

## **Section 6: 2019 ASNJ Archaeological Fieldwork Results**

### **6.1 Existing Conditions**

Archaeological excavations in the Study Area were conducted on September 15, 28, and 29, 2019. During this time, the Study Area consisted of a manicured lawn (Figure 6.1; Plates 6.1-6.6). A noticeable knoll of built up earth is present on the rear and west side of the Dunham House, extending approximately 10 feet from the west, northwest, and north of the 1871 house addition. A utility mark out indicates there is a water line extending from Rahway Avenue through the central part of the Study Area to the central portion of the patterned brick section of the house. A natural gas line is located along the north side of the driveway, extending from Rahway Avenue to the southwest corner of the house. A PVC sanitary sewer line extends from the northeast to the northwest corner of the house, from which point it extends to Rahway Avenue through the center of the Study Area. Rodent burrows were also observed near the west façade of the house near the side door in the 1871 section. Examination of the patterned brick section of the Dunham House resulted in the identification of a patch of stonework along the north elevation near the home's northwest corner (see Plate 6.6). The purpose of the stonework is unclear, though it may mark the location of a former filled addition entryway added to the house or indicate that the current main block of the house was abutted by a fieldstone wing prior to the Gothic remodeling of the 1870s.

During the month of September, the weather was particularly dry and hot, resulting in notably compact and dry soils. Soil dryness negatively affected the ability to discern color nuances in stratigraphy exposed during excavations in the Study Area.

### **6.2 Shovel Test Pit Results**

Shovel test pits were excavated on September 15 and 28, 2019 in the side, west yard of the Dunham House site (see Figure 6.1; Plate 6.7). The grid established within 40 feet of the 1871 addition consisted of STPs 50 to 65 plotted at 10-foot intervals along east/west transects and each east/west transect was spaced five feet apart. The north/south transects were staggered at five-foot intervals. Beyond 60 feet west of the 1871 addition, a 50-foot interval grid was established containing STPs 66-71. Shovel test pit 56 was not dug due to an existing PVC sanitary sewer line. STPs 51 and 64 were shifted north to avoid the sewer line. Shovel test pit 65 was dug in roughly the same location as 2002 STP 25. Shovel test pits 54 and 65 were excavated at judgmental locations to explore cultural deposits.

Stratigraphy encountered varied across the Study Area. All ASNJ STPs excavated within 50 feet west of the patterned brick portion of the Dunham House contained various fill layers dating from the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century. Beyond 50 feet west of the patterned brick portion of the Dunham House, all STPs excavated contained natural, intact stratigraphy, consisting generally of a thin A-horizon measuring 0.3 to 0.6 feet thick, over a B or B1-horizon subsoil. Shovel test pits with natural, intact stratigraphy include STPs 66-71. No evidence of historic plowing was observed in this area of the yard.

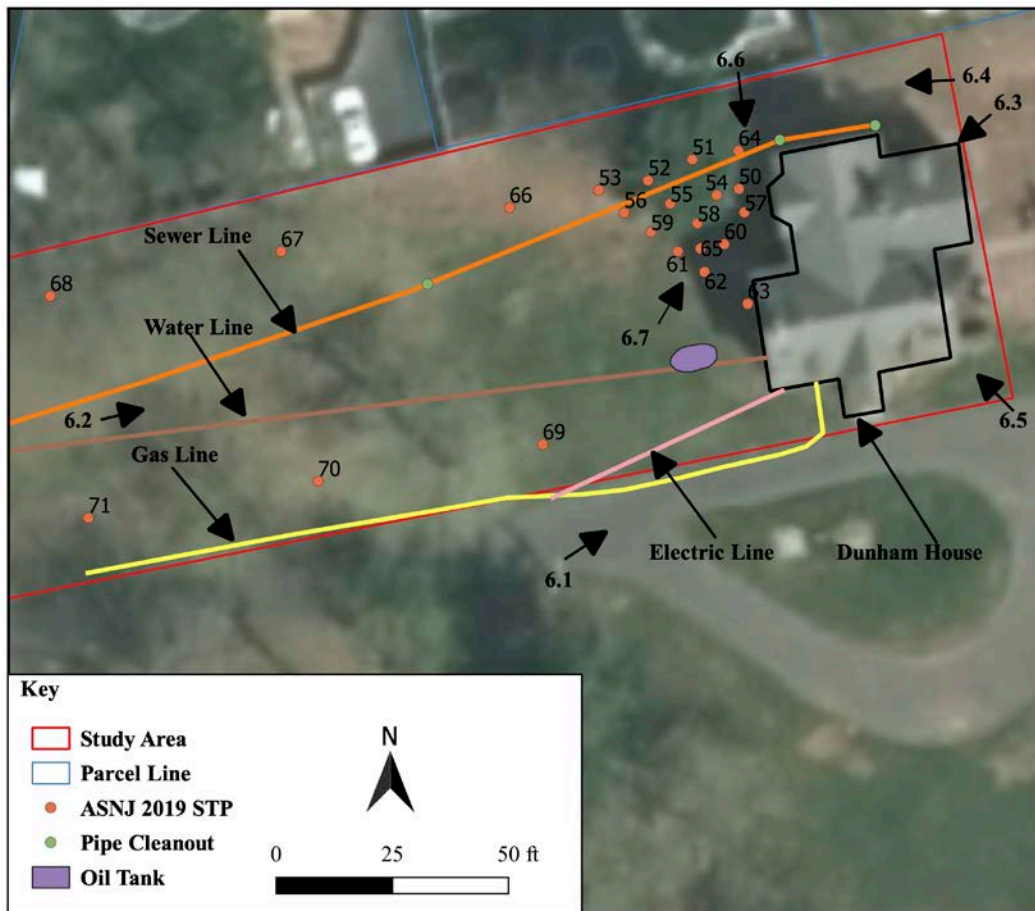


Figure 6.1: Shovel test pit excavation map showing photograph locations.



Plate 6.1: View of the front (south) and west sides of the Dunham House. View: Northeast. Photographer: Michael J. Gall, July 10, 2019





Plate 6.2: View of the west side yard of the Dunham House showing the west façade.  
View: East. Photographer: Michael J. Gall, July 10, 2019



Plate 6.3: View of the east and rear (north) sides of the Dunham House. View: Southwest. Photographer: Michael J. Gall, July 10, 2019.





Plate 6.4: View of the rear (north) yard of the Dunham House. View: West.  
Photographer: Michael J. Gall, July 10, 2019.



Plate 6.5: View of the front (south) and east sides of the Dunham House.  
View: Northwest. Photographer: Michael J. Gall, July 10, 2019.





Plate 6.6: View of the front (south) and east sides of the Dunham House.  
View: Northwest. Photographer: Michael J. Gall, July 10, 2019.





Plate 6.7: View of shovel test pit excavation in the west side yard. View: Northeast.  
Photographer: Michael J. Gall, September 15, 2019.

Within 50 feet of the west side of the Dunham House, artifact-rich fill layers were identified. The fill layers increased in thickness in an eastward direction toward the house. There the fill thickness ranged from 1.3 feet thick at STP 53 to 3.3 feet thick at STP 50. Ground elevation was higher proximate to the house, likely the result of up-cast soil from prior building construction and demolition episodes, particularly the removal of a rear addition for the construction of the 1871 addition. In general, the upper fill layers contained late 19<sup>th</sup>-century demolition material. Deeper strata contained temporally mixed assemblages with material from the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century. A buried A-horizon (Ab) was encountered in STPs 58, 59, and 64. A possible Ab-horizon was present in STP 60.

Several features were identified within the excavated STPs (see Appendix H). Features 3 and 4 were identified in STP 61 (see Figure 6.1; Plates 6.8-6.9). Both features represented cobble-paved surfaces separated by a thin lens of soil and represent a former driveway post-dating 1820 based on the presence of whiteware below Feature 4. A thin soil lens below Feature 3 contained Rockingham yellowware, indicating Feature 3 post-dates 1830. The portion of Features 3 and 4 encountered represents the eastern edge of a large oval-shaped drive, the shape and location for which was identified and delineated by the GPR survey (see Appendix D). This formal, oval drive may have been created in the west, side yard during the latter portion of the Barron family ownership period. The drive connected to the existing driveway that extends to the Dunham House from Rahway Avenue.

STPs 50 and 57 encountered a mortared stone obstruction at 3.3 and 3.0 feet below ground surface, respectively. The obstruction was further exposed in EUs 7 and 9 and was designated as Feature 6. Based on the north/south axis of STPs 50 and 57, Feature 6 also appears to be oriented along a north/south axis. Close examination of stratigraphy in nearby STPs excavated by the ASNJ suggests a building cavity, such as a former crawlspace may be present in STPs 51, 54, 60 and 64, where the B-horizon was encountered at a depth of 2.3, 3.4, 2.2 and 3.0, respectively. Alternatively, the structure represented by Feature 6 may have extended from STP 50 to STP 53 and from an area north of STP 58 to or beyond STP 51. Given the absence of a buried A horizon in these STPs. Additional excavations or GPR survey data may be needed to refine the footprint of Feature 6.

Artifact density distribution is noteworthy (Table 6.1). Shovel test pits containing the densest deposits were situated within 30 feet of the west side of the house. These include STP 50 (n=184), 51 (n=368), 59 (n=73), 60 (n=163), 61 (n=96), 63 (n=262), and 64 (n=103). Shovel test pit 50 is situated over a buried foundation wall (Feature 6) and contains re-deposited soils used to fill in a former cavity, as well as thick demolition material in upper fill strata associated with the 1871 addition construction episode. Shovel test pit 51 contained a noteworthy deposit of heavily crushed creamware ceramic, along with tin glazed earthenware. The highly fragmentary assemblage suggests the deposit was heavily crushed under foot or vehicle traffic. This STP is also situated in proximity to the northern end of the oval driveway that once existed in the west, side yard. Shovel test pit 60 was located proximate to the side door of the 1871 addition. Most of the material from this STP, particularly Fill 2 dates from the early to late 18<sup>th</sup> century; however, machine cut





Plate 6.8: Plan view of Feature 3 (cobble driveway) in STP 61. View: West.  
Photographer: Michael J. Gall, September 15, 2019.





Plate 6.9: Plan view of Feature 4 (cobble driveway) in STP 61. View: West.  
Photographer: Michael J. Gall, September 15, 2019.



Table 6.1: STP Soil Stratigraphy, Artifact Density, and Cultural Deposit Periods.

STP #	Stratum	Depth bgs*	Artifact #	Artifact Date Range/Comments
50	Fill 1	0.2-0.8	32	18 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> Century
	Fill 2	0.8-1.8	105	18 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> Century
	Fill 3	1.8-2.8	36	18 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> Century
	Fill 4	2.8-3.3	11	18 <sup>th</sup> Century. Capped a foundation (Feature 6)
51	Fill 1	0.0-0.7	19	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> or Early 19 <sup>th</sup> Century
	Fill 2	0.7-1.2	103	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> Century
	Fill 3	1.2-1.6	196	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> Century
	Fill 4	1.6-2.3	50	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> Century with possible rodent disturbance. Over B-horizon
52	Fill 1	0.0-0.75	6	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> or Early 19 <sup>th</sup> Century
	Fill 2	0.75-1.2	12	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> or Early 19 <sup>th</sup> Century
	Fill 3	1.2-2.2	8	Possible 1760s-1780s. Over B-horizon
53	Fill 1	0.0-0.5	8	Possible 18 <sup>th</sup> or Early 19 <sup>th</sup> Century
	Fill 2	0.5-1.3	13	18 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> Century. Over B-horizon.
54	Fills 1-3	0.0-0.7	27	18 <sup>th</sup> – 19 <sup>th</sup> Century
	Fill 4	0.7-1.4	10	18 <sup>th</sup> Century
	Fill 5	1.4-1.8	17	Early - Late 18 <sup>th</sup> Century
	Fill 6	1.8-3.4	3	19 <sup>th</sup> Century. Stopped by stone. Whiteware possibly knocked into base of STP.
55	Fill 1	0.0-0.9	25	Early 19 <sup>th</sup> Century
	Fill 2	0.9-1.8	2	18 <sup>th</sup> – Early 19 <sup>th</sup> Century. Over B-horizon.
56	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A Not Dug
57	Fill 1	0.0-1.0	30	18 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> Century
	Fill 2	1.0-3.0	15	18 <sup>th</sup> – 19 <sup>th</sup> Century. Stopped by Foundation (Feature 6)
58	Fill 1	0.0-0.9	8	Indeterminate
	Fill 2	0.9-1.4	23	1760s-1780s with minor 19 <sup>th</sup> -century artifact intrusion
	Ab	1.4-2.0	14	1760s-1780s. Over B-horizon
59	Fill 1	0.0-0.7	0	N/A
	Fill 2	0.7-1.3	64	Possible Earl to Mid-19 <sup>th</sup> Century
	Ab	1.3-2.2	9	Early 19 <sup>th</sup> Century
60	Fill 1	0.0-0.5	57	19 <sup>th</sup> Century
	Fill 2	0.5-2.2	106	18 <sup>th</sup> – 19 <sup>th</sup> Century
	Possible Ab	2.2-2.8	0	N/A
61	Fill 1	0.0-0.7	35	After Late 19 <sup>th</sup> Century
	Fill 2	0.7-0.9	2	No diagnostic material. Contains Feature 3
	Fill 3	0.9-1.0	10	Early – Late 19 <sup>th</sup> Century
	Fill 4	1.0-1.3	0	No Diagnostic material. Contains Feature 4
	Fill 5	1.3-1.6	49	18 <sup>th</sup> – Early/Mid-19 <sup>th</sup> Century. Over B-horizon
62	Fill 1	0.3-1.1	8	19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup> Century. Over B-horizon
63	O	0.0-0.2	27	18 <sup>th</sup> – 19 <sup>th</sup> Century
	Fill 1/2	0.2-2.6	235	Early - Mid-19 <sup>th</sup> Century. Over B-horizon
64	Fill 1	0.0-1.1	48	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup> Century
	Ab	1.1-3.0	55	18 <sup>th</sup> – 19 <sup>th</sup> Century. Sewer line disturbance. Over B-horizon
65	Fill 1	0.2-0.6	2	Indeterminate
66	A	0.0-0.4	8	19 <sup>th</sup> or 20 <sup>th</sup> Century
	Fill 1/B	0.4-1.7	14	Early to Mid-19 <sup>th</sup> Century. Over B-horizon
67	A	0.0-0.3	3	20 <sup>th</sup> Century. Over B-horizon
68	A	0.0-0.4	0	N/A. Over B-horizon
69	A	0.0-0.6	13	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> – Early 19 <sup>th</sup> Century. Over B-horizon

70	A	0.0-0.4	0	N/A. Over B-horizon
71	A	0.0-0.6	12	Indeterminate.
	B	0.6-1.4	1	Pre-Contact Period

\*bgs- decimalized feet below ground surface

nails and some coal were also found, suggesting Fill 2 was either re-deposited during the 19<sup>th</sup> century or there was 19<sup>th</sup>-century disturbance within an 18<sup>th</sup>-century context. Many of the artifacts recovered from STP 61 were found below Features 3 and 4, though these were temporally mixed, containing 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup>-century material. Shovel test pit 63 was plotted adjacent to the patterned brick dwelling below a window and yielded 163 pieces of window glass from a remodeling episode or window replacement. Shovel test pit 64 was excavated within a disturbed area resulting from a sewer pipe installation.

Shovel test pits 58 and 59 yielded temporally discrete cultural deposits. Fill 2 and the Ab-horizon in STP 58 appear to date from the 1760s to 1780s. Within STP 59, Fill 2 contained early to mid-19<sup>th</sup>-century deposits and an underlying Ab-horizon yielded a deposit of early 19<sup>th</sup>-century artifacts. The earliest temporally diagnostic artifacts found appear to consist of a fragment of a relief decorated North Midlands charger that dates from the late 17<sup>th</sup> to the early 18<sup>th</sup> century. This artifact likely dates to the Benjamin Dunham occupation period and fragments of the same vessel were found in EUs 7 and 9.

Beyond 30 feet west of the house, the artifact counts per STP significantly decreased. This distance is noteworthy given the former property boundary location between the Dunham/Barron parcel and the Meeting House Commons. The artifact density reduction west of STP 53 suggests little refuse deposition, which likely began to accumulate after the Barron family purchased part of the Meeting House Commons during the late 18<sup>th</sup> or early 19<sup>th</sup> century.

### **6.3 Excavation Units**

Three EUs were plotted and dug (Figures 6.2-6.3). Designated EUs 7, 8, and 9, the EUs were started, but full excavation was not completed due to time constraints. As a result, plastic tarps were placed at the base of excavation in each EU and the EUs were backfilled. The three EUs were clustered near the 1870s addition in an attempt to investigate 18<sup>th</sup>-century cultural deposits.

#### **6.3.1 Excavation Unit 7**

Excavation Unit 7 was plotted on the southeast side of STP 54, catty corner to the northeast corner of EU 9 and between 5.5 and 10.5 feet west of the west bay window on the 1871 addition (see Figure 6.2). Shovel test pit 50 was located in the northeast corner of the EU and extended west into the EU wall and STP 54 was located in the northwest corner of the EU. The EU was excavated to investigate deep artifact-bearing soil horizons noted in STP 50. Shovel test pit 50 was stopped at 4.2 feet bgs by what appeared to be a rock with mortar, which was later designated as Feature 6. The EU was also dug to investigate the potential foundation. The datum used for vertical measurements was situated 0.5 feet above grade



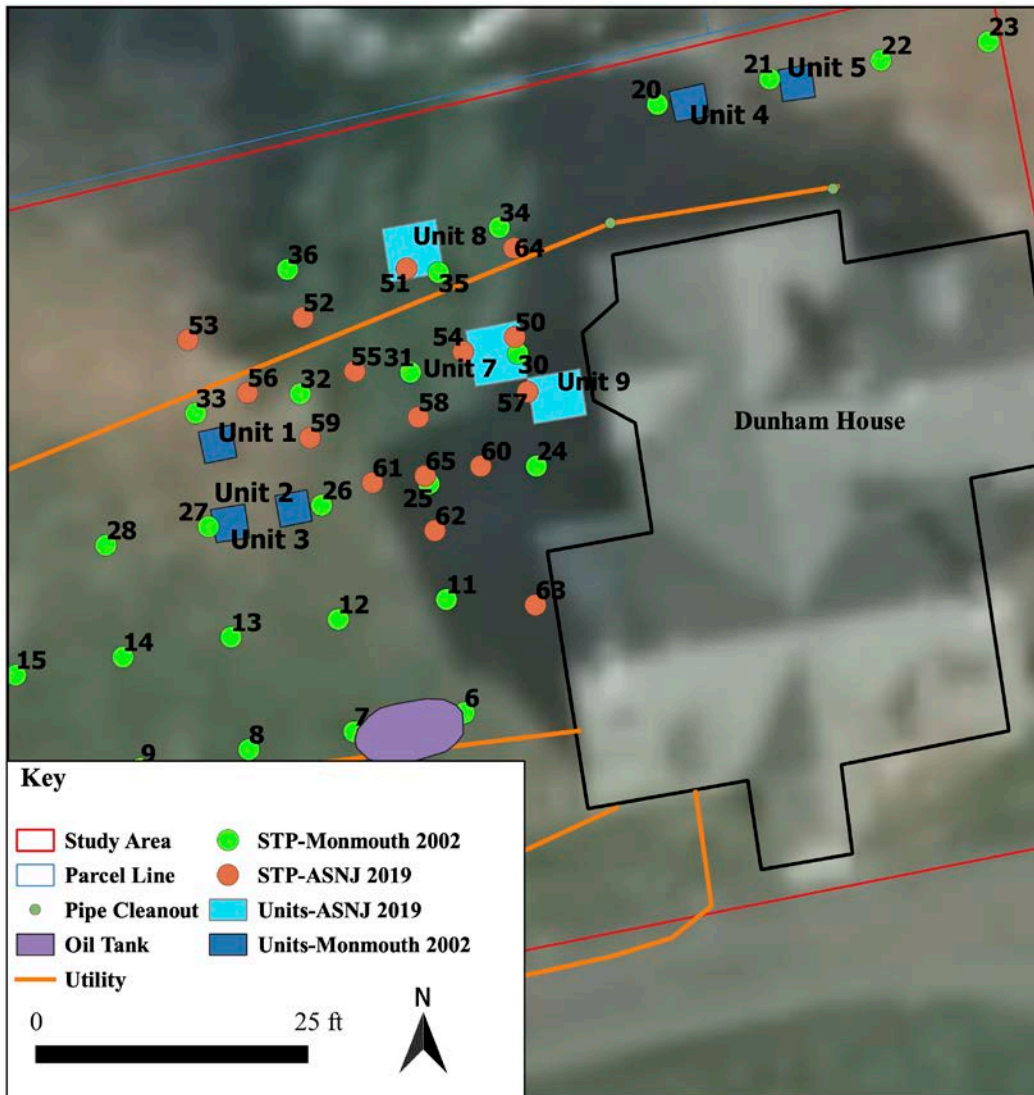


Figure 6.2: Excavation Unit Map

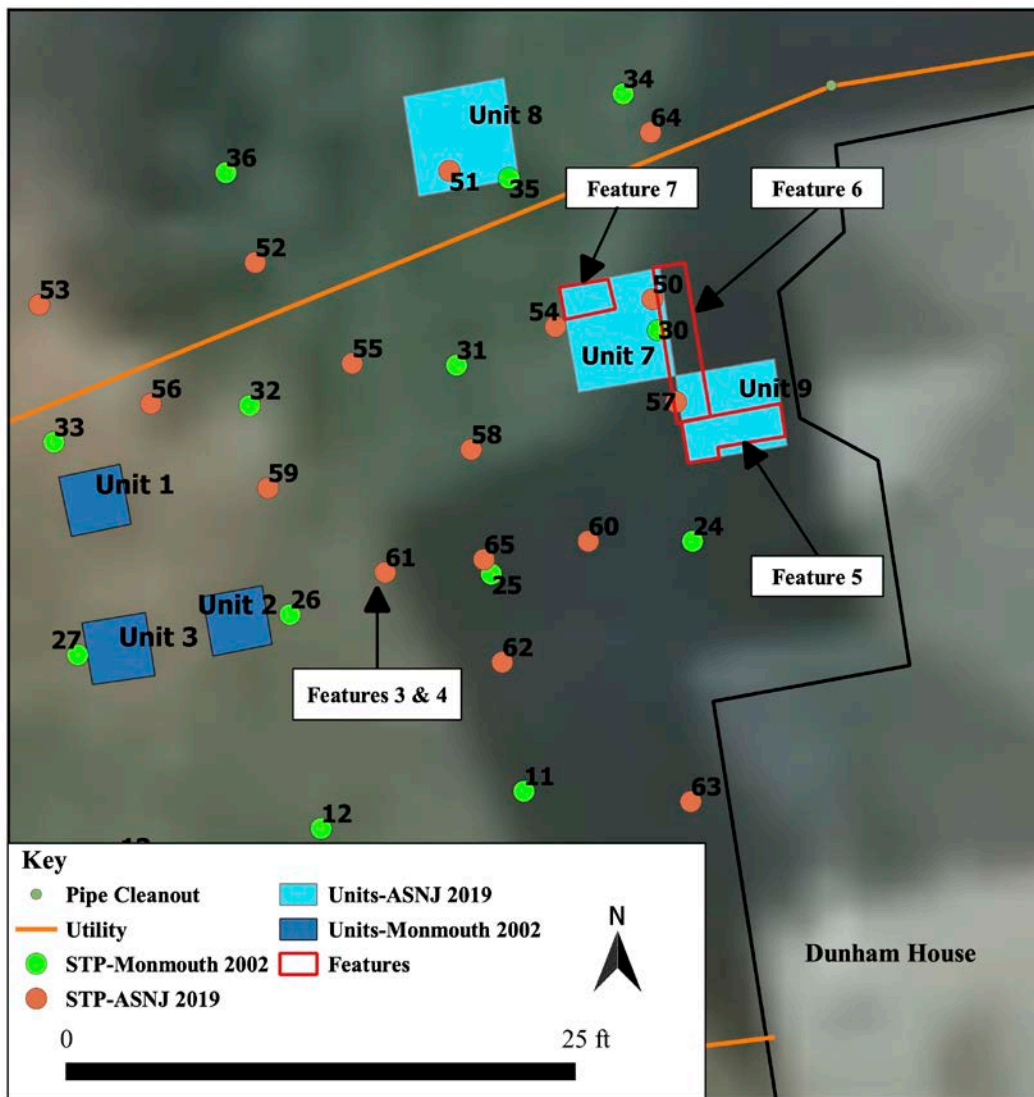


Figure 6.3: Excavation Unit and Feature Map.

3.5 feet east of the center of the EU's east wall and 2.7 feet north of the EU's southeast corner. Excavation of EU 7 encountered 12 soil layers, including a rodent burrow, and two features (Table 6.2) (Figure 6.4-6.6; Plates 6.10-6.16). The features were designated as Features 6 and 7. Unit excavation was arbitrarily terminated before the base of cultural deposits were reached due to time constraints. The bottom of the unit was lined with plastic and backfilled following excavation.

Table 6.2: Stratigraphy Encountered in EU 7.

Stratum	Level	Depth BD*	Soil	Comments	Artifact #
O	1	0.6/1.5-.85/1.7'	5YR 4/6 Silt Loam	STPs 50 and 54 visible	97
Fill 1	2	.85/1.7-1.5/1.8'	5YR 4/4 Silt Loam with Demolition Material	Demolition may be associated with 1872 addition	65
Fill 1A	3	1.5/1.7-1.8/1.9'	10YR 3/4 Silt Loam with Demolition Material	Eastern half of the EU	66
Rodent Burrow	4	1.5-2.0'	5YR 4/2 Loose Sandy Loam	Rodent Burrow	0
Fill 2	5	1.7/1.8-1.75-2.0'	7.5YR 5/4 Silty Loam	Present in the western third of the EU	7
Fill 3	6	1.75/2.0-2.0/2.2'	5YR 4/4 Silty Loam	Present in the western third of the EU	38
Fill 4	7	2.0/2.2-2.0/2.5'	5YR 4/6 Silty Loam with Mortar Inclusions	This context runs across the entire EU	95
Fill 5	8	2.0/2.5-2.5/2.9'	5YR 4/4 Sandy Loam with Mortar Inclusions		310
Fill 5A	9	2.5/2.9-2.6/2.9'	5YR 4/4/ Sandy Loam with Mortar Inclusions		100
Fill 6	10	2.6/2.9-3.4/3.7'	5YR 4/6 Sandy Loam	Northernmost two feet of the EU	71
Fill 7	11	3.4/3.7-4.3'	5YR 3/4 Moist Sandy Loam	Northernmost two feet of the EU	179
Fill 8	12	4.3-4.5'	5YR 4/6 Clay Loam	Northernmost two feet of the EU	13
Feature 6		4.5'-N/A	Mortared Stone Foundation	In east wall of EU. Partially exposed. Oriented north to south.	0
Feature 7		4.5'-N/A	Unsampled	Present at base of unit. Artifact rich. Unsampled due to time constraints.	0

\*Decimalized feet below datum



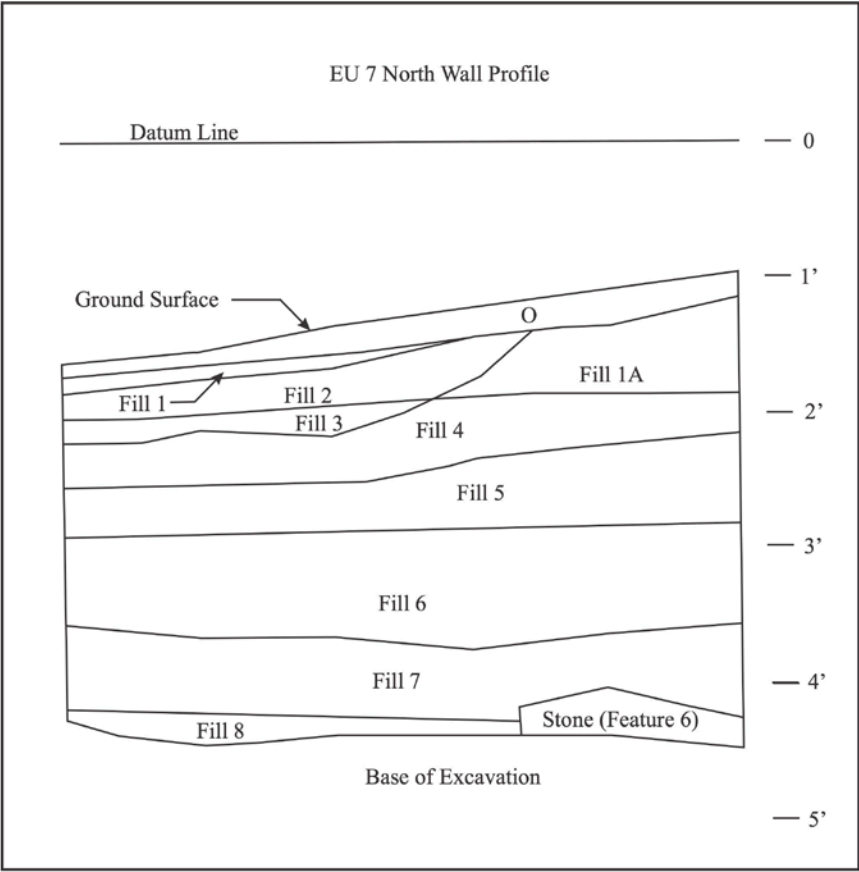


Figure 6.4: Excavation Unit 7 north wall profile.

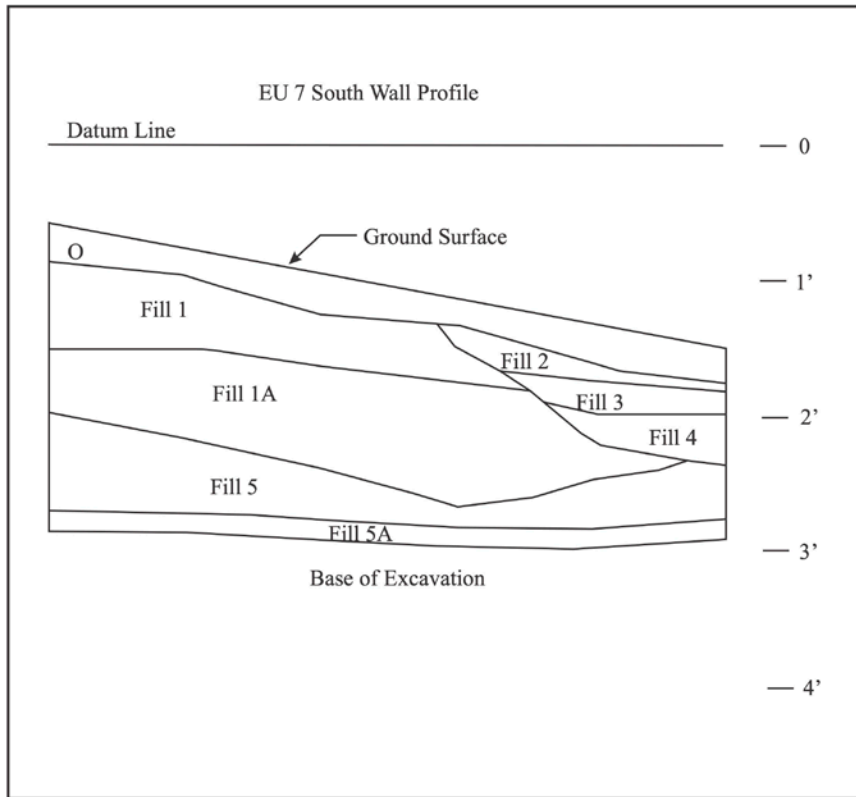


Figure 6.5: Excavation Unit 7 south wall profile.

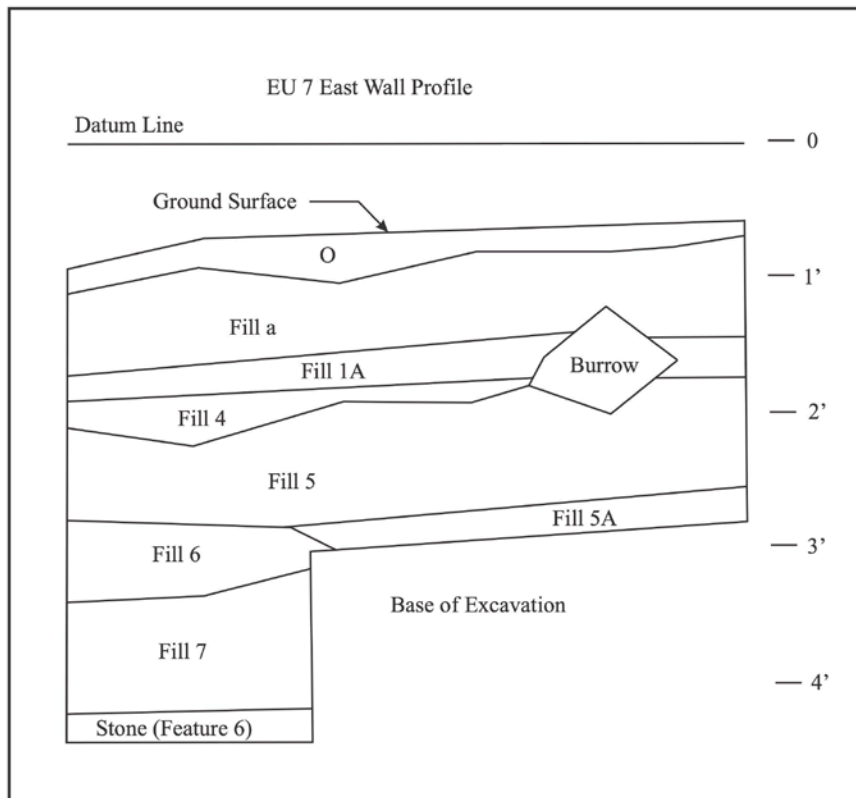


Figure 6.6: Excavation Unit 7 east wall profile.





Plate 6.10: Overview of EU 7 showing three different fill layers present at 1.6 feet below datum. View: East. Photographer: Richard Veit. Date: September 28, 2019.





Plate 6.11: Overview of EU 7 excavation of Fill 1A in progress. View: Northwest.  
Photographer: Michael J. Gall. Date: September 28, 2019.





Plate 6.12: East wall profile of EU 7 showing Feature 6 in northeast corner. View: East. Photographer: Richard Veit. Date: September 29, 2019.





Plate 6.13: North wall profile of EU 7 showing Feature 6 in northeast corner.  
View: North. Photographer: Richard Veit. Date: September 29, 2019.



Plate 6.14: South wall profile of EU 7. View: South. Photographer: Richard Veit.  
Date: September 29, 2019.



Plate 6.15: West wall profile of EU 7. View: West. Photographer: Richard Veit.  
Date: September 29, 2019.





Plate 6.16: Plan view of Feature 6 opening, looking north. View: North. Photographer: Richard Veit. Date: September 29, 2019.



The first soil layer encountered below the sod was a 0.15-foot thick reddish brown (5YR 4/4) silt loam O-horizon (Level 1) (see Table 6.2). The ground surface descended in elevation from east to west with opening depths ranging from .6 in the east to 1.5 feet below datum (bd) in the west. The O horizon was a natural, modern stratum and closed between .85 (east) and 1.7 (west) feet bd. Artifacts recovered (n=97) include bottle glass, wire drawn (post-1870s) and machine cut nails (1810s-1890s), roofing slate; a toy clay marble; vessel glass; and ceramic vessel fragments composed of creamware teaware and plates (1762-1820), North Midlands charger and hollowware (pre-1775), manganese mottled hollowware (1670s-1780s), whiteware bowl, plate, and saucer fragments (post-1820s), Jackfield teaware (1740-1800), decorated tin-glazed earthenware (1628-1800), plain pearlware (1775-1840), and fragments of an 18<sup>th</sup>-century redware mug and a redware pot. The deposit is temporally mixed with 18<sup>th</sup>- through 19<sup>th</sup>-century artifacts and likely represents an up-cast deposit formed after the 1870s from yard area soils.

Level 2 consisted of a reddish brown (5YR 4/4) silty loam layer with demolition debris that extended across the easternmost three feet of the EU. Designated as Fill 1, Level 2 was noted between .85 in the east and 1.7 feet bd in the west portion of the EU. This level extended to between 1.5 feet (east) and 1.8 feet (west) bd. This context was a historic fill deposit, consisting primarily of mortar, plaster, brick, window glass, and clam/oyster shell fragments. The level appears to have formed during the 1870s when the rear addition was constructed to the Dunham House. The level was closed when a soil change was noted. Fill 1 yielded 65 historic artifacts. These include a tobacco pipe stem; clay marble; plaster; glazed brick; roofing slate; window glass; machine cut and wire drawn nails; oyster shell; mammal bone; and ceramics composed of tin-glazed earthenware (1628-1800), pearlware (1775-1840), redware, and Jackfield (1740-1800). The earlier ceramic artifacts dating from the 18<sup>th</sup> century to the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century appear to have been re-deposited as a result of soil up-cast from nearby locations, likely the result of foundation excavations for the nearby 1871 addition. The eastern half of the EU showed a continuation of the Fill 1 in Level 3, which was initially identified as a brown (5YR 5/3) silty loam and later reassessed as a reddish brown (5YR 4/4) silty loam. The center of the EU showed a darker band of soil composed of a reddish gray (5YR 4/2) clayey silty loam, which was a rodent burrow, and the western portion of the EU contained a lighter soil of brown (7.5YR 5/4) silty loam with fewer artifacts, designated as Fill 2.

Level 2 capped Level 3. Level 3 was a continuation of Fill 1, and was designated as Fill 1A. Only the eastern half of the EU was excavated in Level 3. The level extended from 1.5/1.7 feet to 1.8/1.9 feet below datum. It consisted of a reddish brown (5YR 4/4) silty loam. This deposit represents a cultural stratum reflecting 1871 construction and demolition activities and the re-deposition of soil up-cast during foundation excavations for the 1871 rear addition. In total, 66 historic artifacts were recovered. These consist of wrought, machine cut and wire drawn nails; window glass; oyster and clam shell; mammal bone; a ceramic prosser button (post-1840); a bone undergarment button; glaze brick; plaster; and ceramics comprised of redware hollowwares, manganese mottled possible mug (1680-1780), a queensware plate or platter (1808-1815), a decorated enameled white salt-

glazed stoneware saucer (1746-1775), and a small decorated fragment of tin-glazed earthenware (1628-1800).

A rodent burrow as noted at the base of Level 3. Designated Level 4, it was excavated separately from the surrounding contexts and was roughly oval in shape with a flat bottom. It was filled with a dark reddish gray (5YR 4/2) coarse sandy loam and extended from 1.5 to 2.0 feet bd. Artifacts included modern materials, most notably post-mid-20<sup>th</sup>-century nylon twine (noted and discarded).

Level 5 was a second stratum of cultural fill, designated as Fill 2. This fill was noted in the western half of the EU adjacent to Fill 1A and consisted of a brown (7.5 YR 5/4) silt loam. Level 5 extended from 1.7/1.8-1.75/2.0 feet bd. This context was a historic fill deposit, with a modest quantity of 19<sup>th</sup>-century artifacts, most notably two shutter hinges, machine cut (1810s-1890s) and wire nails (post-1870s), whiteware (post-1820s), and screws. The deposit post-dates the 1870s and likely represents material up-cast and re-deposited when the rear addition was installed in 1871 and post construction refuse.

Level 6 underlay Level 5. Designated as Fill 3, it was only noted in the western half of the EU. It was a third layer of cultural fill and was designated Fill 3. This fill consisted of reddish brown (5YR 4/4) silt loam and extended from 1.75/2.0 feet bd to 2.0/2.2 feet bd. This context represented a re-deposited historic fill containing 18<sup>th</sup>- and 19<sup>th</sup>-century artifacts, likely formed between the 1840s and 1870s, just prior to the construction of the 1871 addition. Artifacts found include tin-glazed earthenware (1628-1800), creamware (1762-1820), white granite (post-1842) and white salt-glazed stoneware ceramics (1720-1805); roofing slate; plaster; glazed brick; machine cut nails (1810s-1890s); window glass; mammal bone; oyster shell; case bottle fragments; and a cast metal acanthus. It is possible this deposit was up-cast during the crawlspace excavation of the nearby 1871 addition.

Level 7 was a fourth stratum of cultural fill, which was designated as Fill 4. Fill 4 extended across the entire EU and underlays Fill 3 in the west and Fill 1A in the east portion of the EU. This fill was present from 2.0/2.2 to 2.0/2.5 feet bd. The soil comprising Fill 4 was a compact strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) silt loam with mortar inclusions. The context was a historic fill deposit. It contained a mixture of 18<sup>th</sup>- and mid-19<sup>th</sup>-century artifacts, including white granite (post-1842), pearlware (1775-1840), whiteware (post-1820), white salt-glazed stoneware (1720-1805), North Midlands earthenware (pre-1775), manganese mottled (1670s-1780s), stoneware, and redware ceramics; machine cut (1810s-1890s) and wrought nails; window glass; mortar; bone; oyster and clam shell; and clothing buttons. Vessel glass consisting of bottles, a panel bottle and stemware were also found. An 1856 "Matron Head" large cent was recovered from this context, indicating that it dates from 1856 or later. This deposit was temporally mixed and likely represents up-cast topsoil from a nearby location and 1850s active yard deposits during Samuel Barron's occupation.

Level 8 was a fifth layer of cultural fill called Fill 5. This fill was present across the EU floor and underlays Fill 4. It extended from 2.0/2.5 to 2.5/2.9 feet bd. The soil was a reddish brown (5YR 4/4) sandy loam with small amounts of mortar and brick. The artifact count (n=310) was over three times higher than in the previous level (n=95). Recovered artifacts

with 19<sup>th</sup>-century beginning production dates include a 19<sup>th</sup>-century sarsaparilla bottle, one wire nail (post-1870s), machine cut nails (1810s-1890s), yellowware ceramic (1830s-1940s) and 30 whiteware vessel fragments (post-1802) (see Appendix I). Two pieces of coal were also retained. The remaining temporally diagnostic artifacts appear to date to the early to late 18<sup>th</sup> century, suggesting that during the 1830s, the Barron family was relocating artifact-rich soil near the west side of the house, perhaps to fill in a depression. Alternatively, Fill 5 represents up-cast soil from a nearby excavation. Minor rodent burrowing may have also cross mingled earlier with later deposits. Additional recovered artifact include numerous shell and mammal bone remains, a chisel, wrought nails, mortar, bottle glass, a knife, buckles, a bone blade to a lady's hand fan, tobacco pipe stems, one pin, and ceramic vessel fragments (Figure 6.7). The ceramics found represent North Midlands dish/charger and hollowware (pre-1775); a possible tin-glazed earthenware cup (1628-1800); tortoiseshell earthenware hollowware (1750s-1770s); creamware (1762-1820); a porcelain tea bowl, saucer and plate; a manganese mottled mug (1670s-1780s); white salt-glazed stoneware jar, dish, plate, tea bowl, and mug (1720-1805); a pearlware tea bowl (1775-1840); stoneware crock or jar and hollowware; and redware pan, hollowwares, jar or jug, and a possible pot. One stoneware crock or jar may have been manufactured by the Morgan pottery in Cheesequake between 1775 and 1784.

Level 9 was a continuation of Fill 5 and was designated Fill 5A. It extends from 2.5/2.6 to 2.9 feet bd. The soil was a reddish brown (5YR 4/4) sandy loam with small amounts of brick and mortar. Half the thickness of level 8, this level contained 100 artifacts or roughly one-third the quantity present in Level 8 (Figure 6.8). This level also contained co-mingled artifacts from the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century, suggesting an up-cast deposit. Artifacts found are similar to those present in Level 8 and include: mammal bone, pig bone, oyster and clam shell. Wrought and machine cut nails were found with a tobacco pipe stem and a whole, 19<sup>th</sup>-century porcelain marble (Carskadden and Gartley 1990:55-69). Window glass and bottle glass were found. Ceramics recovered include: a manganese mottled mug (1670s-1780s); redware shallow pan, possible pan, and a possible chamber pot; a North Midlands earthenware drinking cup (pre-1775) and a relief decorated dish or charger from the late 17<sup>th</sup> or early 18<sup>th</sup> century; stoneware tankard, chamber pot, hollowware, and other indeterminate vessel fragments; whiteware tableware, small bowl, and plate fragments (post-1820s); tin glazed earthenware plate and hollowware vessels (1628-1800); and white salt-glazed stoneware plate and possible teapot fragments (1720-1805). Fragments of the relief decorated North Midlands dish or charger were also found in EU 8, Levels 10 (Fill 6) and 11 (Fill 7) and in EU 9, Level 4.5 (Fill 3/Rodent Burrow). At the close of this stratum, EU excavation was limited to a trench-like excavation in the northernmost two feet of the EU due time constraints, which precluded excavation of the entire unit.

Level 10 was excavated in the northernmost two feet of EU 7, the area between STPs 50 and 54. The level was represented by Fill 6, a 0.3-foot thick stratum that extended from 2.6/2.9 to 3.4/3.7 feet bd. Fill 6 was a yellowish red (5YR 4/6) sandy loam. Artifacts found include small amounts of brick and mortar, which were noted and discarded. In addition, wrought nails, one machine cut nail (1810s-1890s), pig and mammal bone, clam and oyster shell, bottle and possibly stemware glass, a knife blade, and ceramics were recovered (Figure 6.9). The ceramics found include a debased scratch-blue white salt glazed



Figure 6.7: Representative artifacts from EU 7, Level 8. Top Row, Left to Right: Buckle (Cat. 152.29), Buckle (Cat. 152. 27), Pin (Cat. 152.22), Pipe Stem (Cat. 152.31), Bone Fan Blade (Cat. 152.30), Knife (Cat. 152.26), Chisel (Cat. 152.13), Stoneware with Watch Spring (Cat. 152.70); Bottom Row, Left to Right: North Midlands (Cat. 152.53), White Salt Glazed Stoneware Plate (Cat. 152.56), Dipped White Salt Glazed Stoneware Mug (Cat. 152.58), Porcelain (Cat. 152.46), Midlands Mottled Mug (Cat. 152.47), Tin Glazed (Cat. 152.35).





Figure 6.8: Representative artifacts from EU 7, Level 9. Top Row, Left to Right: Marble (Cat. 153.12), Tin Glazed Vessel (Cat. 153.46), Enameled White Salt Glazed Stoneware (Cat. 153.42); Bottom Row, Left to Right: Midlands Mottled (Cat. 153.17), Relief Decorated North Midlands Charger (Cat. 153.35), North Midlands (Cat. 153.20).



Figure 6.9: Representative artifacts from EU 7, Level 10. Top Row, Left to Right: Stoneware Crock (Cat. 154.11), Knife (Cat. 154.9), White Salt Glazed Stoneware Debased Scratch Blue Georgius Rex Mug or Tankard (Cat. 154.19), Relief Decorated North Midlands Charger (Cat. 154.17); Porcelain (Cat. 154.23); Bottom Row, Left to Right: Redware Pan (Cat. 154.12); Tin Glaze (Cat. 154.25, 154.26, 154.24), Bottle (Cat. 154.8).

stoneware tankard or mug (1765-1795); tin-glazed earthenware jar and hollowware fragments (1628-1800); creamware plate and hollowware fragments (1762-1820); a pearlware plate or saucer rim with green shell edge decoration (ca. 1809-1831); a stoneware chamber pot; a late 17<sup>th</sup>- to early 18<sup>th</sup>-century North Midlands buff earthenware charger or dish with relief molded and black slip decoration; and redware pan and hollowware fragments. The artifacts found suggest that Fill 6 contains temporally mixed material from the early through late 18<sup>th</sup> century and appears to have been deposited during the 1780s to 1790s or as late as the 1810s given the presence of a post circa 1809 pearlware plate or saucer and one machine cut nail. Fill 6 does not appear to represent a midden, but rather soil redeposited from a yard area that was used to fill a former building footprint or cellar associated with Feature 6 identified in STPs 50 and 57.

Level 11 was another historic fill deposit (Fill 7). It extended from 3.4/3.7-4.3 feet bd. The soil was a dark reddish brown (5YR 3/4) moist sandy loam. It was much less compact than the overlying strata. In total, 179 historic artifacts were found. The recovered artifact include: window glass, a door latch, wrought nails, a medicinal bottle, an indeterminate bottle, glass stemware, pig and cow bones/teeth, clam shell, an ice creeper worn by British soldiers on their shoes, tobacco pipe stems, and numerous ceramics (Figure 6.10). The ceramics consist of redware pot, pan, large bowl, small dish, hollowware, milk plan, large shallow bowl, jug and jar fragments; two redware small dishes in a late 17<sup>th</sup> or early 18<sup>th</sup>-century forms; manganese mottled mugs or cups (1670s-1780s); a buckley-like vessel (1720s-19<sup>th</sup> century); a possible North Devon Gravel Free vessel fragment (17<sup>th</sup> century-1798); stoneware; a brown salt-glazed stoneware mug (1690-1775); white salt-glazed stoneware plate or platter (1720-1805); a creamware cup or mug (1762-1820); buff bodied hollowware; a tortoiseshell earthenware creamer (1750s-1770s); a relief decorated North Midlands dish or changer dating from the late 17<sup>th</sup> or early 18<sup>th</sup> century; and tin glazed earthenware hollowware (1628-1800). The latest artifact found in Level 11 is the probable 1775-1782 ice creeper. The remaining artifacts appear to date from the late 17<sup>th</sup> century to the 1770s. This deposit was likely formed during the late 18<sup>th</sup> century from mid-18<sup>th</sup>-century artifact-rich soil up-cast to fill in a void or depression associated with Feature 6.

Level 12 was the final context excavated before the arbitrary termination of excavation within the EU due to time constraints. This level represents Fill 8, a historic fill deposit composed of a yellowish red (5YR 4/6) clayey loam that extended from 4.3 to 4.5 feet bd. Artifacts recovered include brick, a machine cut lath nail (1810s-1890s), window glass, redware jar and large shallow bowl fragments, a tiny whiteware spall (post-1820), bone and a mammal tooth (Figure 6.11). The whiteware spall and machine cut lath nail appear to be non-representative of the artifacts found in Level 11 above, suggesting that the two items may have fallen into the unit during excavation of Level 12, possibly from a side wall. Fill 8 appears to be an 18<sup>th</sup>-century fill deposit.

Two features were noted at the base of Level 12. Feature 6 is a fragmentary mortared stone wall noted in the eastern foot of the EU, as were chunks of yellow clay wall noggin. Feature 6 was first identified in STPs 50 and 57 and was also exposed in EU 9. This wall appears to run north to south and extends north, south and east of EU 7. No clear builder's trench was noted around this wall and it is not clear how many courses deep it runs as only the



Figure 6.10: Representative artifacts from EU 7, Level 11. Top Row, Left to Right: Redware (Cat. 155.37), Buckley-Like (Cat. 155.13), Redware Dish (Cat. 155.19), Tortoiseshell Creamer (Cat. 155.49), Midlands Mottled Mug (Cat. 155.15); Middle Row, Left to Right: Redware (Cat. 155.11), Redware Large Bowl (Cat. 155.18), Relief Decorated North Midlands Charger (Cat. 155.30), Tin Glazed (Cat. 155.31), Redware (Cat. 155.40); Bottom Row, Left to Right: Ice Creeper (Cat. 155.34), Door Latch (Cat. 155.3).





Figure 6.11: Representative artifacts from EU 7, Level 12. Left to Right: Redware Jar (Cat. 156.4) and Redware Rim (Cat. 156.7).

top of the wall was unearthed. It is not clear if the unit is located within or immediately outside a historic structure, though the depth of fill deposits present west of the EU suggests Feature 6 may represent the east wall of a former building. Feature 6 appears to have been robbed out, perhaps when Feature 5 (a stone foundation wall) in EU 9 was constructed in the early nineteenth century. Even more curious, at 4.4 feet bd as artifact counts significant decreased in Level 12, an artifact-bearing trench or pit feature was exposed extending across the narrow slip trench exposure at the bottom of the excavation. Designated Feature 7, the pit or trench ran north to south across the western 2.5 feet of the EU. The full dimensions of Feature 7 were not determined. Feature 7 was darker in color than Fill 8. This feature was not excavated due to time constraints and was left in place, unsampled. Further excavation in this area, as part of a larger block excavation may reveal the extent and nature of this feature.

Overall, the EU shows several major episodes of historic filling. Although treated here as a dozen contexts, for analytical purposes, several of these levels may be lumped together. In essence, a modern ground surface is underlain by a massive deposit of construction debris (Levels 1-3) almost certainly relating to the extensive reworking of the house in 1871. The debris lens is thicker on the eastern side of the EU. This in turn is underlain by very rich archaeological deposits that appear to represent primarily 18<sup>th</sup>-century deposits with a mixture of 19<sup>th</sup>-century material (Levels 7-10). The presence of a large cent dated 1856 and whiteware with primarily 18<sup>th</sup>-century artifacts in Levels 7-10 are curious as the other artifacts in these contexts date from the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century. While it is possible that landscape modifications prior to the 1871 addition resulted in up-cast deposits of 18<sup>th</sup>-century and 19<sup>th</sup>-century materials, it is equally plausible that the temporal mixing was the result of rodent burrowing activities. Indeed, burrows were encountered during excavation, which could not be separated out during excavation. Deeper deposits in Levels 11 and 12, appear less disturbed than the upper deposits.

### **6.3.2 Excavation Unit 8**

Excavation Unit 8 was plotted over STP 51 and north of the PVC sanitary sewer line (see Figures 6.2-6.3). This EU was also plotted over or near 2002 STP 35, which appears to have been present in the south wall of the EU near the EU's southeast corner. This EU measured 5.0 feet square. The datum used for vertical depth measurements was placed 0.3 feet above ground surface, 0.5 feet south of the EU's southeast corner. This EU contained three fill layers (Fills 1, 2, and 3) over a truncated subsoil (B-horizon) (Figure 6.12; Plates 6.17-6.18; Table 6.3).

Fill 1 was excavated as a natural level and was present between 0.35 and 0.55 bd in the EU's southeast corner. This fill consisted of a very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) silty loam. The soil was notably dry. Fill 1 yielded 112 historic artifacts. These artifacts consist of brick; window glass; mortar; plaster; roofing slate; wire drawn (post-1870s) and machine cut nails (1810s-1890s); a screw; fragments of a post-1957 plastic Wiffle Ball; coal; ceramic sewer pipe; a post-1975 aluminum can sta-tab; graphite; white plastic fragments; a 19<sup>th</sup>-century gilt copper-alloy button; lamp glass; clam and oyster shell;

mammal bone; and a walnut. Furniture glass, a medicine bottle, vessel glass and ceramic vessel fragments were also found. The vessel glass found dates to the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

Table 6.3: Stratigraphy Encountered in EU 8.

Stratum	Level	Depth BD	Soil	Comments	Artifact #
Fill 1	1	0.35-0.55'	10YR 3/2 Silt Loam	Mix of 18 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> -century Artifacts	112
Fill 2	2	0.55-0.8'	5YR 4/2 mottled with 5YR 4/4 Silt Loam, Compact with Some Demolition Material	Large Roots. Mix of 18 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> -century Artifacts	94
Fill 2	3	0.8-1.05'	5YR 4/2 mottled with 5YR 4/4 Silt Loam, Compact with Some Demolition Material	Large Roots. Mix of 18 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> -century Artifacts	101
Fill 2	4	1.05-1.3'	5YR 4/2 mottled with 5YR 4/4 Silt Loam, Compact with Some Demolition Material	Concentration of Demolition Material Along the East Wall. Fist-Sized Cobbles in Northwest EU Corner. Large Roots. Mix of 18 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> -century Artifacts	184
Fill 2	5	1.3-1.55'	5YR 4/2 mottled with 5YR 4/4 Silt Loam, Compact with Some Demolition Material	Associated with Samuel Barron and a Possible House Cleaning after Samuel's 1801 Death.	491
Fill 2	6	1.55-1.8'	5YR 4/2 mottled with 5YR 4/4 Silt Loam, Compact with Some Demolition Material	Associated with Samuel Barron and a Possible House Cleaning after Samuel's 1801 Death.	741
Fill 2	7	1.8-2.05'	5YR 4/2 mottled with 5YR 4/4 Silt Loam, Compact with Some Demolition Material	Associated with Samuel Barron and a Possible House Cleaning after Samuel's 1801 Death.	410
Fill 2	8	2.05-2.1'	5YR 4/2 mottled with 5YR 4/4 Silt Loam, Compact with Some Demolition Material	Present in a 1.5-Foot Square STP in the Southwest Corner of the EU. Associated with Samuel Barron and a Possible House Cleaning after Samuel's 1801 Death.	0
Fill 3	9	2.1-3.0'	5YR 4/2 Silt Loam	Present in a 1.5-Foot Square STP in the Southwest Corner of the EU.	35
B	10	3.0-4.0'	5YR 4/6 Fine Sandy Loam	Present in a 1.5-Foot Square STP in the Southwest Corner of the EU	0

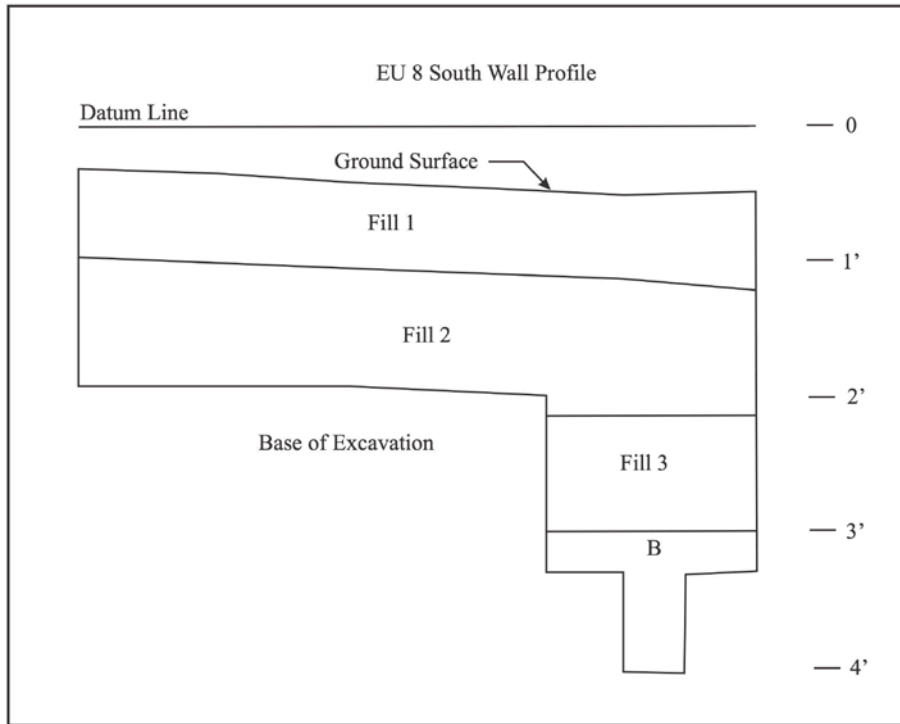


Figure 6.12: Excavation Unit 8 south wall profile.





Plate 6.17: South wall profile of EU 8. Photo View: South. Photographer: Michael J. Gall. Date: September 29, 2019.





Plate 6.18: West wall profile of EU 8. Photo View: West. Photographer: Michael J. Gall. Date: September 29, 2019.

A range of 18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup>-century ceramics were recovered from Fill 1. These include: creamware plate (1762-1820); a mocha-decorated pearlware mug and pearlware hollowware (1775-1840); tin-glazed earthenware (1628-1800); a white salt-glazed stoneware possible teapot (1720-1805); North Midlands earthenware (pre-1775); whiteware plate or saucer fragments (post-1820); stoneware hollowware; manganese mottled ceramic (1670s-1780s); and redware hollowware, pan, and bottle or small jar fragments. Fragments of the mocha-decorated pearlware mug were found throughout several levels of EU 8. The presence of 20<sup>th</sup>-century material mixed with 18<sup>th</sup>- and 19<sup>th</sup>-century artifacts strongly indicates that Fill 1 represents a re-deposited soil layer of yard refuse.

Fill 2 was present throughout the unit and was dug in six 0.25-foot thick arbitrary levels (Levels 2-7), and one 0.5-foot thick level (Level 8). This notably artifact-rich stratum consisted of a dark reddish brown (5YR 4/2) mottled with reddish brown (5YR 4/4) silt loam. Fill 2 was compact and very dry. The compaction may have resulted from the former presence of a looped driveway that formerly existed in the west yard during the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Fill 2 yielded a total of 2,021 historic artifacts. The first arbitrary level of Fill 2 (Level 2) extended from 0.55 to 0.8 feet bd. Large roots were present associated with an adjacent tree. Fill 2 Level 3 was between 0.8 and 1.05 feet bd and contained a greater concentration of building rubble that was clustered near the east wall of the EU.

Fill 2 Level 4 extended from 1.05 to 1.3 feet bd. This level contained a noted increase in building rubble, particularly in the eastern 1.0 foot of the EU. Large stones were present in the northwest corner of the EU; however, it is unclear if they were re-deposited or associated with the former driveway. The stone cobbles extended 0.6 feet east of the EU's west wall and 0.8 feet south of the EU's north wall. These cobbles may represent a continuation of Features 3 or 4 initially identified in STP 61 based on the GPR survey (see Appendix D).

Levels 2, 3, and 4 of Fill 2 contained a mixture of 18<sup>th</sup>-, 19<sup>th</sup>-, and possibly 20<sup>th</sup>-century artifacts, suggesting the soil in these levels consisted of re-deposited soils likely initially present in a side or rear yard setting. Numerous roots were present and rodent burrows were identified. Soil may have also been up-cast during the excavation of nearby sanitary sewer lines. Artifacts recovered include warped vinyl record fragments (post-1887), asphalt roofing shingle (post-1917), roofing slate, brick, machine cut (1810s-1890s) and wire nails (post-1870s), a shutter dog, window glass, mortar and plaster, ceramic sanitary sewer pipe fragments, sheet metal, coal, a screw, and a bullet cap. Food remains found consist of mammal bone, pig and cow teeth, and clam and oyster shell. Four buttons were recovered, comprised of a bone disk, likely for a fabric covered button, a collar stud, an 18<sup>th</sup>-century hollow cast pewter button, and a post-1840 ceramic prosser button, along with a ferrous metal buckle. Forty-two glass vessel fragments were found. The glass represents a possible art-deco style vase, solarized bottles, case bottles, and alcohol or medicine bottles of dark olive green and pale aqua glass.

Numerous ceramic vessel fragments were recovered. These consist of whiteware plate and indeterminate forms (post-1820s); white granite (1842-1930s); white salt-glazed stoneware plate (1720-1805); tin-glazed earthenware hollowwares (1628-1800); English brown stoneware jug (1690-1775); a possible Morgan pottery stoneware hollowware vessel (1775-1784); stoneware jug and hollowware fragments; possible early 18<sup>th</sup>-century redware pudding dish; redware small bowl or porringer, jug, pans, mugs, and a charger/dish; a queensware (1808-1815) vessel; a possible Asturby ware hollowware form (1720s-1750s); porcelain saucer, plate, and tea bowls, several with blue painted trellis decoration; pearlware saucer and hollowwares (1775-1840); North Midlands earthenware fragments (pre-1775); Jackfield ceramic (1740-1800); annularware vessels (post-1820s); and creamware plates, a melon teapot, saucers, a possible platter, and a possible bowl (1762-1820). The melon teapot was produced between the 1760s and 1780s when Samuel Barron owned the property.

Fill 2 in Levels 5, 6, and 7 significantly increased relative to the previous levels. These three levels, collectively measuring 0.75 feet thick, yielded 1,642 historic artifacts, strongly suggesting that these levels represent a side/rear yard deposit of cultural material (Table 6.4). Fill 2 Level 7 was the last 0.25-foot thick arbitrary level and was present from 1.8 to 2.05 feet bd. Due to the density of artifacts found and time constraints in the period allowed for fieldwork, it was decided to investigate deeper deposits and stratigraphy through the excavation of a roughly 2.0-foot square STP in the southwest corner of the EU. The STP encountered a 0.1-foot thick portion of Fill 2 that capped a 0.9-foot thick layer of Fill 3.

Table 6.4: Artifacts recovered from Levels 5-7 in Fill 2 of EU 8.

Group	Material	Class	Type	Count	
Activity (1)	Copper Alloy	Sewing	Thimble	1	
Architecture (120)	Brick			21	
		Ferrous Metal	Nail (13)	Indeterminate	4
				Wrought	9
	Glass		Flat	Window	53
	Mortar			3	
	Plaster			25	
	Slate	Roofing	Shingle	5	
Biological (320)	Faunal	Mammal (59)	Teeth	59	
		Mammal (234)	Bone	234	
	Shell	Clam (16)	Quahog	16	
		Oyster (11)		11	
Clothing (1)	Brass	Shoe (1)	Buckle	1	
Domestic (1,176)	Ceramic (1,067)	Creamware (587)	Bowl	1	
			Possible Bowl	6	
			Small Bowl	9	
			Cup	2	
			Possible Cup	1	
			Bowl or Cup	1	
			Hollowware	6	
			Pitcher	6	
			Indeterminate	432	
			Melon Teapot	4	
			Plate (Royal and Feather)	32	
			Saucer or Plate	39	



			Saucer	5
			Possible Plate	4
			Possible Saucer	1
			Cup or Creamer	1
			Teapot Lid	1
			Tableware	29
			Teapot	1
		Flow Blue (1)	Hollowware	1
		Jackfield (15)	Teapot	12
			Teaware	3
		Manganese Mottled (1)	Indeterminate	1
		Midlands Purple (3)	Mug or Jar	3
		North Midlands (24)	Drinking cup	4
			Hollowware	16
			Indeterminate	4
		Nottingham Stoneware (1)	Mug	1
		Pearlware (97)	Cup	6
			Hollowware	3
			Indeterminate	25
			Mug (Mocha)	46
			Possible Cup	1
			Possible Saucer	6
			Possible Teaware	5
			Saucer	5
		Porcelain (58)	Hollowware	3
			Indeterminate	16
			Possible Saucer	2
			Saucer	32
			Tea Bowl	5
		Possible Buckley-Type (1)	Indeterminate	1
		Red Stoneware (3)	Possible Tea Pot	3
		Redware (158)	Charger or Dish	15
			Possible Charger or Dish	2
			Hollowware	21
			Indeterminate	33
			Jug	1
			Possible Jug	2
			Large Bowl	5
			Large Bowl or Pan	5
			Milk Pan	1
			Pan	9
			Possible Pan	4
			Possible Chamber Pot	21
			Chamber Pot or Jug	10
			Pan or Charger	1
			Possible Pot	2
			Possible Small Bowl	21
			Small Bowl	4
			Teaware	1
		Stoneware (73)	Hollowware	57
			Indeterminate	8
			Possible Jug	7

		Tin-Glazed (25)	Hollowware	1
			Indeterminate	13
			Possible Punch Bowl	11
		White Earthenware (7)	Indeterminate	7
		White Salt-glazed Stoneware (11)	Indeterminate	2
			Plate	6
			Tankard or Mug with "GR" Medallion	2
			Tea Bowl	1
		Whiteware (2)	Indeterminate	1
			Tableware	1
	Glass (109)	Vessel	Olive Green Bottle	20
			Aqua Bottle	7
			Pale Green Bottle	6
			Light Green Case Bottle	3
			Olive Green Case Bottle	48
			Aqua Possible Case Bottle	5
			Colorless Indeterminate	10
			Pale Aqua Indeterminate	2
			Blue Vase	1
			Colorless Stemware	7
Fuel (7)	Coal			7
Sanitary (14)	Ceramic	Stoneware	Sewer Pipe	14
Tobacco (1)	White Clay	Pipe	Pipe Stem	1
Unidentified (2)	Ferrous Metal	Tool or Handle	Indeterminate	1
	Sedimentary Stone			1

Building demolition material was concentrated in the southeast corner of the EU in Levels 5-7, possibly associated with the removal of Feature 6 from the landscape. In Fill 2, Level 6, slate was found in the northwest corner of the EU near a large root that may have bioturbated material from the 1870s into the level.

The artifacts found appear to date to the later period of the Samuel Barron occupation, which spanned from at least 1752 to 1801 (Figures 6.13-6.15). While material may have accumulated during Samuel's occupation, the density of the artifacts, particularly the ceramics, suggest a house cleaning episode around 1801 at the time of Samuel's death. It is possible that around this time, the building that stood over Feature 6 was also removed. The deposit may have been proximate to a service wing, perhaps represented by Feature 5 in EU 9 or a separate out kitchen that formerly stood in the west yard. Architectural material found comprises a moderate portion of the assemblage. Food remains were found in higher quantities and represent pig, cow, and shellfish. One shoe buckle was recovered along with a sewing thimble.

The overwhelming majority of the artifacts found in Levels 5-7 consist of glass and ceramics. Glass vessels represent mouth blown round bottles, a vase, a stemware cup, and several case bottles. Of 1,067 ceramic artifacts recovered, creamware (n=587) makes up 55 percent of the assemblage. Most (n=432) were highly fragmentary and exact vessel form



Figure 6.13: Representative artifacts from EU 8, Level 5. Left to Right: Redware Bowl or Pot (Cat. 169, Vessel 38c), Redware Pan (Cat. 169, Vessel 39c), Redware Mug or Jar (Cat. 169, Vessel 53c), Pearlware Cup (Cat. 169, Vessel 76c).



Figure 6.14: Representative artifacts from EU 8, Level 6. Top Row, Left to Right: Porcelain Saucer (Cat. 170, Vessel 7c), Shoe Buckle (Cat. 170), Porcelain Saucer (Cat. 170, Vessel 6c); Middle Row, Left to Right: Redware Pan (Cat. 170, Vessel 39c), Stoneware (Cat. 170), North Midlands (Cat. 170, Vessel 15c), Redware Charger (Cat. 170, Vessel 30c), North Midlands (Cat. 170, Vessel 14c), Jackfield (Cat. 170), Pearlware Mocha Mug (Cat. 170, Vessel 81c); Bottom Row, Left to Right: Porcelain Tea Bowl (Cat. 170, Vessel 1c), Melon Pot (Cat. 170, Vessel 55c), Enameled Porcelain (Cat. 170, Vessel 2c), Redware (Cat. 170, Vessel 31c), Redware (Cat. 170), Redware Charger (Cat. 170, Vessel 38c), Pearlware Mocha Mug (Cat. 170, Vessel 81c).



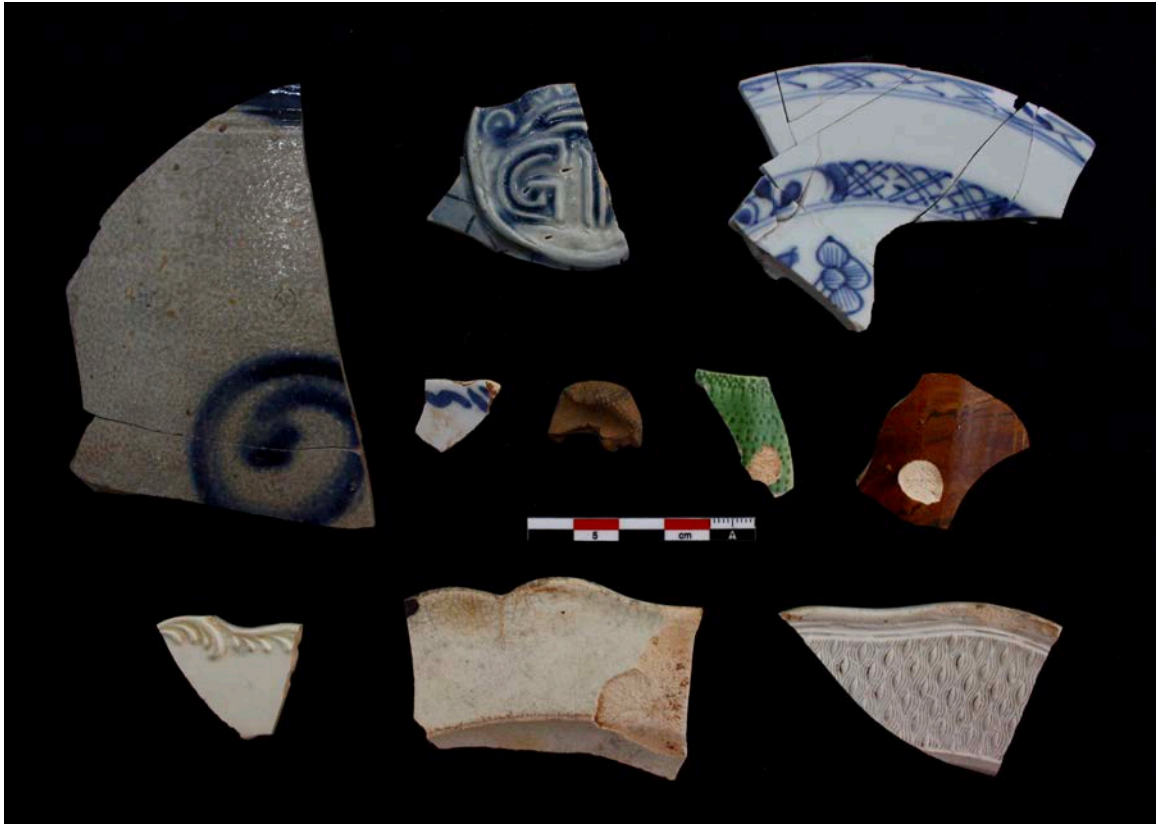


Figure 6.15: Representative artifacts from EU 8, Level 7. Top Row, Left to Right, Morgan Style Stoneware with Watch Spring (Cat 171, Vessel 24c), Debased Scratch Blue White Salt Glazed Stoneware Tankard or Mug with Georgius Rex Medallion (Cat. 171, Vessel 19c), Porcelain Plate (Cat. 171, Vessel 6c); Middle Row, Left to Right: Tin Glaze (Cat. 171, Vessel 12c), Thimble (Cat. 171), Melon Pot (Cat. 171, Vessel 55c), Mocha Pearlware Mug (Cat. 171, Vessel 81c); Bottom Row, Left to Right: Feather Edge Creamware (Cat. 171 Vessel 57c), Royal Edge Creamware (Cat. 171, Vessel 66c), White Salt Glazed Stoneware (Cat. 171, Vessel 18c).

could not be discerned. The highly fragmentary nature suggests the material was trampled by foot or vehicular traffic before or after Feature 6 was removed from the landscape. Creamware (1762-1820) found is represented by large and small bowls, cups, hollowwares, a pitcher, a highly decorated yellow and green molded melon shaped teapot 1760s-1780s), royal and feather edged plates and saucers, a creamer, a teapot lid, a teapot, and tablewares. Other teawares found include porcelain tea bowls and saucers, a red stoneware teapot, white salt-glazed stoneware (1720-1805 and Jackfield (1740-1800) teapot and teawares. Mugs are represented by manganese mottled earthenware (1670s-1780s), Midlands purple hard fired earthenware (1650-1750), Nottingham stoneware (1700s-1790s), white salt-glazed stoneware with a debased, scratch blue Georgius Rex "GR" medallion dating from the 18<sup>th</sup> century that mends with a fragment in EU 7, Level 10, and mocha decorated pearlware (1795-1830). North Midlands earthenware (pre-1775) consists of a drinking cup and hollowwares. Pearlware (1775-1840) is well represented in teaware, saucer, cup and hollowware forms. Some of the pearlware found is polychrome painted and dates from 1795-1830s. A small indeterminate vessel fragment of possible Buckley-type earthenware was recovered that dates from the mid-17<sup>th</sup> century to the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Possible punch bowls of tin-glazed earthenware are represented. Utilitarian stonewares include a jug. Redwares represented a broad assortment of vessel forms, including hollowwares, chargers or dishes, jugs, large and small bowls, teaware, a milk pan, pans, and chamber pots. Flow blue decorated white earthenware and whiteware ceramics from the 19<sup>th</sup> century, found in notably low numbers, were likely intrusive due to rodent or root turbation.

Fill 3 consisted of a dark reddish brown (5YR 4/2) silt loam from 2.1 to 3.0 feet bd that terminated on subsoil. In total, 35 artifacts were found in Fill 3. These consist of brick, window glass, stone, clam and oyster shell, mammal bone, and fragments of creamware (1762-1820) and redware ceramics. The presence of creamware indicates that Fill 3 post-dates 1762. It is possible that Fill 3 represents a buried A-horizon. Excavation of the B-horizon extended to 4.0 feet bd and did not yield any artifacts. The B-horizon consisted of a yellowish red (5YR 4/6) fine sandy loam. Due to time constraints, excavation of EU 8 ended following excavation of the shovel test pit. The base of the unit was covered in plastic and backfilled after documentation of profile walls.

### **6.3.3 Excavation Unit 9**

Excavation Unit 9 was plotted on the east side of STP 57, catty corner to the southeast corner of EU 7 and adjacent to the bay window foundation of the 1870s house addition (see Figures 6.3-6.4). Shovel test pit 57 extended into the west wall of the EU, near the EU's northwest corner. The EU measured 4.0 feet north/south by 5.0 feet east/west. A rodent burrow was present along the EU's south wall. The EU was excavated to investigate deep soil horizons in STP 57 and to determine if a foundation extended off the pattern brick dwelling's north wall that may be related to a patch of mortared stonework in the pattern brick home's first floor, north wall.

The datum used for vertical measurements was situated 0.5 feet above grade 2.07 feet north of the EU's north wall and 1.4 feet west of the EU's northeast corner. The EU contained numerous fill layers and two features, designated as Features 5 and 6 (Figures 6.16-6.18; Plates 6.19-6.22; Table 6.5) The first soil layer encountered below the sod was a 0.1-foot thick reddish brown (5YR 4/4) silt loam O-horizon (Level 1) (see Table 6.5). This horizon was encountered between 0.4 and 0.5 feet below datum and yielded 61 historic artifacts. The artifacts found consist of a range of 18<sup>th</sup>- and 19<sup>th</sup>-century ceramics; wrought, machine cut and wire drawn nails; window glass; sewer pipe; roofing shingle; mammal bones; stemware; and bottle glass. The O-horizon was deposited during or after the 1870s.

Table 6.5: Stratigraphy Encountered in EU 9.

Stratum	Level	Depth BD	Soil	Comments	Artifact #
O	1	0.4-0.5'	5YR 4/4 Silt Loam	Demolition fill from 1871 addition	61
Fill 1	2	0.5-1.0'	5YR 4/4 Fine Sand with Demolition Material	Demolition fill from 1871 addition	190
Fill 1A	3.5	1.0-1.5'	10YR 3/4 Silt Loam with Demolition Material	West 3/5 to 4/5 of EU. Demolition fill from 1871 addition	163
Fill 2	3	0.7-1.1'	10YR 3/4 Silt Loam	East 1/5 to 2/5 of EU.	86
Feature 5	-	1.3-4.4		Stone foundation	
Fill 3	4	1.1-1.7'	5YR 4/6 Fine Sandy Loam	Demolition fill from 1871 addition	133
Fill 3 (Rodent Holes)	4.5	1.1-1.7	5YR 4/6 Fine Sandy Loam with Leaves and Plastic	Demolition fill from 1871 addition.	160
Fill 4	5	1.7-1.8'	5YR 4/4 Silty Sand	"C"-shaped in Northeast, East-central, and South Portions of EU. Up-cast 18 <sup>th</sup> -century deposit.	23
Fill 5	6	1.85-2.65'	2.5YR 3/4 Fine Sandy Loam	Early – mid-19 <sup>th</sup> -century deposit. Spans Samuel, John, and John E. Barron's ownership period.	159
Fill 6	7	2.65-3.3'	2.5YR 4/4 Sandy Loam with Gritty, Very Tiny Pebbles	North 1.6 feet of EU. Deposited by early 19 <sup>th</sup> century. Contains 18 <sup>th</sup> - and early 19 <sup>th</sup> -century artifacts.	157
Fill 6	8	3.3-4.7'	2.5YR 4/4 Sandy Loam with Gritty, Very Tiny Pebbles	Excavated 0.2 feet in Northeast Portion of EU and Extended to 4.7 feet BD in Northwest Portion of EU. Terminated on Feature 6.	133
Feature 6	-	4.7	-	Platy, mortared stone foundation. Possibly an out kitchen.	2

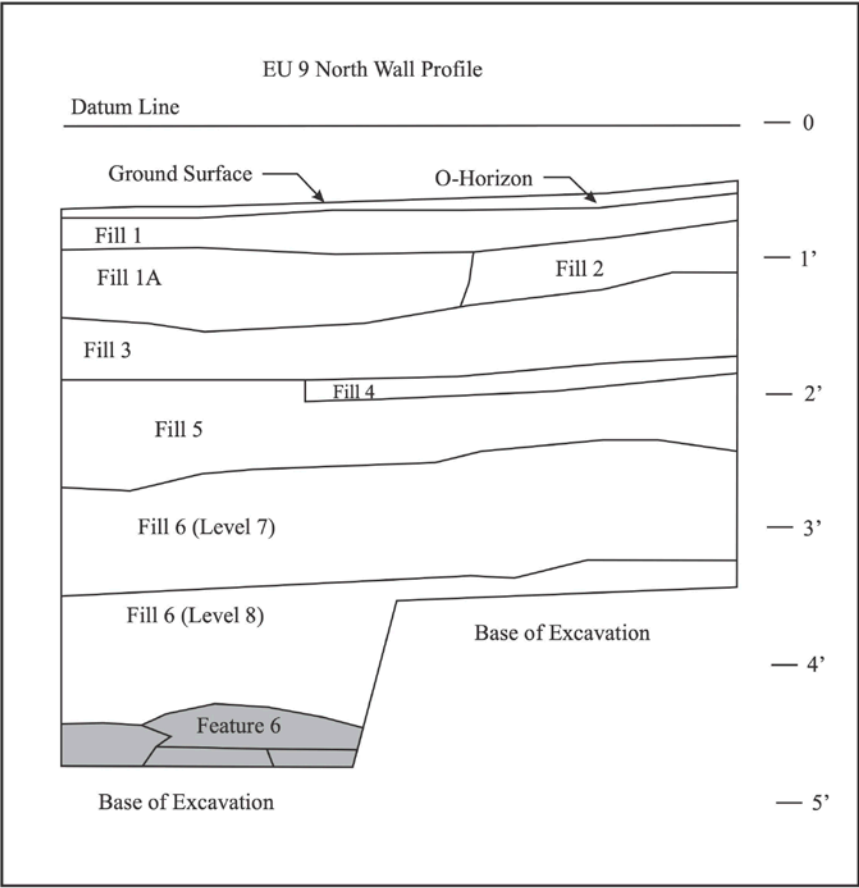


Figure 6.16: Excavation Unit 9 north wall profile.



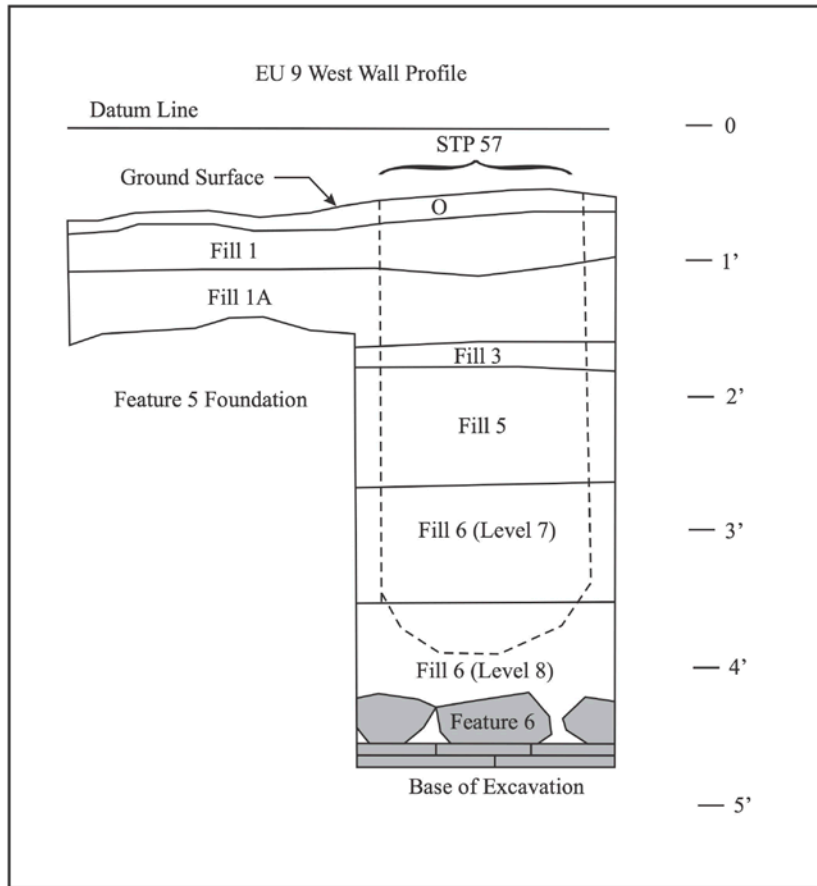


Figure 6.17: Excavation Unit 9 west wall profile.

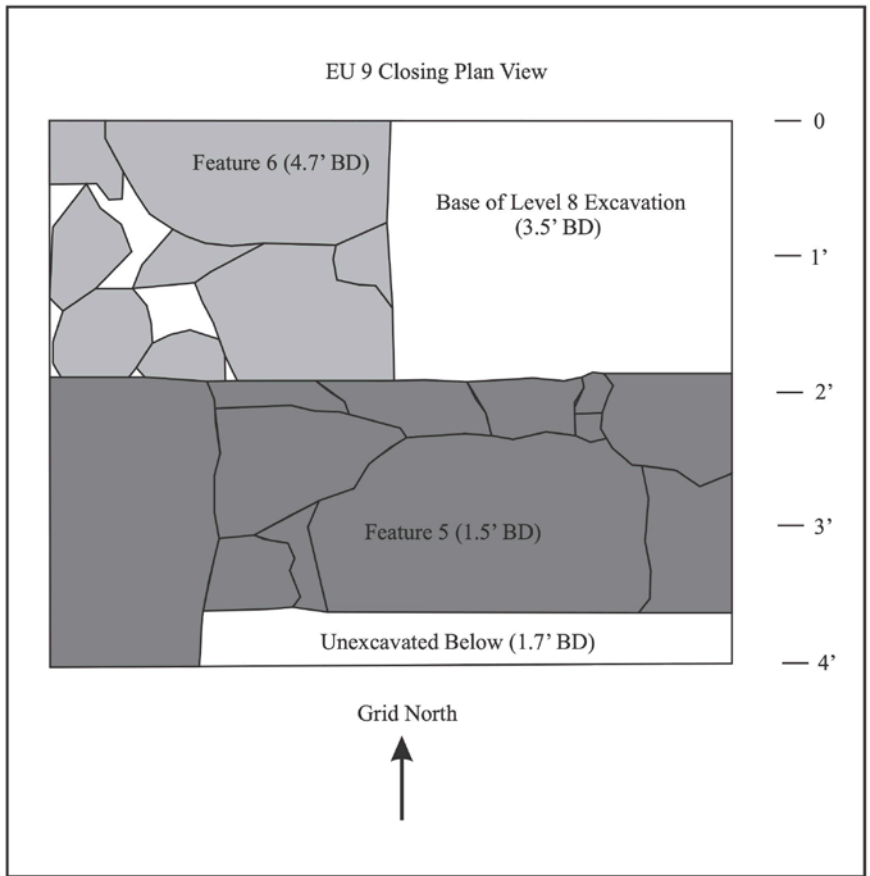


Figure 6.18: Excavation Unit 9 plan view of Features 5 and 6



Plate 6.19: West wall profile of EU 9 showing Features 5 and 6. Photo View: West. Photographer: Michael J. Gall. Date: September 29, 2019.





Plate 6.20: North wall profile of EU 9 showing Features 5 and 6. Photo View: North. Photographer: Michael J. Gall. Date: September 29, 2019.





Plate 6.21: East wall profile of EU 9 showing Features 5 and 6. Photo View: East.  
Photographer: Michael J. Gall. Date: September 29, 2019.





Plate 6.22: South wall profile of EU 9 showing Feature 5. Photo View: South.  
Photographer: Michael J. Gall. Date: September 29, 2019.

Level 2 consisted of a reddish brown (5YR 4/4) fine sand demolition layer that extended across the entirety of the EU. Level 2 was present between 0.5 and 1.0 foot bd. This fill was primarily composed of mortar, plaster, brick, slate, and clam/oyster shell fragments. Wire drawn and machine cut nails were found, along with window glass, sheet metal, and wire. A harmonica part was recovered. Mammal bone and a possible turtle carapace were found with oyster shell. Vessel glass found represents bottles and a possible cup or stemware. The ceramics recovered include 18<sup>th</sup>- and 19<sup>th</sup>-century ware types, such as white granite (1842-1930), tin-glazed earthenware (1628-1800), pearlware (1775-1840), white salt-glazed stoneware (1720-1805), whiteware (post-1820s), creamware (1762-1820), North Midlands earthenware (pre-1775), redware, manganese mottled earthenware (1670s-1780s), and Jackfield (1740-1800). Based on the artifacts recovered, Fill 1 represents an 1871 demolition fill with up-cast soil containing soil with 18<sup>th</sup>- to 19<sup>th</sup>-century artifacts.

Level 2 capped Level 3.5. Within Level 3.5, Fill 1A was present in the western 3/5 to 4/5 of the EU to a depth of 1.0 to 1.5 feet bd. Fill 1A consisted of a dark yellowish-brown (10YR 3/4) demolition fill. Fill 1A yielded 163 historic artifacts. Artifacts found include numerous wire and machine cut nails, food remains, hardware, sheet metal, and 18<sup>th</sup>- and 19<sup>th</sup>-century vessel glass and ceramics. Fill 1A also represents an 1871 demolition fill that contained up-cast material during crawlspace excavation of the adjacent rear wing.

Fill 2 comprised Level 3 and was situated in the eastern 1/5 to 2/5 of the EU. Fill 2 consisted of a dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) silt loam with notably few fragments of demolition material. Fill 2 extended from 1.7 to 1.8 feet bd and yielded 86 artifacts. Building material found consists of brick, window glass, slate shingle fragments, wrought and machine cut nails, and a fragment of stained-glass window. Food remains include oyster, clam and mammal bones. A small colorless glass item was found with impressed figures flanking an open hand below a sun and rays. The glass item functioned as a wax stamp or seal (Figure 6.19). The stamp was likely affixed to a handle or ring and used to seal wax on letters. Vessel glass and ceramics were found. The ceramics include whiteware (post-1820), creamware (1762-1820), redware, red stoneware, tin-glazed earthenware (1628-1800), North Midlands earthenware (pre-1775), white salt-glazed stoneware (1720-1805), stoneware, and porcelain. The mixture of 18<sup>th</sup>- through 19<sup>th</sup>-century artifacts indicates that Fill 2 was formed through up-cast soil, likely re-deposited during prior building construction efforts in 1871.

Fill 3 was present in Level 4 and extended throughout the EU. This fill was represented by a yellowish red (5YR 4/6) fine sandy loam with demolition material, such as mortar, plaster, brick, and slate. Of 133 artifacts found, 105 items are architecture related. Sheet metal, oyster and clam shell were also present. Vessel glass, creamware (1762-1820), redware, whiteware (post-1820), and pearlware (1775-1840) were recovered. This fill appears to have been deposited in 1871 when the rear brick addition was added to the Dunham House based on the high number of architectural artifacts. Within Level 4, numerous rodent burrows were found. These were separately excavated as Level 4.5 and yielded 160 historic artifacts. Nearly half of the recovered artifacts consist of architectural material, such as wire drawn, wrought, and machine cut nails; roofing slate; plaster;



Figure 6.19: Glass was stamp seal (Cat. 189) found in EU 9, Level 3. Impression of wax seal in clay depicted to the right.



window glass; and brick. Numerous pieces of sheet metal were found, possibly representing flashing. Oyster shell and mammal bone was recovered. The remaining artifacts consist of re-deposited 18<sup>th</sup>- and 19<sup>th</sup>-century ceramics and glass representative of the items found in Level 4 (Figure 6.20).

During the excavation of Fill 3, a thick, dry-laid stone foundation was identified in the southern two feet of the EU. Designated as Feature 5, this stone foundation consisted of an east/west oriented wall, the top portion of which was removed, decreasing in elevation to the east and extending below the 1870s bay window foundation (Plates 6.23-6.24). The western corner of Feature 5 was identified in EU 9 and extended to the south toward the northwest corner of the pattern brick house foundation. On top of the corner stone of the dry-laid foundation was a large concretion of mortar. Sandwiched between the mortar and the foundation stone were three large pieces of probable Morgan-style pottery with a decorative cobalt blue watch spring motif, likely produced between 1775 and 1784 (Plate 6.25). The mortar patch contained a square imprint, likely representing the base of a square post, possibly used in the construction of scaffolding for the erection of the 1871 brick rear addition. Feature 5 appears to have represented a rear wing to the patterned brick dwelling that was removed in 1871 during extensive remodeling. Feature 5 extended approximately 12.5 feet north of the northwest corner of the patterned brick dwelling and extended to a depth of 4.3 feet bd and appears to have rested on Feature 6, an earlier foundation to a former building addition or outbuilding.

At the base of Fill 3, two soil layers were identified. Level 5 consisted of Fill 4, a “C”-shaped fill present in the northeastern, eastern, and southeastern portions of the EU north of and partially on top of Feature 5. This stratum was a loose and dry reddish brown (5YR 4/4) fine sand with crushed mortar. Fill 4 also appeared to consist of a redeposited demolition fill. The fill measured 0.1 feet thick and extended over the eastern portion of Feature 5. A large rodent burrow cavity was identified in the northern 1.6 feet of the EU. The rodent burrow contained a dense deposit of leaves and shredded plastic bags that were separately excavated, noted, and not retained. Fill 4 was not present in the northeast 1.8 feet of the EU. Fill 4 yielded 23 historic artifacts, including machine cut nails, mammal bones, a copper alloy button, a gilded copper alloy chain for a watch, and 18<sup>th</sup>-century ceramics, such as white salt-glazed stoneware mug (1720-1750), a porcelain saucer with blue painted trellis (1690-1797), pearlware (1775-1840), and a creamware plate or saucer with green shell edge decoration (1762-1820). This fill appears to represent up-cast 18<sup>th</sup>-century soil re-deposited from the excavation of the crawlspace of the adjacent 1871 addition.

Upon removal of Fill 4, Fill 5 was exposed in the northern 1.6 feet of the EU. Fill 5 (Level 6) was a dark reddish brown (2.5YR 3/4) fine sandy loam present between 1.85 and 2.65 feet bd. Fill 5 also contained rodent burrow disturbance. This stratum yielded 159 artifacts. Recovered material consists of wrought and machine cut nails; coal and slag; charcoal; a clothing buckle; a clothing hook; a slate pencil; oyster and clam shell; mammal bones; and a crab claw. Vessel glass was found that includes cup or stemware and bottle fragments. The remaining items found are 18<sup>th</sup>- and 19<sup>th</sup>-century ceramics. The ceramic vessel



Figure 6.20: Representative artifacts from EU 9, Level 4.5. Left: Morgan Style Stoneware with Blue Watch Spring (Cat. 187); Right, Sheep/Goat Metatarsal (Cat. 187); Middle-Top Row, Left to Right: Enameled Scalloped Porcelain Cup (Cat. 187), Porcelain Saucer or Plate (Cat. 187), Porcelain Saucer (Cat. 187); Middle-Middle Row, Left to Right: North Midlands Drinking Pot or Cut (Cat. 187), Dipped White Salt Glazed Stoneware Mug (Cat. 187), Tortoiseshell Creamer (Cat. 187); Middle-Bottom Row, Left to Right: Redware Wide Mouth Bowl with Rolled Rim (Cat. 187), Relief Decorated North Midlands Charger (Cat. 187).



Plate 6.23: Opening plan view of Feature 5 in EU 9. View: North. Photographer: Michael J. Gall. Date: September 28, 2019.





Plate 6.24: In progress plan view of Feature 5 in EU 9 showing top of Level 7.  
View: East. Photographer: Michael J. Gall. Date: September 29, 2019.





Plate 6.25: Plan view of mortar above Feature 5 in EU 9 and a large fragment of Morgan stoneware. View: East. Photographer: Michael J. Gall. Date: September 28, 2019.

fragments consist of queensware (1808-1815); porcelain saucer and tea bowl with blue trellis decoration (1690-1797); tin-glazed earthenware (1628-1800); North Midlands earthenware hollowwares (pre-1775); a creamware teapot flower finial (1762-1820); pearlware saucer fragments (1775-1840), one with a negative blue print (1819-1835); white earthenware; a white granite tea cup (1842-1930s); whiteware tea cup, saucer, and plate fragments (post-1820); redware hollowwares; and an Asturby-type cup or creamer (1720s-1750s). This deposit contains material associated with a broad occupation period on the site, spanning several households and was likely sealed by the 1840s or earlier.

At 2.65 feet bd, Fill 6 (Level 7) was identified. A large, water-worn cobble was present in the northwest portion of the fill layer. This fill was rubble free. Rodent burrowing continued to be observed in Fill 6. Level 7 in Fill 6 yielded 157 historic artifacts. Level 7 represents an up-cast deposit of material that appears to have been created during the early 19<sup>th</sup> century when the property was owned by John Barron (1801-1839). Material found in Level 7 dates from the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century. This deposit may have been formed when Feature 5 was created. The artifacts found include wrought nails, brick and window glass; coal ash; a glass button; clam and oyster shell; pig and other mammal bone; bottle glass; and numerous ceramics. The ceramics recovered consist of white granite (1842-1930s); creamware saucer, small bowl, and plate fragments (1762-1820); whiteware cup and bowl fragments (post-1820); porcelain saucer or plate and tea bowls; tin-glazed earthenware (1628-1800); tortoise shell hollowware (1750s-1770s); redware bowl, pan, small bowl, and dish or charger fragments; a portion of a Jackfield teapot (1740-1800); stoneware jar, hollowware, and possible mug fragments; and white salt-glazed stoneware (1720-1805).

Due to the depth of the EU, and to avoid undermining the 1871 brick bay window, it was decided to primarily restrict excavation to the northwest corner of the EU within Level 8 of Fill 6. Excavation in the northeast portion of the EU in Level 8 extended only 0.2 feet. In the northwestern 2.5 feet of the EU in Level 8, excavations extended to 4.7 feet bd. At 4.2 feet bd, large mortared platy stones were identified along the EU's west wall. A rodent burrow was present within Level 8. Level 8 yielded 133 historic artifacts. These consist of window glass and wrought nails, mortar, tobacco pipe fragments, clam and oyster shell, fish bone, and mammal bones and teeth. A low number of vessel glass were found representing two different bottles. The remaining artifacts are comprised of ceramic vessel fragments (Figure 6.21). The ceramics found represent North Midlands earthenware hollowwares, possibly drinking cups, and a dish or charger (pre-1775); tin-glazed earthenware punch bowls or small bowls (1628-1800); pearlware hollowware (1775-1840); white earthenware; earthenware; tortoise shell hollowware (1750s-1770s); a creamware plate (1762-1820); a whiteware bowl (post 1820s); white salt-glazed stoneware plate, possible teapot, and small bowl or a wide mouth cup (1720-1805); stoneware hollowware and possible jug fragments; and redware hollowwares, jug, dish, mug, and a wide mouth shallow bowl. Some of the redware decorations have a marbled appearance. With the exception of the single whiteware and white granite fragments, the remaining material has beginning manufacture dates in the 18<sup>th</sup> century. This deposit of primarily 18<sup>th</sup>-century material appears to have been up-cast to bury the foundation of an earlier building and was deposited during the late 18<sup>th</sup> century.



Figure 6.21: Representative artifacts found in EU 8, Level 8. Top Row, Left to Right: North Midlands Hollowware (Cat. 191), Redware Handle (Cat. 191), Redware Dish (Cat. 191), Redware Bowl (Cat. 191); Middle Row, Left to Right: North Midlands Hollowware (Cat. 191), Tortoiseshell Hollowware (Cat. 191), Tin Glazed (Cat. 191), White Salt Glazed Stoneware Plate with Dot, Diaper and Basket Pattern (Cat. 191); Bottom Row, Left to Right: North Midlands Hollowware (Cat. 191), North Midlands Hollowwares (4) (Cat. 191).

At 4.5 feet bd, thin plates of formerly mortared stone were identified. From 4.5 to 4.7 feet bd, the loose stone plates gave way to a mortared stone foundation. The mortar used was thickly applied and orangey-yellow in color (Plates 6.26-6.27). The foundation was identified as Feature 6, which was first encountered in STP 50 and also found in EU 7. The portion of the foundation exposed appeared to be oriented along a north/south axis and may have represented the eastern wall of a former building. The eastern edge of the foundation was not found during excavation. The actual western edge was obscured by large displaced cobbles that may represent interior foundation fill. Unit excavation terminated at 4.7 feet bd. Feature 6 was not tied into Feature 5 and it appeared that the west side of Feature 6, as observed in EU 7, was not in line with the presumed west side of Feature 5. Feature 6 appeared to pre-date Feature 5 and represents an earlier outbuilding structure.





Plate 6.26: Plan view of Features 5 and 6 in EU 9. Note Feature 6 is in the northwest corner  
View: West. Photographer: Michael J. Gall. Date: September 29, 2019.





Plate 6.27: Plan view of Feature 6 in the northwest corner of EU 9. View: North. Photographer: Michael J. Gall. Date: September 29, 2019.