1810 was calculated for both stratigraphic units. The demolition layer yielded a slightly later date of 1811.2, while the lower topsoil contained an end date of 1805.1. Both dates are fairly tentative due to a relative lack of diagnostic material.

The majority of the identified features relate to the construction of the plaza and to the Court House building. The circa 1820 and 1845 mortared fieldstone retaining walls are dressed in a similar manner; the exterior side is faced, white washed, and topped with a slate capstone crowned by a wrought iron railing. Aside from the outward similarities, the construction of the walls was quite different. The circa 1820 retaining wall measured approximately 2.75 ft. in thickness while the 1845 wall measured approximately 1.9 ft. in thickness and was constructed directly atop the buried topsoil.

The most commonly identified features on the plaza were post holes, which comprised approximately 60 percent of the total feature count. Most of these features were located within 5 ft. of the exterior Court House foundation and likely related to periods of construction of the Court House and its additions. Approximately 63 percent of the posthole on the west and central plaza measured 5.5 to 6 ft. on center and were located 4 to 5 ft. from the exterior edge of the foundation. This placement of posts could relate to rear scaffolding standards or post supports, with the front section tied into the brick façade of the Court House during construction. This method, described by Fitchen (1992:86) is known as the "bricklayers' scaffold."

By contrast, a similar patterning of scaffolding posts was not seen in the portion of the east plaza that was excavated to subsoil. Approximately 81 percent of the post features on the east plaza are located within 5 ft. of the foundation walls, and 85.7 percent of these were adjacent to the circa 1732 section, the majority clustered at the corner of the circa 1732 and 1765 sections. Regardless, the post holes are indicative of the temporary falsework erected for Court House construction and may be due to overlapping scaffolding footprints related to the distinct building episodes. Located within the center of the plaza, the remainder of the post holes appears too far distant from the Court House walls for scaffolding and may relate to earlier fence lines or to some land use prior to the Court House construction.

The second largest feature class related to erosional events within the plaza footprint. A total of nine features were identified in this group. The features were identified as erosional trenches and drip lines. Approximately 67 percent of these are adjacent to the southeastern portion, of the circa

1732 section and they orientated to the natural slope of the landform. Although six features were identified within this area, they probably are all indicative of a chronic erosion problem. The earliest established date of all of the features; a mean date of 1716.7 and an occupation date range, 1689.9 to 1743.6, was established for Feature 23. A similar grouping of erosional features was also identified within the central section of the east plaza.

5.3 THE COURT HOUSE LOT BEFORE THE 1732 COURT HOUSE

Several features provide tantalizing clues that may relate to the original Court House, the precursor to the extant circa 1732 central section. Little is known of the original Court House aside from its location within the Court House lot and its placement on the south side of the New Castle Green. Construction of this original Court House consisted of a one-and-a-half story wooden structure that was ultimately destroyed by fire sometime prior to 1732. Four features identified on the plaza may relate to this earlier construction including a scorched area and a brick foundation wall on the west plaza, a set of linear fortification trenches or palisade lines, and a cellar hole on the east plaza.

5.3.1 SCORCHED EARTH AND BRICK FOUNDATION

A large burned area, Feature 93, was identified at the top of the subsoil in front of the 1845 wing with an extant dimension of 10.7 by 7 ft. Although this feature cannot be absolutely dated, it does appear to be one of the earliest features present within the western plaza section. Cutting through this feature was a 1.2 ft.-wide mortared brick foundation (Feature 58), with three to four extant brick courses measuring 16.8 ft. in length. The northern edge was truncated by the 1845 wing construction and the southern end was cut by the circa 1820 plaza construction. The wall was identified underneath the lowest fill layer in EU 18 on the east plaza and cuts through a large burned area, designated Feature 93. Unfortunately, no other section of foundation wall was identified during the current archeological work.

Feature 58 represents the eastern foundation wall of a previously undocumented structure – perhaps a blockhouse – or the brick wall bordering a property line. Five lots were originally established along the southern section of the original Court House block (Heite 1978:138-139) and the western property line of the original Court House lot corresponds closely to the location of this feature (Figure 8). A brick sample was collected from an intact section of the foundation wall.

5.3.2 CELLAR HOLE

Feature 20, originally identified in EU 8, is located in the north central section of the east plaza, and the portion within this unit was completely excavated prior to additional unit excavation to fully expose the remainder of the feature in adjacent units. EUs 8, 9, and 23 through 25 contained portions of this square-cut feature. The visible portion of the feature on the east plaza measures approximately 11.35 ft. in length from the southern edge to where it abuts the 1765/1802 Court House foundation. It appears to be 4.6 ft. at its widest and tapers toward the southern end, where it is only approximately 3.7 ft. wide. The dimensions of the northern section are unclear. The remnant portion of the feature extends to a maximum depth of 2.6 ft. into the surrounding subsoil, suggesting that the feature was close to 3 ft. deep from the historic ground surface.

Pollen samples taken from within the cellar hole, while not providing the definitive information anticipated, did shed light on the environmental history of the court house property (Appendix II).

The pollen samples suggest that lowlying wetlands were situated close to the property when the cellar hole was backfilled. Such a wetland is illustrated on the Latrobe survey map and was known as Deakyne's swamp. The swamp was located to the south of the court house property, behind the buildings situated on Delaware Street. The swamp was infilled circa 1831 by the New Castle and Frenchtown Railroad and was located where the Battery Park is today (Heite and Heite 1989:35-36).

5.3.3 *PALISADE*

Three palisade trenches were documented within the exposed sections of the excavated plaza. Two of these trenches, Features 24/29 and 27/45, appear to be parallel with the southern façade of the Court House, while the third trench, Feature 39, is orientated perpendicularly on the east side. Overall the parallel trench lines are nearly 80 feet in length and are truncated on the west by the brick foundation wall described above and by an erosional feature on the east. The intact western edge is also interesting, because the trench appears to flare slightly to the south toward Delaware Street. The profile indicates that the trench was square cut, ranging in depth from 2.40 to 1.32 ft. from west to east. In the sampled portions of the palisade line on both the east and west plaza post mold impressions in the shape of split-logs were in evidence, while similar stains were noted in the northern palisade line (Feature 27) identified during stripping. No artifacts were recovered from the sectioned portions of the features and this may be indicative of the early dates of these features. Supporting this notion is the fact that other documented features were intrusive into the palisade line.

Palisade or fortification lines have been archeologically documented on a number of sites throughout the east and these can provide comparative data for the interpretation of the features at the New Castle Court House. The palisade line uncovered at the Pilgrim settlement of Cushnoc on the Kennebec River in Maine was apparently constructed of split logs or palings dating to the period 1620 to 1630. Cushnoc's palisade represents an early use of spit log construction, but one that was apparently well-known in the English colonies, used at Pentagoet in Maine and in Ulster, Ireland (Cranmer 1990:64; Faulkner and Faulkner 1987). A palisade line constructed of triangular rails set upright and contiguous in a ditch was uncovered at The Clifts Plantation in Virginia. This palisade line dates to circa 1675, and was intended as a modest deterrent from Susquehannock raids (Neiman 1980:19-20). At Yeardley/Pierce Tobacco Bawn (44SP65) in Flowerdew Hundred a similarly-constructed palisade enclosure was excavated dating from the period 1619 to 1630, with strong evidence that the defenses were actually built in the two-year period from 1621 to 1623 (Deetz 1993:25-39; Hodges 1993:188-195). Excavations at the mid-seventeenth century Pope's Fort at St. Mary's City uncovered a palisade trench approximately 10 inches wide with a depth of approximately 2.3 ft. into subsoil (Miller 1986:53-54). A firing step was also hypothesized at Pope's Fort, and the arrangement of parallel palisade lines at the New Castle Court House may be indicative of a firing step on the interior of the palisade.

The fortification wall at Pope's Fort was interpreted to represent a three-sided enclosure with one primary and two secondary bastions. At Cushnoc, Clifts, and Flowerdew, the enclosure was found to be square or rectangular with two bastions placed at opposite corners. In some cases the bastions were quite small, and were intended only to provide clear fields of fire along the longer palisade walls. While no bastions were identified on the plaza at the New Castle Court House, there is a slight southern flare or curving of the palisade line at its western end, suggesting a possible bastion at this location. Unfortunately, since the southeastern corner was not discovered, and no other corners were excavated, we can only hypothesize on bastion placement. Additional palisade sections may still be present to the west of the plaza, in the grassy section of the New Castle Green.

The presence of palisade lines beneath the plaza raises a number of questions concerning the pre-1732 uses of the Court House lot and the function of the massive stone foundation discovered beneath the Court House during the 1950s restoration. It has long been held that the foundation under the Court House, measuring 30 feet square, was the original Court House building with various construction dates reported as 1689 and 1704. Extensive historical research and architectural investigation was completed before and during the restoration work, and the presence of the stone foundation, measuring in some places nearly 2.5 feet thick, seemingly confirmed the historical record. However, a foundation of such dimensions is quite large, particularly when it would have supported a building of only one-and-a-half stories. It is therefore likely that the stone foundation beneath the Court House represents a building initially constructed with a purpose other than that which it eventually served.

There are multiple references in the documentary record to blockhouses in and around the village of New Castle during the last quarter of the seventeenth century (Appendix IV). In the spring of 1670 William Tom and Peter Alrichs wrote to the Governor that they planned to build a blockhouse in the middle of the town. The fortification of Fort Casimir, they noted, was in disrepair and poorly sited to defend New Castle. The intention of the inhabitants was to reuse building materials from the fort in the new construction. They also commented that if the new blockhouse was not necessary for defense it could be used as a court house (Gehring 1977:11). In October Captain Carr of New Castle endorsed the proposal to the Governor and added that fortifications (more than one) may be necessary (Scharf 1888). Later in the year the Governor's Council agreed to the new construction. The locations of the new blockhouses were left to the discretion of the people of the town, and it was also stipulated that if the buildings were not used for defense they could serve in public capacities such as council house and prison (Gehring 1977:15).

While the blockhouse was apparently begun in 1671 it was still incomplete in August of 1672. According to Captain Carr the unfinished blockhouse was in such poor condition that it was rotting (Gehring 1977:39). The Governor in New York reissued orders to speed its completion, threatening fines on the inhabitants of New Castle if it was not completed by November. At the same time Governor ordered that "great guns" or cannons be sent to the settlements on the Delaware River and mounted in the blockhouses (Gehring 1977:41).

The documentary record is confusing on the issue of whether this first blockhouse was completed. The seizure of Delaware River settlements by the Dutch in 1673-74 may have curtailed further work on the blockhouse at New Castle. By the summer of 1675 the magistrates at New Castle requested of Governor Andros that they be allowed to "remove" the blockhouse at New Castle. The magistrates felt that a court house and prison were needed in the town. A reason offered for the removal of the blockhouse was that its siting was detrimental to the town (Gehring 1977:97-98).

In September of 1675 the Council at New York ordered that the blockhouse at New Castle be taken down and a new blockhouse be constructed "at ye back side of ye Towne, about ye middle of it, at or near ye olde Block House" (Scharf 1888). This statement indicates that there was an earlier "olde" blockhouse at New Castle at this time, and it may be that this blockhouse was the one requested by the magistrates in 1670, described as incomplete in 1671, and finished circa 1672. This blockhouse stood from circa 1672 to 1675. A second blockhouse was ordered in 1675, and this building was also to house a courthouse and prison (Scharf 1888). Coupled together, the historical and archeological information suggests that two fortifications may have stood on the green in the last quarter of the seventeenth century.

Based on the written record and long-standing tradition the location of the 1672-75 blockhouse at New Castle has always been considered to be situated beneath the Immanuel Church. These sources of information are independently supported by the results of the archeological investigations undertaken in the mid-1980s as part of the restoration and renovation efforts at Immanuel Church. At the Church the archeologists uncovered linear features tentatively interpreted as a wall trench (Feature 28) and a drip line (Feature 27) dating to the period prior to the construction of the church when a fortification was reported to occupy the site (JMA 1984:177; Roberts 1987). The trench profile is remarkably similar to the palisade trench uncovered at the neighboring Court House site.

The second blockhouse (the stone foundation located beneath the Court House) was constructed circa 1675 and garrisoned within the year. The prison or dungeon was built circa 1676-77, and the court room fitted out about the same time. The southern edge of the Market Green was perfectly sited for a fortification. Not only does this area correspond to the most prominent landform within the downtown area, but would have provided an ideal vantage with which to overlook Deakyne Swamp and the extensive marshlands to the Delaware River located south and east (Heite and Heite 1989b:23 and 42). The pollen analysis, although largely disappointing, did yield spores of sedge pollen and fern from the nearby marshland, south of the project area, at the time of the townsite's early occupation.

The historical record indicates that the blockhouse was surrounded by a palisade wall and it was gated; this information comes from the complaints against the garrison commander, Christopher Billop, during the winter of 1677-78 when he reportedly did not allow the court to sit, kept hogs within the palisade walls, stabled his horses on the ground floor of the blockhouse, and stored hay and fodder in the second floor court chamber (Scharf 1888).

Billop was relieved of command of the New Castle blockhouse in August of 1678 and command was given to Peter Alrichs. In the inventory prepared by Alrichs in September 1678 were eight iron cannon, as well as muskets and firelocks, bullets, cannon balls, and ammunition (Scharf 1888). After Alrichs took command the blockhouse seems to have served less as a garrison and more as a court house. In 1679 Jasper Danckaerts described the blockhouse building as "good", located in the middle of the town, and noted that there were some small cannons. He commented that the blockhouse was "sufficient to resist the Indians or incursions of Christians, but it could not hold out long" (James and Jameson 1913). Notably, Danckaerts did not mention a palisade wall or enclosure around the building.

Five years later in 1684, William Penn described the blockhouse as an "old timber house" with a jail on the first floor and a court room on the second. He noted that there seven unmounted small iron cannons, all the property of New York, strewn about the yard and that there were no soldiers. Penn recommended that the people of New Castle may want to construct a paling, or fence, around the prison, underscoring Danckaerts' earlier observation and indicating that a palisade wall was no longer extant around the blockhouse-courthouse-prison structure (Hull 1935:383-384).

The archeology of the plaza confirms the presence of a palisade line. The palisade was situated about 30 feet from the blockhouse, thus enclosing a space of perhaps 80 feet on a side. The archeological features present suggest that the northwest corner of the palisade may have been composed of a bastion or flanker (as evidenced by a slight flaring of the trench line) while on the southeast corner no flanker was apparent, although considerable damage due to erosion was recorded. The palisade wall was apparently short-lived; no clear evidence of rotted posts in situ

was encountered in the section of the trench sampled, and the only evidence for posts was observed in the extreme base trench where mold staining was identified. As described above the historical record indicates that the blockhouse had a palisade with a gate in 1677-78, but the palisade was gone by 1684. The archeological evidence supports this relatively short time frame.

Five years after Penn described the blockhouse cum courthouse and prison the property containing the building was formally laid out. In 1689 the lot was established by the Pennsylvania Land Office. In the detailed metes and bounds description it was noted that the lot was to be laid out "to the Courthouse" indicating a pre-existing building, not a new courthouse (Heite 1978:138-139). The stone foundation beneath the present Court House is thus the remains of this first blockhouse-courthouse-prison combination constructed in circa 1675. At the time it was burned to the ground by escapee William Kelsey circa 1730 the building was over fifty years old (Cario 2001).

5.4 THE MATERIAL CULTURE OF THE COURT HOUSE PLAZA

The architecture of eighteenth-century court houses has been interpreted by scholars to symbolize a strong visual expression of social order and the rule of law, especially after the adoption of Georgian architectural styles (cf. Whiffen 1958:152-161). Court houses, such as the New Castle Court House and the one constructed in 1724 in neighboring Chester, Pennsylvania, are often interpreted as bringing order to the colonial frontier and as playing instrumental roles in the establishment of American society (Kruse 1966; Patterson 1969).

While court house architecture has received scholarly attention, the material world associated with court operations has not. Only a small number of eighteenth-century court house sites have been investigated archeologically. Investigations at the 1770 Court House in Williamsburg examined interior features principally for architectural restoration (Stamford 1986). Archeological work at the Delaware State House in Dover was also intended to support architectural restoration efforts (Wise 1976) and only recently has the artifact assemblage begun to be re-examined.

More recently researchers have begun to examine the landscape surrounding court houses and to investigate the role of these public buildings and their grounds played in the cycles of court days. The interpretation of courthouses as isolated public buildings divorced from daily activities in the community is being questioned (Lounsbury 1985; 1989). The county courthouse was an integral part of the fabric of eighteenth-century social and cultural life. As interpreted by architectural historian Carl Lounsbury

"The county courthouse did not stand majestically aloof from its surroundings as a symbolic monument to the power and authority of the gentry who built it and who ruled over local government....People came to the courthouse to be entertained and informed. Men and boys hung out of windows to hear the arguments of popular cases, athletes played fives against the brick walls much to the annoyance of those presiding inside, hawkers peddled spirituous beverages to hundreds of eager indulgers, merchants pinned notices on the front door calling attention to new merchandise, slave sales, and land auctions, and when court rose, itinerant ministers preached the gospel from the steps (Lounsbury 1985:9).

At the New Castle Court House the archeological investigations were focused on the exterior public space of the plaza. This space, whether paved or unpaved ground, served as an assembly area for the citizens of the town, the county, the colony, and the state. A broad range of social activities, such as those described above by Lounsbury, would have taken place on the plaza.

The artifact assemblage recovered from the investigation provides some suggestions as to how the Court House's public space was utilized. Several classes of artifacts may be particularly indicative of public buildings and the activities associated with their exterior spaces. First, the recovery of large numbers of straight pins from both feature and fill contexts suggests that pinning documents was a common way of providing notices at the court house. Straight pins found at public buildings are likely to represent the use of pins as paper fasteners, not items of clothing. Second, the presence of tobacco pipe fragments may suggest an individual activity or pass-time on the part of court attendees. The pipes that were found were all unmarked, perhaps indicative of the sale of "generic" brand tobacco pipes during court days. Finally the food remains found in plaza contexts were similar to those observed at other "public" buildings and settings, such as taverns.

5.5 CONCLUSION

The archeological investigation conducted at the plaza of the New Castle Court House is the most recent in a series of archeological inquiries undertaken at the site spanning nearly 50 years. These projects have built upon the results and interpretations of the excavations that preceded them, supplying historical and archeological information important to relating the story of the Court House to the public. Earlier work uncovered the foundation of the first court house and tested the yard and eastern plaza areas. The current work on the plaza constitutes the most intensive archeological excavation at the Court House to date and the results of that work encapsulates many of the contributions that historical archeology has to offer. Over 7,000 artifacts were recovered and 89 archeological features were identified beneath the plaza, a rather remarkable discovery given the relatively small area covered by the plaza and the general construction history of the site.

In the proposed Archeological Preservation Plan developed for New Castle by Louise Heite and the late Edward F. "Ned" Heite, the study area containing the Court House was considered to contain high archeological potential "both because of what is known and because of what might be found" (Heite and Heite 1989:41). The Heites suggested that archeological evidence of prehistoric occupation of the Market Green may be present, as well as evidence of the early European settlement. The recent work at the Court House highlights the potentials enumerated by the Heites. Archeological remains of the initial fortification and public edifice on the property were documented, as were tantalizing glimpses – Native American artifacts displaced from their original locations and included in the plaza sands – of the pre-European occupation of the area. Evidence of heretofore unknown or unexpected elements of the property was discovered, including a palisade trench and cellar hole dating to the first court house. We were able to study in detail the historical and physical connections among the various elements that comprise the Court House. These tangible connections range from the relationship of the palisade line to the stone foundation to the evidence of scaffolding to the physical changes of the court house landscape and paved plaza that exists today.

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APPENDIX I:

ARTIFACT INVENTORY

ARTIFACT INVENTORY
 NEWCASTLE COURTHOUSE PLAZA (7NC-E-105A)
 DELAWARE STATE MUSEUM CAT. NO. 2003.38
 NEW CASTLE HUNDRED, NEW CASTLE COUNTY, DELAWARE
 JOHN MILNER ASSOCIATES, INC. JULY-OCTOBER 2003

* Weighed and Discarded in Field

LOT	PROV	SU	FEAT	QUAD	LVL	CT	ARTIFACT DESCRIPTION	DATE RANGE	WT (g)	COMMENTS
1	EU 1	A			1		* Brick, Fragment: Unidentified		226.8	
1	EU 1	A			1		1 Buff-Bodied Earthenware: Yellow Glaze			
1	EU 1	A			1		1 Button, Ceramic: Porcelain, 4-Hole	1840-1920		
1	EU 1	A			1		1 Button: Metal			
1	EU 1	A			1		4 Coal: Lump/Nugget			
1	EU 1	A			1		1 Creamware: Molded	1762-1820		
1	EU 1	A			1		2 Faunal: Bone			
1	EU 1	A			1		1 Floral: Seed, Nut and/or Pit			
1	EU 1	A			1		1 Miscellaneous Lighting, Glass: Light Bulb, Fragment, Machine Made	1895-2000		
1	EU 1	A			1		* Mortar: Unidentified		226.8	
1	EU 1	A			1		1 Pearlware: Plain	1779-1830		
1	EU 1	A			1		2 Redware: Plain, Clear Glaze			Glaze Missing On 1 Side
1	EU 1	A			1		1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Amber			
1	EU 1	A			1		6 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear			
1	EU 1	A			1		1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Olive Green			
1	EU 1	A			1		18 Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought			
1	EU 1	A			1		1 White Salt-Glazed Stoneware: Plain	1740-1775		
1	EU 1	A			1		1 White Salt-Glazed Stoneware: Plain	1740-1775		Glaze Missing On 1 Side
1	EU 1	A			1		125 Window Glass: All Thicknesses			
2	EU 1	B			2		* Brick, Fragment: Unidentified		2268.0	
2	EU 1	B			2		3 Brick: Handmade, Glazed		1923.0	Brick Sample
2	EU 1	B			2		1 Buff-Bodied Earthenware: Yellowware, Staffordshire	1670-1795		Poss. Plain, Most Glaze Missing
2	EU 1	B			2		1 Creamware: Green Glazed	1759-1775		
2	EU 1	B			2		2 Creamware: Lighter Yellow	1770-1820		Glaze Missing On 1 Side
2	EU 1	B			2		4 Flake 11-15mm: Chert			
2	EU 1	B			2		4 Flake 11-15mm: Jasper			
2	EU 1	B			2		1 Flake 16-20mm: Chert			
2	EU 1	B			2		2 Flake 6-10mm: Chert			
2	EU 1	B			2		1 Flake w/Cortex 25-30mm: Chert			
2	EU 1	B			2		2 Flint Flake: European			
2	EU 1	B			2		6 Free-Blown Bottle Fragment: Aqua			
2	EU 1	B			2		1 Hard-Paste Porcelain: Plain			
2	EU 1	B			2		* Mortar: Unidentified		226.8	
2	EU 1	B			2		1 Pearlware: Plain	1779-1830		
2	EU 1	B			2		1 Pipe Stem: Fragment			
2	EU 1	B			2		1 Redware: Brown Glaze			
2	EU 1	B			2		3 Redware: Brown Glaze			Glaze Missing On 1 Side
2	EU 1	B			2		1 Redware: Clouded, Whieldon-Like Glaze			
2	EU 1	B			2		1 Redware: Fine Black Glaze			
2	EU 1	B			2		2 Redware: Fine Black Glaze			Glaze Missing On 1 Side
2	EU 1	B			2		2 Redware: Plain, Clear Glaze			
2	EU 1	B			2		3 Shatter >6mm: Chert			
2	EU 1	B			2		20 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear			
2	EU 1	B			2		12 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Olive Green			
2	EU 1	B			2		1 White Salt-Glazed Stoneware: Plain	1740-1775		
2	EU 1	B			2		29 Window Glass: All Thicknesses			

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LOT	PROV	SU	FEAT	QUAD	LVL	CT	ARTIFACT DESCRIPTION	DATE RANGE	WT (g)	COMMENTS
3	EU 1	D			3		* Brick, Fragment: Unidentified		22.7	
3	EU 1	D			3		1 Brick, Fragment: Unidentified, Unglazed			Very Worn
3	EU 1	D			3		2 Brick: Handmade, Unglazed			Dutch Yellow
3	EU 1	D			3		1 Buff-Bodied Earthenware: Yellow Glaze			
3	EU 1	D			3		1 Domestic Gray Stoneware: Unidentified			Very Worn
3	EU 1	D			3		4 Free-Blown Bottle Fragment: Olive Green			
3	EU 1	D			3		1 Hard-Paste Porcelain: Hand-Painted Underglaze			
3	EU 1	D			3		1 Pipe Bowl Fragment: Ball Clay			
3	EU 1	D			3		1 Redware: Fine Black Glaze			
3	EU 1	D			3		2 Redware: Fine Black Glaze			Glaze Missing On 1 Side, Very Worn
3	EU 1	D			3		1 Redware: Green Glaze			Very Worn, Most Glaze Missing On Both Sides
3	EU 1	D			3		1 Redware: Plain, Clear Glaze			Glaze Missing On 1 Side, Very Worn
3	EU 1	D			3		2 Redware: Plain, Clear Glaze			Very Worn
3	EU 1	D			3		1 Redware: Unidentified			Burnt
3	EU 1	D			3		6 Redware: Unidentified			Glaze Missing, Very Worn
3	EU 1	D			3		15 Window Glass: All Thicknesses			
4	EU 1		9		4		* Brick, Fragment: Unidentified		1360.8	
4	EU 1		9		4		1 Faunal: Oyster Shell Fragments		0.9	
4	EU 1		9		4		1 Mortar: Sand			
4	EU 1		9		4		1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear			
4	EU 1		9		4		2 Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought			
4	EU 1		9		4		3 Window Glass: All Thicknesses			
5	EU 1		9	S 1/2			* Brick, Fragment: Unidentified		3855.5	
5	EU 1		9	S 1/2			1 Faunal: Bone			
5	EU 1		9	S 1/2			1 Flint Flake: European			
5	EU 1		9	S 1/2			1 Hard-Paste Porcelain: Hand-Painted Underglaze			
5	EU 1		9	S 1/2			1 Pipe Stem: Fragment			
5	EU 1		9	S 1/2			1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear			
5	EU 1		9	S 1/2			1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear			Ribbed
5	EU 1		9	S 1/2			2 Window Glass: All Thicknesses			
6	EU 1		10	W 1/2			* Brick, Fragment: Unidentified		1587.6	
6	EU 1		10	W 1/2			1 Buff-Bodied Earthenware: Yellowware, Staffordshire	1670-1795		
6	EU 1		10	W 1/2			1 Faunal: Oyster		27.2	
6	EU 1		10	W 1/2			2 Redware: Plain, Clear Glaze			
7	EU 1		14				3 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Olive Green			Surface Cleanup
8	EU 1		14	E 1/2			2 Nail: Unidentified			
9	EU 1		16	E 1/2			2 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Olive Green			
10	EU 1				Spoil		1 Imported Brown Stoneware: Unidentified			E Wall Slump
10	EU 1				Spoil		1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Amethyst	1880-1915		E Wall Slump

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LOT	PROV	SU	FEAT	QUAD	LVL	CT	ARTIFACT DESCRIPTION	DATE RANGE	WT (g)	COMMENTS
10	EU 1					Spoil	2 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear			E Wall Slump
10	EU 1					Spoil	2 Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought			E Wall Slump
10	EU 1					Spoil	12 Window Glass: All Thicknesses			E Wall Slump
11	EU 1					Spoil	1 Accessory, Bone: Fan Part			Cleanup
12	EU 4	A			1		* Brick, Fragment: Unidentified		226.8	
12	EU 4	A			1		2 Creamware: Lighter Yellow	1770-1820		Glaze Missing On 1 Side
12	EU 4	A			1		1 Mortar: Sand			
12	EU 4	A			1		1 Pipe Bowl Fragment: Ball Clay			
12	EU 4	A			1		2 Window Glass: All Thicknesses			
12	EU 4	A			1		1 Wire Common Nail: Fragment	1850-2000		
13	EU 4	B			2		* Brick, Fragment: Unidentified		2041.2	
13	EU 4	B			2		3 Brick, Fragment: Unidentified, Unglazed		12.2	Brick Sample
13	EU 4	B			2		4 Brick: Handmade, Unglazed		1.2	Dutch Yellow
13	EU 4	B			2		2 Brick: Unidentified, Glazed		59.8	Brick Sample
13	EU 4	B			2		3 Buff-Bodied Earthenware: Yellow Glaze			
13	EU 4	B			2		1 Buff-Bodied Earthenware: Yellowware, Staffordshire	1670-1795		Poss. Trailed Slip
13	EU 4	B			2		1 Creamware: Darker Yellow	1762-1780		
13	EU 4	B			2		1 Creamware: Darker Yellow	1762-1780		Dipped, Ext. Dark Orange
13	EU 4	B			2		2 Creamware: Lighter Yellow	1770-1820		
13	EU 4	B			2		1 Domestic Gray Stoneware: Unidentified			
13	EU 4	B			2		1 Faunal: Bone			
13	EU 4	B			2		2 Faunal: Clam		30.7	
13	EU 4	B			2		1 Faunal: Oyster		1.8	
13	EU 4	B			2		1 Flake 11-15mm: Chert			
13	EU 4	B			2		1 Flake 16-20mm: Jasper			
13	EU 4	B			2		1 Flake 21-25mm: Jasper			
13	EU 4	B			2		1 Flake w/Cortex 0-10mm: Chert			
13	EU 4	B			2		1 Flake w/Cortex 10-15mm: Chert			
13	EU 4	B			2		1 Flake w/Cortex 10-15mm: Jasper			
13	EU 4	B			2		1 Hard-Paste Porcelain: Plain			
13	EU 4	B			2		2 Pearlware: Plain	1779-1830		
13	EU 4	B			2		4 Pearlware: Plain	1779-1830		Glaze Missing On 1 Side
13	EU 4	B			2		2 Pipe Bowl Fragment: Ball Clay			
13	EU 4	B			2		1 Pipe Stem: Fragment			
13	EU 4	B			2		1 Redware: Brown Glaze			
13	EU 4	B			2		1 Redware: Fine Black Glaze			One Side Glazed
13	EU 4	B			2		2 Redware: Fine Black Glaze			Glaze Missing On 1 Side
13	EU 4	B			2		1 Redware: Unidentified			Glaze Missing
13	EU 4	B			2		1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Aqua			
13	EU 4	B			2		1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear			
13	EU 4	B			2		2 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Olive Green			
13	EU 4	B			2		2 Unidentified Ceramic: Unglazed White Body			Glaze Missing
13	EU 4	B			2		1 Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought			
13	EU 4	B			2		1 White Salt-Glazed Stoneware: Plain	1740-1775		Glaze Missing On 1 Side
13	EU 4	B			2		1 Whiteware: Plain	1810-2000		
13	EU 4	B			2		7 Window Glass: All Thicknesses			
14	EU 4				3A		1 Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Clear			Possible Table Glass

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 JOHN MILNER ASSOCIATES, INC. JULY-OCTOBER 2003

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LOT	PROV	SU	FEAT	QUAD	LVL	CT	ARTIFACT DESCRIPTION	DATE RANGE	WT (g)	COMMENTS
14	EU 4				3A		* Brick, Fragment: Unidentified		680.4	
14	EU 4				3A		1 Brick: Handmade, Unglazed			Dutch Yellow
14	EU 4				3A		1 Buff-Bodied Earthenware: Yellow Glaze			
14	EU 4				3A		1 Buff-Bodied Earthenware: Yellowware, Staffordshire	1670-1795		Trailed Slip
14	EU 4				3A		1 Early Refined Earthenware: Black Glaze			Possibly Early Buckley
14	EU 4				3A		2 Faunal: Oyster Shell Fragments		3.0	
14	EU 4				3A		1 Flake w/Cortex 10-15mm: Jasper			
14	EU 4				3A		1 Flint Flake: European			
14	EU 4				3A		1 Hard-Paste Porcelain: Hand-Painted Underglaze			
14	EU 4				3A		1 Imported Gray Stoneware: Unidentified			
14	EU 4				3A		2 Imported Gray Stoneware: Westerwald Incised Blue	1700-1775		
14	EU 4				3A		1 Pearlware: Plain	1779-1830		
14	EU 4				3A		1 Redware: Fine Black Glaze			Overfired, Glaze Missing On 1 Side
14	EU 4				3A		2 Redware: Fine Black Glaze			
14	EU 4				3A		1 Redware: Plain, Clear Glaze			Glaze On 1 Side
14	EU 4				3A		2 Redware: Plain, Clear Glaze			Glaze Missing On 1 Side
14	EU 4				3A		1 Redware: Unidentified			Unglazed On 1 Side, Glaze Missing On 1 Side
14	EU 4				3A		1 Tin-Glazed Earthenware: White Glaze w/Blue Decoration	1700-1800		
14	EU 4				3A		1 Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought			
14	EU 4				3A		1 White Salt-Glazed Stoneware: Plain	1740-1775		
14	EU 4				3A		4 Window Glass: All Thicknesses			
15	EU 4	C			3B		* Brick, Fragment: Unidentified		1587.6	
15	EU 4	C			3B		1 Imported Gray Stoneware: Unidentified			
15	EU 4	C			3B		1 Miscellaneous Glass Tableware: Engraved/Etched			
15	EU 4	C			3B		1 Pipe Bowl Fragment: Ball Clay			
15	EU 4	C			3B		1 Pipe Stem: 6/64th-Inch Ball Clay	1680-1710		
15	EU 4	C			3B		1 Pipe Stem: 8/64th-Inch Ball Clay	1620-1650		Very Worn
15	EU 4	C			3B		1 Pipe Stem: Fragment			
15	EU 4	C			3B		1 Tin-Glazed Earthenware: Plain White Glaze	1640-1800		
15	EU 4	C			3B		1 Tin-Glazed Earthenware: White Glaze w/Blue Decoration	1700-1800		
15	EU 4	C			3B		1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear			
15	EU 4	C			3B		3 Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought			
16	EU 4	D			4		* Brick, Fragment: Unidentified		226.8	
16	EU 4	D			4		1 Brick: Unidentified, Glazed		61.6	
16	EU 4	D			4		1 Tailoring/Sewing, Metal: Brass Straight Pin			
16	EU 4	D			4		1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Melted/Burnt			
17	EU 4		8				1 Pipe Bowl Fragment: Ball Clay			
18	EU 4		23		5		* Brick, Fragment: Unidentified		14288.2	
18	EU 4		23		5		1 Buff-Bodied Earthenware: Yellow Glaze	1650-1690		Probable Midlands Yellow

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LOT	PROV	SU	FEAT	QUAD	LVL	CT	ARTIFACT DESCRIPTION	DATE RANGE	WT (g)	COMMENTS
18	EU 4		23		5	1	Coarse Earthenware: North Devon Gravel Tempered	1650-1775		
18	EU 4		23		5	1	Coarse Earthenware: Red Body	1660-1720		Possible Red Borderware
18	EU 4		23		5	2	Early Refined Earthenware: Black Glaze			Possibly Early Buckley
18	EU 4		23		5	1	Early Refined Earthenware: Buff Body, Manganese Mottled			
18	EU 4		23		5	4	Early Refined Earthenware: Staffordshire-Type Slipware			
18	EU 4		23		5	1	Faunal: Nonhuman Teeth			
18	EU 4		23		5	1	Imported Gray Stoneware: Westerwald Incised Blue	1700-1775		
18	EU 4		23		5	7	Nail: Unidentified			
18	EU 4		23		5	3	Pipe Bowl Fragment: Ball Clay			
18	EU 4		23		5	7	Pipe Stem: 6/64th-Inch Ball Clay	1680-1710		
18	EU 4		23		5	1	Pipe Stem: 7/64th-Inch Ball Clay	1650-1680		
18	EU 4		23		5	5	Pipe Stem: Fragment			
18	EU 4		23		5	1	Redware: Brown Glaze			
18	EU 4		23		5	1	Redware: Plain, Clear Glaze			3" diameter base
18	EU 4		23		5	2	Redware: Plain, Clear Glaze			Exterior glaze
18	EU 4		23		5	2	Redware: Plain, Clear Glaze			Glaze Missing On 1 Side
18	EU 4		23		5	1	Tin-Glazed Earthenware: Plain White Glaze	1640-1800		
18	EU 4		23		5	1	Tin-Glazed Earthenware: Unidentified			Glaze Missing
18	EU 4		23		5	1	Tin-Glazed Earthenware: White Glaze w/Blue Decoration	1700-1800		
18	EU 4		23		5	1	Tin-Glazed Earthenware: White Glaze w/Blue Decoration	1700-1800		Glaze Missing On 1 Side
18	EU 4		23		5	3	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear			
18	EU 4		23		5	3	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Olive Green			
18	EU 4		23		5	5	Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought			
18	EU 4		23		5	4	Window Glass: All Thicknesses			
19	EU 4		23	N 1/2	5	1	Brick: Handmade, Glazed		2073.4	Brick Sample
19	EU 4		23	N 1/2	5	1	Buff-Bodied Earthenware: Yellowware, Staffordshire	1670-1795		Combed Trailed Slip
19	EU 4		23	N 1/2	5	1	Chinese Export Porcelain: Underglaze Blue			
19	EU 4		23	N 1/2	5	1	Faunal: Oyster		45.0	
19	EU 4		23	N 1/2	5	1	Faunal: Oyster Shell Fragments		5.4	
19	EU 4		23	N 1/2	5	1	Imported Gray Stoneware: Westerwald Incised Blue	1700-1775		Blue and Purple; H. Fraction
19	EU 4		23	N 1/2	5	2	Imported Gray Stoneware: Westerwald Incised Blue	1700-1775		
19	EU 4		23	N 1/2	5	5	Nail: Unidentified			
19	EU 4		23	N 1/2	5	4	Pipe Bowl Fragment: Ball Clay			
19	EU 4		23	N 1/2	5	1	Pipe Stem: 5/64th-Inch Ball Clay	1710-1750		
19	EU 4		23	N 1/2	5	1	Pipe Stem: Fragment			
19	EU 4		23	N 1/2	5	1	Redware: Fine Black Glaze	1740-1760		Jackfield-Type
19	EU 4		23	N 1/2	5	2	Redware: Fine Black Glaze	1740-1760		Base Fragments, Jackfield-Type

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LOT	PROV	SU	FEAT	QUAD	LVL	CT	ARTIFACT DESCRIPTION	DATE RANGE	WT (g)	COMMENTS
19	EU 4		23	N 1/2	5	4	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear			
19	EU 4		23	N 1/2	5	1	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Olive Green			Wine Bottle
19	EU 4		23	N 1/2	5	1	Unidentified Metal Object: Iron/Steel			H. Fraction
19	EU 4		23	N 1/2	5	1	Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought			
19	EU 4		23	N 1/2	5	7	Window Glass: All Thicknesses			
20	EU 4		23	S 1/2	5	1	Faunal: Clam		34.9	
20	EU 4		23	S 1/2	5	1	Faunal: Coral		453.7	
20	EU 4		23	S 1/2	5	1	Pipe Bowl Fragment: Ball Clay			
20	EU 4		23	S 1/2	5	1	Tailoring/Sewing, Metal: Brass Straight Pin			
20	EU 4		23	S 1/2	5	1	Tin-Glazed Earthenware: Unidentified			Glaze Missing
20	EU 4		23	S 1/2	5	1	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear			
20	EU 4		23	S 1/2	5	1	Window Glass: All Thicknesses			
21	EU 4		24		7	*	Brick, Fragment: Unidentified		113.4	
22	EU 4		26		8	1	Miscellaneous Glass Tableware: Stemware Base			
22	EU 4		26		8	1	Nail: Unidentified			
22	EU 4		26		8	1	Pipe Stem: 5/64th-Inch Ball Clay	1710-1750		
23	EU 5	A			1	*	Brick, Fragment: Unidentified		226.8	
23	EU 5	A			1	1	Tool, Metal: Drill Bit			
23	EU 5	A			1	1	Wire Common Nail: Fragment	1850-2000		
24	EU 5				2A	*	Brick, Fragment: Unidentified		113.4	
24	EU 5				2A	1	Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought			
25	EU 5				2B	*	Brick, Fragment: Unidentified		113.4	
25	EU 5				2B	1	Domestic Gray Stoneware: Plain Salt Glaze	1671-1915		
25	EU 5				2B	1	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear			
25	EU 5				2B	5	Wire Common Nail: Complete	1850-2000		
26	EU 5	B			3	*	Brick, Fragment: Unidentified		2268.0	
26	EU 5	B			3	1	Early Refined Earthenware: Black Glaze			Possibly Early Buckley
26	EU 5	B			3	1	Flake w/Cortex 10-15mm: Chert			
26	EU 5	B			3	1	Hard-Paste Porcelain: Hand-Painted Underglaze			
26	EU 5	B			3	1	Nail: Unidentified			
26	EU 5	B			3	1	Pipe Bowl Fragment: Ball Clay			
26	EU 5	B			3	3	Pipe Stem: Fragment			
27	EU 5		21		4	*	Brick, Fragment: Unidentified		113.4	
27	EU 5		21		4	2	Faunal: Oyster Shell Fragments		3.2	
28	EU 5	D			6	*	Brick, Fragment: Unidentified		907.2	
28	EU 5	D			6	3	Faunal: Oyster Shell Fragments		3.4	
28	EU 5	D			6	1	Imported Gray Stoneware: Westerwald Incised Blue	1700-1775		
28	EU 5	D			6	1	Redware: Plain, Clear Glaze			Glaze On 1 Side
28	EU 5	D			6	2	Redware: Plain, Clear Glaze			Glaze Missing On 1 Side
28	EU 5	D			6	1	Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought			
28	EU 5	D			6	2	Window Glass: All Thicknesses			
29	EU 5		22		7	1	Brick, Fragment: Burned (Glazed & Unglazed)		10.4	
29	EU 5		22		7	*	Brick, Fragment: Unidentified		3175.1	
29	EU 5		22		7	1	Brick, Fragment: Unidentified, Unglazed		2.2	

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LOT	PROV	SU	FEAT	QUAD	LVL	CT	ARTIFACT DESCRIPTION	DATE RANGE	WT (g)	COMMENTS
29	EU 5		22		7	2	Buff-Bodied Earthenware: Yellowware, Staffordshire	1670-1795		Plain
29	EU 5		22		7	2	Coal, Wood: Charcoal			
29	EU 5		22		7	1	Early Refined Earthenware: Black Glaze			Possibly Early Buckley
29	EU 5		22		7	1	Faunal: Bone			
29	EU 5		22		7	1	Faunal: Oyster Shell Fragments		0.3	
29	EU 5		22		7	1	Flake 6-10mm: Jasper			
29	EU 5		22		7	1	Imported Brown Stoneware: Fulham	1690-1775		
29	EU 5		22		7	1	Miscellaneous Glass Tableware: Stemware Base			
29	EU 5		22		7	3	Nail: Unidentified			
29	EU 5		22		7	2	Pipe Bowl Fragment: Ball Clay			
29	EU 5		22		7	2	Pipe Stem: 5/64th-Inch Ball Clay	1710-1750		
29	EU 5		22		7	2	Pipe Stem: 6/64th-Inch Ball Clay	1680-1710		
29	EU 5		22		7	1	Pipe Stem: Fragment			
29	EU 5		22		7	1	Redware: Plain, Clear Glaze			
29	EU 5		22		7	1	Redware: Plain, Clear Glaze			Poss. Trailed Slip, Glaze On 1 Side
29	EU 5		22		7	2	Redware: Plain, Clear Glaze			Glaze On 1 Side
29	EU 5		22		7	1	Tailoring/Sewing, Metal: Brass Straight Pin			
29	EU 5		22		7	1	Tin-Glazed Earthenware: Plain White Glaze	1640-1800		Glaze Missing On 1 Side
29	EU 5		22		7	1	Tin-Glazed Earthenware: Unidentified			Glaze Missing
29	EU 5		22		7	1	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Olive Green			
29	EU 5		22		7	1	Window Glass: All Thicknesses			
30	EU 6	A			1	*	Brick, Fragment: Unidentified		113.4	
30	EU 6	A			1	*	Mortar: Unidentified		113.4	
30	EU 6	A			1	3	Window Glass: All Thicknesses			
30	EU 6	A			1	1	Wire Common Nail: Complete	1850-2000		
31	EU 6	B			2	*	Brick, Fragment: Unidentified		10886.2	
31	EU 6	B			2	1	Brick, Fragment: Unidentified, Unglazed		765.6	Brick Sample
31	EU 6	B			2	1	Creamware: Green Glazed	1759-1775		
31	EU 6	B			2	1	Creamware: Lighter Yellow	1770-1820		
31	EU 6	B			2	2	Creamware: Lighter Yellow	1770-1820		Glaze Missing On 1 Side
31	EU 6	B			2	1	Faunal: Bone			
31	EU 6	B			2	3	Faunal: Oyster Shell Fragments		1.7	
31	EU 6	B			2	4	Flake 11-15mm: Jasper			
31	EU 6	B			2	1	Flake 16-20mm: Jasper			
31	EU 6	B			2	2	Flake w/Cortex 10-15mm: Jasper			
31	EU 6	B			2	1	Flake w/Cortex 15-20mm: Chert			
31	EU 6	B			2	1	Pearlware: Blue Transfer Print	1784-1840		
31	EU 6	B			2	3	Pipe Bowl Fragment: Ball Clay			
31	EU 6	B			2	2	Pipe Stem: Fragment			
31	EU 6	B			2	1	Redware: Brown Glaze			
31	EU 6	B			2	1	Redware: Brown Glaze			Glaze On 1 Side
31	EU 6	B			2	2	Redware: Brown Glaze			Glaze Missing On 1 Side
31	EU 6	B			2	1	Redware: Fine Black Glaze			Overfired, Glaze Missing On 1 Side
31	EU 6	B			2	2	Redware: Fine Black Glaze			

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LOT	PROV	SU	FEAT	QUAD	LVL	CT	ARTIFACT DESCRIPTION	DATE RANGE	WT (g)	COMMENTS
31	EU 6	B			2	2	Redware: Fine Black Glaze			Glaze Missing On 1 Side
31	EU 6	B			2	1	Redware: Trailed Slip, Clear Glaze	1670-1850		Spot Of Green From Copper Salt Glaze Missing
31	EU 6	B			2	1	Redware: Unidentified			
31	EU 6	B			2	1	Stone: Cobblestone			
31	EU 6	B			2	1	Tin-Glazed Earthenware: White Glaze w/Polychrome Decoration	1700-1800		Glaze Missing On 1 Side
31	EU 6	B			2	1	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear			
31	EU 6	B			2	1	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Olive Green			
31	EU 6	B			2	1	Unidentified Metal Object: Brass/Copper Alloy			Flat
31	EU 6	B			2	1	Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought			
31	EU 6	B			2	27	Window Glass: All Thicknesses			
31	EU 6	B			2	1	Writing: Slate Pencil			
32	EU 6	C			3	*	Brick, Fragment: Unidentified		113.4	
32	EU 6	C			3	1	Pearlware: Blue Transfer Print	1784-1840		
32	EU 6	C			3	1	Pipe Stem: 6/64th-Inch Ball Clay	1680-1710		
33	EU 6	D			4	*	Brick, Fragment: Unidentified		907.2	
33	EU 6	D			4	1	Buff-Bodied Earthenware: Yellow Glaze			Glaze Missing On 1 Side
33	EU 6	D			4	1	Buff-Bodied Earthenware: Yellow Glaze			Poss. Trailed Slip
33	EU 6	D			4	1	Domestic Gray Stoneware: Unidentified			
33	EU 6	D			4	2	Domestic Gray Stoneware: Unidentified			
33	EU 6	D			4	3	Faunal: Oyster Shell Fragments		12.6	
33	EU 6	D			4	1	Hard-Paste Porcelain: Hand-Painted Underglaze			
33	EU 6	D			4	1	Nail: Unidentified			
33	EU 6	D			4	1	Pipe Bowl Fragment: Ball Clay			
33	EU 6	D			4	1	Redware: Brown Glaze			
33	EU 6	D			4	1	Redware: Brown Glaze			Glaze Missing On 1 Side, Very Worn
33	EU 6	D			4	2	Redware: Fine Black Glaze			Glaze Missing On 1 Side
33	EU 6	D			4	3	Redware: Fine Black Glaze			
33	EU 6	D			4	1	Redware: Plain, Clear Glaze			
33	EU 6	D			4	1	Redware: Plain, Clear Glaze			Glaze On 1 Side
33	EU 6	D			4	2	Redware: Unidentified			Glaze Missing, Very Worn
33	EU 6	D			4	1	Tin-Glazed Earthenware: Plain White Glaze	1640-1800		Glaze Missing On 1 Side
33	EU 6	D			4	1	Tin-Glazed Earthenware: White Glaze w/Blue Decoration	1700-1800		
33	EU 6	D			4	1	Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought			
33	EU 6	D			4	1	White Salt-Glazed Stoneware: Plain	1740-1775		
33	EU 6	D			4	9	Window Glass: All Thicknesses			
33	EU 6	D			4	1	Writing: Writing Slate			
34	EU 7	A			1	1	White Salt-Glazed Stoneware: Plain	1740-1775		
34	EU 7	A			1	2	Window Glass: All Thicknesses			
35	EU 7	B			2	*	Brick, Fragment: Unidentified		907.2	
35	EU 7	B			2	1	Buff-Bodied Earthenware: Yellowware, Staffordshire	1670-1795		Trailed Slip
35	EU 7	B			2	1	Creamware: Lighter Yellow	1770-1820		

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35	EU 7	B			2	5	Creamware: Lighter Yellow	1770-1820		Glaze Missing On 1 Side
35	EU 7	B			2	1	Domestic Gray Stoneware: Brown Salt Glaze			
35	EU 7	B			2	1	Pearlware: Black Transfer Print	1790-1830		
35	EU 7	B			2	1	Pearlware: Plain	1779-1830		
35	EU 7	B			2	5	Pearlware: Plain	1779-1830		Glaze Missing On 1 Side
35	EU 7	B			2	1	Redware: Brown Glaze			Glaze Missing On 1 Side
35	EU 7	B			2	1	Redware: Fine Black Glaze			
35	EU 7	B			2	1	Redware: Plain, Clear Glaze			
35	EU 7	B			2	1	Redware: Plain, Clear Glaze			Glaze Missing On 1 Side
35	EU 7	B			2	2	Redware: Unglazed			Glaze Missing On 1 Side
35	EU 7	B			2	2	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Olive Green			
35	EU 7	B			2	1	Unidentified Ceramic: Unglazed White Body			Glaze Missing
35	EU 7	B			2	1	Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought			
35	EU 7	B			2	11	Window Glass: All Thicknesses			
35	EU 7	B			2	1	Writing: Slate Pencil			
36	EU 7	C			3	*	Brick, Fragment: Unidentified		10432.6	
36	EU 7	C			3	1	Creamware: Lighter Yellow	1770-1820		
36	EU 7	C			3	1	Early Refined Earthenware: Agateware	1740-1775		
36	EU 7	C			3	5	Early Refined Earthenware: Black Glaze			Possibly Early Buckley
36	EU 7	C			3	1	Early Refined Earthenware: Staffordshire-Type Slipware			
36	EU 7	C			3	3	Faunal: Bone			
36	EU 7	C			3	2	Faunal: Clam		21.9	
36	EU 7	C			3	1	Faunal: Nonhuman Teeth			
36	EU 7	C			3	1	Faunal: Oyster		72.6	
36	EU 7	C			3	2	Faunal: Oyster Shell Fragments		10.4	
36	EU 7	C			3	1	Flint Flake: European			
36	EU 7	C			3	1	Hard-Paste Porcelain: Hand-Painted Overglaze			Missing Decoration
36	EU 7	C			3	3	Nail: Unidentified			
36	EU 7	C			3	1	Pearlware: Annular (Dipped)	1780-1830		Mocha
36	EU 7	C			3	7	Pipe Bowl Fragment: Ball Clay			
36	EU 7	C			3	1	Pipe Stem: 4/64th-Inch Ball Clay	1750-1800		
36	EU 7	C			3	1	Pipe Stem: 5/64th-Inch Ball Clay	1710-1750		
36	EU 7	C			3	2	Pipe Stem: 6/64th-Inch Ball Clay	1680-1710		
36	EU 7	C			3	1	Pipe Stem: Fragment			
36	EU 7	C			3	1	Redware: Plain, Clear Glaze			Glaze Missing On 1 Side
36	EU 7	C			3	3	Redware: Plain, Clear Glaze			
36	EU 7	C			3	1	Redware: Unglazed			Glaze Missing On 1 Side
36	EU 7	C			3	2	Tin-Glazed Earthenware: Plain White Glaze	1640-1800		Glaze Missing On 1 Side
36	EU 7	C			3	1	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Melted/Burnt			
36	EU 7	C			3	4	Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought			
36	EU 7	C			3	7	Window Glass: All Thicknesses			
37	EU 7	E	19		5	*	Brick, Fragment: Unidentified		10886.2	
37	EU 7	E	19		5	43	Brick, Fragment: Unidentified, Unglazed		320.1	H. Fraction
37	EU 7	E	19		5	4	Brick: Handmade, Glazed		1888.8	Brick Sample

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37	EU 7	E	19		5	5	Brick: Handmade, Unglazed		11.2	Water Screen
37	EU 7	E	19		5	1	Buff-Bodied Earthenware: Yellow Glaze			Poss. Trailed Slip; Water Screen
37	EU 7	E	19		5	1	Buff-Bodied Earthenware: Yellowware, Staffordshire	1670-1795		Trailed Slip, Glaze Missing On 1 Side
37	EU 7	E	19		5	1	Creamware: Lighter Yellow	1770-1820		Glaze Missing On 1 Side
37	EU 7	E	19		5	4	Creamware: Lighter Yellow	1770-1820		Water Screen
37	EU 7	E	19		5	1	Faunal: Bone			
37	EU 7	E	19		5	1	Faunal: Bone		0.5	H. Fraction
37	EU 7	E	19		5	3	Faunal: Bone			Water Screen
37	EU 7	E	19		5	2	Faunal: Oyster Shell Fragments		1.4	Water Screen
37	EU 7	E	19		5	1	Flint: European			Water Screen
37	EU 7	E	19		5	2	Hard-Paste Porcelain: Plain			Water Screen
37	EU 7	E	19		5	1	Miscellaneous Glass Tableware: Molded Stemmed			Water Screen
37	EU 7	E	19		5	2	Miscellaneous Glass Tableware: Stemware Base			Water Screen
37	EU 7	E	19		5	2	Nail: Unidentified			
37	EU 7	E	19		5	6	Nail: Unidentified			Water Screen
37	EU 7	E	19		5	1	Pearlware: Plain	1779-1830		
37	EU 7	E	19		5	3	Pipe Bowl Fragment: Ball Clay			
37	EU 7	E	19		5	3	Pipe Bowl Fragment: Ball Clay			Water Screen
37	EU 7	E	19		5	1	Pipe Stem: 5/64th-Inch Ball Clay	1710-1750		
37	EU 7	E	19		5	1	Pipe Stem: 5/64th-Inch Ball Clay	1710-1750		H. Fraction
37	EU 7	E	19		5	3	Pipe Stem: 5/64th-Inch Ball Clay	1710-1750		Water Screen
37	EU 7	E	19		5	3	Pipe Stem: Fragment			
37	EU 7	E	19		5	9	Pipe Stem: Fragment			Water Screen
37	EU 7	E	19		5	1	Redware: Brown Glaze			Tankard Base
37	EU 7	E	19		5	4	Redware: Brown Glaze			Glaze Missing On 1 Side; Water Screen
37	EU 7	E	19		5	1	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear			
37	EU 7	E	19		5	2	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear			Water Screen
37	EU 7	E	19		5	2	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Melted/Burnt			Water Screen
37	EU 7	E	19		5	17	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Olive Green			Water Screen
37	EU 7	E	19		5	4	Unidentified Metal Object: Iron/Steel			H. Fraction
37	EU 7	E	19		5	1	Unidentified Metal Object: Lead			Ball, 2 Piece Mold; H. Fraction
37	EU 7	E	19		5	1	Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought			
37	EU 7	E	19		5	11	Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought			Water Screen
37	EU 7	E	19		5	1	White Salt-Glazed Stoneware: Plain	1740-1775		Water Screen
37	EU 7	E	19		5	1	Window Glass: All Thicknesses			H. Fraction
37	EU 7	E	19		5	4	Window Glass: All Thicknesses			
37	EU 7	E	19		5	9	Window Glass: All Thicknesses			Water Screen
38	EU 8	A			1	*	Brick, Fragment: Unidentified		226.8	
38	EU 8	A			1	1	Pearlware: Plain	1779-1830		
38	EU 8	A			1	2	Window Glass: All Thicknesses			
39	EU 8	B			2A	*	Brick, Fragment: Unidentified		3175.1	
39	EU 8	B			2A	1	Brick: Unidentified, Glazed		9.7	Brick Sample
39	EU 8	B			2A	1	Creamware: Lighter Yellow	1770-1820		

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 JOHN MILNER ASSOCIATES, INC. JULY-OCTOBER 2003

* Weighed and Discarded in Field

LOT	PROV	SU	FEAT	QUAD	LVL	CT	ARTIFACT DESCRIPTION	DATE RANGE	WT (g)	COMMENTS
39	EU 8	B			2A		2 Creamware: Lighter Yellow	1770-1820		Glaze Missing On 1 Side
39	EU 8	B			2A		1 Early Refined Earthenware: Black Glaze			Possibly Early Buckley
39	EU 8	B			2A	12	Faunal: Oyster		94.4	
39	EU 8	B			2A		1 Flake 11-15mm: Jasper			
39	EU 8	B			2A		1 Flake w/Cortex 10-15mm: Chert			
39	EU 8	B			2A		1 Nail: Unidentified			
39	EU 8	B			2A		1 Pearlware: Hand-Painted Underglaze Blue	1775-1830		
39	EU 8	B			2A		2 Pipe Bowl Fragment: Ball Clay			
39	EU 8	B			2A		1 Pipe Stem: 5/64th-Inch Ball Clay	1710-1750		
39	EU 8	B			2A		1 Redware: Fine Black Glaze			Glaze Missing On 1 Side
39	EU 8	B			2A		2 Redware: Plain, Clear Glaze			
39	EU 8	B			2A		2 Redware: Unidentified			Glaze Missing
39	EU 8	B			2A		2 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Olive Green			
39	EU 8	B			2A		2 Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought			
39	EU 8	B			2A		1 White Salt-Glazed Stoneware: Plain	1740-1775		Glaze Missing On 1 Side
39	EU 8	B			2A		6 Window Glass: All Thicknesses			
40	EU 8	B			2B		* Brick, Fragment: Unidentified		453.6	
40	EU 8	B			2B		1 Faunal: Coral		1.3	
40	EU 8	B			2B		2 Faunal: Oyster		86.5	
40	EU 8	B			2B		1 Pipe Stem: Fragment			
40	EU 8	B			2B		1 Shoe Part, Metal: Brass Buckle			Ribbed W/ Flowers
40	EU 8	B			2B		2 Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought			
40	EU 8	B			2B		2 Window Glass: All Thicknesses			
41	EU 8	C			3		* Brick, Fragment: Unidentified		6350.3	
41	EU 8	C			3		1 Buff-Bodied Earthenware: Yellowware, Staffordshire	1670-1795		Burnt
41	EU 8	C			3		1 Creamware: Lighter Yellow	1770-1820		
41	EU 8	C			3		1 Creamware: Lighter Yellow	1770-1820		Glaze Missing On 1 Side
41	EU 8	C			3		1 Domestic Gray Stoneware: Plain Salt Glaze	1671-1915		
41	EU 8	C			3		2 Early Refined Earthenware: Black Glaze			Possibly Early Buckley
41	EU 8	C			3		4 Faunal: Bone			
41	EU 8	C			3		1 Faunal: Oyster		13.6	
41	EU 8	C			3		1 Flake 11-15mm: Chert			
41	EU 8	C			3		1 Flake 6-10mm: Jasper			
41	EU 8	C			3		1 Flake 6-10mm: Quartz			
41	EU 8	C			3		1 Flake w/Cortex 30-35mm: Jasper			
41	EU 8	C			3		1 Flint Flake: European			
41	EU 8	C			3		1 Hard-Paste Porcelain: Hand-Painted Underglaze			
41	EU 8	C			3		1 Hard-Paste Porcelain: Plain			
41	EU 8	C			3		1 Imported Brown Stoneware: Unidentified			
41	EU 8	C			3		2 Nail: Unidentified			
41	EU 8	C			3		2 Pipe Bowl Fragment: Ball Clay			
41	EU 8	C			3		3 Pipe Stem: 5/64th-Inch Ball Clay	1710-1750		
41	EU 8	C			3		3 Pipe Stem: 6/64th-Inch Ball Clay	1680-1710		
41	EU 8	C			3		1 Pipe Stem: Fragment			
41	EU 8	C			3		1 Redware: Plain, Clear Glaze			Glaze On 1 Side

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LOT	PROV	SU	FEAT	QUAD	LVL	CT	ARTIFACT DESCRIPTION	DATE RANGE	WT (g)	COMMENTS
41	EU 8	C			3		1 Shoe Part, Metal: Brass Buckle			
41	EU 8	C			3		2 Tailoring/Sewing, Metal: Brass Straight Pin			
41	EU 8	C			3		1 Tin-Glazed Earthenware: Plain White Glaze	1640-1800		Glaze Missing On 1 Side
41	EU 8	C			3		2 Tin-Glazed Earthenware: Plain White Glaze	1640-1800		
41	EU 8	C			3		2 Tin-Glazed Earthenware: White Glaze w/Blue Decoration	1700-1800		
41	EU 8	C			3		4 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear			
41	EU 8	C			3		5 Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought			
41	EU 8	C			3		10 Window Glass: All Thicknesses			
41	EU 8	C			3		1 Writing: Writing Slate			Incised "T"
42	EU 8	D			4		* Brick, Fragment: Unidentified		4535.9	
42	EU 8	D			4		1 Buff-Bodied Earthenware: Yellowware, Staffordshire	1670-1795		Solid Dark Brown Glaze
42	EU 8	D			4		1 Creamware: Lighter Yellow	1770-1820		
42	EU 8	D			4		1 Creamware: Lighter Yellow	1770-1820		Glaze Missing On 1 Side
42	EU 8	D			4		1 Creamware: Molded	1762-1820		Animal Foot
42	EU 8	D			4		1 Domestic Gray Stoneware: Unidentified			
42	EU 8	D			4		21 Faunal: Bone			
42	EU 8	D			4		7 Faunal: Nonhuman Teeth			
42	EU 8	D			4		1 Faunal: Oyster		40.9	
42	EU 8	D			4		25 Faunal: Oyster Shell Fragments		205.8	
42	EU 8	D			4		1 Miscellaneous, Metal: Spring			
42	EU 8	D			4		1 Pearlware: Plain	1779-1830		
42	EU 8	D			4		2 Pipe Bowl Fragment: Ball Clay			
42	EU 8	D			4		1 Pipe Stem: 5/64th-Inch Ball Clay	1710-1750		
42	EU 8	D			4		4 Pipe Stem: Fragment			
42	EU 8	D			4		1 Redware: Brown Glaze			
42	EU 8	D			4		3 Redware: Fine Black Glaze			
42	EU 8	D			4		9 Redware: Fine Black Glaze			Glaze Missing On 1 Side
42	EU 8	D			4		2 Redware: Plain, Clear Glaze			
42	EU 8	D			4		4 Redware: Unidentified			Glaze Missing
42	EU 8	D			4		2 Tin-Glazed Earthenware: Plain White Glaze	1640-1800		Glaze Missing On 1 Side
42	EU 8	D			4		1 Unidentified Ceramic: Indeterminate Ware			Burnt, Poss. Stoneware
42	EU 8	D			4		3 White Salt-Glazed Stoneware: Plain	1740-1775		
42	EU 8	D			4		5 Window Glass: All Thicknesses			
42	EU 8	D			4		1 Writing: Writing Slate			Score Marks
43	EU 8		20		5		* Brick, Fragment: Unidentified		11339.8	
43	EU 8		20		5		8 Brick, Fragment: Unidentified, Unglazed		11.3	H. Fraction
43	EU 8		20		5		2 Brick: Handmade, Glazed		1921.7	Brick Sample
43	EU 8		20		5		2 Brick: Handmade, Unglazed		231.7	Dutch Yellow
43	EU 8		20		5		1 Button, Metal: Brass Loop Shank, 1-Piece Cast			
43	EU 8		20		5		3 Chinese Export Porcelain: Plain			
43	EU 8		20		5		1 Coarse Earthenware: Red Body	1660-1720		Possible Red Borderware, rim, green glazed interior

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LOT	PROV	SU	FEAT	QUAD	LVL	CT	ARTIFACT DESCRIPTION	DATE RANGE	WT (g)	COMMENTS
43	EU 8		20		5		1 Creamware: Darker Yellow	1762-1780		Glaze Missing On 1 Side
43	EU 8		20		5		4 Creamware: Lighter Yellow	1770-1820		
43	EU 8		20		5		17 Faunal: Bone		7.2	H. Fraction
43	EU 8		20		5		317 Faunal: Bone			
43	EU 8		20		5		39 Faunal: Brain Coral		35000.0	
43	EU 8		20		5		1 Faunal: Clam		115.4	
43	EU 8		20		5		6 Faunal: Nonhuman Teeth			
43	EU 8		20		5		15 Faunal: Oyster		641.1	
43	EU 8		20		5		3 Faunal: Oyster Shell Fragments		2.0	H. Fraction
43	EU 8		20		5		56 Faunal: Oyster Shell Fragments		304.8	
43	EU 8		20		5		1 Flake 11-15mm: Jasper			
43	EU 8		20		5		1 Flake 11-15mm: Jasper			H. Fraction
43	EU 8		20		5		1 Flake 16-20mm: Jasper			
43	EU 8		20		5		1 Flake 16-20mm: Jasper			H. Fraction
43	EU 8		20		5		3 Flake 6-10mm: Jasper			
43	EU 8		20		5		10 Flint Flake: European			
43	EU 8		20		5		1 Flint: Strike A Light			Reworked From Locally Made Gunflint
43	EU 8		20		5		2 Free Blown Tableware: Wine Glass	1685-1705		Type VI
43	EU 8		20		5		5 Free-Blown Bottle Fragment: Olive Green			Onion Wine Bottle
43	EU 8		20		5		1 Imported Gray Stoneware: Westerwald Incised Blue	1700-1775		Drinking Jug; Mends
43	EU 8		20		5		1 Mortar: Lime		2.6	H. Fraction
43	EU 8		20		5		7 Nail: Unidentified			
43	EU 8		20		5		1 Pearlware: Plain	1779-1830		Glaze Missing On 1 Side
43	EU 8		20		5		1 Pipe Bowl Fragment: Ball Clay	1710-1750		5/64th-Inch
43	EU 8		20		5		1 Pipe Bowl Fragment: Ball Clay	1680-1710		6/64th-Inch, Heel
43	EU 8		20		5		1 Pipe Bowl Fragment: Ball Clay			H. Fraction
43	EU 8		20		5		2 Pipe Bowl Fragment: Ball Clay			Mend, Rouletting On Rim, Mends With Lot 44
43	EU 8		20		5		6 Pipe Bowl Fragment: Ball Clay			
43	EU 8		20		5		2 Pipe Bowl: Ball Clay	1650-1680		7/64th-Inch
43	EU 8		20		5		3 Pipe Stem: 5/64th-Inch Ball Clay	1710-1750		
43	EU 8		20		5		12 Pipe Stem: 6/64th-Inch Ball Clay	1680-1710		
43	EU 8		20		5		4 Pipe Stem: 7/64th-Inch Ball Clay	1650-1680		
43	EU 8		20		5		3 Pipe Stem: Fragment			
43	EU 8		20		5		2 Redware: Fine Black Glaze			
43	EU 8		20		5		2 Redware: Fine Black Glaze			Glaze On 1 Side
43	EU 8		20		5		1 Redware: Plain, Clear Glaze			
43	EU 8		20		5		2 Redware: Plain, Clear Glaze			Glaze On 1 Side
43	EU 8		20		5		1 Redware: Trailed Slip, Clear Glaze	1670-1850		Glaze On 1 Side
43	EU 8		20		5		1 Redware: Unidentified			Glaze Missing
43	EU 8		20		5		1 Shatter >6mm: Chert			
43	EU 8		20		5		6 Tailoring/Sewing, Metal: Brass Straight Pin			
43	EU 8		20		5		1 Tin-Glazed Earthenware: White Glaze w/Blue Decoration	1615-1800		10" Rim, Outlined Decoration
43	EU 8		20		5		1 Tin-Glazed Earthenware: White Glaze w/Blue Decoration	1700-1800		Glaze Missing On 1 Side

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43	EU 8		20		5	1	Tin-Glazed Earthenware: White Glaze w/Blue Decoration	1700-1800		Probably English, Clear Lead Glaze Exterior
43	EU 8		20		5	4	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear			
43	EU 8		20		5	16	Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought			
43	EU 8		20		5	1	Unidentified Nail: Head Only			
43	EU 8		20		5	1	Window Glass: All Thicknesses			H. Fraction
43	EU 8		20		5	30	Window Glass: All Thicknesses			
44	EU 8		20	N 1/2	5	*	Brick, Fragment: Unidentified		8164.7	
44	EU 8		20	N 1/2	5	1	Brick: Handmade, Unglazed		80.3	Dutch Yellow
44	EU 8		20	N 1/2	5	5	Coal, Wood: Charcoal			
44	EU 8		20	N 1/2	5	2	Coarse Earthenware: Red Body			Possible Red Borderware, 15" Rim Sherds, Glazed Interior
44	EU 8		20	N 1/2	5	9	Faunal: Bone		12.5	H. Fraction
44	EU 8		20	N 1/2	5	147	Faunal: Bone			
44	EU 8		20	N 1/2	5	8	Faunal: Brain Coral		12100.0	
44	EU 8		20	N 1/2	5	1	Faunal: Nonhuman Teeth			
44	EU 8		20	N 1/2	5	7	Faunal: Oyster		163.3	
44	EU 8		20	N 1/2	5	15	Faunal: Oyster Shell Fragments		61.4	
44	EU 8		20	N 1/2	5	3	Flint Flake: European			
44	EU 8		20	N 1/2	5	1	Floral: Seed, Nut and/or Pit			Walnut Shell, Burnt
44	EU 8		20	N 1/2	5	1	Imported Gray Stoneware: Westerwald Incised Blue	1700-1775		Drinking Jug; Mends
44	EU 8		20	N 1/2	5	1	Miscellaneous Lead Glass Tableware			
44	EU 8		20	N 1/2	5	10	Mortar: Sand		14.2	
44	EU 8		20	N 1/2	5	1	Nail: Unidentified			
44	EU 8		20	N 1/2	5	3	Pipe Bowl Fragment: Ball Clay			
44	EU 8		20	N 1/2	5	1	Pipe Bowl Fragment: Decorated Ball Clay			Rouletted Rim, Mends With Lot 43
44	EU 8		20	N 1/2	5	1	Pipe Stem: 5/64th-Inch Ball Clay	1710-1750		
44	EU 8		20	N 1/2	5	2	Pipe Stem: 6/64th-Inch Ball Clay	1680-1710		
44	EU 8		20	N 1/2	5	1	Pipe Stem: 7/64th-Inch Ball Clay	1650-1680		
44	EU 8		20	N 1/2	5	1	Pipe Stem: Fragment			
44	EU 8		20	N 1/2	5	1	Scraper/Plane: Jasper			Eared
44	EU 8		20	N 1/2	5	1	Unidentified Hardware, Metal: Iron			
44	EU 8		20	N 1/2	5	2	Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought			
45	EU 8	E	19		6	*	Brick, Fragment: Unidentified		3175.1	
45	EU 8	E	19		6	1	Creamware: Lighter Yellow	1770-1820		
45	EU 8	E	19		6	12	Faunal: Bone			
45	EU 8	E	19		6	1	Faunal: Oyster Shell Fragments		0.7	
45	EU 8	E	19		6	1	Flint Flake: European			
45	EU 8	E	19		6	1	Miscellaneous Glass Tableware: Stemware Base			
45	EU 8	E	19		6	1	Pearlware: Blue Transfer Print	1784-1840		
45	EU 8	E	19		6	2	Pipe Bowl Fragment: Ball Clay			
45	EU 8	E	19		6	1	Pipe Stem: 6/64th-Inch Ball Clay	1680-1710		
45	EU 8	E	19		6	2	Pipe Stem: Fragment			
45	EU 8	E	19		6	1	Redware: Brown Glaze			
45	EU 8	E	19		6	1	Redware: Fine Black Glaze			Glaze Missing On 1 Side
45	EU 8	E	19		6	1	Redware: Fine Black Glaze			Glaze On 1 Side
45	EU 8	E	19		6	1	Redware: Unidentified			Glaze Missing

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45	EU 8	E	19		6	1	Shatter >6mm: Chert			
45	EU 8	E	19		6	1	Tin-Glazed Earthenware: Unidentified			White Glaze W/ Brown Decor
45	EU 8	E	19		6	2	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear			
45	EU 8	E	19		6	1	Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought			
45	EU 8	E	19		6	1	White Salt-Glazed Stoneware: Plain	1740-1775		
45	EU 8	E	19		6	16	Window Glass: All Thicknesses			
46	EU 8		19/20		5/6	1	Creamware: Lighter Yellow	1770-1820		Glaze Missing On 1 Side; Cleanup
46	EU 8		19/20		5/6	5	Faunal: Bone			Cleanup
46	EU 8		19/20		5/6	5	Faunal: Oyster Shell Fragments		8.2	Cleanup
46	EU 8		19/20		5/6	1	Miscellaneous Glass Tableware: Frosted			Cleanup
46	EU 8		19/20		5/6	1	Nail: Unidentified			Cleanup
46	EU 8		19/20		5/6	3	Pearlware: Plain	1779-1830		Cleanup
46	EU 8		19/20		5/6	1	Pipe Stem: Fragment			Cleanup
46	EU 8		19/20		5/6	2	Redware: Brown Glaze			Glaze On 1 Side; Cleanup
46	EU 8		19/20		5/6	1	Redware: Fine Black Glaze			Cleanup
46	EU 8		19/20		5/6	1	Redware: Fine Black Glaze			Glaze On 1 Side; Cleanup
46	EU 8		19/20		5/6	1	Redware: Trailed Slip, Clear Glaze	1670-1850		Glaze On 1 Side; Cleanup
46	EU 8		19/20		5/6	1	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Melted/Burnt			Cleanup
46	EU 8		19/20		5/6	2	Unidentified Metal Object: Iron/Steel			Cleanup
46	EU 8		19/20		5/6	10	Window Glass: All Thicknesses			Cleanup
47	EU 8	E	19		6	1	Faunal: Oyster Shell Fragments		3.0	Cleanup
47	EU 8	E	19		6	1	Redware: Black Exterior/Clear Interior, Glazed			Cleanup
47	EU 8	E	19		6	1	Tin-Glazed Earthenware: Unidentified			White Glaze W/ Brown Decoration; Cleanup
47	EU 8	E	19		6	1	Window Glass: All Thicknesses			Cleanup
48	EU 8		20		7	*	Brick, Fragment: Unidentified		8164.7	
48	EU 8		20		7	2	Brick, Fragment: Unidentified, Unglazed		46.7	H. Fraction
48	EU 8		20		7	1	Brick: Handmade, Glazed		2750.0	Brick Sample
48	EU 8		20		7	3	Brick: Handmade, Unglazed		730.6	Dutch Yellow
48	EU 8		20		7	3	Coarse Earthenware: Red Body	1660-1720		Poss. Red Borderware, Int Glaze, Rim, 9" Base Diameter & 3/4" Thick
48	EU 8		20		7	1	Faunal: Bone		1.3	H. Fraction
48	EU 8		20		7	171	Faunal: Bone			
48	EU 8		20		7	19	Faunal: Brain Coral		25250.0	
48	EU 8		20		7	4	Faunal: Oyster		242.8	
48	EU 8		20		7	23	Faunal: Oyster Shell Fragments		97.5	
48	EU 8		20		7	1	Flake 11-15mm: Quartzite			
48	EU 8		20		7	1	Mortar: Lime			
48	EU 8		20		7	1	Nail: Unidentified			
48	EU 8		20		7	2	Pipe Bowl Fragment: Ball Clay			
48	EU 8		20		7	1	Pipe Bowl: Decorated Ball Clay	1650-1680		Partial Rouletting On Rim, Spur, 7/64th-Inch

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48	EU 8		20		7	1	Pipe Stem: 5/64th-Inch Ball Clay	1710-1750		
48	EU 8		20		7	1	Redware: Unidentified			Poss. Donyatt, Slip Covered Interior, Glaze Missing
48	EU 8		20		7	1	Tin-Glazed Earthenware: White Glaze w/Blue Decoration	1700-1800		
48	EU 8		20		7	2	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Aqua			
48	EU 8		20		7	1	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Olive Green			
48	EU 8		20		7	1	Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought			
49	EU 8		20		8	2	Faunal: Bone			
49	EU 8		20		8	2	Faunal: Oyster		66.6	
49	EU 8		20		8	104	Faunal: Oyster Shell Fragments		444.9	Cemented with Mortar
49	EU 8		20		8	1	Mortar: Lime			
50	EU 8		25		9	*	Brick, Fragment: Unidentified		680.4	
50	EU 8		25		9	3	Faunal: Bone			
50	EU 8		25		9	1	Faunal: Nonhuman Teeth			
50	EU 8		25		9	6	Faunal: Oyster Shell Fragments		11.2	
50	EU 8		25		9	1	Pipe Stem: 7/64th-Inch Ball Clay	1650-1680		
50	EU 8		25		9	1	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear			
50	EU 8		25		9	1	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Olive Green			
50	EU 8		25		9	8	Window Glass: All Thicknesses			
51	EU 8		20		10	3	Blown-In-Mold Table Glass: Aqua			Lozenge Shaped Design
51	EU 8		20		10	*	Brick, Fragment: Unidentified		11339.8	
51	EU 8		20		10	1	Brick, Fragment: Unidentified, Unglazed			20.5 H. Fraction
51	EU 8		20		10	1	Brick: Handmade, Glazed			2750.0 Brick Sample
51	EU 8		20		10	10	Faunal: Bone			8.2 H. Fraction
51	EU 8		20		10	37	Faunal: Bone			
51	EU 8		20		10	6	Faunal: Brain Coral		2583.0	
51	EU 8		20		10	1	Faunal: Horn			
51	EU 8		20		10	2	Faunal: Oyster		42.0	
51	EU 8		20		10	1	Faunal: Oyster Shell Fragments			1.7 H. Fraction
51	EU 8		20		10	64	Faunal: Oyster Shell Fragments		282.6	
51	EU 8		20		10	1	Faunal: Whelk Shell		78.4	
51	EU 8		20		10	3	Nail: Unidentified			
51	EU 8		20		10	3	Pipe Bowl Fragment: Ball Clay			
51	EU 8		20		10	1	Pipe Stem: 6/64th-Inch Ball Clay	1680-1710		
51	EU 8		20		10	1	Pipe Stem: 7/64th-Inch Ball Clay	1650-1680		
51	EU 8		20		10	2	Tile: Delft			White & Blue, Glaze Mostly Missing
51	EU 8		20		10	1	Tin-Glazed Earthenware: Plain White Glaze	1640-1800		Undulating Rim, Possible Sweetmeat or Bowl
51	EU 8		20		10	1	Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought			H. Fraction
51	EU 8		20		10	1	Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought			Wood Plank
51	EU 8		20		10	3	Unidentified Prehistoric Ware: Body			
52	EU 8					16	Faunal: Bone			Cleanup
52	EU 8					1	Faunal: Coral		449.9	Cleanup
52	EU 8					1	Faunal: Nonhuman Teeth			Cleanup
52	EU 8					1	Flint Flake: European			Cleanup

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 NEW CASTLE HUNDRED, NEW CASTLE COUNTY, DELAWARE
 JOHN MILNER ASSOCIATES, INC. JULY-OCTOBER 2003

* Weighed and Discarded in Field

LOT	PROV	SU	FEAT	QUAD	LVL	CT	ARTIFACT DESCRIPTION	DATE RANGE	WT (g)	COMMENTS
52	EU 8						1 Imported Gray Stoneware: Westerwald Incised Blue	1700-1775		Cleanup
52	EU 8						1 Pipe Bowl Fragment: Ball Clay			Cleanup
52	EU 8						1 Pipe Stem: 6/64th-Inch Ball Clay	1680-1710		Cleanup
52	EU 8						1 Redware: Fine Black Glaze			Cleanup
52	EU 8						1 Redware: Fine Black Glaze			Glaze On 1 Side; Cleanup
52	EU 8						1 Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought			Cleanup
52	EU 8						1 Window Glass: All Thicknesses			Cleanup
53	EU 9	A			1		1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Olive Green			
53	EU 9	A			1		1 Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought			
54	EU 9	B			2		* Brick, Fragment: Unidentified		2268.0	
54	EU 9	B			2		2 Creamware: Lighter Yellow	1770-1820		
54	EU 9	B			2		16 Creamware: Lighter Yellow	1770-1820		Glaze Missing On 1 Side
54	EU 9	B			2		5 Faunal: Oyster Shell Fragments		5.2	
54	EU 9	B			2		1 Flake 11-15mm: Chert			
54	EU 9	B			2		1 Flake 11-15mm: Jasper			
54	EU 9	B			2		1 Hard-Paste Porcelain: Plain			
54	EU 9	B			2		1 Pearlware: Plain	1779-1830		
54	EU 9	B			2		1 Pearlware: Plain	1779-1830		Glaze Missing On 1 Side
54	EU 9	B			2		1 Pipe Bowl Fragment: Decorated Ball Clay			Rouletting On Rim
54	EU 9	B			2		1 Pipe Stem: 6/64th-Inch Ball Clay	1680-1710		
54	EU 9	B			2		2 Pipe Stem: Fragment			
54	EU 9	B			2		2 Redware: Fine Black Glaze			
54	EU 9	B			2		4 Redware: Fine Black Glaze			Glaze Missing On 1 Side
54	EU 9	B			2		1 Redware: Green Glaze			
54	EU 9	B			2		1 Redware: Plain, Clear Glaze			
54	EU 9	B			2		2 Redware: Plain, Clear Glaze			Glaze Missing On 1 Side
54	EU 9	B			2		13 Redware: Unidentified			Glaze Missing
54	EU 9	B			2		1 Stoneware, Unspecified: Sherd			Glaze Missing On 1 Side
54	EU 9	B			2		1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear			
54	EU 9	B			2		2 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Olive Green			
54	EU 9	B			2		1 Unidentified Metal Object: Iron/Steel			
54	EU 9	B			2		1 Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought			
54	EU 9	B			2		1 White Salt-Glazed Stoneware: Dot, Diaper & Basket	1750-1780		
54	EU 9	B			2		13 Window Glass: All Thicknesses			
54	EU 9	B			2		1 Writing: Writing Slate			
55	EU 9	C			3		* Brick, Fragment: Unidentified		31751.5	
55	EU 9	C			3		1 Brick: Handmade, Unglazed		4.7	Dutch Yellow
55	EU 9	C			3		1 Brick: Unidentified, Glazed		13.1	
55	EU 9	C			3		1 Buff-Bodied Earthenware: Unidentified			Poss. Staffordshire, Glaze Missing
55	EU 9	C			3		1 Buff-Bodied Earthenware: Yellowware, Staffordshire	1670-1795		Comb-Trailed Slip
55	EU 9	C			3		1 Buff-Bodied Earthenware: Yellowware, Staffordshire	1670-1795		Solid Dark Brown Glaze

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LOT	PROV	SU	FEAT	QUAD	LVL	CT	ARTIFACT DESCRIPTION	DATE RANGE	WT (g)	COMMENTS
55	EU 9	C			3	1	Buff-Bodied Earthenware: Yellowware, Staffordshire	1670-1795		Trailed Slip
55	EU 9	C			3	2	Buff-Bodied Earthenware: Yellowware, Staffordshire	1670-1795		Plain
55	EU 9	C			3	1	Button, Bone: Center Hole	Pre-1920		
55	EU 9	C			3	12	Creamware: Lighter Yellow	1770-1820		Glaze Missing On 1 Side
55	EU 9	C			3	22	Creamware: Lighter Yellow	1770-1820		
55	EU 9	C			3	1	Early Refined Earthenware: Black Glaze			Possibly Early Buckley, Glaze On 1 Side
55	EU 9	C			3	29	Faunal: Bone			
55	EU 9	C			3	4	Faunal: Brain Coral		512.8	
55	EU 9	C			3	3	Faunal: Clam		8.2	
55	EU 9	C			3	16	Faunal: Nonhuman Teeth			
55	EU 9	C			3	2	Faunal: Oyster		182.6	
55	EU 9	C			3	23	Faunal: Oyster Shell Fragments		97.5	
55	EU 9	C			3	1	Flake 11-15mm: Jasper			
55	EU 9	C			3	3	Hard-Paste Porcelain: Plain			
55	EU 9	C			3	1	Hardware, Metal: Brass Tack			
55	EU 9	C			3	1	Nail: Unidentified			
55	EU 9	C			3	1	Pearlware: Hand-Painted Underglaze Blue	1775-1830		
55	EU 9	C			3	1	Pearlware: Plain	1779-1830		
55	EU 9	C			3	5	Pipe Bowl Fragment: Ball Clay			
55	EU 9	C			3	1	Pipe Stem: 4/64th-Inch Ball Clay	1750-1800		
55	EU 9	C			3	2	Pipe Stem: 5/64th-Inch Ball Clay	1710-1750		
55	EU 9	C			3	4	Pipe Stem: 6/64th-Inch Ball Clay	1680-1710		
55	EU 9	C			3	2	Pipe Stem: 7/64th-Inch Ball Clay	1650-1680		
55	EU 9	C			3	2	Pipe Stem: Fragment			
55	EU 9	C			3	2	Redware: Brown Glaze			
55	EU 9	C			3	2	Redware: Brown Glaze			Glaze Missing On 1 Side
55	EU 9	C			3	2	Redware: Brown Glaze			Glaze On 1 Side
55	EU 9	C			3	1	Redware: Clear Glaze Exterior/White Slip Interior			
55	EU 9	C			3	3	Redware: Fine Black Glaze			
55	EU 9	C			3	3	Redware: Fine Black Glaze			Glaze Missing On 1 Side
55	EU 9	C			3	1	Redware: Plain, Clear Glaze			Glaze Missing On 1 Side
55	EU 9	C			3	2	Redware: Plain, Clear Glaze			Glaze On 1 Side
55	EU 9	C			3	3	Redware: Plain, Clear Glaze			
55	EU 9	C			3	1	Redware: Thick Black Glaze			Glaze On 1 Side
55	EU 9	C			3	1	Redware: Trailed Slip, Clear Glaze	1670-1850		Glaze Missing On 1 Side
55	EU 9	C			3	1	Redware: Trailed Slip, Clear Glaze	1670-1850		Glaze On 1 Side
55	EU 9	C			3	1	Redware: Unidentified			Glaze Missing
55	EU 9	C			3	1	Tailoring/Sewing, Metal: Brass Straight Pin			
55	EU 9	C			3	2	Tin-Glazed Earthenware: Plain White Glaze	1640-1800		Glaze Missing On 1 Side
55	EU 9	C			3	4	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Aqua			
55	EU 9	C			3	2	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear			
55	EU 9	C			3	8	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Olive Green			

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 JOHN MILNER ASSOCIATES, INC. JULY-OCTOBER 2003

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LOT	PROV	SU	FEAT	QUAD	LVL	CT	ARTIFACT DESCRIPTION	DATE RANGE	WT (g)	COMMENTS
55	EU 9	C			3	1	Unidentified Ceramic: Burnt Tin Enameled			Poss. Tin-Glazed Earthenware
55	EU 9	C			3	1	Unidentified Metal Object: Lead			
55	EU 9	C			3	20	Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought			
55	EU 9	C			3	3	White Salt-Glazed Stoneware: Plain	1740-1775		
55	EU 9	C			3	68	Window Glass: All Thicknesses			
56	EU 9	D		N 1/2	4	*	Brick, Fragment: Unidentified		1134.0	
56	EU 9	D		N 1/2	4	1	Brick: Handmade, Unglazed		2.4	Dutch Yellow
56	EU 9	D		N 1/2	4	1	Buff-Bodied Earthenware: Unidentified			Dark Brown Glaze
56	EU 9	D		N 1/2	4	1	Buff-Bodied Earthenware: Yellowware, Staffordshire	1670-1795		Comb-Trailed Slip
56	EU 9	D		N 1/2	4	1	Creamware: Hand-Painted Overglaze Enamel	1762-1810		
56	EU 9	D		N 1/2	4	1	Creamware: Lighter Yellow	1770-1820		
56	EU 9	D		N 1/2	4	4	Faunal: Bone			
56	EU 9	D		N 1/2	4	8	Faunal: Clam		20.0	
56	EU 9	D		N 1/2	4	2	Faunal: Nonhuman Teeth			
56	EU 9	D		N 1/2	4	1	Hard-Paste Porcelain: Plain			
56	EU 9	D		N 1/2	4	2	Imported Gray Stoneware: Westerwald Incised Blue	1700-1775		
56	EU 9	D		N 1/2	4	2	Pipe Bowl Fragment: Ball Clay			
56	EU 9	D		N 1/2	4	1	Pipe Stem: 5/64th-Inch Ball Clay	1710-1750		
56	EU 9	D		N 1/2	4	1	Pipe Stem: Fragment			
56	EU 9	D		N 1/2	4	1	Redware: Brown Glaze			
56	EU 9	D		N 1/2	4	1	Redware: Brown Glaze			Glaze On 1 Side
56	EU 9	D		N 1/2	4	2	Redware: Brown Glaze			Glaze Missing On 1 Side
56	EU 9	D		N 1/2	4	3	Redware: Fine Black Glaze			Glaze Missing On 1 Side
56	EU 9	D		N 1/2	4	2	Redware: Plain, Clear Glaze			Glaze Missing On 1 Side
56	EU 9	D		N 1/2	4	12	Redware: Unidentified			
56	EU 9	D		N 1/2	4	2	Tailoring/Sewing, Metal: Brass Straight Pin			
56	EU 9	D		N 1/2	4	1	Tin-Glazed Earthenware: Blue Glaze	1680-1800		Glaze Missing On 1 Side
56	EU 9	D		N 1/2	4	1	Tin-Glazed Earthenware: Plain White Glaze	1640-1800		Glaze Missing On 1 Side
56	EU 9	D		N 1/2	4	1	Tin-Glazed Earthenware: Unidentified			Glaze Missing
56	EU 9	D		N 1/2	4	2	Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought			
56	EU 9	D		N 1/2	4	1	Window Glass: All Thicknesses			
57	EU 9	D		S 1/2	4	1	Creamware: Lighter Yellow	1770-1820		
57	EU 9	D		S 1/2	4	1	Early Refined Earthenware: Black Glaze			Possibly Early Buckley
57	EU 9	D		S 1/2	4	3	Faunal: Bone			
57	EU 9	D		S 1/2	4	1	Faunal: Clam		3.5	
57	EU 9	D		S 1/2	4	3	Faunal: Oyster Shell Fragments		27.0	
57	EU 9	D		S 1/2	4	1	Redware: Fine Black Glaze			Glaze Missing On 1 Side
57	EU 9	D		S 1/2	4	2	Redware: Plain, Clear Glaze			Glaze Missing On 1 Side
57	EU 9	D		S 1/2	4	1	Tin-Glazed Earthenware: Plain White Glaze	1640-1800		Glaze Missing On 1 Side
57	EU 9	D		S 1/2	4	1	Tin-Glazed Earthenware: Unidentified			Glaze Missing
57	EU 9	D		S 1/2	4	1	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Amber			
57	EU 9	D		S 1/2	4	2	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Olive Green			
57	EU 9	D		S 1/2	4	2	Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought			

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 JOHN MILNER ASSOCIATES, INC. JULY-OCTOBER 2003

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LOT	PROV	SU	FEAT	QUAD	LVL	CT	ARTIFACT DESCRIPTION	DATE RANGE	WT (g)	COMMENTS
57	EU 9	D		S 1/2	4	1	White Salt-Glazed Stoneware: Plain	1740-1775		
57	EU 9	D		S 1/2	4	5	Window Glass: All Thicknesses			
58	EU 9	E	19	N 1/2	5	*	Brick, Fragment: Unidentified		453.6	
58	EU 9	E	19	N 1/2	5	2	Brick: Handmade, Glazed		3850.0	Brick Sample
58	EU 9	E	19	N 1/2	5	2	Buff-Bodied Earthenware: Yellowware, Staffordshire	1670-1795		Plain, 1 Matches EU 23 Lvl 2
58	EU 9	E	19	N 1/2	5	1	Coal, Wood: Charcoal			
58	EU 9	E	19	N 1/2	5	2	Creamware: Lighter Yellow	1770-1820		Glaze Missing On 1 Side
58	EU 9	E	19	N 1/2	5	6	Creamware: Lighter Yellow	1770-1820		
58	EU 9	E	19	N 1/2	5	26	Faunal: Bone			
58	EU 9	E	19	N 1/2	5	4	Faunal: Clam		12.2	
58	EU 9	E	19	N 1/2	5	5	Faunal: Nonhuman Teeth			
58	EU 9	E	19	N 1/2	5	1	Faunal: Oyster		31.9	
58	EU 9	E	19	N 1/2	5	38	Faunal: Oyster Shell Fragments		181.2	
58	EU 9	E	19	N 1/2	5	1	Flake 11-15mm: Jasper			
58	EU 9	E	19	N 1/2	5	1	Flake 11-15mm: Quartz			
58	EU 9	E	19	N 1/2	5	1	Flake 6-10mm: Jasper			
58	EU 9	E	19	N 1/2	5	1	Flake w/Cortex 10-15mm: Jasper			
58	EU 9	E	19	N 1/2	5	2	Free-Blown Bottle Fragment: Olive Green			Improved Pontil
58	EU 9	E	19	N 1/2	5	1	Miscellaneous Glass Tableware: Stemware Base			
58	EU 9	E	19	N 1/2	5	2	Nail: Unidentified			
58	EU 9	E	19	N 1/2	5	2	Pipe Bowl Fragment: Ball Clay			
58	EU 9	E	19	N 1/2	5	1	Pipe Stem: 5/64th-Inch Ball Clay	1710-1750		
58	EU 9	E	19	N 1/2	5	1	Pipe Stem: 6/64th-Inch Ball Clay	1680-1710		
58	EU 9	E	19	N 1/2	5	4	Redware: Brown Glaze			
58	EU 9	E	19	N 1/2	5	1	Redware: Fine Black Glaze			Glaze On 1 Side
58	EU 9	E	19	N 1/2	5	2	Redware: Fine Black Glaze			
58	EU 9	E	19	N 1/2	5	2	Redware: Plain, Clear Glaze			
58	EU 9	E	19	N 1/2	5	4	Tailoring/Sewing, Metal: Brass Straight Pin			
58	EU 9	E	19	N 1/2	5	1	Tin-Glazed Earthenware: Unidentified			Glaze Missing
58	EU 9	E	19	N 1/2	5	8	Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought			
58	EU 9	E	19	N 1/2	5	16	Window Glass: All Thicknesses			
59	EU 9	E	19	N 1/2	5	1	Redware: Clouded, Whieldon-Like Glaze			Cleanup
59	EU 9	E	19	N 1/2	5	4	Window Glass: All Thicknesses			Cleanup
60	EU 9	E	19	S 1/2	5A	*	Brick/Mortar, Fragment: Unidentified		47627.2	
60	EU 9	E	19	S 1/2	5A	1	Brick: Handmade, Glazed		2350.0	
60	EU 9	E	19	S 1/2	5A	1	Creamware: Green Glazed	1759-1775		
60	EU 9	E	19	S 1/2	5A	2	Creamware: Lighter Yellow	1770-1820		
60	EU 9	E	19	S 1/2	5A	17	Faunal: Bone			
60	EU 9	E	19	S 1/2	5A	2	Faunal: Clam		11.3	
60	EU 9	E	19	S 1/2	5A	2	Faunal: Nonhuman Teeth			
60	EU 9	E	19	S 1/2	5A	12	Faunal: Oyster Shell Fragments		54.3	
60	EU 9	E	19	S 1/2	5A	1	Hard-Paste Porcelain: Blue Decorated			
60	EU 9	E	19	S 1/2	5A	1	Hardware, Metal: Brass Tack			
60	EU 9	E	19	S 1/2	5A	2	Miscellaneous Glass Tableware: Stemware Base			
60	EU 9	E	19	S 1/2	5A	1	Pearlware: Plain	1779-1830		

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LOT	PROV	SU	FEAT	QUAD	LVL	CT	ARTIFACT DESCRIPTION	DATE RANGE	WT (g)	COMMENTS
60	EU 9	E	19	S 1/2	5A		1 Pipe Bowl Fragment: Ball Clay			
60	EU 9	E	19	S 1/2	5A		2 Redware: Brown Glaze			
60	EU 9	E	19	S 1/2	5A		1 Redware: Fine Black Glaze			Glaze Missing On 1 Side
60	EU 9	E	19	S 1/2	5A		3 Redware: Fine Black Glaze			
60	EU 9	E	19	S 1/2	5A		1 Redware: Plain, Clear Glaze			
60	EU 9	E	19	S 1/2	5A		1 Redware: Plain, Clear Glaze			Glaze On 1 Side
60	EU 9	E	19	S 1/2	5A		1 Redware: Trailed Slip, Clear Glaze	1670-1850		Glaze On 1 Side
60	EU 9	E	19	S 1/2	5A		1 Redware: Unglazed			Glaze Missing On 1 Side
60	EU 9	E	19	S 1/2	5A		6 Tailoring/Sewing, Metal: Brass Straight Pin			
60	EU 9	E	19	S 1/2	5A		1 Tin-Glazed Earthenware: Plain White Glaze	1640-1800		Glaze Missing On 1 Side
60	EU 9	E	19	S 1/2	5A		1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Aqua			
60	EU 9	E	19	S 1/2	5A		5 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear			
60	EU 9	E	19	S 1/2	5A		1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Olive Green			
60	EU 9	E	19	S 1/2	5A		1 Unidentified Metal Object: Lead			
60	EU 9	E	19	S 1/2	5A		15 Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought			
60	EU 9	E	19	S 1/2	5A		40 Window Glass: All Thicknesses			
61	EU 9	E	19	N 1/2	6		* Brick/Mortar, Fragment: Unidentified		4535.9	
61	EU 9	E	19	N 1/2	6		1 Button, Bone: Center Hole	Pre-1920		
61	EU 9	E	19	N 1/2	6		2 Creamware: Lighter Yellow	1770-1820		Glaze Missing On 1 Side
61	EU 9	E	19	N 1/2	6		4 Creamware: Lighter Yellow	1770-1820		
61	EU 9	E	19	N 1/2	6		36 Faunal: Bone			
61	EU 9	E	19	N 1/2	6		1 Faunal: Clam		5.6	
61	EU 9	E	19	N 1/2	6		3 Faunal: Nonhuman Teeth			
61	EU 9	E	19	N 1/2	6		2 Faunal: Oyster		56.9	
61	EU 9	E	19	N 1/2	6		18 Faunal: Oyster Shell Fragments		176.3	
61	EU 9	E	19	N 1/2	6		1 Flake 11-15mm: Chert			
61	EU 9	E	19	N 1/2	6		1 Flake 11-15mm: Jasper			
61	EU 9	E	19	N 1/2	6		2 Flake 16-20mm: Jasper			
61	EU 9	E	19	N 1/2	6		1 Flint Flake: European			
61	EU 9	E	19	N 1/2	6		5 Free-Blown Bottle Fragment: Olive Green			1 Mends with Onion Bottle
61	EU 9	E	19	N 1/2	6		1 Hardware, Metal: Brass Tack			
61	EU 9	E	19	N 1/2	6		1 Imported Gray Stoneware: Westerwald Incised Blue	1700-1775		
61	EU 9	E	19	N 1/2	6		1 Miscellaneous Glass Tableware: Stemware Base			Possible Stemware Base Frag.
61	EU 9	E	19	N 1/2	6		2 Pipe Stem: 6/64th-Inch Ball Clay	1680-1710		
61	EU 9	E	19	N 1/2	6		1 Pipe Stem: Fragment			
61	EU 9	E	19	N 1/2	6		1 Redware: Brown Glaze			Glaze On 1 Side
61	EU 9	E	19	N 1/2	6		4 Redware: Brown Glaze			
61	EU 9	E	19	N 1/2	6		1 Redware: Fine Black Glaze			Glaze On 1 Side, Overfired
61	EU 9	E	19	N 1/2	6		2 Redware: Fine Black Glaze			
61	EU 9	E	19	N 1/2	6		2 Redware: Plain, Clear Glaze			Glaze On 1 Side
61	EU 9	E	19	N 1/2	6		2 Redware: Trailed Slip, Clear Glaze	1670-1850		Glaze On 1 Side
61	EU 9	E	19	N 1/2	6		1 Redware: Unidentified			Glaze Missing
61	EU 9	E	19	N 1/2	6		3 Tailoring/Sewing, Metal: Brass Straight Pin			

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JOHN MILNER ASSOCIATES, INC. JULY-OCTOBER 2003

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LOT	PROV	SU	FEAT	QUAD	LVL	CT	ARTIFACT DESCRIPTION	DATE RANGE	WT (g)	COMMENTS
61	EU 9	E	19	N 1/2	6	1	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Aqua			
61	EU 9	E	19	N 1/2	6	14	Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought			
61	EU 9	E	19	N 1/2	6	12	Window Glass: All Thicknesses			
61	EU 9	E	19	N 1/2	6	1	Writing: Slate Pencil			
62	EU 9	E	19	S 1/2	6	1	Accessory, Bone: Fan Part			Fragment
62	EU 9	E	19	S 1/2	6	*	Brick/Mortar, Fragment: Unidentified		5443.1	
62	EU 9	E	19	S 1/2	6	1	Creamware: Green Glazed	1759-1775		1 Side Only
62	EU 9	E	19	S 1/2	6	4	Creamware: Lighter Yellow	1770-1820		
62	EU 9	E	19	S 1/2	6	20	Faunal: Bone			
62	EU 9	E	19	S 1/2	6	2	Faunal: Clam		11.6	
62	EU 9	E	19	S 1/2	6	2	Faunal: Nonhuman Teeth			
62	EU 9	E	19	S 1/2	6	1	Faunal: Oyster		63.4	
62	EU 9	E	19	S 1/2	6	18	Faunal: Oyster Shell Fragments		174.1	
62	EU 9	E	19	S 1/2	6	1	Flake 16-20mm: Jasper			
62	EU 9	E	19	S 1/2	6	3	Free-Blown Bottle Fragment: Olive Green			
62	EU 9	E	19	S 1/2	6	1	Hard-Paste Porcelain: Hand-Painted Underglaze			
62	EU 9	E	19	S 1/2	6	1	Imported Gray Stoneware: Unidentified			
62	EU 9	E	19	S 1/2	6	1	Imported Gray Stoneware: Unidentified			
62	EU 9	E	19	S 1/2	6	1	Imported Gray Stoneware: Westerwald Incised Blue	1700-1775		Drinking Jug; Mends
62	EU 9	E	19	S 1/2	6	2	Pipe Bowl Fragment: Ball Clay			
62	EU 9	E	19	S 1/2	6	2	Pipe Stem: 6/64th-Inch Ball Clay	1680-1710		
62	EU 9	E	19	S 1/2	6	2	Pipe Stem: Fragment			
62	EU 9	E	19	S 1/2	6	1	Redware: Brown Glaze			Glaze On 1 Side
62	EU 9	E	19	S 1/2	6	2	Redware: Fine Black Glaze			
62	EU 9	E	19	S 1/2	6	1	Redware: Plain, Clear Glaze			
62	EU 9	E	19	S 1/2	6	1	Redware: Plain, Clear Glaze			Glaze On 1 Side
62	EU 9	E	19	S 1/2	6	1	Redware: Trailed Slip, Clear Glaze	1670-1850		Glaze On 1 Side
62	EU 9	E	19	S 1/2	6	4	Tailoring/Sewing, Metal: Brass Straight Pin			
62	EU 9	E	19	S 1/2	6	1	Tin-Glazed Earthenware: White Glaze w/Blue Decoration	1700-1800		Glaze Missing On 1 Side
62	EU 9	E	19	S 1/2	6	1	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear			
62	EU 9	E	19	S 1/2	6	3	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Melted/Burnt			
62	EU 9	E	19	S 1/2	6	11	Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought			
62	EU 9	E	19	S 1/2	6	1	White Salt-Glazed Stoneware: Plain	1740-1775		
62	EU 9	E	19	S 1/2	6	34	Window Glass: All Thicknesses			
63	EU 9		37		8	4	Faunal: Oyster Shell Fragments		10.8	Cleanup
63	EU 9		37		8	1	Pearlware: Plain	1779-1830		Cleanup
63	EU 9		37		8	1	Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought			Cleanup
64	EU 9		37	W 1/2	8	*	Brick, Fragment: Unidentified		25401.2	
64	EU 9		37	W 1/2	8	1	Brick: Handmade, Glazed		520.5	Brick Sample
64	EU 9		37	W 1/2	8	1	Brick: Handmade, Unglazed		1737.2	Brick Sample
64	EU 9		37	W 1/2	8	17	Faunal: Bone			
64	EU 9		37	W 1/2	8	1	Faunal: Clam		1.6	
64	EU 9		37	W 1/2	8	1	Faunal: Nonhuman Teeth			
64	EU 9		37	W 1/2	8	14	Faunal: Oyster Shell Fragments		46.5	
64	EU 9		37	W 1/2	8	1	Flake >30mm: Chert			

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LOT	PROV	SU	FEAT	QUAD	LVL	CT	ARTIFACT DESCRIPTION	DATE RANGE	WT (g)	COMMENTS
64	EU 9		37	W 1/2	8	1	Hard-Paste Porcelain: Plain			
64	EU 9		37	W 1/2	8	1	Pipe Stem: 7/64th-Inch Ball Clay	1650-1680		
64	EU 9		37	W 1/2	8	1	Tailoring/Sewing, Metal: Brass Straight Pin			
64	EU 9		37	W 1/2	8	1	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear			
64	EU 9		37	W 1/2	8	2	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Melted/Burnt			
64	EU 9		37	W 1/2	8	1	Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought			
64	EU 9		37	W 1/2	8	10	Window Glass: All Thicknesses			
65	EU 9	F			9	2	Creamware: Lighter Yellow	1770-1820		
65	EU 9	F			9	1	Faunal: Bone			
65	EU 9	F			9	1	Faunal: Nonhuman Teeth			
65	EU 9	F			9	4	Faunal: Oyster Shell Fragments		2.8	
65	EU 9	F			9	1	Redware: Fine Black Glaze			
65	EU 9	F			9	3	Window Glass: All Thicknesses			
66	EU 10	A			1	*	Brick, Fragment: Unidentified		226.8	
66	EU 10	A			1	1	Window Glass: All Thicknesses			
67	EU 10	B			2	*	Brick, Fragment: Unidentified		1134.0	
67	EU 10	B			2	1	Creamware: Lighter Yellow	1770-1820		Glaze Missing On 1 Side
67	EU 10	B			2	1	Creamware: Underglaze Polychrome Hand Painted	1775-1820		Glaze Missing On 1 Side
67	EU 10	B			2	1	Faunal: Clam		2.4	
67	EU 10	B			2	6	Faunal: Oyster Shell Fragments		10.2	
67	EU 10	B			2	1	Flake 11-15mm: Chert			
67	EU 10	B			2	1	Flake 16-20mm: Jasper			
67	EU 10	B			2	1	Pearlware: Blue Transfer Print	1784-1840		
67	EU 10	B			2	1	Pearlware: Plain	1779-1830		
67	EU 10	B			2	1	Pearlware: Plain	1779-1830		Glaze Missing On 1 Side
67	EU 10	B			2	1	Redware: Brown Glaze			
67	EU 10	B			2	4	Redware: Brown Glaze			Glaze Missing On 1 Side
67	EU 10	B			2	1	Redware: Fine Black Glaze			
67	EU 10	B			2	1	Redware: Trailed Slip, Clear Glaze	1670-1850		Possible Sgraffito, 2 Pieces
67	EU 10	B			2	1	Redware: Unidentified			Glaze Missing
67	EU 10	B			2	1	Tin-Glazed Earthenware: Plain White Glaze	1640-1800		Glaze Missing On 1 Side
67	EU 10	B			2	2	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Olive Green			
67	EU 10	B			2	1	Unidentified Ceramic: Burnt White Body			Glaze Missing
67	EU 10	B			2	1	Untyped, Notched Point: Jasper			
67	EU 10	B			2	1	White Salt-Glazed Stoneware: Dot, Diaper & Basket	1750-1780		
67	EU 10	B			2	3	White Salt-Glazed Stoneware: Plain	1740-1775		Glaze Missing On 1 Side
67	EU 10	B			2	4	Window Glass: All Thicknesses			
68	EU 10	C			4	*	Brick, Fragment: Unidentified		11339.8	
68	EU 10	C			4	1	Brick: Handmade, Unglazed		191.3	Dutch Yellow
68	EU 10	C			4	1	Brick: Unidentified, Glazed		60.1	
68	EU 10	C			4	1	Button, Metal: Brass Loop Shank, 1-Piece Cast			
68	EU 10	C			4	1	Creamware: Lighter Yellow	1770-1820		Mug Base

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68	EU 10	C			4		5 Creamware: Lighter Yellow	1770-1820		Glaze Missing On 1 Side
68	EU 10	C			4		10 Creamware: Lighter Yellow	1770-1820		
68	EU 10	C			4		1 Domestic Gray Stoneware: Unidentified			
68	EU 10	C			4		1 Early Refined Earthenware: Staffordshire-Type Slipware			
68	EU 10	C			4		14 Faunal: Bone			
68	EU 10	C			4		1 Faunal: Clam		0.9	
68	EU 10	C			4		1 Faunal: Nonhuman Teeth			
68	EU 10	C			4		11 Faunal: Oyster Shell Fragments		76.0	
68	EU 10	C			4		2 Nail: Unidentified			
68	EU 10	C			4		2 Pipe Bowl Fragment: Ball Clay			
68	EU 10	C			4		2 Pipe Stem: 5/64th-Inch Ball Clay	1710-1750		
68	EU 10	C			4		2 Pipe Stem: 6/64th-Inch Ball Clay	1680-1710		
68	EU 10	C			4		3 Pipe Stem: Fragment			
68	EU 10	C			4		1 Redware: Brown Glaze			Glaze Missing On 1 Side
68	EU 10	C			4		4 Redware: Brown Glaze			Glaze On 1 Side
68	EU 10	C			4		1 Redware: Fine Black Glaze			Glaze On 1 Side
68	EU 10	C			4		1 Redware: Plain, Clear Glaze			
68	EU 10	C			4		2 Redware: Plain, Clear Glaze			Glaze On 1 Side
68	EU 10	C			4		3 Redware: Trailed Slip, Clear Glaze	1670-1850		Glaze On 1 Side
68	EU 10	C			4		3 Tailoring/Sewing, Metal: Brass Straight Pin			
68	EU 10	C			4		1 Tin-Glazed Earthenware: Plain White Glaze	1640-1800		Glaze Missing On 1 Side
68	EU 10	C			4		1 Tin-Glazed Earthenware: Unidentified			Weathered & Burnt
68	EU 10	C			4		1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear			
68	EU 10	C			4		12 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Olive Green			
68	EU 10	C			4		8 Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought			
68	EU 10	C			4		23 Window Glass: All Thicknesses			
69	EU 11	A			1		* Brick, Fragment: Unidentified		226.8	
70	EU 11	B			2		1 Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Clear	Late 1700		Smelling Salts/Perfume Bottle, Improved Pontil
70	EU 11	B			2		* Brick, Fragment: Unidentified		2721.6	
70	EU 11	B			2		1 Creamware: Feather Edge	1762-1800		2 Pieces
70	EU 11	B			2		3 Creamware: Lighter Yellow	1770-1820		
70	EU 11	B			2		3 Creamware: Lighter Yellow	1770-1820		Glaze Missing On 1 Side
70	EU 11	B			2		4 Faunal: Oyster Shell Fragments		7.7	
70	EU 11	B			2		1 Flake 6-10mm: Chert			
70	EU 11	B			2		1 Flake w/Cortex 15-20mm: Chert			
70	EU 11	B			2		1 Hard-Paste Porcelain: Plain			
70	EU 11	B			2		1 Pearlware: Hand-Painted Underglaze Blue	1775-1830		
70	EU 11	B			2		1 Pearlware: Monochrome Hand Painted	1779-1830		
70	EU 11	B			2		1 Pearlware: Plain	1779-1830		Glaze Missing On 1 Side
70	EU 11	B			2		1 Pearlware: Shell Edge	1779-1830		
70	EU 11	B			2		1 Pipe Stem: 7/64th-Inch Ball Clay	1650-1680		Small Spur
70	EU 11	B			2		2 Redware: Fine Black Glaze			
70	EU 11	B			2		1 Redware: Plain, Clear Glaze			Glaze Missing On 1 Side
70	EU 11	B			2		1 Redware: Plain, Clear Glaze			Glaze On 1 Side
70	EU 11	B			2		1 Redware: Unglazed			Glaze Missing On 1 Side

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LOT	PROV	SU	FEAT	QUAD	LVL	CT	ARTIFACT DESCRIPTION	DATE RANGE	WT (g)	COMMENTS
70	EU 11	B			2		1 Stable, Metal: Horseshoe			
70	EU 11	B			2		1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Aqua			
70	EU 11	B			2		2 Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought			
70	EU 11	B			2		2 Window Glass: All Thicknesses			
71	EU 11				3		8 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Clear	1903-2000		
71	EU 11				3		1 Storage, Metal: Can Key	1866-2000		
71	EU 11				3		1 Storage, Metal: Small Screw Cap			
71	EU 11				3		1 Window Glass: All Thicknesses			
71	EU 11				3		1 Wire Common Nail: Complete	1850-2000		
72	EU 11	C			4		* Brick, Fragment: Unidentified		9298.6	
72	EU 11	C			4		1 Core: Jasper			
72	EU 11	C			4		2 Creamware: Lighter Yellow	1770-1820		
72	EU 11	C			4		1 Early Refined Earthenware: Staffordshire-Type Slipware			
72	EU 11	C			4		7 Faunal: Bone			
72	EU 11	C			4		1 Faunal: Clam		11.8	
72	EU 11	C			4		2 Faunal: Nonhuman Teeth			
72	EU 11	C			4		9 Faunal: Oyster Shell Fragments		40.8	
72	EU 11	C			4		1 Flint Flake: European			
72	EU 11	C			4		2 Hard-Paste Porcelain: Hand-Painted Underglaze			
72	EU 11	C			4		1 Hard-Paste Porcelain: Plain			
72	EU 11	C			4		6 Nail: Unidentified			
72	EU 11	C			4		1 Pearlware: Blue Transfer Print	1784-1840		
72	EU 11	C			4		1 Pearlware: Plain	1779-1830		
72	EU 11	C			4		1 Pearlware: Underglaze Floral Polychrome	1795-1830		
72	EU 11	C			4		4 Pipe Bowl Fragment: Ball Clay			
72	EU 11	C			4		1 Pipe Stem: 5/64th-Inch Ball Clay	1710-1750		
72	EU 11	C			4		1 Pipe Stem: Fragment			
72	EU 11	C			4		1 Redware: Black Exterior/Clear Interior, Glazed			
72	EU 11	C			4		1 Redware: Brown Exterior/Clear Interior			
72	EU 11	C			4		1 Redware: Brown Glaze			Glaze Missing On 1 Side
72	EU 11	C			4		2 Redware: Brown Glaze			
72	EU 11	C			4		1 Redware: Clouded, Whieldon-Like Glaze			
72	EU 11	C			4		1 Redware: Fine Black Glaze			Glaze On 1 Side
72	EU 11	C			4		1 Redware: Plain, Clear Glaze			
72	EU 11	C			4		1 Redware: Plain, Clear Glaze			Glaze Missing On 1 Side
72	EU 11	C			4		1 Redware: Plain, Clear Glaze			Glaze On 1 Side
72	EU 11	C			4		1 Redware: Trailed Slip, Clear Glaze	1670-1850		
72	EU 11	C			4		1 Redware: Trailed Slip, Clear Glaze	1670-1850		Glaze On 1 Side
72	EU 11	C			4		1 Shatter >6mm: Quartz			
72	EU 11	C			4		1 Tailoring/Sewing, Metal: Brass Straight Pin			
72	EU 11	C			4		1 Tin-Glazed Earthenware: Plain White Glaze	1640-1800		Glaze Missing On 1 Side
72	EU 11	C			4		1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear			
72	EU 11	C			4		4 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Olive Green			

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72	EU 11	C			4	10	Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought			
72	EU 11	C			4	1	White Salt-Glazed Stoneware: Plain	1740-1775		
72	EU 11	C			4	1	White Salt-Glazed Stoneware: Scratch Blue	1744-1775		
72	EU 11	C			4	13	Window Glass: All Thicknesses			
73	EU 12	B			2	*	Brick, Fragment: Unidentified		113.4	
73	EU 12	B			2	1	Faunal: Oyster Shell Fragments		1.7	
73	EU 12	B			2	1	Window Glass: All Thicknesses			
74	EU 12				3B	*	Brick/Mortar, Fragment: Unidentified		113.4	
75	EU 12	C			4	*	Brick/Mortar, Fragment: Unidentified		2041.2	
75	EU 12	C			4	1	Buff-Bodied Earthenware: Brown Glaze			Yellow Glaze Interior
75	EU 12	C			4	3	Creamware: Lighter Yellow	1770-1820		
75	EU 12	C			4	3	Creamware: Lighter Yellow	1770-1820		Glaze Missing On 1 Side
75	EU 12	C			4	1	Early Refined Earthenware: Black Glaze			Possibly Early Buckley
75	EU 12	C			4	5	Faunal: Oyster Shell Fragments		21.9	
75	EU 12	C			4	1	Flake 11-15mm: Chert			
75	EU 12	C			4	1	Pearlware: Blue Transfer Print	1784-1840		Glaze Missing On 1 Side
75	EU 12	C			4	1	Pearlware: Plain	1779-1830		
75	EU 12	C			4	2	Pipe Bowl Fragment: Ball Clay			
75	EU 12	C			4	2	Pipe Stem: 5/64th-Inch Ball Clay	1710-1750		
75	EU 12	C			4	2	Redware: Plain, Clear Glaze			Glaze Missing On 1 Side
75	EU 12	C			4	1	Redware: Unidentified			Overfired
75	EU 12	C			4	1	Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought			
75	EU 12	C			4	3	Window Glass: All Thicknesses			
76	EU 12		21			1	Faunal: Oyster Shell Fragments		0.9	
76	EU 12		21			1	Flint Flake: European			
76	EU 12		21			2	Miscellaneous Lighting, Glass: Clear			
76	EU 12		21			1	Miscellaneous, Metal: Nonelectrical Wire	1831-2000		
76	EU 12		21			2	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Olive Green			
76	EU 12		21			1	Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought			
77	EU 13	H			1	5	Fastener, Metal: Screw			
77	EU 13	H			1	1	Floral: Seed, Nut and/or Pit			Peanut Shell
77	EU 13	H			1	1	Projectile: Center-Fire Cartridge			Possible .32 Caliber Shell, Pistol
77	EU 13	H			1	1	Projectile: Rimfire Cartridge	1861-2000		.22 Caliber Short, Shell
77	EU 13	H			1	1	Tailoring/Sewing, Metal: Brass Straight Pin			
77	EU 13	H			1	1	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Amber			
77	EU 13	H			1	2	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Aqua			
77	EU 13	H			1	1	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Cobalt Blue			
77	EU 13	H			1	2	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Milk Glass	1743-2000		
77	EU 13	H			1	13	Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought			
77	EU 13	H			1	1	Whiteware: Plain	1810-2000		Glaze Missing On 1 Side
77	EU 13	H			1	85	Window Glass: All Thicknesses			
78	EU 13	I			2	*	Brick, Fragment: Unidentified		2721.6	
78	EU 13	I			2	1	Cobble Tool/Chopper: Quartzite			
78	EU 13	I			2	1	Creamware: Lighter Yellow	1770-1820		

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78	EU 13	I			2	2	Faunal: Oyster Shell Fragments		1.3	
78	EU 13	I			2	1	Imported Brown Stoneware: Nottingham	1683-1810		Ribbed Body
78	EU 13	I			2	1	Nail: Unidentified			
78	EU 13	I			2	1	Pipe Stem: 4/64th-Inch Ball Clay	1750-1800		
78	EU 13	I			2	1	Redware: Fine Black Glaze			
78	EU 13	I			2	3	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear			
78	EU 13	I			2	2	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Olive Green			
78	EU 13	I			2	9	Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought			
78	EU 13	I			2	1	Untyped, Bifurcate Point: Chert			
78	EU 13	I			2	15	Window Glass: All Thicknesses			
79	EU 13/14		48		3	*	Brick, Fragment: Unidentified		680.4	
79	EU 13/14		48		3	1	Pipe Stem: 7/64th-Inch Ball Clay	1650-1680		
79	EU 13/14		48		3	1	Window Glass: All Thicknesses			
80	EU 13		48	N 1/2	3	1	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear			
80	EU 13		48	N 1/2	3	2	Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought			
80	EU 13		48	N 1/2	3	3	Window Glass: All Thicknesses			
81	EU 13/14		48	S 1/2	3	3	Brick: Handmade, Unglazed		1724.7	Brick Sample
81	EU 13/14		48	S 1/2	3	1	Faunal: Oyster Shell Fragments		0.5	
81	EU 13/14		48	S 1/2	3	2	Pipe Bowl Fragment: Ball Clay			
81	EU 13/14		48	S 1/2	3	2	Pipe Stem: 6/64th-Inch Ball Clay	1680-1710		
81	EU 13/14		48	S 1/2	3	1	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear			
81	EU 13/14		48	S 1/2	3	1	Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought			
81	EU 13/14		48	S 1/2	3	7	Window Glass: All Thicknesses			
82	EU 13		49		4	*	Brick, Fragment: Unidentified		2268.0	
82	EU 13		49		4	1	Buff-Bodied Earthenware: Yellowware, Staffordshire	1670-1795		Interior Combed Trailed Slip
82	EU 13		49		4	1	Chinese Export Porcelain: Underglaze Blue			
82	EU 13		49		4	1	Redware: Plain, Clear Glaze			Rim, Interior Glaze
82	EU 13		49		4	1	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Aqua			
82	EU 13		49		4	2	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear			
82	EU 13		49		4	3	Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought			
82	EU 13		49		4	4	Window Glass: All Thicknesses			
83	EU 13		51	N 1/2	5A	1	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Aqua			
83	EU 13		51	N 1/2	5A	2	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Olive Green			
83	EU 13		51	N 1/2	5A	2	Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought			
83	EU 13		51	N 1/2	5A	3	Window Glass: All Thicknesses			
84	EU 13		51	S 1/2	5A	1	Hard-Paste Porcelain: Plain			

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84	EU 13		51	S 1/2	5A		1 Pipe Stem: Fragment			
84	EU 13		51	S 1/2	5A		1 Tailoring/Sewing, Metal: Brass Straight Pin			
84	EU 13		51	S 1/2	5A		2 Window Glass: All Thicknesses			
85	EU 13		51		5B		* Brick, Fragment: Unidentified		1814.4	
85	EU 13		51	N 1/2	5B		1 Nail: Unidentified			
85	EU 13		51	N 1/2	5B		1 Redware: Brown Glaze			
85	EU 13		51	N 1/2	5B		1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Olive Green			
85	EU 13		51	N 1/2	5B		1 Window Glass: All Thicknesses			
86	EU 13		51	S 1/2	5A/B		1 Brick, Fragment: Unidentified, Unglazed		3.2	
86	EU 13		51	S 1/2	5A/B		1 Brick: Unidentified, Glazed		24.7	
86	EU 13		51	S 1/2	5A/B		1 Nail: Unidentified			
86	EU 13		51	S 1/2	5A/B		3 Pipe Bowl Fragment: Ball Clay			1 W/ Poss. Rouletting On Rim
86	EU 13		51	S 1/2	5A/B		1 Redware: Clear Glaze With Brown Mottling			
86	EU 13		51	S 1/2	5A/B		1 Redware: Clear Glaze With Brown Mottling			Glaze Missing On 1 Side
86	EU 13		51	S 1/2	5A/B		5 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Olive Green			
86	EU 13		51	S 1/2	5A/B		1 Unidentified Metal Object: Brass/Copper Alloy			
86	EU 13		51	S 1/2	5A/B		22 Window Glass: All Thicknesses			
87	EU 13	J			6A		3 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Olive Green			
88	EU 13	J			6B		* Brick, Fragment: Unidentified		1360.8	
88	EU 13	J			6B		1 Brick: Handmade, Unglazed		2.2	Dutch Yellow
88	EU 13	J			6B		1 Buff-Bodied Earthenware: Yellowware, Staffordshire	1670-1795		Brown Glaze Decoration
88	EU 13	J			6B		1 Faunal: Oyster Shell Fragments		1.1	
88	EU 13	J			6B		1 Flake 11-15mm: Jasper			
88	EU 13	J			6B		2 Flint Flake: European			
88	EU 13	J			6B		2 Jewelry, Metal: Cuff Link			Gold, Embossed Flower In Center, Impressed "WA" On Back
88	EU 13	J			6B		3 Nail: Unidentified			
88	EU 13	J			6B		1 Pipe Bowl Fragment: Ball Clay	1710-1750		5/64th-Inch
88	EU 13	J			6B		4 Pipe Bowl Fragment: Ball Clay			
88	EU 13	J			6B		1 Pipe Stem: 5/64th-Inch Ball Clay	1710-1750		
88	EU 13	J			6B		1 Pipe Stem: 7/64th-Inch Ball Clay	1650-1680		
88	EU 13	J			6B		1 Pipe Stem: 7/64th-Inch Ball Clay	1650-1680		Partial Bowl W/ Heel Attached
88	EU 13	J			6B		5 Pipe Stem: Fragment			
88	EU 13	J			6B		1 Redware: Plain, Clear Glaze			
88	EU 13	J			6B		1 Redware: Trailed Slip, Clear Glaze	1670-1850		Glaze On 1 Side
88	EU 13	J			6B		2 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Olive Green			
88	EU 13	J			6B		1 Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought			
88	EU 13	J			6B		19 Window Glass: All Thicknesses			
89	EU 13		52		7		* Brick, Fragment: Unidentified		226.8	

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LOT	PROV	SU	FEAT	QUAD	LVL	CT	ARTIFACT DESCRIPTION	DATE RANGE	WT (g)	COMMENTS
89	EU 13		52		7	1	Redware: Plain, Clear Glaze			
89	EU 13		52		7	2	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear			
89	EU 13		52		7	1	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Olive Green			
89	EU 13		52		7	1	Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought			
89	EU 13		52		7	1	Window Glass: All Thicknesses			
90	EU 13		49		10A	*	Brick, Fragment: Unidentified		453.6	Feature Base
90	EU 13		49		10A	1	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Milk Glass	1743-2000		Feature Base
90	EU 13		49		10A	3	Window Glass: All Thicknesses			Feature Base
91	EU 14	H			1	1	Floral: Seed, Nut and/or Pit			Peanut Shell
91	EU 14	H			1	1	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Aqua			
91	EU 14	H			1	11	Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought			
91	EU 14	H			1	11	Window Glass: All Thicknesses			
92	EU 14	I			2	*	Brick, Fragment: Unidentified		1360.8	
92	EU 14	I			2	1	Pipe Stem: 6/64th-Inch Ball Clay	1680-1710		2 Pieces
92	EU 14	I			2	1	Redware: Plain, Clear Glaze			Glaze Missing On 1 Side
92	EU 14	I			2	1	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear			
92	EU 14	I			2	4	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Olive Green			Deteriorated
92	EU 14	I			2	5	Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought			
92	EU 14	I			2	1	White Salt-Glazed Stoneware: Plain	1740-1775		
92	EU 14	I			2	14	Window Glass: All Thicknesses			
93	EU 14		50		4	1	Button, Metal: Brass			4-Hole
93	EU 14		50		4	1	Redware: Brown Glaze			
93	EU 14		50		4	2	Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought			
93	EU 14		50		4	7	Window Glass: All Thicknesses			
94	EU 14		30		5	*	Brick, Fragment: Unidentified		N/A	95 % Decomposing Brick Layer
95	EU 14	J			6B	*	Brick, Fragment: Unidentified		3175.1	
95	EU 14	J			6B	1	Early Refined Earthenware: Staffordshire-Type Slipware			
95	EU 14	J			6B	1	Hard-Paste Porcelain: Hand-Painted Overglaze			Black, Floral
95	EU 14	J			6B	3	Pipe Bowl Fragment: Ball Clay			
95	EU 14	J			6B	2	Pipe Stem: 5/64th-Inch Ball Clay	1710-1750		
95	EU 14	J			6B	3	Pipe Stem: 6/64th-Inch Ball Clay	1680-1710		
95	EU 14	J			6B	2	Pipe Stem: 7/64th-Inch Ball Clay	1650-1680		
95	EU 14	J			6B	1	Pipe Stem: Fragment			
95	EU 14	J			6B	3	Redware: Plain, Clear Glaze			
95	EU 14	J			6B	2	Shatter >6mm: Chert			
95	EU 14	J			6B	9	Tin-Glazed Earthenware: Plain White Glaze	1640-1800		Missing Glaze Pieces
95	EU 14	J			6B	3	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Olive Green			
95	EU 14	J			6B	1	Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought			
95	EU 14	J			6B	1	Unidentified Prehistoric Ware: Quartz Chunk Tempered, Body			
95	EU 14	J			6B	5	Window Glass: All Thicknesses			
96	EU 15	H			1	*	Brick, Fragment: Unidentified		226.8	

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96	EU 15	H			1	1	Domestic Coin: Lincoln Penny, Wheat Reverse	1942		
96	EU 15	H			1	1	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Milk Glass	1743-2000		
96	EU 15	H			1	1	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Olive Green			
96	EU 15	H			1	7	Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought			
96	EU 15	H			1	21	Window Glass: All Thicknesses			
96	EU 15	H			1	4	Wire Common Nail: Complete	1850-2000		
97	EU 15	I			2	*	Brick, Fragment: Unidentified		907.2	
97	EU 15	I			2	2	Brick, Fragment: Unidentified, Unglazed		2.3	
97	EU 15	I			2	5	Faunal: Oyster Shell Fragments		1.0	
97	EU 15	I			2	1	Imported Gray Stoneware: Unidentified			
97	EU 15	I			2	1	Pipe Bowl Fragment: Decorated Ball Clay			Rouletting On Rim
97	EU 15	I			2	1	Pipe Stem: Fragment			
97	EU 15	I			2	1	Redware: Fine Black Glaze			Very Worn, Glaze On 1 Side
97	EU 15	I			2	1	Redware: Plain, Clear Glaze			
97	EU 15	I			2	2	Redware: Plain, Clear Glaze			Glaze Missing On 1 Side
97	EU 15	I			2	1	Tin-Glazed Earthenware: Plain White Glaze	1640-1800		
97	EU 15	I			2	1	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear			
97	EU 15	I			2	1	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Olive Green			
97	EU 15	I			2	2	Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought			
97	EU 15	I			2	1	White Salt-Glazed Stoneware: Plain	1740-1775		
97	EU 15	I			2	4	Window Glass: All Thicknesses			
98	EU 15	J			3A	*	Brick, Fragment: Unidentified		113.4	
99	EU 15				3B	*	Brick, Fragment: Unidentified		113.4	
99	EU 15				3B	1	Nail: Unidentified			
100	EU 15		30		5	*	Brick, Fragment: Unidentified		1587.6	95 % Decomposing Brick Layer
101	EU 15		31		7A	*	Brick, Fragment: Unidentified		680.4	
101	EU 15		31		7A	1	Pipe Stem: 5/64th-Inch Ball Clay	1710-1750		
102	EU 15		31		7B	1	Coal, Wood: Charcoal			
102	EU 15		31		7B	1	Creamware: Lighter Yellow	1770-1820		
102	EU 15		31		7B	1	Mortar: Lime			
102	EU 15		31		7B	2	Nail: Unidentified			
103	EU 15	J			8	1	Pipe Bowl Fragment: Ball Clay			
103	EU 15	J			8	1	Pipe Stem: 7/64th-Inch Ball Clay	1650-1680		
103	EU 15	J			8	1	Pipe Stem: Fragment			
103	EU 15	J			8	1	Redware: Fine Black Glaze			
103	EU 15	J			8	2	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Olive Green			
103	EU 15	J			8	1	Window Glass: All Thicknesses			
104	EU 15/16		29			1	Brick, Fragment: Unidentified, Unglazed		8.5	Surface Cleanup
104	EU 15/16		29			1	Redware: Plain, Clear Glaze			Glaze Missing On 1 Side; Surface Cleanup

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104	EU 15/16		29			1	Tin-Glazed Earthenware: White Glaze w/Blue Decoration	1700-1800		Glaze Missing On 1 Side; Surface Cleanup
105	EU 15/16		35			*	Brick, Fragment: Unidentified		113.4	
106	EU 15/16		36			*	Brick, Fragment: Unidentified		4762.7	
106	EU 15/16		36			1	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Olive Green			
107	EU 16	H			1	*	Brick, Fragment: Unidentified		226.8	
107	EU 16	H			1	1	Jewelry, Glass: Bead			Cobalt Blue
107	EU 16	H			1	1	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Aqua			
107	EU 16	H			1	1	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear			
107	EU 16	H			1	1	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Olive Green			
107	EU 16	H			1	1	Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought			
107	EU 16	H			1	5	Window Glass: All Thicknesses			
108	EU 16	I			2	*	Brick, Fragment: Unidentified		453.6	
108	EU 16	I			2	1	Pipe Stem: 5/64th-Inch Ball Clay	1710-1750		
108	EU 16	I			2	1	Pipe Stem: Fragment			
108	EU 16	I			2	1	Redware: Brown Glaze			Overfired
108	EU 16	I			2	1	Redware: Plain, Clear Glaze			Glaze Missing On 1 Side
108	EU 16	I			2	1	Redware: Unidentified			Glaze Missing
108	EU 16	I			2	1	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Aqua			
108	EU 16	I			2	1	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear			
108	EU 16	I			2	1	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Olive Green			
108	EU 16	I			2	1	White Salt-Glazed Stoneware: Plain	1740-1775		
108	EU 16	I			2	4	Window Glass: All Thicknesses			
109	EU 16				3	*	Brick, Fragment: Unidentified		113.4	
110	EU 16				4A	*	Brick, Fragment: Unidentified		113.4	
110	EU 16				4A	1	Window Glass: All Thicknesses			
111	EU 16				4B	*	Brick, Fragment: Unidentified		113.4	
111	EU 16				4B	1	Pearlware: Underglaze Floral Polychrome	1795-1830		Glaze Missing On 1 Side
111	EU 16				4B	1	Pipe Bowl Fragment: Ball Clay			
111	EU 16				4B	1	Tailoring/Sewing, Metal: Brass Straight Pin			
111	EU 16				4B	1	Window Glass: All Thicknesses			
112	EU 16	J			5	*	Brick, Fragment: Unidentified		1360.8	
112	EU 16	J			5	1	Early Refined Earthenware: Staffordshire-Type Slipware			Poss. Trailed Slip
112	EU 16	J			5	1	Pipe Stem: 4/64th-Inch Ball Clay	1750-1800		
112	EU 16	J			5	3	Window Glass: All Thicknesses			
113	EU 16		22		9	*	Brick, Fragment: Unidentified		226.8	
113	EU 16		22		9	2	Faunal: Clam		15.9	
113	EU 16		22		9	2	Redware: Fine Black Glaze			Glaze Missing On 1 Side
113	EU 16		22		9	1	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear			
113	EU 16		22		9	1	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Olive Green			
113	EU 16		22		9	2	Window Glass: All Thicknesses			
114	EU 17	H			1	1	Buff-Bodied Earthenware: Unidentified			Glaze Missing

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LOT	PROV	SU	FEAT	QUAD	LVL	CT	ARTIFACT DESCRIPTION	DATE RANGE	WT (g)	COMMENTS
114	EU 17	H			1	1	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear			
114	EU 17	H			1	2	Window Glass: All Thicknesses			
115	EU 17	I			2	*	Brick, Fragment: Unidentified		907.2	
115	EU 17	I			2	1	Buff-Bodied Earthenware: Unidentified			Glaze Missing
115	EU 17	I			2	1	Imported Gray Stoneware: Unidentified			
115	EU 17	I			2	1	Pipe Bowl Fragment: Ball Clay			
115	EU 17	I			2	1	Pipe Stem: Fragment			
115	EU 17	I			2	1	Redware: Brown Glaze			Glaze Missing On 1 Side
115	EU 17	I			2	2	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Olive Green			
115	EU 17	I			2	1	Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought			
115	EU 17	I			2	1	White Salt-Glazed Stoneware: Dot, Diaper & Basket	1750-1780		
115	EU 17	I			2	1	White Salt-Glazed Stoneware: Plain	1740-1775		
115	EU 17	I			2	4	Window Glass: All Thicknesses			
116	EU 17	J			3	*	Brick, Fragment: Unidentified		1360.8	
117	EU 17	J			4	*	Brick, Fragment: Unidentified		113.4	
118	EU 17				5	1	Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought			
119	EU 18	H			1	1	Creamware: Lighter Yellow	1770-1820		
119	EU 18	H			1	1	Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought			
119	EU 18	H			1	1	Window Glass: All Thicknesses			
119	EU 18	H			1	2	Wire Common Nail: Complete	1850-2000		
120	EU 18	I			2	*	Brick, Fragment: Unidentified		2268.0	
120	EU 18	I			2	1	Brick: Unidentified, Glazed		53.2	
120	EU 18	I			2	2	Creamware: Lighter Yellow	1770-1820		
120	EU 18	I			2	2	Faunal: Oyster		48.2	
120	EU 18	I			2	4	Faunal: Oyster Shell Fragments		21.5	
120	EU 18	I			2	2	Fire-Cracked Rock: Quartzite			
120	EU 18	I			2	2	Flake 11-15mm: Chert			
120	EU 18	I			2	1	Flake 11-15mm: Jasper			
120	EU 18	I			2	1	Flake 16-20mm: Quartz			
120	EU 18	I			2	1	Flake 26-30mm: Quartzite			
120	EU 18	I			2	1	Flake 6-10mm: Chert			
120	EU 18	I			2	1	Flake 6-10mm: Jasper			
120	EU 18	I			2	1	Pipe Bowl Fragment: Ball Clay			
120	EU 18	I			2	2	Redware: Fine Black Glaze			Glaze Missing On 1 Side
120	EU 18	I			2	1	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Green			
120	EU 18	I			2	2	Unidentified Metal Object: Iron/Steel			Flat, Rectangular
120	EU 18	I			2	2	Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought			
120	EU 18	I			2	2	White Salt-Glazed Stoneware: Plain	1740-1775		
120	EU 18	I			2	4	Window Glass: All Thicknesses			
121	EU 18	J			3	*	Brick, Fragment: Unidentified		9752.2	
121	EU 18	J			3	2	Faunal: Bone			
121	EU 18	J			3	1	Faunal: Oyster		30.8	
121	EU 18	J			3	4	Faunal: Oyster Shell Fragments		19.1	
121	EU 18	J			3	1	Flake 6-10mm: Chert			
121	EU 18	J			3	2	Hard-Paste Porcelain: Hand-Painted Underglaze			
121	EU 18	J			3	3	Pearlware: Plain	1779-1830		Glaze Missing On 1 Side
121	EU 18	J			3	1	Redware: Brown Glaze			
121	EU 18	J			3	1	Redware: Fine Black Glaze			Glaze Missing On 1 Side

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121	EU 18	J			3	1	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Aqua			
121	EU 18	J			3	1	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Olive Green			
121	EU 18	J			3	2	Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought			
121	EU 18	J			3	2	Window Glass: All Thicknesses			
122	EU 18		59		4	*	Brick, Fragment: Unidentified		16782.9	
122	EU 18		59		4	2	Brick: Handmade, Unglazed		1830.1	Brick Sample
123	EU 18		60		5	*	Brick, Fragment: Unidentified		6350.3	
123	EU 18		60		5	4	Brick: Handmade, Unglazed		2276.7	Brick Sample
123	EU 18		60		5	1	Redware: Plain, Clear Glaze			Glaze Missing On 1 Side
123	EU 18		60		5	1	Unidentified Prehistoric Ware: Body			
124	EU 19	H			1	1	Fastener, Metal: Nonferrous Snap			
124	EU 19	H			1	1	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear			
124	EU 19	H			1	1	Window Glass: All Thicknesses			
125	EU 19	I			2	*	Brick, Fragment: Unidentified		113.4	
125	EU 19	I			2	2	Buff-Bodied Earthenware: Yellowware, Staffordshire	1670-1795		Glaze Missing
125	EU 19	I			2	3	Creamware: Lighter Yellow	1770-1820		Glaze Missing On 1 Side
125	EU 19	I			2	1	Faunal: Nonhuman Teeth			
125	EU 19	I			2	1	Faunal: Oyster Shell Fragments		0.4	
125	EU 19	I			2	1	Flake w/Cortex 10-15mm: Chert			Possible
125	EU 19	I			2	1	Redware: Brown Glaze			Glaze Missing On 1 Side
125	EU 19	I			2	2	Redware: Plain, Clear Glaze			Glaze Missing On 1 Side
125	EU 19	I			2	2	Tailoring/Sewing, Metal: Brass Straight Pin			
125	EU 19	I			2	1	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Aqua			
125	EU 19	I			2	1	Unidentified Ceramic: Unglazed White Body			Glaze Missing
125	EU 19	I			2	6	Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought			
125	EU 19	I			2	1	White Salt-Glazed Stoneware: Plain	1740-1775		
125	EU 19	I			2	4	Window Glass: All Thicknesses			
126	EU 19				3	*	Brick, Fragment: Unidentified		4309.1	
126	EU 19				3	1	Creamware: Lighter Yellow	1770-1820		
126	EU 19				3	2	Faunal: Bone			
126	EU 19				3	1	Faunal: Oyster Shell Fragments		0.7	
126	EU 19				3	1	Tin-Glazed Earthenware: Plain White Glaze	1640-1800		
126	EU 19				3	3	Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought			
127	EU 19	J			4	*	Brick, Fragment: Unidentified		1814.4	
127	EU 19	J			4	1	Faunal: Oyster Shell Fragments		1.4	
127	EU 19	J			4	1	Imported Gray Stoneware: Unidentified			
127	EU 19	J			4	1	Pipe Bowl Fragment: Ball Clay			
127	EU 19	J			4	1	Pipe Stem: 5/64th-Inch Ball Clay	1710-1750		
127	EU 19	J			4	1	Redware: Trailed Slip, Clear Glaze	1670-1850		
127	EU 19	J			4	1	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Aqua			
127	EU 19	J			4	1	Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought			
127	EU 19	J			4	2	Window Glass: All Thicknesses			
128	EU 20	L			1	1	Fastener, Metal: Screw			Drywall Screw
128	EU 20	L			1	2	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Olive Green			
128	EU 20	L			1	1	Window Glass: All Thicknesses			

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129	EU 20	M			2	2	Architectural, Metal: Unidentified			Tin Flashing
129	EU 20	M			2	*	Brick, Fragment: Unidentified		4309.1	
129	EU 20	M			2	1	Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought			
130	EU 20	N			3	*	Brick/Mortar, Fragment: Unidentified		44225.3	
130	EU 20	N			3	1	Button, Metal: Brass, Loop Shank, 2-Piece Cast			
130	EU 20	N			3	2	Coal: Lump/Nugget			
130	EU 20	N			3	1	Faunal: Bone			
130	EU 20	N			3	1	Flint Flake: European			
130	EU 20	N			3	1	Hardware, Metal: Unidentified			Iron, Flat, Teardrop Shape W/ Flat Base
130	EU 20	N			3	2	Hardware, Metal: Unidentified			Iron Rod
130	EU 20	N			3	2	Hardware, Metal: Unidentified			Iron Straps
130	EU 20	N			3	1	Pearlware: Plain	1779-1830		
130	EU 20	N			3	1	Redware: Brown Glaze			
130	EU 20	N			3	1	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Olive Green			
130	EU 20	N			3	20	Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought			
130	EU 20	N			3	3	Window Glass: All Thicknesses			
131	EU 20	O			4	6	Architectural, Metal: Unidentified			Tin Flashing
131	EU 20	O			4	*	Brick/Mortar, Fragment: Unidentified		N/A	90% Brick/Mortar Rubble Layer
131	EU 20	O			4	3	Faunal: Bone			
131	EU 20	O			4	3	Faunal: Clam		48.2	
131	EU 20	O			4	1	Faunal: Oyster Shell Fragments		15.7	
131	EU 20	O			4	1	Redware: Fine Black Glaze			
131	EU 20	O			4	31	Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought			
131	EU 20	O			4	1	Window Glass: All Thicknesses			
132	EU 20	O		N 2/5	4	5	Architectural, Metal: Unidentified			Tin Flashing
132	EU 20	O		N 2/5	4	*	Brick/Mortar, Fragment: Unidentified		N/A	90% Brick/Mortar Rubble Layer
132	EU 20	O		N 2/5	4	1	Brick: Handmade, Unglazed		1673.4	Brick Sample
132	EU 20	O		N 2/5	4	4	Faunal: Bone			
132	EU 20	O		N 2/5	4	2	Faunal: Clam		3.7	
132	EU 20	O		N 2/5	4	2	Faunal: Oyster Shell Fragments		2.7	
132	EU 20	O		N 2/5	4	1	Mortar: Plaster			
132	EU 20	O		N 2/5	4	1	Mortar: Plaster			
132	EU 20	O		N 2/5	4	1	Pearlware: Hand-Painted Underglaze Polychrome	1795-1830		Glaze Missing On 1 Side
132	EU 20	O		N 2/5	4	16	Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought			
132	EU 20	O		N 2/5	4	3	Window Glass: All Thicknesses			
133	EU 20	P		N 2/5	5	*	Brick/Mortar, Fragment: Unidentified		453.6	
133	EU 20	P		N 2/5	5	2	Coal: Lump/Nugget			
133	EU 20	P		N 2/5	5	9	Faunal: Bone			
133	EU 20	P		N 2/5	5	5	Faunal: Oyster Shell Fragments		17.3	
133	EU 20	P		N 2/5	5	1	Mortar: Unidentified			
133	EU 20	P		N 2/5	5	1	Nail: Unidentified			
133	EU 20	P		N 2/5	5	3	Redware: Brown Glaze			Glaze Missing On 1 Side
133	EU 20	P		N 2/5	5	3	Redware: Plain, Clear Glaze			
133	EU 20	P		N 2/5	5	1	Redware: Unidentified			Glaze Missing
133	EU 20	P		N 2/5	5	4	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear			

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LOT	PROV	SU	FEAT	QUAD	LVL	CT	ARTIFACT DESCRIPTION	DATE RANGE	WT (g)	COMMENTS
133	EU 20	P		N 2/5	5	3	Unidentified Metal Object: Iron/Steel			Lump
133	EU 20	P		N 2/5	5	2	Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought			
133	EU 20	P		N 2/5	5	2	Window Glass: All Thicknesses			
133	EU 20	P		N 2/5	5	2	Writing: Slate Pencil			
134	EU 20		61	N 2/5	6	1	Coal: Lump/Nugget			
134	EU 20		61	N 2/5	6	1	Redware: Plain, Clear Glaze			
134	EU 20		61	N 2/5	6	4	Window Glass: All Thicknesses			
135	EU 20	Q		N 2/5	7	5	Faunal: Bone			
135	EU 20	Q		N 2/5	7	2	Faunal: Clam		68.6	
135	EU 20	Q		N 2/5	7	6	Faunal: Oyster Shell Fragments		21.1	
135	EU 20	Q		N 2/5	7	1	Pearlware: Plain	1779-1830		
135	EU 20	Q		N 2/5	7	1	Redware: Brown Glaze			
135	EU 20	Q		N 2/5	7	2	Window Glass: All Thicknesses			
136	EU 21	L			1	1	Pipe Stem: Fragment			
136	EU 21	L			1	1	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear			
136	EU 21	L			1	1	Window Glass: All Thicknesses			
137	EU 21	M			2	*	Brick, Fragment: Unidentified		9752.2	
137	EU 21	M			2	1	Faunal: Bone			
137	EU 21	M			2	1	Faunal: Oyster Shell Fragments		0.5	
137	EU 21	M			2	1	Flint Flake: European			
137	EU 21	M			2	2	Free-Blown Bottle Fragment: Olive Green			
137	EU 21	M			2	1	Unidentified Ceramic: Blue Glaze			
137	EU 21	M			2	4	Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought			
137	EU 21	M			2	1	White Salt-Glazed Stoneware: Plain	1740-1775		
137	EU 21	M			2	1	Window Glass: All Thicknesses			
138	EU 21	N			3	*	Brick, Fragment: Unidentified		17463.3	
138	EU 21	N			3	1	Faunal: Bone			
138	EU 21	N			3	1	Faunal: Oyster Shell Fragments		4.4	
138	EU 21	N			3	1	Hard-Paste Porcelain: Plain			
138	EU 21	N			3	1	Mortar: Sand			
138	EU 21	N			3	1	Pearlware: Molded	1780-1830		Glaze Missing On 1 Side
138	EU 21	N			3	1	Storage, Metal: Slip-On Lid			
138	EU 21	N			3	3	Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought			
138	EU 21	N			3	1	Window Glass: All Thicknesses			
139	EU 21	O			4	1	Architectural, Metal: Unidentified			Tin Flashing
139	EU 21	O			4	*	Brick/Mortar, Fragment: Unidentified			N/A 90% Brick/Mortar Rubble Layer
139	EU 21	O			4	1	Brick: Handmade, Unglazed		961.0	Brick Sample
139	EU 21	O			4	1	Button, Metal: Brass			Loop Shank Missing, Possible Coin
139	EU 21	O			4	1	Faunal: Bone			
139	EU 21	O			4	3	Faunal: Oyster Shell Fragments		15.0	
139	EU 21	O			4	1	Mortar: Sand			
139	EU 21	O			4	1	Tailoring/Sewing, Metal: Brass Straight Pin			
139	EU 21	O			4	10	Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought			
140	EU 22	L			1	1	Coal: Lump/Nugget			
140	EU 22	L			1	1	Fastener, Metal: Screw			Machine Made
140	EU 22	L			1	1	Faunal: Oyster Shell Fragments		2.0	
140	EU 22	L			1	1	Pearlware: Plain	1779-1830		

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LOT	PROV	SU	FEAT	QUAD	LVL	CT	ARTIFACT DESCRIPTION	DATE RANGE	WT (g)	COMMENTS
140	EU 22	L			1	5	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear			
140	EU 22	L			1	1	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Olive Green			
140	EU 22	L			1	3	Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought			
140	EU 22	L			1	18	Window Glass: All Thicknesses			
141	EU 22	M			2	*	Brick, Fragment: Unidentified		8618.3	
141	EU 22	M			2	2	Coal: Lump/Nugget			
141	EU 22	M			2	1	Faunal: Oyster Shell Fragments		1.1	
141	EU 22	M			2	1	Redware: Brown Glaze			
141	EU 22	M			2	2	Redware: Brown Glaze			Glaze Missing On 1 Side
141	EU 22	M			2	5	Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought			
142	EU 22	N			3	*	Brick, Fragment: Unidentified		10886.2	
142	EU 22	N			3	1	Faunal: Oyster		31.7	
142	EU 22	N			3	1	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear			
142	EU 22	N			3	1	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Olive Green			
142	EU 22	N			3	3	Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought			
142	EU 22	N			3	3	Window Glass: All Thicknesses			
143	EU 22	O			4	*	Brick/Mortar, Fragment: Unidentified		N/A 90% Brick/Mortar Rubble Layer	
143	EU 22	O			4	1	Brick: Handmade, Glazed		725.7	Brick Sample
143	EU 22	O			4	3	Brick: Handmade, Unglazed		1652	Brick Sample
143	EU 22	O			4	1	Creamware: Lighter Yellow	1770-1820		
143	EU 22	O			4	4	Faunal: Bone			
143	EU 22	O			4	2	Faunal: Clam		39.1	
143	EU 22	O			4	1	Pearlware: Plain	1779-1830		Glaze Missing On 1 Side
143	EU 22	O			4	1	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Olive Green			
143	EU 22	O			4	6	Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought			
143	EU 22	O			4	1	Window Glass: All Thicknesses			
144	EU 22		33		5	*	Brick/Mortar, Fragment: Unidentified		47173.6	
144	EU 22		33		5	3	Faunal: Bone			
144	EU 22		33		5	1	Faunal: Clam		14.1	
144	EU 22		33		5	1	Faunal: Oyster Shell Fragments		4.2	
144	EU 22		33		5	1	Hard-Paste Porcelain: Plain			
144	EU 22		33		5	1	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear			
144	EU 22		33		5	1	Unidentified Metal Object: Iron/Steel			
144	EU 22		33		5	12	Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought			
144	EU 22		33		5	5	Window Glass: All Thicknesses			
145	EU 22	Q		N 2/5	6	*	Brick/Mortar, Fragment: Unidentified		6350.3	
145	EU 22	Q		N 2/5	6	1	Brick: Handmade, Unglazed		1160.8	Brick Sample
145	EU 22	Q		N 2/5	6	1	Creamware: Lighter Yellow	1770-1820		Glaze Missing On 1 Side
145	EU 22	Q		N 2/5	6	2	Creamware: Lighter Yellow	1770-1820		
145	EU 22	Q		N 2/5	6	1	Faunal: Bone			
145	EU 22	Q		N 2/5	6	54	Faunal: Bone			
145	EU 22	Q		N 2/5	6	1	Faunal: Oyster		25.1	
145	EU 22	Q		N 2/5	6	6	Faunal: Oyster Shell Fragments		34.2	
145	EU 22	Q		N 2/5	6	1	Hard-Paste Porcelain: Hand-Painted Overglaze			
145	EU 22	Q		N 2/5	6	1	Pearlware: Plain	1779-1830		Glaze Missing On 1 Side
145	EU 22	Q		N 2/5	6	2	Pearlware: Plain	1779-1830		

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LOT	PROV	SU	FEAT	QUAD	LVL	CT	ARTIFACT DESCRIPTION	DATE RANGE	WT (g)	COMMENTS
145	EU 22	Q		N 2/5	6	3	Redware: Fine Black Glaze			
145	EU 22	Q		N 2/5	6	1	Redware: Plain, Clear Glaze			Glaze Missing On 1 Side
145	EU 22	Q		N 2/5	6	1	Tailoring/Sewing, Metal: Brass Straight Pin			
145	EU 22	Q		N 2/5	6	1	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear			
145	EU 22	Q		N 2/5	6	4	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Olive Green			
145	EU 22	Q		N 2/5	6	3	Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought			
145	EU 22	Q		N 2/5	6	2	Window Glass: All Thicknesses			
146	EU 23	E	19		2	1	Brick, Fragment: Unidentified, Unglazed		8.9 H. Fraction	
146	EU 23	E	19		2	*	Brick/Mortar, Fragment: Unidentified		9979.0	
146	EU 23	E	19		2	1	Buff-Bodied Earthenware: Yellowware, Staffordshire	1670-1795		Trailed Slip, Glaze On 1 Side
146	EU 23	E	19		2	2	Buff-Bodied Earthenware: Yellowware, Staffordshire	1670-1795		Plain, Matches EU 9 Lvl 5 N1/2
146	EU 23	E	19		2	1	Button, Bone: Center Hole	Pre-1920		
146	EU 23	E	19		2	1	Core: Chert			
146	EU 23	E	19		2	3	Creamware: Lighter Yellow	1770-1820		Glaze Missing On 1 Side
146	EU 23	E	19		2	9	Creamware: Lighter Yellow	1770-1820		
146	EU 23	E	19		2	1	Faunal: Bone		2.3 H. Fraction	
146	EU 23	E	19		2	36	Faunal: Bone			
146	EU 23	E	19		2	2	Faunal: Clam		5.8	
146	EU 23	E	19		2	3	Faunal: Oyster		261.3	
146	EU 23	E	19		2	2	Faunal: Oyster Shell Fragments		2.4 H. Fraction	
146	EU 23	E	19		2	34	Faunal: Oyster Shell Fragments		268.2	
146	EU 23	E	19		2	1	Flake 11-15mm: Chert			
146	EU 23	E	19		2	1	Free-Blown Bottle Fragment: Olive Green			Applied Ring
146	EU 23	E	19		2	2	Hard-Paste Porcelain: Hand-Painted Underglaze			
146	EU 23	E	19		2	1	Imported Gray Stoneware: Westerwald Incised Blue	1700-1775		Drinking Jug; Mends
146	EU 23	E	19		2	1	Jewelry, Glass: Gemstone/Paste			Pink Teardrop Gemstone
146	EU 23	E	19		2	1	Miscellaneous Glass Tableware: Stemware Base			Free-Blown
146	EU 23	E	19		2	5	Mortar: Lime		54.0 H. Fraction	
146	EU 23	E	19		2	3	Nail: Unidentified			
146	EU 23	E	19		2	1	Pearlware: Hand-Painted Underglaze Polychrome	1795-1830		Brown
146	EU 23	E	19		2	1	Pipe Bowl Fragment: Ball Clay			H. Fraction
146	EU 23	E	19		2	1	Pipe Stem: 4/64th-Inch Ball Clay	1750-1800		
146	EU 23	E	19		2	4	Pipe Stem: 5/64th-Inch Ball Clay	1710-1750		
146	EU 23	E	19		2	6	Pipe Stem: 6/64th-Inch Ball Clay	1680-1710		
146	EU 23	E	19		2	1	Redware: Brown Exterior/Clear Interior			
146	EU 23	E	19		2	2	Redware: Brown Glaze			Glaze On 1 Side
146	EU 23	E	19		2	1	Redware: Clear Glaze Exterior/White Slip Interior			Clear Glaze Stripe On Int. Rim
146	EU 23	E	19		2	1	Redware: Fine Black Glaze			Glaze Missing On 1 Side
146	EU 23	E	19		2	1	Redware: Fine Black Glaze			Glaze On 1 Side
146	EU 23	E	19		2	7	Redware: Fine Black Glaze			

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LOT	PROV	SU	FEAT	QUAD	LVL	CT	ARTIFACT DESCRIPTION	DATE RANGE	WT (g)	COMMENTS
146	EU 23	E	19		2	1	Redware: Plain, Clear Glaze			Glaze Missing On 1 Side
146	EU 23	E	19		2	1	Redware: Plain, Clear Glaze			Glaze On 1 Side
146	EU 23	E	19		2	5	Redware: Plain, Clear Glaze			
146	EU 23	E	19		2	1	Redware: Unglazed			Glaze Missing On 1 Side
146	EU 23	E	19		2	1	Redware: Unidentified			Glaze Missing
146	EU 23	E	19		2	1	Shatter >6mm: Chert			
146	EU 23	E	19		2	2	Tailoring/Sewing, Metal: Brass Straight Pin			H. Fraction
146	EU 23	E	19		2	5	Tailoring/Sewing, Metal: Brass Straight Pin			
146	EU 23	E	19		2	1	Toy, Ceramic: Unglazed Clay Marble			Burnt
146	EU 23	E	19		2	2	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear			
146	EU 23	E	19		2	1	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Melted/Burnt			
146	EU 23	E	19		2	11	Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought			
146	EU 23	E	19		2	4	Unidentified Prehistoric Ware: Body			
146	EU 23	E	19		2	1	Window Glass: All Thicknesses			H. Fraction
146	EU 23	E	19		2	45	Window Glass: All Thicknesses			
147	EU 23		20		3	*	Brick, Fragment: Unidentified		6350.3	
147	EU 23		20		3	1	Buff-Bodied Earthenware: Yellowware, Staffordshire	1670-1795		Slip Interior, Possible Unglazed Slip Exterior
147	EU 23		20		3	1	Button, Bone: Center Hole	Pre-1920		
147	EU 23		20		3	1	Fastener, Metal: Brass Belt or Other Buckle			
147	EU 23		20		3	50	Faunal: Bone			
147	EU 23		20		3	1	Faunal: Brain Coral		865.8	
147	EU 23		20		3	1	Faunal: Nonhuman Teeth			
147	EU 23		20		3	3	Faunal: Oyster		65.1	
147	EU 23		20		3	6	Faunal: Oyster Shell Fragments		99.0	
147	EU 23		20		3	3	Free-Blown Bottle Fragment: Olive Green			Possible 2nd Onion bottle
147	EU 23		20		3	1	Pipe Bowl Fragment: Ball Clay			
147	EU 23		20		3	2	Pipe Stem: 6/64th-Inch Ball Clay	1680-1710		
147	EU 23		20		3	1	Pipe Stem: 7/64th-Inch Ball Clay	1650-1680		
147	EU 23		20		3	1	Tailoring/Sewing, Metal: Brass Straight Pin			Heavy Fraction
147	EU 23		20		3	3	Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought			
147	EU 23		20		3	1	Unidentified Prehistoric Ware: Body			
147	EU 23		20		3	4	Window Glass: All Thicknesses			
148	EU 23		20		4	2	Coarse Earthenware: Red Body	1660-1720		Possible Red Borderware
148	EU 23		20		4	1	Creamware: Lighter Yellow	1770-1820		
148	EU 23		20		4	6	Faunal: Bone			
148	EU 23		20		4	1	Faunal: Brain Coral		178.0	
148	EU 23		20		4	3	Faunal: Oyster Shell Fragments		5.4	
148	EU 23		20		4	1	Flake 6-10mm: Jasper			
148	EU 23		20		4	1	Nail: Unidentified			
148	EU 23		20		4	1	Tailoring/Sewing, Metal: Brass Straight Pin			
148	EU 23		20		4	1	Window Glass: All Thicknesses			

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149	EU 24				1	1	Architectural, Metal: Ornamental Balustrade			Flat, Roughly Triangular
149	EU 24				1	1	Creamware: Lighter Yellow	1770-1820		2 Pcs., Base of Mug
149	EU 24				1	2	Faunal: Bone			
149	EU 24				1	1	Hard-Paste Porcelain: Plain			
149	EU 24				1	1	Pipe Stem: 6/64th-Inch Ball Clay	1680-1710		Spur At Joint W/ Bowl
149	EU 24				1	1	Redware: Brown Glaze			
149	EU 24				1	1	Window Glass: All Thicknesses			
150	EU 24	E	19		2	*	Brick/Mortar, Fragment: Unidentified		13154.2	
150	EU 24	E	19		2	1	Buff-Bodied Earthenware: Unidentified			Thick Black Glaze, Glaze Missing On 1 Side
150	EU 24	E	19		2	1	Creamware: Darker Yellow	1762-1780		Glaze Missing On 1 Side
150	EU 24	E	19		2	1	Creamware: Lighter Yellow	1770-1820		Mug? Handle
150	EU 24	E	19		2	6	Creamware: Lighter Yellow	1770-1820		
150	EU 24	E	19		2	1	Fastener, Metal: Brass Safety Pin			Poss., Head Missing
150	EU 24	E	19		2	13	Faunal: Bone			
150	EU 24	E	19		2	1	Faunal: Clam		26.3	
150	EU 24	E	19		2	1	Faunal: Nonhuman Teeth			
150	EU 24	E	19		2	2	Faunal: Oyster		77.5	
150	EU 24	E	19		2	18	Faunal: Oyster			
150	EU 24	E	19		2	12	Faunal: Oyster Shell Fragments		59.0	
150	EU 24	E	19		2	1	Imported Gray Stoneware: Unidentified			
150	EU 24	E	19		2	1	Pearlware: Hand-Painted Underglaze Blue	1775-1830		
150	EU 24	E	19		2	3	Pearlware: Plain	1779-1830		
150	EU 24	E	19		2	4	Pipe Bowl Fragment: Ball Clay			
150	EU 24	E	19		2	4	Pipe Stem: 5/64th-Inch Ball Clay	1710-1750		
150	EU 24	E	19		2	1	Pipe Stem: 6/64th-Inch Ball Clay	1680-1710		
150	EU 24	E	19		2	6	Pipe Stem: Fragment			
150	EU 24	E	19		2	1	Redware: Brown Glaze			Glaze On 1 Side
150	EU 24	E	19		2	4	Redware: Fine Black Glaze			
150	EU 24	E	19		2	1	Redware: Plain, Clear Glaze			Glaze On 1 Side
150	EU 24	E	19		2	2	Redware: Plain, Clear Glaze			
150	EU 24	E	19		2	1	Redware: Trailed Slip, Clear Glaze	1670-1850		Glaze On 1 Side
150	EU 24	E	19		2	5	Tailoring/Sewing, Metal: Brass Straight Pin			
150	EU 24	E	19		2	1	Tailoring/Sewing, Metal: Ferrous Straight Pin			
150	EU 24	E	19		2	2	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear			
150	EU 24	E	19		2	2	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Melted/Burnt			
150	EU 24	E	19		2	5	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Olive Green			
150	EU 24	E	19		2	26	Window Glass: All Thicknesses			
150	EU 24	E	19		2	1	Writing: Writing Slate			Scratched Snowman Drawing & "A"
151	EU 24	F			3	*	Brick, Fragment: Unidentified		453.6	
151	EU 24	F			3	1	Faunal: Bone			
151	EU 24	F			3	2	Faunal: Oyster Shell Fragments		5.9	
151	EU 24	F			3	1	Pipe Bowl Fragment: Ball Clay			
151	EU 24	F			3	3	Window Glass: All Thicknesses			

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152	EU 24		20		4	1	Creamware: Lighter Yellow	1770-1820		Mug Base?; Cleanup
152	EU 24		20		4	2	Faunal: Oyster Shell Fragments		6.5	Cleanup
152	EU 24		20		4	2	Window Glass: All Thicknesses			Cleanup
153	EU 24		20		Spoil	1	Creamware: Lighter Yellow	1770-1820		Glaze Missing On 1 Side;
										North Wall
153	EU 24		20		Spoil	7	Faunal: Bone			North Wall
153	EU 24		20		Spoil	3	Faunal: Nonhuman Teeth			North Wall
153	EU 24		20		Spoil	1	Faunal: Oyster Shell Fragments		4.1	North Wall
153	EU 24		20		Spoil	8	Free-Blown Bottle Fragment: Olive Green			North Wall; Onion Bottle
153	EU 24		20		Spoil	1	Pipe Stem: Fragment			North Wall
153	EU 24		20		Spoil	1	Redware: Plain, Clear Glaze			North Wall
153	EU 24		20		Spoil	1	Unidentified Prehistoric Ware: Body			North Wall
153	EU 24		20		Spoil	1	Window Glass: All Thicknesses			North Wall
154	EU 24		37		5	21	Brick Fragment: Unidentified, Unglazed		152.6	H. Fraction
154	EU 24		37		5	*	Brick/Mortar, Fragment: Unidentified		12247.0	
154	EU 24		37		5	9	Faunal: Bone			
154	EU 24		37		5	1	Faunal: Clam		4.7	
154	EU 24		37		5	1	Faunal: Oyster		23.0	
154	EU 24		37		5	2	Faunal: Oyster Shell Fragments		6.3	H. Fraction
154	EU 24		37		5	13	Faunal: Oyster Shell Fragments		43.9	
154	EU 24		37		5	1	Mortar: Lime			
154	EU 24		37		5	2	Mortar: Lime		89.6	H. Fraction
154	EU 24		37		5	1	Mortar: Plaster		0.9	H. Fraction
154	EU 24		37		5	1	Pipe Bowl Fragment: Decorated Ball Clay			Rouletting on Rim
154	EU 24		37		5	1	Pipe Stem: 5/64th-Inch Ball Clay	1710-1750		
154	EU 24		37		5	1	Redware: Plain, Clear Glaze			Interior Glaze
154	EU 24		37		5	1	Tailoring/Sewing, Metal: Brass Straight Pin			
154	EU 24		37		5	1	Unidentified Metal Object: Iron/Steel			Rectangular, Flat
154	EU 24		37		5	5	Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought			
154	EU 24		37		5	1	White Salt-Glazed Stoneware: Plain	1740-1775		Hollowware
154	EU 24		37		5	1	Window Glass: All Thicknesses			H. Fraction
154	EU 24		37		5	11	Window Glass: All Thicknesses			
155	EU 25				1	4	Faunal: Bone			Overburden
155	EU 25				1	1	Faunal: Oyster		57.5	Overburden
155	EU 25				1	1	Faunal: Oyster Shell Fragments		4.5	Overburden
155	EU 25				1	1	Pipe Stem: 6/64th-Inch Ball Clay	1680-1710		Overburden
156	EU 26	E	19		2	*	Brick, Fragment: Unidentified		9752.2	
156	EU 26	E	19		2	1	Buff-Bodied Earthenware: Whieldon/Clouded	1740-1770		
156	EU 26	E	19		2	1	Creamware: Lighter Yellow	1770-1820		
156	EU 26	E	19		2	1	Creamware: Molded	1762-1820		
156	EU 26	E	19		2	3	Faunal: Bone			
156	EU 26	E	19		2	3	Faunal: Oyster Shell Fragments		15.6	
156	EU 26	E	19		2	1	Flake 6-10mm: Chert			
156	EU 26	E	19		2	1	Nail: Unidentified			
156	EU 26	E	19		2	1	Pearlware: Hand-Painted Underglaze Blue	1775-1830		
156	EU 26	E	19		2	7	Pearlware: Plain	1779-1830		

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LOT	PROV	SU	FEAT	QUAD	LVL	CT	ARTIFACT DESCRIPTION	DATE RANGE	WT (g)	COMMENTS
156	EU 26	E	19		2		1 Pipe Bowl Fragment: Ball Clay			
156	EU 26	E	19		2		1 Pipe Stem: 4/64th-Inch Ball Clay	1750-1800		
156	EU 26	E	19		2		3 Pipe Stem: 5/64th-Inch Ball Clay	1710-1750		
156	EU 26	E	19		2		1 Pipe Stem: 6/64th-Inch Ball Clay	1680-1710		
156	EU 26	E	19		2		2 Pipe Stem: Fragment			
156	EU 26	E	19		2		1 Redware: Brown Glaze			Glaze On 1 Side
156	EU 26	E	19		2		2 Redware: Brown Glaze			
156	EU 26	E	19		2		1 Redware: Plain, Clear Glaze			
156	EU 26	E	19		2		1 Tin-Glazed Earthenware: Plain White Glaze	1640-1800		
156	EU 26	E	19		2		1 Tin-Glazed Earthenware: Plain White Glaze	1640-1800		Glaze Missing On 1 Side
156	EU 26	E	19		2		1 Tin-Glazed Earthenware: White Glaze w/Blue Decoration	1700-1800		
156	EU 26	E	19		2		1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Aqua			
156	EU 26	E	19		2		5 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear			
156	EU 26	E	19		2		2 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Olive Green			
156	EU 26	E	19		2		1 White Salt-Glazed Stoneware: Plain	1740-1775		
156	EU 26	E	19		2		1 White Salt-Glazed Stoneware: Plain	1740-1775		
156	EU 26	E	19		2		1 White Salt-Glazed Stoneware: Unidentified	1720-1780		Molded
156	EU 26	E	19		2		48 Window Glass: All Thicknesses			
157	EU 27/28				1		1 Creamware: Lighter Yellow	1770-1820		Overburden
157	EU 27/28				1		7 Faunal: Bone			Overburden
157	EU 27/28				1		1 Imported Brown Stoneware: Nottingham	1683-1810		Overburden
157	EU 27/28				1		1 Pipe Stem: 5/64th-Inch Ball Clay	1710-1750		Overburden
157	EU 27/28				1		1 Pipe Stem: 6/64th-Inch Ball Clay	1680-1710		Overburden
157	EU 27/28				1		2 Redware: Brown Glaze			Glaze On 1 Side; Overburden
157	EU 27/28				1		1 Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought			Overburden
157	EU 27/28				1		1 White Salt-Glazed Stoneware: Plain	1740-1775		Overburden
158	EU 27	E	19		2		6 Accessory, Bone: Fan Part			Blade Fragments; Water Screen
158	EU 27	E	19		2		* Brick, Fragment: Unidentified		24947.6	
158	EU 27	E	19		2		71 Brick, Fragment: Unidentified, Unglazed		484.3	H. Fraction
158	EU 27	E	19		2		1 Brick: Handmade, Glazed		12.1	
158	EU 27	E	19		2		1 Buff-Bodied Earthenware: Brown Glaze			Water Screen
158	EU 27	E	19		2		1 Buff-Bodied Earthenware: Yellowware, Staffordshire	1670-1795		Combed Trailed Slipwear; Water Screen
158	EU 27	E	19		2		1 Button, Bone: Center Hole	Pre-1920		
158	EU 27	E	19		2		1 Button, Bone: Center Hole	Pre-1920		Fragment; Water Screen
158	EU 27	E	19		2		1 Button, Metal: Brass Loop Shank, 1-Piece Cast			1.4cm Diameter

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158	EU 27	E	19		2	1	Button, Metal: Brass Loop Shank, 1-Piece Cast			2.8cm Diameter
158	EU 27	E	19		2	1	Coal, Wood: Charcoal			Water Screen
158	EU 27	E	19		2	4	Creamware: Darker Yellow	1762-1780		Water Screen
158	EU 27	E	19		2	2	Creamware: Lighter Yellow	1770-1820		Glaze Missing On 1 Side; Water Screen
158	EU 27	E	19		2	3	Creamware: Lighter Yellow	1770-1820		Water Screen
158	EU 27	E	19		2	1	Domestic Coin: Unidentified			Possible Counterfeit
158	EU 27	E	19		2	1	Faunal: Bone		0.2	H. Fraction
158	EU 27	E	19		2	10	Faunal: Bone			
158	EU 27	E	19		2	54	Faunal: Bone			Water Screen
158	EU 27	E	19		2	1	Faunal: Clam		4.9	
158	EU 27	E	19		2	1	Faunal: Clam		5.3	Water Screen
158	EU 27	E	19		2	1	Faunal: Clam		21.3	Water Screen
158	EU 27	E	19		2	3	Faunal: Oyster Shell Fragments		8.1	
158	EU 27	E	19		2	3	Faunal: Oyster Shell Fragments		3.9	H. Fraction
158	EU 27	E	19		2	11	Faunal: Oyster Shell Fragments		31.5	Water Screen
158	EU 27	E	19		2	1	Flake 11-15mm: Chert			Water Screen
158	EU 27	E	19		2	1	Flake 6-10mm: Chert			Water Screen
158	EU 27	E	19		2	1	Flint: European			Water Screen
158	EU 27	E	19		2	1	Hard-Paste Porcelain: Hand-Painted Overglaze			H. Fraction
158	EU 27	E	19		2	1	Hard-Paste Porcelain: Hand-Painted Underglaze			
158	EU 27	E	19		2	1	Hard-Paste Porcelain: Hand-Painted Underglaze			Water Screen
158	EU 27	E	19		2	1	Hard-Paste Porcelain: Plain			
158	EU 27	E	19		2	1	Imported Brown Stoneware: Nottingham	1683-1810		Water Screen
158	EU 27	E	19		2	1	Jewelry, Glass: Bead			Attached To Brass Straight Pin, Black; Water Screen
158	EU 27	E	19		2	1	Jewelry, Glass: Bead			Fragment, White; Water Screen
158	EU 27	E	19		2	2	Miscellaneous Glass Tableware: Stemware Base			Water Screen
158	EU 27	E	19		2	3	Miscellaneous, Glass: Figurine			Possible Doll Fragment, Milk Glass; Water Screen
158	EU 27	E	19		2	1	Mortar: Lime		14.7	H. Fraction
158	EU 27	E	19		2	1	Mortar: Sand		62.4	Water Screen
158	EU 27	E	19		2	2	Nail: Unidentified			
158	EU 27	E	19		2	8	Nail: Unidentified			Water Screen
158	EU 27	E	19		2	3	Pipe Bowl Fragment: Ball Clay			Water Screen
158	EU 27	E	19		2	1	Pipe Stem: 5/64th-Inch Ball Clay	1710-1750		H. Fraction
158	EU 27	E	19		2	5	Pipe Stem: 5/64th-Inch Ball Clay	1710-1750		Water Screen
158	EU 27	E	19		2	1	Pipe Stem: 6/64th-Inch Ball Clay	1680-1710		
158	EU 27	E	19		2	2	Pipe Stem: Fragment			Water Screen
158	EU 27	E	19		2	1	Redware: Brown Glaze			Glaze On 1 Side
158	EU 27	E	19		2	1	Redware: Brown Glaze			Glaze On 1 Side; Water Screen

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LOT	PROV	SU	FEAT	QUAD	LVL	CT	ARTIFACT DESCRIPTION	DATE RANGE	WT (g)	COMMENTS
158	EU 27	E	19		2	3	Redware: Brown Glaze			
158	EU 27	E	19		2	3	Redware: Brown Glaze			Glaze Missing On 1 Side; Water Screen
158	EU 27	E	19		2	11	Redware: Brown Glaze			Water Screen
158	EU 27	E	19		2	1	Redware: Clear Glaze Exterior/White Slip Interior			Water Screen
158	EU 27	E	19		2	1	Redware: Green Glaze			Glaze Missing On 1 Side; Water Screen
158	EU 27	E	19		2	1	Redware: Plain, Clear Glaze			Glaze On 1 Side
158	EU 27	E	19		2	1	Redware: Plain, Clear Glaze			Glaze On 1 Side; Water Screen
158	EU 27	E	19		2	1	Redware: Plain, Clear Glaze			Thick Glaze; Water Screen
158	EU 27	E	19		2	1	Redware: Plain, Clear Glaze			Water Screen
158	EU 27	E	19		2	2	Redware: Trailed Slip, Clear Glaze	1670-1850		Glaze On 1 Side; Water Screen
158	EU 27	E	19		2	1	Tailoring/Sewing, Metal: Brass Straight Pin			
158	EU 27	E	19		2	4	Tailoring/Sewing, Metal: Brass Straight Pin			H. Fraction
158	EU 27	E	19		2	78	Tailoring/Sewing, Metal: Brass Straight Pin			Water Screen
158	EU 27	E	19		2	1	Tin-Glazed Earthenware: Plain White Glaze	1640-1800		
158	EU 27	E	19		2	2	Tin-Glazed Earthenware: Plain White Glaze	1640-1800		Glaze Missing On 1 Side; Water Screen
158	EU 27	E	19		2	1	Tin-Glazed Earthenware: Unidentified			Brown Decoration, Glaze Missing On 1 Side; Water Screen
158	EU 27	E	19		2	1	Tin-Glazed Earthenware: White Glaze w/Blue Decoration	1700-1800		Glaze Missing On 1 Side; Water Screen
158	EU 27	E	19		2	1	Toy, Ceramic: Unglazed Clay Marble			
158	EU 27	E	19		2	1	Toy, Ceramic: Unglazed Clay Marble			Water Screen
158	EU 27	E	19		2	2	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Aqua			Water Screen
158	EU 27	E	19		2	1	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear			
158	EU 27	E	19		2	2	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear			Water Screen
158	EU 27	E	19		2	1	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Melted/Burnt			Water Screen
158	EU 27	E	19		2	7	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Olive Green			
158	EU 27	E	19		2	14	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Olive Green			Water Screen
158	EU 27	E	19		2	1	Unidentified Metal Object: Iron/Steel			H. Fraction
158	EU 27	E	19		2	1	Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought			H. Fraction
158	EU 27	E	19		2	5	Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought			
158	EU 27	E	19		2	9	Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought			Water Screen
158	EU 27	E	19		2	5	Window Glass: All Thicknesses			H. Fraction
158	EU 27	E	19		2	32	Window Glass: All Thicknesses			
158	EU 27	E	19		2	91	Window Glass: All Thicknesses			Water Screen
159	EU 27	E	19		3	*	Brick, Fragment: Unidentified		5443.1	
159	EU 27	E	19		3	1	Brick: Handmade, Glazed		5.2	

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LOT	PROV	SU	FEAT	QUAD	LVL	CT	ARTIFACT DESCRIPTION	DATE RANGE	WT (g)	COMMENTS
159	EU 27	E	19		3	1	Buff-Bodied Earthenware: Yellowware, Staffordshire	1670-1795		Plain
159	EU 27	E	19		3	1	Buff-Bodied Earthenware: Yellowware, Staffordshire	1670-1795		Poss. Trailed Slip, Glaze On 1 Side
159	EU 27	E	19		3	1	Creamware: Lighter Yellow	1770-1820		
159	EU 27	E	19		3	9	Faunal: Bone			
159	EU 27	E	19		3	3	Faunal: Oyster Shell Fragments		3.0	
159	EU 27	E	19		3	1	Free-Blown Bottle Fragment: Olive Green			Improved Pontil
159	EU 27	E	19		3	1	Free-Blown Bottle Fragment: Olive Green			Onion Wine Bottle, Rim
159	EU 27	E	19		3	1	Hardware, Metal: Unidentified			Iron, Rectangular W/ Hole In Center
159	EU 27	E	19		3	1	Imported Gray Stoneware: Unidentified			Handle
159	EU 27	E	19		3	4	Pipe Bowl Fragment: Ball Clay			
159	EU 27	E	19		3	2	Pipe Stem: 5/64th-Inch Ball Clay	1710-1750		
159	EU 27	E	19		3	2	Pipe Stem: 6/64th-Inch Ball Clay	1680-1710		
159	EU 27	E	19		3	2	Pipe Stem: Fragment			
159	EU 27	E	19		3	2	Redware: Brown Glaze			
159	EU 27	E	19		3	2	Redware: Clear Glaze With Brown Mottling			
159	EU 27	E	19		3	1	Redware: Fine Black Glaze			Glaze Missing On 1 Side
159	EU 27	E	19		3	2	Redware: Fine Black Glaze			
159	EU 27	E	19		3	1	Redware: Plain, Clear Glaze			Glaze Missing On 1 Side
159	EU 27	E	19		3	2	Redware: Plain, Clear Glaze			
159	EU 27	E	19		3	2	Tailoring/Sewing, Metal: Brass Straight Pin			
159	EU 27	E	19		3	1	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear			
159	EU 27	E	19		3	6	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Olive Green			
159	EU 27	E	19		3	1	Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought			
159	EU 27	E	19		3	1	White Salt-Glazed Stoneware: Plain	1740-1775		
159	EU 27	E	19		3	1	White Salt-Glazed Stoneware: Unidentified	1720-1780		Molded
159	EU 27	E	19		3	11	Window Glass: All Thicknesses			
160	EU 27	F			4	*	Brick, Fragment: Unidentified		226.8	
160	EU 27	F			4	2	Creamware: Lighter Yellow	1770-1820		
160	EU 27	F			4	6	Faunal: Bone			
160	EU 27	F			4	1	Flake 21-25mm: Quartz			
160	EU 27	F			4	1	Pearlware: Plain	1779-1830		
160	EU 27	F			4	1	Pipe Stem: 6/64th-Inch Ball Clay	1680-1710		
160	EU 27	F			4	1	Redware: Brown Glaze			
160	EU 27	F			4	1	Redware: Fine Black Glaze			
160	EU 27	F			4	1	Redware: Plain, Clear Glaze			Glaze Missing On 1 Side
160	EU 27	F			4	1	Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought			
160	EU 27	F			4	2	Window Glass: All Thicknesses			
161	EU 28	E	19		2	*	Brick, Fragment: Unidentified		38101.8	
161	EU 28	E	19		2	1	Brick: Handmade, Unglazed		431.5	Dutch Yellow
161	EU 28	E	19		2	1	Button, Metal: Brass Loop Shank, 1-Piece Cast			
161	EU 28	E	19		2	7	Creamware: Lighter Yellow	1770-1820		

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161	EU 28	E	19		2	2	Domestic Gray Stoneware: Albany Slip on Gray	1810-2000		
161	EU 28	E	19		2	1	Domestic Gray Stoneware: Blue Decorated Salt Glaze			
161	EU 28	E	19		2	2	Early Refined Earthenware: Staffordshire-Type Slipware			
161	EU 28	E	19		2	27	Faunal: Bone			
161	EU 28	E	19		2	2	Faunal: Clam		2.9	
161	EU 28	E	19		2	5	Faunal: Nonhuman Teeth			
161	EU 28	E	19		2	1	Faunal: Oyster		21.2	
161	EU 28	E	19		2	21	Faunal: Oyster Shell Fragments		85.3	
161	EU 28	E	19		2	3	Flint Flake: European			
161	EU 28	E	19		2	11	Free-Blown Bottle Fragment: Olive Green			1 Base Sherd
161	EU 28	E	19		2	2	Imported Brown Stoneware: Nottingham	1683-1810		1 Rim Sherd
161	EU 28	E	19		2	2	Mortar: Lime			
161	EU 28	E	19		2	2	Nail: Unidentified			
161	EU 28	E	19		2	1	Pearlware: Plain	1779-1830		
161	EU 28	E	19		2	2	Pearlware: Plain	1779-1830		Glaze Missing On 1 Side
161	EU 28	E	19		2	1	Pearlware: Shell Edge	1779-1830		Green
161	EU 28	E	19		2	8	Pipe Bowl Fragment: Ball Clay			
161	EU 28	E	19		2	4	Pipe Stem: 5/64th-Inch Ball Clay	1710-1750		
161	EU 28	E	19		2	2	Pipe Stem: Fragment			
161	EU 28	E	19		2	1	Redware: Brown Glaze			Crock
161	EU 28	E	19		2	1	Redware: Brown Glaze			Glaze Missing On 1 Side
161	EU 28	E	19		2	4	Redware: Brown Glaze			Glaze On 1 Side, Crock?
161	EU 28	E	19		2	7	Redware: Brown Glaze			
161	EU 28	E	19		2	2	Redware: Burnt			Overfired, Black Glaze
161	EU 28	E	19		2	1	Redware: Fine Black Glaze			Glaze Missing On 1 Side
161	EU 28	E	19		2	2	Redware: Fine Black Glaze			
161	EU 28	E	19		2	2	Redware: Fine Black Glaze			Glaze On 1 Side
161	EU 28	E	19		2	1	Redware: Plain, Clear Glaze			
161	EU 28	E	19		2	1	Redware: Trailed Slip, Clear Glaze	1670-1850		Glaze Missing On 1 Side
161	EU 28	E	19		2	1	Redware: Trailed Slip, Clear Glaze	1670-1850		Glaze On 1 Side
161	EU 28	E	19		2	1	Tailoring/Sewing, Metal: Brass Straight Pin			Possible Needle
161	EU 28	E	19		2	2	Tailoring/Sewing, Metal: Brass Straight Pin			Bent In Half
161	EU 28	E	19		2	46	Tailoring/Sewing, Metal: Brass Straight Pin			
161	EU 28	E	19		2	1	Tin-Glazed Earthenware: Plain White Glaze	1640-1800		
161	EU 28	E	19		2	1	Tin-Glazed Earthenware: White Glaze w/Blue Decoration	1700-1800		Glaze Only
161	EU 28	E	19		2	3	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Aqua			
161	EU 28	E	19		2	1	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear			
161	EU 28	E	19		2	1	Unidentified Metal Object: Brass/Copper Alloy			Rod
161	EU 28	E	19		2	1	Unidentified Metal Object: Iron/Steel			
161	EU 28	E	19		2	1	Unidentified Metal Object: Iron/Steel			Flat, Rectangular

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161	EU 28	E	19		2	27	Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought			
161	EU 28	E	19		2	5	White Salt-Glazed Stoneware: Plain	1740-1775		
161	EU 28	E	19		2	98	Window Glass: All Thicknesses			
161	EU 28	E	19		2	2	Writing: Slate Pencil			
161	EU 28	E	19		2	1	Writing: Writing Slate			
162	EU 28	E	19		3	*	Brick, Fragment: Unidentified		1814.4	
162	EU 28	E	19		3	1	Creamware: Lighter Yellow	1770-1820		
162	EU 28	E	19		3	9	Faunal: Bone			
162	EU 28	E	19		3	1	Faunal: Clam		5.9	
162	EU 28	E	19		3	1	Faunal: Nonhuman Teeth			
162	EU 28	E	19		3	4	Faunal: Oyster Shell Fragments		7.4	
162	EU 28	E	19		3	1	Flake 16-20mm: Chert			
162	EU 28	E	19		3	2	Flint Flake: European			
162	EU 28	E	19		3	2	Pipe Bowl Fragment: Ball Clay			Burnt
162	EU 28	E	19		3	1	Pipe Stem: 5/64th-Inch Ball Clay	1710-1750		
162	EU 28	E	19		3	1	Pipe Stem: 7/64th-Inch Ball Clay	1650-1680		
162	EU 28	E	19		3	2	Redware: Fine Black Glaze			
162	EU 28	E	19		3	1	Redware: Plain, Clear Glaze			
162	EU 28	E	19		3	1	Tin-Glazed Earthenware: Plain White Glaze	1640-1800		
162	EU 28	E	19		3	2	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Olive Green			
162	EU 28	E	19		3	2	Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought			
162	EU 28	E	19		3	1	White Salt-Glazed Stoneware: Plain	1740-1775		
162	EU 28	E	19		3	2	Window Glass: All Thicknesses			
163	EU 28	F			4	*	Brick, Fragment: Unidentified		113.4	
163	EU 28	F			4	1	Creamware: Lighter Yellow	1770-1820		
163	EU 28	F			4	5	Faunal: Bone			
163	EU 28	F			4	3	Faunal: Oyster Shell Fragments		1.5	
163	EU 28	F			4	1	Redware: Plain, Clear Glaze			
163	EU 28	F			4	1	Redware: Plain, Clear Glaze			Glaze On 1 Side
163	EU 28	F			4	1	Tin-Glazed Earthenware: Plain White Glaze	1640-1800		
163	EU 28	F			4	1	Window Glass: All Thicknesses			
164	STU 1				1	1	Auto/Garage/Machine, Metal: Battery Part			
164	STU 1				1	10	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Amber			Flasks
164	STU 1				1	12	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Aqua			
164	STU 1				1	4	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Clear			
164	STU 1				1	4	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Clear			Prescription Bottle
164	STU 1				1	9	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Olive Green			
164	STU 1				1	1	Button, Ceramic: Porcelain	1840-2000		
164	STU 1				1	2	Button, Ceramic: Porcelain, 4-Hole	1840-1920		
164	STU 1				1	4	Coal: Lump/Nugget			
164	STU 1				1	1	Domestic Gray Stoneware: Plain Salt Glaze	1671-1915		
164	STU 1				1	4	Faunal: Bone			
164	STU 1				1	1	Faunal: Nonhuman Teeth			
164	STU 1				1	1	Faunal: Oyster Shell Fragments		6.2	

ARTIFACT INVENTORY
NEWCASTLE COURTHOUSE PLAZA (7NC-E-105A)
DELAWARE STATE MUSEUM CAT. NO. 2003.38
NEW CASTLE HUNDRED, NEW CASTLE COUNTY, DELAWARE
JOHN MILNER ASSOCIATES, INC. JULY-OCTOBER 2003

* Weighed and Discarded in Field

LOT	PROV	SU	FEAT	QUAD	LVL	CT	ARTIFACT DESCRIPTION	DATE RANGE	WT (g)	COMMENTS
164	STU	1			1		49 Lamp Chimney, Glass: Clear			
164	STU	1			1		6 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Amber	1933-1964		Frgs Of "FEDERAL LAW PROHIBITS SALE OR REUSE OF THIS BOTTLE;" i 1933-1964
164	STU	1			1		1 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Clear	1903-2000		
164	STU	1			1		1 Miscellaneous Glass Tableware: Molded Stemmed			Goblet
164	STU	1			1		1 Miscellaneous Glass Tableware: Molded Tumbler			
164	STU	1			1		1 Miscellaneous, Metal: Washer			
164	STU	1			1		1 Mortar: Sand			
164	STU	1			1		2 Nail: Unidentified			
164	STU	1			1		1 Pipe Bowl Fragment: Ball Clay			
164	STU	1			1		1 Stone: Roof Slate			
164	STU	1			1		5 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Amethyst	1880-1915		
164	STU	1			1		13 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear			
164	STU	1			1		4 Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought			
164	STU	1			1		63 Window Glass: All Thicknesses			
164	STU	1			1		2 Writing, Ceramic: Ink Bottle			Master Ink Bottle
165	STU	1			2		4 Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Clear			1 W/ "A./D"
165	STU	1			2		1 Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Light Blue			
165	STU	1			2		4 Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Olive Green			
165	STU	1			2		1 Button, Bone: 5-Hole			2 Pieces
165	STU	1			2		7 Faunal: Bone			
165	STU	1			2		1 Nail: Unidentified			
165	STU	1			2		5 Window Glass: All Thicknesses			
166	Access Ramp				1		1 Faunal: Bone			
166	Access Ramp				1		2 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Clear	1903-2000		
166	Access Ramp				1		1 Nail: Unidentified			
166	Access Ramp				1		1 Pipe Stem: 5/64th-Inch Ball Clay	1710-1750		Two Sets Of Two Bands Enclosing Ribbing & Two Rows Of Leaves
166	Access Ramp				1		1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Amber			

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 JOHN MILNER ASSOCIATES, INC. JULY-OCTOBER 2003

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LOT	PROV	SU	FEAT	QUAD	LVL	CT	ARTIFACT DESCRIPTION	DATE RANGE	WT (g)	COMMENTS
167	Center Patio		78			1	Machine-Made Bottle: Coke-Bottle Green	1957		Embossed On Side "Coca Cola/TRADE-MARK REGISTERED/MIN. 1 CONTENTS 6 FL. OZS./57 11//TRADE-MARK REGISTERED/IN U.S. PATENT 1 OFFICE" & On Base "HAVRE DE GRACE-MD. /F/I(Encircled)"
167	Center Patio		78			1	Writing: Graphite Pencil (Round Cross-Section)	1875-2000		Atop Portico Foundation
168	Center Patio				Fill	1	Pipe Bowl Fragment: Ball Clay			E of Portico Foundation
168	Center Patio				Fill	3	Pipe Stem: 5/64th-Inch Ball Clay	1710-1750		E of Portico Foundation
168	Center Patio				Fill	4	Pipe Stem: 6/64th-Inch Ball Clay	1680-1710		E of Portico Foundation
168	Center Patio				Fill	1	Redware: Fine Black Glaze			Glaze On 1 Side; Portico Foundation
168	Center Patio				Fill	1	Redware: Plain, Clear Glaze			Glaze Missing On 1 Side; Portico Foundation
168	Center Patio				Fill	1	Tailoring/Sewing, Metal: Brass Straight Pin			E of Portico Foundation
168	Center Patio				Fill	2	Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought			E of Portico Foundation
169	Center Patio				Fill	1	Hardware, Metal: Brass Tack			Portico Foundation
169	Center Patio				Fill	1	Redware: Plain, Clear Glaze			Glaze On 1 Side; Portico Foundation
169	Center Patio				Fill	1	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear			Portico Foundation
169	Center Patio				Fill	1	Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought			Portico Foundation
169	Center Patio				Fill	2	Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought			Portico Foundation
169	Center Patio				Fill	2	Wire Common Nail: Complete	1850-2000		Portico Foundation
170	W Patio		58			1	Brick: Handmade, Unglazed		1349.4	Brick Sample
171	W Patio				Fill	1	Buff-Bodied Earthenware: Yellowware, Staffordshire	1670-1795		Trailed Slip
171	W Patio				Fill	1	Creamware: Lighter Yellow	1770-1820		
171	W Patio				Fill	1	Pearlware: Plain	1779-1830		
171	W Patio				Fill	2	Pearlware: Scallop, Straight Lines	1809-1831		
171	W Patio				Fill	2	Pipe Stem: 5/64th-Inch Ball Clay	1710-1750		
171	W Patio				Fill	1	Pipe Stem: 6/64th-Inch Ball Clay	1680-1710		
171	W Patio				Fill	1	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear			
171	W Patio				Fill	1	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Olive Green			

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 JOHN MILNER ASSOCIATES, INC. JULY-OCTOBER 2003

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LOT	PROV	SU	FEAT	QUAD	LVL	CT	ARTIFACT DESCRIPTION	DATE RANGE	WT (g)	COMMENTS
171	W	Patio			Fill		1 Window Glass: All Thicknesses			
171	W	Patio			Fill		1 Writing: Slate Pencil			
171	W	Patio					10 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Olive Green			
7004										

APPENDIX II:

POLLEN ANALYSIS RESULTS

Dorothy Peteet, Ph.D
Room 204 New Core Lab
Lamont Doherty Earth Obs.
Palisades, NY 10964
June 27, 2005

Wade Catts , RPA
Associate/Senior Project Manager
John Milner Associates, Inc
535 N. Church Street
West Chester, PA. 19380

Dear Mr. Catts,

I am writing to you to report on our research regarding the ten samples you sent us from the excavation of the Old New Castle Courthouse in New Castle, Delaware. Five (P-5, P-7, P-8, P-15, P-16) of the ten test samples were selected after our phone conversation about the potential of these samples for pollen. My technician, Dee Pederson, spent three full days trying to rid these samples of clays prior to our normal processing for pollen and spores. The procedure involves repeated washing of the samples in sodium pyrophosphate prior along with screening of the samples with 150 and 7 micron screens. Following the cleaning procedure, she treated the samples with glacial acetic acid, acetolysis (a mixture of sulfuric acid and acetic anhydride), glacial acetic acid again, multiple washes of tertiary butyl alcohol, and finally silicon oil. The samples were spiked with an exotic spore (Lycopodium) which we routinely use to add to our samples in order to calculate pollen concentrations.

The results of the study were disappointing, as three of the samples (P7, P15, and P16) were barren of pollen except for our Lycopodium spike. The remaining two samples contained the following amounts of pollen from one full slide:

NCC P 5	Pinus -1
	Betula -1
	Castanea-1
	Cyperaceae -5
	Polypodiaceae -4
	Osmunda -1
	Exotic Lycopodium -138

The normal pollen counts/Lycopodium per wetland sample (lake, fen, bog, swamp) range from about 5-25, so the pollen preservation in this sample was extremely low. The existing tree pollen (pine, birch, chestnut) are representative of the region, and the relatively large number of sedge (Cyperaceae) pollen and fern (Polypodiaceae and Osmunda) spores suggest a possibly moist environment nearby. Unfortunately, the low count precludes further interpretation of the site.

NCC P 8	Pinus -3
	Chenopodiaceae -3
	Compositae-2
	Polypodiaceae -2
	Exotic Lycopodium -205

This sample also was extremely low in pollen preservation (see above), and the pine is probably representative of the region. The presence of chenopods and compositae pollen

suggests possibly disturbance and European influence. But again the counts are very low and little interpretation can be made from the data.

In sum, the low pollen counts preclude a robust interpretation of the data. Future research into the vegetation of the region would require better pollen preservation, possibly from a nearby wetland.

Please let me know if I can be of further assistance to you.
Sincerely,

Dorothy Peteet, Ph.D.
Adj. Senior Research Scientist, LDEO

APPENDIX III:

RESEARCH DATA FROM
DELAWARE STATE MUSEUMS HISTORICAL
RESEARCH FILES

1801

- March 3:
- County tax of \$.45/per hundred dollars.
- For year 1801 to be applied toward repairing the Court House, prison, and workhouse.
- March 3:
- Ordered, the further sum of \$1,000 be appropriated for the purpose of repairing the Court House and for completing the public offices....
- No specified date:
- Motion ordered that further appropriation of \$1000 be made for the repairing of the Court House, building the public offices, repairing the workhouse and jail.

1803

- July 7: Paid to Thomas and Conrad Walraven as general contractors paid mason for putting up steps at office door (\$1.50). (Committee of Public Buildings Records, III:A2/146).
- September 30: Paid to Michael Van Kirk, stone cutter (1804/02/11), two sets of marble steps -112ft. (Comm. Of Public buildings Records III: A2/148).

1816

- September 4: Paid to Michael Lavery for iron railing around steps on SE side of public buildings. Wt. 298 ½ @ 40 cents per lb. = \$119.00; portage to New Castle = \$2.50; 12 ½ lead = \$1.56; chiseling holes in stone steps and putting up railings = \$10.00. (Committee of Public Buildings Records III:A2/354).

1820

- Appropriation for purchase of material and putting up a stone wall in front of the Court House against the bank next the street where the brick wall is now.
- Appropriation for three sets of stone steps, one in front of the Court House next the street, one at the end of the pavement next the Market house, and one at the door of the Prothonatary's Office. (Levy Court Records III:A2/258).

1821

- October 25: Paid to Enoch Anderson on 02-25-1822. Patching out pavement around Court House where scaffold poles were \$1.00.

1830

- Order of Levy Court to put a spout in front of the Court House, stopping the leaks about the cupola.
- Committee appointed to put an iron railing in front of the Court House.

APPENDIX IV:

CHRONOLOGY
BLOCKHOUSES, FORTS, AND
COURTS IN NEW CASTLE, 1670-1685

Appendix IV: Chronology
Blockhouses, Forts, and Courts in New Castle, 1670-1685

1670 March 9 William Tom and Peter Alrichs to Governor Lovelace (20:9)

“...our intencion here is to build a blocke house 40 foote square with 4 att every end for Flanckers in the middle of the Towne the fort not being fitt to be repaired and if repaired of noe defence lying att the extreame end of the towne and noe garrison therefore wee begg that wee may have liberty to pull itt downe and make use of the tiles bricks and other materi [] for the use of our new intended fortificacion which if we have no occasion for as wee feare wee shall be convenient for a Court House notwithstanding” (Gehring 1977:11).

1670 October 5 Captain John Carr’s proposals to the Council at New Castle

“a suitable place might be selected here at New Castle to erect some fortifications for times of need” (Scharf 1888)

1670 n.d. Council at New Castle resolution regarding Carr’s proposal

“1. That it was thought the market-place where the bell hangs was the most convenient place in New Castle to erect block-houses for defensive purposes, and it was resolved to give the order accordingly, provided his Honor, Captain Carr, shall cede forever the ground necessary thereto without retaining any claim on it. As to the expenses and labor required for the aforesaid fortifications and block-houses, the citizens of New Castle are first to advance money, each according to his means and position, to pay the laborers, provided that inhabitants of this district, able to do all such work, shall be held to assist in the work as occasion may require.”

“2. Concerning the fortifications above, the matter is left to the discretion of the people there, to choose the most convenient place or places for the defence. All, however, with the understanding that, if no war breaks out with the natives, which God may prevent, the said houses shall be used for the public services, as council house, prison and for other public purposes, while they may be used as such by the whole River for a general and public account and expenses.”

This resolution shall not be carried into effect without order of his Honor, the General, but preparations may be made in secret without arousing suspicion among the natives” (Scharf 1888). [signed John Carr, Will Tom, H. Black, Peter Rambo, Peter Kock]

1671 N.d. Proposals of Captain John Carr concerning Delaware (20:22)

“As first That a Block-House may be erected in some convenient Place of the Towne where a constant Watch may be kept (now the Fort is fallen to Ruine and Decay) for their Common Defence; the which will cost noe great Matter, graunted. And may be risen at the Charge and Expende of the Inhabitants of the Towne and Plantacions upon the River, who will not be backwards (if any Order shall be issued forth for it) contributing towards the same” (Gehring 1977:25).

1672 August Proposals from Captain Edmund Cantwell to his Honour the Governour on the behalfe of himselfe, and the rest of his Neighbours the Inhabitants at Delaware (20:29/30)

“That his honour would please to give his Instructions about the finishing the Blockhouse in Delaware, which standeth still in that posture his Honour left it; It is high time that some speedy Order bee taken therein, in regard not only of the Troubles now likely to ensue from the Warrs in Europe, but that what is already expended thereupon will bee as good as thrown away by reason as it is now, it only stands and rots; It is humbly conceived that the most effectually means to bee used for the Accomplishment will bee by a General Tax to bee imposed both upon Towne and River” (Gehring 1977:39).

1672 August Governor’s response to Cantwell’s Proposals (20:29/30)

“In Answer to the first Proposall about the New Blockhouse at New Castle in Delaware; Since my former Orders Concerning the finishing thereof have been noe better observed, I doe once more enioyne them the compleating of it, before the first day of November next, and that under the penalty of one thousand guilders Seawant in case of Default; As to the way of raising a Tax or Contribucion for the Effecting thereof, It shall be left to the Discretion of the Officers there either to raise it by the way proposed, or any other they shall judge most convenient” (Gehring 1977:40).

“That the great guns bee with all convenient speed sent up to the Block-houses in Delaware River according to my former Order, And that the greatest bee disposed of according to the distance of the Places” (Gehring 1977:41).

1675 August 18 Magistrates to Governor Andros Concerning Affairs at Newcastle [signed by H:Block, John Moll, and Derck Albertsen](20:78)

“...as for that part of your honors letter concerning Capt. Carrs valley itt was never improved [] least itt is our humble desire the fort lying [] may be removed [] making of a Court house and that somme other conveni[] may be made by itt for a prison both being necessary for this Towne and river and where itt stands rather detrimentall the otherwise to the place that itt may be done att the publicque charge of the whole river and bay itt being a general concerne that there may bee somme taxe layed for the expences of the High Court and low Courts it formerly being one [schepel] of Wheate for the High Court and one [schepel] of Rye for the Low Courts all which is left to your honors discretion That there may be more Magistrates named in this Towne for the compleating of the bench....”

“Endorsed: No 3, 18th: of August from the magistrates of Delaworr Concerning Capt. Carr meadow the removing the blockhouse to be a Court House and prison and Concerning Loureson, or tarqitons goods” (Gehring 1977:97-98).

1675 September 15 The Council at New York

“Ordered That ye Block House at New Castle bee removed & built at ye back side of ye Towne, about ye middle of it, at or near ye olde Block House, wherein there may be a Court house and a Prison also” (Gehring 1977:38-41).

1676 September 27 Several matters presented to the Governor by Captain Cantwell with the Answers (20:96).

Number 14. About Souldyers, shott or bullet for the Fort, and a Flagge.” “To Give particular Account of Guns, stores, etc.” (Gehring 1977:118).

1676 September 28 Rules of Government for the Delaware Settlements, from Governor Andros (20:98)

“2. That there bee three Courts held in the severall parts of the River and Bay as formerly To witt one in the Towne, one above at Uplands another below at the Whorekill.”

“3. That the said Courts consist of Justices of the Peace, whereof three to make a Coram [quorum], and to have the Power of a Court of Sessions and decide all matters under twenty pounds without Appeale, in which Court the eldest Justice to preside, unlesse otherwise agreed amongst themselves, above twenty pounds and for crime Extending to life, Limbe or Bansihment, to admit appeale to the Court of Assizes.”

“4. That all small matters under the value of five pounds may be determined by the Court without a Jury unlesse desired by the Partyes as also Matters of Equity.”

“5. That the Court for Newcastle bee held once a Month, To begin the first Tuesday in each Moneth, And the Court for Uplands and the Whorekill Quarterly and to begin the second Tuesday of the Moneth.” (Gehring 1977:120).

1676 November 8 The Magistrates of New Castle to Governor Andros about Municipal affairs (20:100)

“4. There being no prison for the securing of debtors, fugitieves and malefactors, who often make their Escape for want of the same, Wee therefore desiere his honors order for the Erecting of a prison, which wee Immadgine would bee Convinientt to stand in the forth [fort], and that your Honor will Lykewyse prescribye what allowance prisoners shall have, and by whome to be paid, also that the Sherrife may bee Responsible in Case of Escapes” (Gehring 1977:123-24).

1677 February 7 Record of Court

“According to his honor the Governor order, itt was this day Resolved and concluded by the Commander and Court, that a prison with a dungeon under itt bee built in the forte with all expedition, also a weigh-house to bee built, with the Lyke Expedition, in some convenient place neare the waterside, manner of building the same is Left to the Contryvance & ordering of Captain John Collier & Mr. Moll” (Scharf 1888).

1677 October 3 Order of the Court

“It is this day resolved and Mr. John Moll desired by ye court wee would Reimburse so mutch as for ye mutcheing upp of ye Court Roome, in ye forte, fitt for ye Court to sitt in ye winter tyme, and yt the same reimbursement bee paid him out of ye Levy to be paid. The Court doe allow to ye measons to finish ye chimney in ye forte as it might bee 250 guilders” (Scharf 1888).

1678 March 8 Complaints brought before the New Castle Court regarding the actions of Captain Billop

[During the winter of 1677-78] “That for the whole winter and now he makes use of ye Towne forte where the watch on occasion is kept, for a stable to put his horses. That he keeps the Court Roome above in the Fort filled with hay and fother [fodder], that he keeps hoghs [hogs] within the forte walls and by that means keeps ye gates continually lockt up. That he hath and doth still debar this Court from sitting in their usual place in the forte. That he makes use of ye soldiers

(who is in pay and is kept for to looke to ye forte and to keep itt clean) about his owne Pryvit affyres, &c. That he has denyed and forbidden the Sheriffe to put any prisoners in ye usual prison In the forte” (Scharf 1888).

1678 August 24 [Billop is relieved of command at the fort by Peter Alrichs]

1678 September 6 Peter Alrichs inventory of the stock belonging to the fort

“Forts ammunition and guns received from Catpain Billop, belonging to ye Forte, viz: 8 yron guns, 7 Leaden aprons, 18 Match Locks, 6 fyre Locks, in all 24 Musquetts, 12 Collers of bandealers, 66 yrin shott, 465 Musquetts bullets, one and one third barrills of powder, 3 quires of Cartiridge paper, 12 skanyes of Match, 2 Leadells, 3 sponges, 3 rammers, 1 loadge Barrell, 1 lant stike. In New Castle – Signed John Moll, Peter Alrichs” (Scharf 1888).

1684 [December 28] Letter of William Penn (London) to Steven Crisp and Gertrud Deriks (Amsterdam), 12th month, 28th day

“There was an old timber house below a gaol, above the sessions-house or chamber, that had seven old iron small cannon upon the green about it, some on the ground, others broken carriages; not one soldier, or arms borne, or militia-man seen, since I was first in Pennsylvania....the guns lying so, without soldiers, powder, or bullet, or any garrison... the guns are to go to New York, for they belong to that place.... Perhaps since Colonel Talbot’s threatenings, the people of Newcastle, where they [the cannon] are, might draw them into security, and pale about their prison.... (Hull 1935:383-384).

1689 [September 4] Pennsylvania Land Office “Bound Volume” #23, pgs. 62-63.

[Unpublished Warrant Register Entry]

‘Whereas the credit[.] reputation [.] and advantage of a Town of City is its being well furnished with Good [.] Substantial [.] able and wise Inhabitants who are both capable and willing to promote the Interest thereof and being very desirous of advancing what in us lie the Town of New Castle on Delaware River have regulated the square of the town afsd in a manner vizt: first that there be layd out to the Courthouse 50 foot in Breadth fronting the Street going from the River to the Kings Road by Edward Black[‘]s two lots to the South East thereof is to contain each in front or breadth 60 foot the 55 foot which remains between the said Lott & the back part of the Lotts fronting on the River to be left for a street going into the Markett Place and the Northwest side of the 50 foot belonging to the Courthouse to be two Lotts each containing 65 foot in front and the 60 foot between the said Lotts & Ambrose Baker[‘]s to be left for a street all which front of the fourt Lotts & Lott of the Court House being 300 foot is to be layd out in a direct line from the corner of Robert Evanses [sic] Lott to the corner of Ambrose Baker[‘]s Lott the streets leading to the Market place only intervening each lott to extend back so as the South Easternmost Lott on the South East Side thereof being 150 foot Long a line drawn aright angle there from may enclose the other Lotts and be bounded to the back parts thereof[.] Each Lott [.] the Courthouse Lott excepted [.] to yield & pay the Propr[ietor] & his heirs & ass[ignees] as a quitrent or acknowledgement thereof yearly & every year five English Silver Shillings on the value thereof in coin current[.] the regulation of the other part of the Square or Markett Place is referred to somother [sic] opportunity given at Philadelphia the 4th of 7ber 1689’ (Heite 1978:138-139).

APPENDIX V:
PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS



WADE P. CATTS

Associate
Principal Archeologist/Senior Project Manager
John Milner Associates, Inc.
The Barclay
535 North Church Street
West Chester, PA 19380
(610) 436-9000 (phone)
(610) 436-8468 (fax)
wcatts@johnmilnerassociates.com

EDUCATION

M.A.	University of Delaware	American History	1988
B.A.	University of Delaware	History/Anthropology	1981

PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATIONS AND SPECIALIZED TRAINING

2003	Section 106: Principles and Practice Workshop
2003	Integrating Section 106 and the National Environmental Policy Act Workshop
1999	Registered Professional Archeologist
1998	OSHA 40-hour Hazardous Waste Operations Training
1992	Delaware Sediment and Stormwater Management

EXPERIENCE PROFILE

Wade P. Catts is a graduate of the University of Delaware, and he also holds a Master's degree in American History from the same institution. Prior to joining John Milner Associates, Inc. (JMA) in 1993, Mr. Catts was employed for over a decade as an archeologist and research historian at a University of Delaware-based consulting division that focused its research efforts on the history and prehistory of the Delmarva Peninsula. Since joining JMA, Mr. Catts' research efforts have included historical and archeological data recovery investigations at the New Geneva Pottery Waster site in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, the Ashcomb's Quarter site in Solomons Island, Maryland, Beverwyck Plantation in Morris County, New Jersey, and Raritan Landing near New Brunswick, New Jersey. He has conducted Phase II evaluation investigations at numerous historic sites in Pennsylvania, Maryland, New Jersey, Delaware, and Virginia, and Phase I surveys throughout the Middle Atlantic region. Further, he has conducted historical background and archival research for archeological and historical projects. Mr. Catts is a recognized historical archeologist with research interests in the history of farmsteads and agricultural landscapes, urban development, military history and archeology, environmental history, African-American studies, and Middle Atlantic regional history and historic preservation.

KEY PROJECTS

2005	Co-managed a Phase I archeological investigation of the Water Farm #2 and associated proposed sewer line locations, in conjunction with McCormick Taylor. New Castle County, Delaware.
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- 2005 Managed data recovery archeological investigations at 1803 and 1805 North Market Street, part of Section 106 compliance for renovation/landscaping activities at two National-Register listed houses. Wilmington Senior Center.
- 2004 Managed Phase I historical archeological investigations of 1803 and 1805 North Market Street, part of Section 106 compliance for renovation/landscaping activities at two National-Register listed houses. Wilmington Senior Center.
- 2003- Project Manager, US Route 113 North-South Study, Kent and Sussex counties, Delaware. Whitman, Requardt and Associates, LLP, and Rummel, Klepper & Kahl, LLP, for the Delaware Department of Transportation.
- 2003 Managed archeological investigations at Old New Castle Courthouse, New Castle Delaware, as part of renovation/restoration activities. Delaware State Museums.
- 2003 Managed historical documentation compilation, including GIS data inventory, of the Indian River Bridge Project, Sussex County, Delaware. Rummel. Klepper & Kahl, LLP, for Delaware Department of Transportation.
- 2002-2003 Directed Data Recovery Investigations at two historic sites as part of the multi-consultant team at Raritan Landing Archeological District, Route 18 Extension Project, Middlesex County, New Jersey. New Jersey Department of Transportation.
- 2001-2003 Conducted historical research regarding British military occupation and copper processing at Raritan Landing as part of the Route 18 Extension Project, Middlesex County, New Jersey. New Jersey Department of Transportation.
- 2002 Conducted Historical Research for Historic Structure Report of United States Marine Hospital National Historic Landmark, Louisville, KY. City of Louisville, Louisville Development Authority.
- 2002 Directed Phase I and Phase II archeological and historical research at the proposed site of the Delaware National Guard Readiness Center, Smyrna, Delaware. Delaware National Guard.
- 2002 Directed archeological overview and assessment of Hopewell Furnace National Historic Park, Birdsboro, PA. National Park Service.
- 2002 Conducted historical research and assisted in the preparation of a Historic Structures Report for the U.S. Marine Hospital, National Historic Landmark. Louisville, KY.
- 2001 Conducted historical and archeological investigations of five historic sites of Hopewell Furnace National Historic Park, Birdsboro, PA. National Park Service.
- 2001 Co-directed data recovery investigations and conducted historical research of the Raritan Landing Project, New Brunswick, NJ. New Jersey Department of Transportation.
- 2001 Conducted historical research and assisted in developing historic commemorative contexts for seven national military parks (Chickamauga/Chattanooga, Gettysburg, Shiloh, Vicksburg, Antietam, Valley Forge, Minute Man). National Park Service.
- 2001 Conducted historical research and directed Phase I archeological investigations at Hopewell Furnace National Park. National Park Service.
- 2000 Directed archeological investigations at Block III, John Dickinson Plantation, Delaware. Delaware State Museums.

- 2000 Conducted historical research and Phase I archeological survey at site of Camp Security/Camp Indulgence, a British Revolutionary War Prisoner-of-War encampment, York County, Pennsylvania. Pasch Construction.
- 2000 Directed historical research and prepared historic context for Phase IA cultural resources investigation for a proposed parking facility at the site of the Second Street Market, Lower Market Street Historic District, Wilmington, Delaware. Wilmington Renaissance Corporation.
- 2000 Directed historical research and Phase II archeological evaluation for the Triangle Woods Archeological Site, New Castle County, Delaware. Delaware Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control.
- 2000 Co-directed data recovery efforts at the Raritan Landing Archeological District. New Jersey Department of Transportation.
- 1998 Data recovery investigations at the Jacob M. Zook House, Exton Square Mall expansion, Chester County, Pennsylvania. The Rouse Company.
- 1998 Data recovery investigations at the Diggs-Monroe and Culp-Mindoft sites, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. The Borough of Gettysburg.
- 1998 Phase I and II archeological investigations at the Joseph Carrell, Jr. Farmstead site, Street Road Commercial Development Project, Bucks County, Pennsylvania. Newman Development Group of Warrington, L.L.P.
- 1997 Phase IA cultural resources investigation of sediment removal areas in the Christina River, Newport, New Castle County, Delaware. DuPont Environmental Remediation Services.
- 1997 Phase I archeological survey of the proposed access road, DuPont Holly Run Plant, Newport, Delaware. DuPont Environmental Remediation Services.
- 1996 Phase II archeological evaluation of the Grover Farmstead, Cranbury Neck Road Bridge Replacement, Middlesex County, New Jersey. New Jersey Department of Transportation.
- 1996 Phase II archeological investigations at the Zook, Massey and Jacobs houses, Exton Mall Expansion Project, West Whiteland Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania. The Rouse Company.
- 1996 Phase IB archeological survey of the former Koppers Company, Inc. Property, Newport, New Castle County, Delaware. Beazer East and DuPont Specialty Chemicals in association with Woodward-Clyde Consultants, Inc.
- 1995 Phase II evaluation of the Motts Run Water Filtration Plant Site, Spotsylvania County, Virginia. Hayes, Seay, Mattern & Mattern, Inc.
- 1994 Phase I archeological investigations at the Dundale Mansion and Barn, Villanova University, Delaware County, Pennsylvania. Villanova University.
- 1994 Phase I archeological investigations at the Pennell House Site, Delaware County, Pennsylvania. Wawa Dairies, Inc.
- 1993 Phase II evaluation of the William Wingate House Site, Fort DuPont State Park, New Castle County, Delaware. Delaware Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control.

- 1993 Phase I and II archeological investigations of the Laurel Mill, Laurel, Sussex County, Delaware. Delaware Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control.
- 1993 Data recovery excavations at the New Geneva Pottery Waster Dump Site, Fayette County, Pennsylvania. Pittsburgh District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.
- 1992 Data Recovery investigations at the Dehorty Site, New Castle County, Delaware. Delaware Department of Transportation.
- 1991 Archeological excavations at St. Paul's Church, Kent County, Maryland. University of Delaware and vestry of St. Paul's Episcopal Church.
- 1991 Data Recovery excavations at the Eagle Run Tenant House Site and the William Patterson Mansion House and Boat Dock, New Castle County, Delaware. Delaware Department of Transportation.
- 1990 Data Recovery investigations of the Thomas Williams Site, New Castle County, Delaware. Delaware Department of Transportation.
- 1990 Phase I archeological survey associated with the replacement of the New Jersey Route 45 Bridge over Fenwick Creek, Salem County, New Jersey. New Jersey Department of Transportation.
- 1989 Southeast Sussex Corridor cultural resources survey, Sussex County, Delaware. Delaware Department of Transportation.

SELECTED PUBLICATIONS

- 2001-2002 Research Questions for the Archaeology of Rural Places: Experiences from the Middle Atlantic. *Northeast Historical Archaeology* 30-31:143-154.
- 1993 Small Wonder, There's Diversity! Current Historical Archaeology in Delaware (with David Grettler). *Bulletin of the Archaeological Society of Delaware* 30.
- 1993 "Entertained . . . at ye Tavern Close By." Historical Archaeological Inquiry at Thomas Ogle's Tavern, Ogletown (with Angela Hoseth and Ellis C. Coleman). *Bulletin of the Archaeological Society of Delaware* 30:5-16.
- 1991 A Report of the Archaeological Investigations at the House of Thomas Cuff, A Free Black Laborer, 108 Cannon Street, Chestertown, Kent County, Maryland (with Doug McCall). *North American Archaeologist* 12(2):155-181.
- 1990 *Management Plan for Delaware's Historical Archaeological Resources* (with LuAnn DeCunzo). Delaware Department of State.
- 1990 Building a Framework for Research: Delaware's Management Plan for Historical Archaeological Resources (with LuAnn De Cunzo). *Northeast Historical Archaeology* 19:1-49.
- 1988 "Slaves, Free Blacks, and French Negroes: An Archaeological and Historical Perspective on Wilmington's Forgotten Folk." Unpublished M.A. thesis, Department of History, University of Delaware, Newark.

- 1986 Soil Chemistry and Historic Archaeological Site Activity Areas: A Test Case from Northern Delaware (with Jay F. Custer, Ellis C. Colman, and Kevin W. Cunningham). *Historical Archaeology* 20(2):89-94.
- 1986 Local Historical Summary. In *Current Research in the Historic Archaeology of Northern Delaware*, edited by Jay F. Custer and Kevin W. Cunningham, *Bulletin of the Archaeological Society of Delaware* 21:3-21.
- 1986 Archaeological Investigations at the Wilson-Slack Site. In *Current Research in the Historic Archaeology of Northern Delaware*, edited by Jay F. Custer and Kevin W. Cunningham. *Bulletin of the Archaeological Society of Delaware* 21:102-148.
- 1986 Archaeological Investigations at the William M. Hawthorn Site. In *Current Research in the Historic Archaeology of Northern Delaware*, edited by Jay F. Custer and Kevin W. Cunningham. *Bulletin of the Archaeological Society of Delaware* 21:58-101.

SUMMARY OF PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES

Mr. Catts is author or co-author of sixty-four (64) cultural resources reports, fifteen (15) scholarly articles and monographs, five (5) book reviews, thirty-one (31) papers presented at professional meetings, six (6) symposia organized at professional meetings, and one (1) professional conference organized.



MARK A. TOBIAS

Project Archeologist
John Milner Associates, Inc.
The Barclay
535 North Church Street
West Chester, PA 19380
(610) 436-9000 (phone)
(610) 436-8468 (fax)
mtobias@johnmilnerassociates.com (e-mail)

EDUCATION

B.A.	Drew University	Anthropology	1997
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PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION AND TRAINING

2002-2005	OSHA-certified Hazardous-Waste Operations and Emergency Response supervisor training
2001-2005	OSHA-certified Hazardous-Waste Operations and Emergency Response certification
2001-2005	Adult CPR, American Red Cross certification
2001-2005	Standard first-aid, American Red Cross certification

EXPERIENCE PROFILE

Mark Tobias serves as Project Archeologist in JMA's Cultural Resources Department. Mr. Tobias has nine years of experience in both historic and prehistoric archeological sites throughout the northeastern and southwestern portions of the United States. Since joining JMA, Mr. Tobias has conducted numerous Phase I survey and Phase II evaluations throughout the Mid Atlantic region, including a number of archeological data recovery projects, such as Raritan Landing near New Brunswick, New Jersey, the Old New Castle Courthouse in New Castle, Delaware, and most recently a prehistoric shell midden site near the north shore of Long Island, New York. He also utilizes GPS and GIS as a tool in the planning, identification, and management of cultural resources. Mr. Tobias is a co-author of several presentations at professional meetings.

KEY PROJECTS

2005	Field Supervisor. Phase II Archeological Evaluation of the Proposed Realignment of Route 23 in Valley Forge National Historical Park, Montgomery County, PA. Boles, Smyth Associates, Inc.
2005	Field Supervisor. Phase III Data Recovery Glenwood Landing Shell Midden Site, Nassau County, NY. Anray Custom Builders.
2005	Field Supervisor. Phase I Archeological Survey of the Proposed Improvements to the Intersection of U.S. Route 13 and Delaware Route 404 in Bridgeville, Sussex County, DE. Whitman, Requardt and Associates, L.L.P.

- 2004-2005 Field Supervisor. Phase III Data Recovery of 1803 and 1805 North Market Street in Brandywine Village, Wilmington, DE. Wilmington Senior Center.
- 2004 Field Supervisor. Phase I Archeological Survey and Phase II Archeological Evaluation of the Shops at Saucon Valley, Upper Saucon Township, Lehigh County, PA. Civil and Environmental Consultants, Inc.
- 2004 Field Supervisor. Phase I Archeological Survey and Phase II Archeological Evaluation of 1803 and 1805 North Market Street, Brandywine Village, Wilmington, DE. Wilmington Senior Center
- 2004 Field Supervisor. Phase I Archeological Survey and Phase II Archeological Evaluation of the Caernarvon Township Municipal Sewer Authority Expansion and Improvements, Caernarvon Township, Berks County, PA. Great Valley Consultants.
- 2004 Field Supervisor. Phase I Archeological Survey of the Proposed I-95 Improvements to the Route 7 Interchange and the Newark Toll Plaza, Pencader Hundred, New Castle County, DE. Rummel, Klepper & Kahl, LLP.
- 2004 Research and GIS. Delaware Route 1, Rehoboth Beach Entrance Alternate, Sussex County, DE. Rummel, Klepper & Kahl, LLP.
- 2004 Historical Research. Delaware Route 113, Georgetown South Study Corridor, Sussex County, DE. Rummel, Klepper & Kahl, LLP.
- 2003 Field Supervisor. Phase I Archeological Survey of Morristown and Sea Girt Army National Guard Facilities, NJ. U. S. Army Corp of Engineers.
- 2003 Field Supervisor. Phase I Archeological Survey of Proposed Fresh Pond Wetland Mitigation, Baltimore Hundred, Sussex County, DE. Rummel, Klepper & Kahl, LLP.
- 2003 Field Supervisor. Archeological Investigations of the Old New Castle Courthouse Plaza, New Castle Hundred, New Castle County, DE. Delaware State Museum.
- 2003 Field Supervisor. Phase II Archeological Evaluation of Cold Spring Run Development, West Goshen Township, Chester County, PA. Cobblestone Realty, Inc.
- 2003 Field Supervisor. Phase I Archeological Survey and Phase II Archeological Evaluation of the Delaware Airpark, Little Creek Hundred, Kent County, DE. R.A. Wiedemann & Associates, Inc.
- 2003 Research and GIS. Delaware Route 113, North/South Study. Rummel, Klepper & Kahl, LLP.
- 2002-2003 Field Supervisor. Phase I Archeological Survey of the Proposed Penns Neck Interchange, West Windsor Township, Mercer County, NJ. DMJM and Harris.
- 2002 Field Supervisor. Phase I Archeological Survey of the Eastern Intertidal Zone of the Upper Harbor, New Bedford Superfund Site, New Bedford, Bristol County, MA. Foster Wheeler Environmental Company.
- 2002 Field Supervisor. Phase I Archeological Survey of the Flat Rock Wind Power Farm, Lewis County, NY. Flat Rock Wind Power.
- 2002 Field Supervisor. Phase I Archeological Survey of the Proposed Penns Neck Interchange, West Windsor Township, Mercer County, NJ. DMJM and Harris.

- 2002 Field Supervisor. Phase II Archeological Evaluation of the Smyrna Readiness Center, Duck Creek Hundred, Kent County, DE. State of Delaware.
- 2002 Field Assistant. Ground Penetrating Radar Survey of the Harrogate at Ladenburg, New Garden Township, Chester County, PA. Wilkinson Builders.
- 2002 Field Supervisor. Phase I Archeological Monitoring of the Walnford Outbuilding Restoration, Upper Freehold Township, Monmouth County, NJ. Monmouth County Park System.
- 2001 Field and Laboratory Assistant. Phase II Archeological Evaluation and Phase III Archeological Data Recovery of the Liberty Bell Complex, Independence Mall, Philadelphia, PA. An SMA/JMA joint venture.
- 2001 Field Assistant. Phase II Archeological Evaluation of the Glendale and Malvern Hill Battlefields, New Kent County, VA. Richmond National Battlefield Park.
- 2001 Field Assistant. Archeological Survey of Five Domestic Sites at Hopewell Furnace National Historic Site, Union Township, Berks County and Warwick Township, Chester County, PA. Heritage Partners.
- 2000-2001 Field Assistant. Phase III Data Recovery of Route 18 Extension (Raritan Landing), Piscataway Township, Middlesex County, NJ. Gannett Fleming, Incorporated.

SUMMARY OF PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES

Mr. Tobias is a co-author of twelve (12) cultural resources reports.