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Archaeological Investigations of the Worden House Site (20W A341) City of Ypsilanti, Washtenaw County, Michigan

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City of Ypsilanti, Washtenaw County, Michigan

Abstract
An archaeological investigation was performed during the spring and summer of 2000 at the Worden House Site (20W A341), located in the Historic District of Ypsilanti, Washtenaw County, Michigan. As part of a multi-disciplinary approach to historic preservation, background research and fieldwork proved the existence of prehistoric and historic archaeological remains on-site that can contribute to the understanding of regional prehistory and history.

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Archaeological Investigations of the Worden House Site (20WA341)
City of Ypsilanti, Washtenaw County, Michigan

By

Stacy Ann Tchorzynski

A Senior Thesis Submitted to the
Eastern Michigan University
Honors Program
In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for Graduation
With Honors in Anthropology

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An archaeological investigation was performed during the spring and summer of 2000 at the Worden House Site (20WA341), located in the Historic District of Ypsilanti, Washtenaw County, Michigan. As part of a multi-disciplinary approach to historic preservation, background research and fieldwork proved the existence of prehistoric and historic archaeological remains on-site that can contribute to the understanding of regional prehistory and history.
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He says, “You sing a lot about the past, but you can’t live in the past.” I say to him, “I can go outside and pick up a rock that’s older than the oldest song you know... and bring it back in here and drop it on your foot. Now, the past didn’t go anywhere, did it? It’s right here, right now.”

-Utah Phillips, American Songwriter

The notion of an ever-present past is the foundation of archaeology. As pristine landscapes were first occupied, hunted, built upon, agriculturalized, industrialized, and generally altered in every way imaginable by humans, each cultural change was documented on the landscape in some way. At times, the historic human processing of a place is quite visible. Other times it takes a finely trained eye to see it, historical documentation to teach it, or a shovel to uncover it for the first time.

According to Maryland Archaeologist Dr. Al Luckenbach, Americans are beginning to realize that their heritage is buried in their own backyards (Proeller 1998). Every town in America owns a past that did not begin with its current residents and visitors. Today, the places where we raise families, grow food, learn, work, and assemble as communities have been passed along to us by the people who got there first, and those that followed them before us.

The archaeology of our common places, such as our backyards, can help us understand how our communities have changed and how we are changing them today. Perhaps best articulated by Archaeologists Charles Orser and Brian Fagan (1995:238), “we are all living history, archives crammed with memories of past events, of current experiences. Our daily doings, the people we meet, the objects with which we surround ourselves- all are history being lived in a very real way”. From a coffee mug broken in the backyard to the burying of a sewer line, our material culture is integrating into the archaeological record. Understanding that we leave our own tracks can afford us the
opportunity to examine how we live as a culture, encouraging us to rethink how we
impact our landscapes and neighbors. Through archaeological investigation, we can
learn from our predecessors so that we may better understand our past, contextualize our
present, and more comprehensively plan for our future. The futures of aging and historic
architecture, landscapes, and archaeological sites lie in preservation. The proper care and
interpretation of such cultural materials is integral to the longevity of elder communities
so that we may continue to understand as well as utilize them. Our pasts won’t go
anywhere either. What legacies will we leave, and which will we erase in the process?

Figure 1: Screening for artifacts at the Worden House.
Acknowledgements

Archaeological investigations at 20WA341 could not have been accomplished without the enthusiasm, expertise, encouragement, volunteer labor, equipment, and good humor of the following individuals: Eastern Michigan University Anthropology faculty Dr. Barbara Bilge (Thesis Honors Advisor) and Professor William Griffin (Thesis Supervising Instructor), site owner and Chief Preservationist Christopher Norman, and volunteer Field Archaeologists/Laboratory Technicians Melissa L. Henry and Daniel O. Sayers, M.A.

Many thanks are also extended to Eastern Michigan University’s Anthropology and Historic Preservation programs, Eastern Michigan University’s Honors program, and the Ypsilanti Historical Archives.

For Flip. Thanks.

Stacy A. Tchorzynski
Honors Student of Anthropology and Historic Preservation
Eastern Michigan University
Ypsilanti, Michigan 2001

Figure 2: Volunteers Dan and Melissa at work within the kitchen addition of the Worden House.
1.0 Introduction

During the Spring and Summer of 2000, Christopher Norman of Norman Preservation Services recruited Eastern Michigan University student and trained Field Archaeologist Stacy A. Tchorzynski to perform an archaeological reconnaissance at the Worden House Site (20WA341) in the City of Ypsilanti, Washtenaw County, Michigan. The site is located on a .14 acre parcel 152 meters (500 ft) west of the Huron River on a glacial plain elevated approximately 740 meters above mean sea level. A two-story brick house (built in 1859) occupies the majority of the site, and is surrounded by a modest front and rear lawn. Encircling the house and landscaping are sizable paved parking areas and buried utilities.

Mr. Norman saw the necessity of mitigating the adverse affects that construction would have on archaeological remains that began surfacing on his property during preservation and restoration efforts at the Worden House. Federal guidelines such as those established by the Secretary of the Interior and the National Park Service state that materials present which are likely to yield information regarding a site's prehistory or history must be treated as significant resources and their stabilization or removal must be mitigated before construction takes place (Tyler 2000:148). Although the Worden House Site is not currently listed on a state or federal historic register that might impel the owner to abide by these guidelines, Mr. Norman felt it right to execute planned improvements in an archaeologically sensitive manner due to the home’s age and location in Ypsilanti’s Historic District.

Results of background research and field reconnaissance proved the existence of small pockets of prehistoric and historic remains surrounding and beneath the rear kitchen addition of the building. Recovered were temporally unassigned prehistoric lithic
artifacts and artifacts pertaining to a historic domestic dump feature dating from the early nineteenth century to the early twentieth century. These finds have the capacity to contribute to the understanding of regional history, extending several hundred years into Ypsilanti’s past.

Background research and field reconnaissance were performed during the Spring and Summer of 2000, directed by Ms. Tchorzynski under the Supervision of Eastern Michigan University’s Anthropology program faculty Dr. Barbara Bilge and Professor William Griffin. Field and laboratory work were aided by volunteers Melissa L. Henry (Eastern Michigan University Anthropology student) and Daniel O. Sayers, M.A. (Professional Archaeologist). All CAD architectural drawings (Appendix A) were created and provided by site owner and Chief Preservationist Christopher Norman of Norman Preservation Services. Artifacts were photographed by Dr. Bilge.

2.0 Background Research

To better understand the environmental, prehistoric, and historic background of the project area, research was conducted at several libraries, historical archives, and local government agencies. These included the Eastern Michigan University Library, the University of Michigan Graduate Library and Historical Archives, the Ypsilanti Public Library and Historical Archives, Washington D.C.’s Library of Congress, the Ypsilanti Property Appraiser’s Office, the Wastenaw County Deeds Office, The Michigan State Library, and the Office of the State Archaeologist. Interviews with site owner Christopher Norman complemented background research by adding to it his knowledge of the site’s historical and architectural histories. The results of research are described below.
2.1 Environmental Background

According to the Wastenaw County Soil Survey (USDA/SCS 1977), the project area is located on terrain created by retreating ice sheets that covered this region over 12,000 years ago. This glacial deposit is composed of various parent materials, which over time, have largely formed the topography and the soils present in the project area today. The project area sits on a plain overlooking the Huron River. The slope of the landscape is slight, at approximately two to six percent, and accommodates soils of the St. Clair Series. The particular soil of this series that dominates the project area is St. Clair clay loam. This soil is commonly found in upland areas of till plains or moraines. Slopes range from gentle to steep, and are well to moderately well drained. Although much of it currently lies beneath urban concentrations of the county, St. Clair clay loam is naturally suited for agriculture. According to samples taken in the field and documented using the Munsell Soil Color Chart, soil colors present at the Worden Site include 10 YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown, 10 YR 5/3 brown, and 7.5 YR 4/6 strong brown.

Due to warming temperatures post-glaciation, deciduous forests proliferated in the region. Wastenaw County's climate is believed to currently resemble what it had when area soils were forming—cool and humid. In recent years, area temperatures range from approximately +/- 35 degrees Fahrenheit during the cooler months to +/- 65 degrees Fahrenheit in the warmer months. The area’s growing season lasts 172 days on the average, with annual precipitation nearing 30 inches.
2.2 Prehistoric Background

Generally, Michigan’s prehistory is separated into three main temporal and cultural periods: Paleo-Indian, Archaic, and Woodland. These eras are distinguished by environmental and adaptive changes particular to each that had recursive effects on the human groups experiencing them. These periods are briefly described below.

Following the retreat of the glaciers over 12,000 years ago, the first North Americans are believed to have crossed the Bering Land Bridge into Alaska in search of large game. These Paleo-Indians (10,000-8,000 B.C.) were family bands of hunters who, over time, spread into Canada and the central United States (Cleland 1975). Most Great Lakes Paleo-Indian sites are found in southern Wisconsin, Michigan, and Ontario along the shores post-glacial Lake Algonquin (Cleland 1998). Few archaeological sites representing Paleo-Indians have been recorded in Michigan, most near the Saginaw Bay area. Stone tools such as fluted bifaces, scrapers, knives, and gravers were produced during this period, and are often the only remaining artifacts marking a Paleo-occupation (Halsey 1999, Mason 1981).

The Archaic Period (8,000 B.C. to 1,000 B.C.) centered on changing post-glacial environments and necessary new adaptations for procuring food. As deer, moose, caribou, and bear proliferated in the infant forests, tools made by Native groups of the Early Archaic changed to suit their pursuit and slaughter. Lanceolate spear points were rote tools of this period, as were notched, shouldered, and stemmed projectile points. Early Archaic sites are found in similar locations as recorded Paleo-sites. The inhabitants of the Middle Archaic continued these traditions, but additionally used tools befitting the acquisition and preparation of flora, such as stone axes and grinders (Cleland 1975).
Small, migratory bands of Late Archaic peoples subsisted on plants, fish, and forest animals, exploiting resources within localized areas. Two significant areas of Late Archaic occupation have been recorded in Michigan near the St. Joseph River drainage and along the Saginaw River (Cleland 1998). Technologically significant to this period was the advent of copper mining in the northern Upper Peninsula that began circa 3,000 B.C., and copper was traded extensively throughout the eastern states. Toward the end of this period, cultural groups honed organized social and religious behaviors and geographically impressive trade networks from Michigan to the Gulf of Mexico. Archaeologists currently believe that Native Americans first occupied areas near Ypsilanti during the end of the Archaic. The Tomasko Site (20WA50), used between 3,000 and 500 B.C., is one of few sites representing this period of occupation in Washtenaw County (Halsey 1998). Consisting of an extended human burial, artifacts recovered at the Tomasko Site included faunal remains and a variety of bone and lithic tools (Halsey 1999).

The Woodland Period is considered to date between 1,000 B.C. and A.D. 1,650. The first half of this period was likely similar to that of the Late Archaic, with people collecting plants, hunting, and fishing for food. However, unlike the manner in which Archaic groups are believed to have traveled in small familial bands, Woodland peoples began to settle in large communities. Particular to this period were two unique technological accomplishments: the domestication of plants, which occurred in Michigan as early as 600 B.C. (Cleland 1975, Fitting 1970), and the introduction of ceramic manufacture. These advances signaled the replacement of hunting and gathering agendas with more sedentary, agriculturally oriented occupations. Elaborate mound burials
became the fashion, and often objects such as stone effigy smoking pipes, jewelry, and tools were interred with the dead. Common lithic tools found at Woodland occupation sites are triangular projectile points, scrapers, awls, and needles.

Long before Ypsilanti existed as a settlement, Native American groups such as the Pottawatomie, Huron (Wyandot), Chippewa, and Ottawa used this landscape for their camps, villages, trade, and burial sites (Cleland 1998). The crucible of this pattern of usage was the intersection of the Huron River and the Pottawatomie Trail (currently known as Michigan Avenue). Near this point, on the west bank of the Huron River between (what we now call) Catherine and Pearl Streets, a local historian documented that “here many relics have been disinterred... including skeletons, arrowheads, stone hatchets, iron brooches, and rings of silver” (Colburn, 1923: 14). The Worden House is but one of many buildings that stand near, and quite possibly on, this proto-historic site today. The Office of the State Archaeologist has record of a non-provenienced Native burial site (20WA122) near this location, as recorded by early Michigan historian Wilbert B. Hinsdale.

According to Wilbert Hinsdale’s *Archaeological Atlas of Michigan*, a 1931 publication detailing the location of known Native sites in the state, eight village sites, two burial grounds, and five mounds existed in Washtenaw County. Two of these occupations are mapped by Hinsdale to have been located near the intersection of the Huron River and Michigan Avenue.

The distinction between prehistoric and proto-historic Michigan living is dictated by the arrival of French missionaries, soldiers, and traders in the early seventeenth century. The first recorded European to have reached Michigan was Etienne Brule at
Sault Ste. Marie in 1618. Upon his arrival, the Native population of the state numbered approximately 15,000 persons, nearly all of whom inhabited the Lower Peninsula. Early French arrivals observed the locals dwelling in domed and rectangular bark houses, and conical bark or skin clad houses in the summer. Objects of manufacture were observed to include basketry, woven bags and mats, copper, bone, and stone implements, pottery, and clothing made of animal hides. Most significantly, early Europeans valued Native knowledge of waterways and overland trails, both of which would later contribute greatly to the success of France and Britain’s fur trade (Works Progress Administration 1958).

In 1809, Frenchman Gabriel Godfroy erected the first non-Native building in Wastenaw County, presently designated by the Office of the State Archaeologist as Site 20WA123. Utilized by Native traders as a local alternative to the thirty-mile trek to Fort Detroit, this crude post was briefly utilized by American forces during the War of 1812 and was the impetus for the latter-day establishment of the Village of Ypsilanti (Dunbar and May 1995). Referred to as Godfroy’s on the Pottawatomie, the post was located just north of the Pottawatomie Trail (Michigan Avenue) at the corner of modern-day Huron and Pearl Streets. The Worden House Site is one of the buildings located at this intersection today.

2.3 Historical Narrative of Ypsilanti

Prairies, oak openings, and heavily timbered land, alternate throughout the whole county, in which they are so agreeably diversified, as to present a very beautiful and picturesque aspect to the traveler ... Mill sites are numerous, and many of them are in progress of improvement, for manufacturing of various kinds; though the capitalist can find many unimproved that might be usefully employed, on the Raisin, the Huron, and its branches. Taken together, the county of Wastenaw, for agriculture, facilities of manufacturing, and beauty of country, generally, is not exceeded by any in the State (Blois 1975:243).

Historically, Ypsilanti has played an integral part in the growth and prosperity of Wastenaw County. The Ypsilanti Public Library has consolidated several years of its
city’s history into timelines and area overviews, which are included in their History/Early Settlement Maps Collection; these documents afford the following dates of significant local occurrences:

- In 1809, Godfroy’s Trading Post was erected on the west bank of the Huron River in Ypsilanti—the first non-Indian structure in the county.
- 1823 brought Major Benjamin Woodruff from Ohio, settling the east bank of the Huron one mile south of the trading post.
- In 1825, the easterly portions of the four original French Claims (including the one owned by Godfroy) were combined and upon them and surrounding lands the original plat of Ypsilanti was formed, named by Judge A.B. Woodward after the Greek Revolutionary War heroes Demetrius and Alexandra Ypsilanti.
- Ypsilanti received its first post office in 1826.
- By 1832, three stagecoach lines carried passengers between this settlement and Detroit. That same year, Ypsilanti was organized as a Village.
- Three years later, the construction of a military road to Chicago was completed atop the old Native American Pottawatome or Sauk Trail (Michigan Avenue). Along with the coming of the railroad to Ypsilanti in 1838, Michigan Avenue heightened the Village’s accessibility, increasing its population of residents and flinging wide its doors of commerce.
- Residents in 1842 witnessed the Village’s first sawmill, erected at Frog Island in the Huron River to help feed the passing wood-burning locomotives of the era.
- Seven years after, telegraphs were first received and by 1852 the Michigan State Normal College (the infancy of latter-day Eastern Michigan University) graduated its first pupils.
- The Village continued to grow and prosper, and in 1858 it was chartered as a city. At the same time, the Depot Town business district began to boom on the eastside of the Huron River, and soon a second swelled on its west.

An area overview, provided by the Ypsilanti Chamber of Commerce in 1995 explains that:

Because Ypsilanti was a primary outfitting center for westward and northward migration in Michigan, it concentrated on servicing travelers and outfitting those moving on west. Both business districts were also commercial centers for the agricultural development of the surrounding rural areas (Ypsilanti Area Chamber of Commerce, 1995:1).

Another account, penned in 1881, describes Ypsilanti as “a little city of beauty, a town for which nature and artifice labored… the west side is [largely] given up to private residences, beautiful gardens, green parterres, and shaded streets” (Genealogical Society
of Wastenaw County, MI, Inc., 1881:1108). It is exactly here that Charles Worden built his home, the site of which was the focus of the 2000 archaeological investigation.

### 2.4 Historical Narrative of the Worden House

The Italianate-style home that occupies Site 20WA341 was built in 1859 by Charles Worden near the northwest corner of Huron and Pearl Streets in Ypsilanti, MI. The original deed of sale for the property details the purchase of a portion of City Lot 110 by Charles from his brother Alva for the sum of one dollar. This transaction excepts a portion of the property one-rod wide running north from Pearl Street through the property to be utilized as a path. Presently, a narrow access road exists to the rear of the Worden home in this general location, and could possibly be the evolution of this originally designated path. The legal description drawn by the Ypsilanti Property Appraiser details the property as having a frontage on Huron Street of 58.7 ft, a depth of 102.8 ft to the west, and a total acreage of .14. These dimensions closely resemble the original plat lot size, delineated as having a 60 ft frontage and 180 ft depth; similar properties were purchased in 1825 for $30.00 apiece (White 1959).

Stylistically, the house has characteristics of an Italianate Town House. The Worden home has a three-bay front façade, a parapet roof, brick arches above the windows and protruding brick sills below, traits which are common to the Italianate style but are not high-style elements (McAlester and McAlester 1984). Congruent with the bulk of Ypsilanti’s Historic District, Italianate architecture dominates exponentially and was popular in the United States between the years 1840 and 1880 (Blumenson 1977). Originally, the house had a rectangular footprint. Sometime closely after its completion, three adjoining rear (west) additions were added. Directly adjacent to the rear elevation
of the original structure was a kitchen addition, to the south of which was added a porch that was eventually enclosed. The enclosed porch now consists of a staircase leading down to a partial basement original to the plan. These improvements remain as part of the plan today. An early third addition attached to the west of the kitchen no longer exists, and served an unknown purpose. However, due to its small size as recorded on Sanborn Insurance maps, it may have been a storage or laundry (see Appendix for architectural plan views and elevations).

Charles was the bother of Alva, John Jr., and Chauncey Worden, who gained local success in the manufacture of whip sockets throughout the latter half of the nineteenth century. Numerous historical documents exist to describe the lives of Charles's three brothers. Conversely, very little historical documentation exists regarding the man who built this home. It is known that Charles, son of successful agriculturists John S. Worden and Sophia Rorabeck, moved to Michigan from Batavia, New York, early in the nineteenth century. Charles married Charlotte ("Lottie") Zwick of Ann Arbor, MI on October 10, 1852, and the couple raised two children whom they named after themselves. Family records state that Charles passed away in 1865 at the age of 40. Lottie, however, outlived her husband by several years, remaining in the house with her daughter until her death in 1914. Documentation regarding the Worden's son was largely absent from the research materials, however, it is known that he was born in 1854 and died in 1930 (Worden 1968).

Unlike his brothers' booming whip socket business, Charles ran the family's dry goods store that sold such items as clothing, footwear, and hats (Blois 1975). Called Worden & Brothers, the store was located at the corner of Huron and Congress, roughly
one block from the home site (Clark 1863). This store was one of only fifty that are
documented to have existed in the city between the years of 1863 and 1864 (Clark
1863:501). According to City Directories of the period, Lottie contributed her share to
the family income by laboring as a seemingly well-established dressmaker, working out
of the family home. Together, the couple economically prospered. Ypsilantian structures
of this period were typically built from local wood; however, the Worden house was
constructed of brick. For the period, brick was significantly more costly to build from
and the structures that were likely represented economically successful occupants.

After the passing of her husband, the Polk Ypsilanti City Directories between the
years of 1873 and 1914 indicate that Lottie continued her dressmaking trade, working out
of the home. Throughout these years, her daughter contributed to the household's
economy by teaching locally. The daughter married Moses Murray in 1890, and the
couple resided in the home until 1942 (Michigan Surname Index, 1984: 716). Beginning
in 1943, and for several years thereafter, the structure was used as a boarding house, real
estate agency, lay vacant, was gutted by fire, and was again vacant until its recent
purchase to serve as a private residence once more.

3.0 Current Condition of the Project Area

Utilized as a private residence, the Worden House is currently undergoing
intensive preservation, restoration, and renovation. Among these efforts are endeavors
that will affect the integrity of archaeological remains, such as the razing and rebuilding
of the kitchen addition, cosmetic landscaping, and the updating of utilities. Presently, the
house resides within Ypsilanti’s Historic District that encompasses several blocks to the
east and west of the Huron River, and north and south of Michigan Avenue. The bulk of the properties included in the district date between the 1830s and 1890s.

4.0 Research Design and Predictive Modeling

After gaining permission to investigate from the property owner, and registering the site with the Office of the State Archaeologist, a research design was established to tackle the unique problems inherent to the project area. Central to this design were four questions:

What types of prehistoric and/or historic archaeological components are likely to exist on the site?

After numerous years of intensive use and alteration of the site, would archaeological deposits remain intact?

Where are intact archaeological deposits most likely to exist on the site?

What could such deposits contribute to the understanding of regional prehistory or history?

These queries were answered by conducting a thorough background investigation of the site’s environmental and cultural history, the formation of a predictive model for locating archaeologically high probability areas, and field reconnaissance to test that model. The predictive model, based on background research and the existence of historic subsurface intrusions (e.g. buried utilities, structural additions and subtractions, pavement, etc.), directed field efforts by indicating the likelihood of locating certain types of archaeological components, and their possible whereabouts on site.

Based on background research, it was highly probable that prehistoric and proto-historic remains would be located in the project area. The site’s situation on an elevated plain having relatively fertile soils near the bank of a significant river was a major indication. This would have been an environment highly favorable to both seasonal and
more sedentary occupations. Another indicator was the paper trail of historically documented remains of this ilk nearby. Similarly, background research also disclosed that the project area has a rich early European past, including initial settlement by the French, and a State registered archaeological site (20WA136)- a nineteenth century trash dump- located within ½ mi. Intensive investigation of the New Yorkers who built the home now dominating the site grossed the most specific information about possible absent and existing mid-nineteenth century to mid-twentieth century remains. Combined, this research argued for the likelihood of perhaps significant archaeological resources buried at the site.

The predictive model created for the project area suggested that due to the massive presence of modern construction, nearly ninety percent of the site was either unlikely to yield, or could not currently yield, pertinent information. However, it also favored the likelihood of intact information in unmolested areas of the site. Although a large portion of the property could not provide the integrity necessary to accommodate a fruitful field recovery, a small portion of it did. As the predictive model directed, small portions of the site located along the builders’ trench of the kitchen addition and beneath the addition itself (where modern subsurface intrusions were scant) provided the focus of fieldwork.

Mentioned previously, the kitchen addition dates closely to the home’s original construction, but was not original to its plan. Archaeological analyses of historic residences show patterns of domestic dumping at the rear of the home, typically just outside of where the kitchen was located. If this site followed that pattern, it could be anticipated that refuse relating to the original kitchen would remain underneath the
kitchen addition that was later added, because the ground surface there was never excavated. Archaeologists have noted that “if rooms or sheds are added to a structure without first cleaning the ground surface... the additions can seal the deposit” (Majewski and O’Brien 1987:185-186).

5.0 **Field Methodology**

Field reconnaissance was designed to investigate the legitimacy of the previously described predictive model that established a high probability for small pockets of archaeological remains in areas of the site not likely subjected to previous subsurface intrusion.

In a process of elimination, it was first decided upon to locate areas of all buried utilities. These areas were not only potentially dangerous to excavate, but also stripped of their stratigraphical integrity, as any artifacts found within these disturbed soils would lack original provenience, thus being potentially difficult to interpret. This modest site area is plagued with modern alterations, including a large asphalt parking lot currently covering the majority of the land to the rear (west) of the house, a sewage system running the length of the north foundation, and the existence of numerous buried utilities on all sides.
City utility work in front of the house utilized a backhoe that opened a one-meter wide trench from the stone foundation of the house (north of the concrete slab porch) toward the street. No cultural materials were observed during this process. Utility work behind the house was hand dug by the site owner. Various faunal remains, historic ceramics, and one prehistoric chert flake from Native tool-making processes were recovered in this disturbed area. To better assess the extent of previous disturbances at the rear of the house, four 40x40 cm test excavations and one .50x1 m trench were opened at roughly five-meter intervals along the kitchen addition foundation. These excavations recovered nineteenth and twentieth century materials, including glass, ceramics, a porcelain button, construction debris, and roofing materials.
Figure 4: Trench west of addition foundation: mid-twentieth century construction debris.

Next came the process of delineating the portions of the property that would be archaeologically intact. A small amount of the site remained to invite excavation, most significantly, the area beneath the kitchen addition on the rear of the house. A priority of Mr. Norman’s was the demolition and reconstruction of the decrepit addition, work that would include compromising any surface or subsurface cultural materials within or just outside of its walls (see Appendix for proposed architectural plan views and elevations). Within the addition, Mr. Norman removed several layers of flooring representing various historic periods of occupation and repair. Finally, the joists were extracted, leaving a previously unexcavated and possibly artifact rich space.

The nineteenth century surface scatter consisted of construction debris, such as square machine-cut iron nails, brick and mortar fragments matching the materials present in the original structure, wood fragments, and window glass shards. The analysis began with 40x40 cm shovel tests excavated in 10 cm levels below surface and spaced one meter apart along what would have been the exterior wall of the home’s first kitchen.
The tests, ranging from 30 to 80 cm in depth were all positive, yielding a dense collection of mid-nineteenth century materials that supported the existence of the anticipated apron of domestic refuse.

![Figure 5: Brick kitchen addition of the Worden House.](image)

After locating the dump feature, a steel rod (commonly referred to as rebar) was driven deep into the ground 1.5m east and .5m north of the inner southwest corner of the addition to serve as the site’s datum; all unit excavations would then be measured from their southwest corners in centimeters below datum (cmbd). Three 1x1 m excavation units were then opened within the addition to better expose the feature. Artifact density declined between 40 and 50 cmbd, and excavations continued until culturally sterile soils were located. Soil stratigraphy was largely undisturbed.

All non-utility excavations were performed in 10 cm arbitrary levels within each soil layer. Plan views and profiles were drawn and photographed, and their soils documented using the Munsell Soil Color Chart. The soil colors encountered during investigation within the addition included 10 YR 3/2 above 10 YR 5/3, with 7.5 YR 4/6
at the base of excavations. The majority of artifacts were found within the first two strata. These soils had been capped by 20 to 40 cm of historic fill. Outside of the addition, tests revealed 10 YR 3/2 with some heavy mottling indicating a previous disturbance. All soils removed during investigation were checked for cultural materials by passing them through a ¼" mesh screen.

![Image of excavation](image)

Figure 6: Northernmost unit within the addition.

6.0 **Results of Field Reconnaissance**

Excavations produced a varied and exciting artifact assemblage. From Native American tool manufacture debitage, to early twentieth century newsprint, the collection found offers insight into the daily lives of Ypsilanti's past inhabitants. Such items have the ability to contribute to what is known through the written historical record and can often be the only basis of information that can illustrate past peoples' cultural and individual lifeways when no written historical record exists for them.

Archaeologist Henry Glassie, in agreement with colleagues James Deetz and Mark Leone, has explained that:
If we choose to begin with the artifact, then our first goal should be the attempt to face the thing, not as a usable entity or mere object, but as a sign, as the result of an intention. However it was used, the artifact was the largely unconscious realization and materialization of a mental dynamic (Miller 1991:5).

From this perspective, several questions regarding the lives of a site's inhabitants may be answered through the analysis of their recovered material culture.

The artifacts found during the Worden House excavation conjure a range of queries regarding their historic production, ownership, function, and cultural meaning. The following detailing of the artifact assemblage of this site primarily serves to illustrate the typological ranges of items recovered. As the intent of this paper is to introduce the site, its historical context, and its recent archaeological investigation, deeper, more theoretical interpretations of the assemblage are beyond the scope of this primary research; future analyses of these finds will more ably tackle the questions they propose and be a key to understanding the site's place in time.

6.1 Native Stone

Archaeologists currently believe that Native American groups occupied Wastenaw County as early as the Late Archaic Period. As previously discussed, the earliest evidence of their presence has been documented at the Tomasko Site (20WA50), used approximately between 3,000 and 500 BCE (Halsey, 1998: 98). In an issue of the Great Lakes Informant entitled "Michigan Indians", former Secretary of State Richard H. Austin explained that "the state's total recorded history represents less than 3% of the time that Indian people have been here" (1975:4). Unfortunately, the other 97% lies buried in archaeological deposits obliterated daily by the relentless expansion of the modern built environment. Any information that can be located and protected today will help to clarify the nebulous understanding of the past tomorrow.
Figure 7: Stone fragments from Native tool making processes. These flake and shatter samples, one of which has been modified for use as a tool itself (right), can contribute to the understanding of Native manufacturing needs, resourcefulness, innovation, and settlement patterns in the area.

Pictured above are some of the earliest artifacts recovered from the Worden House Site. These items are waste flakes and shatter from stone reduction inherent to prehistoric tool-making processes. Often, flakes were modified for use as tools; such a specimen is pictured above (Figure 7) at the far right. Although all were located in disturbed contexts of utility trenches or in the nineteenth century domestic dump, these chert specimens represent some of the earliest examples of manufacture, resourcefulness, innovation, and settlement patterns in the area. Regardless of their context of discovery, they still contribute valuably to the understanding of regional prehistory.

More than two types of chert were located on site. Also known as Ohio Chalcedony, Flint Ridge chert outcrops occur in east-central Ohio. This Pennsylvanian age stone is typically bluish-gray in color with occasional white hazing due to patination and weathering. Flint Ridge is a desirable material for tool-making, as it is easily workable by hand. The flake scraper/knife at the far right of Figure 7 is hewn from this stone. Greywacke chert is found in Paleozoic deposits of southeast Michigan, northeast Indiana, northwest Ohio, and southwest Ontario. This stone comes in a variety of colors, including tan, brown, blue-green, and light blue, and in a range of textures from rough to
semi-porcelaneous. Altered by human hands, this particular type of chert is most commonly found at Late Archaic sites (DeRegnaucourt and Georgiady 1998). Among the Worden Site’s prehistoric artifact assemblage are several flakes made of this material.

6.2 French Metal?

In 1809, Frenchman Gabriel Godfroy erected the first non-Native structure in the county. That trading post is believed to have been located at the corner of Huron and Pearl Streets (approximately next to the Worden House). It is possible that one of the artifacts produced from the Worden Site represents this presence.

Occurring rather infrequently in America’s historical archaeological record are hand-held mouth instruments known as Jew’s harps. These musical objects have been found in abundance at northern Michigan historic French sites, such as Colonial Michilimackinac. In *Fort Michilimackinac 1715-1781*, Lyle Stone denotes the form of these as “consisting of two metal parts: a lyre-shaped iron or brass frame and a slender iron vibrator (tongue) which is attached to the curved end of the frame head and extended past the length of the frame shanks. The distal end of the vibrator is curved or bent to form a finial” (1974: 141).

In need of proper cleaning and further analysis, the harp unearthed within the Worden House kitchen addition appears to be made of hand-forged iron. The frame is fully intact, but the vibrator is absent. Also featured in Eugene Peterson’s *France at Mackinac 1715-1760: a Pictorial Record of French Life and Culture*, Jew’s harps similar to the example found at the Worden Site may be considered as one signature of “European manufactured items in the Michilimackinac fur trade [reflecting] the needs and desires of the American Indians” (1984: 15). Reports like Stone and Peterson’s
elucidate the varied forms of Jew’s harps but also allude to the difficulty in dating them unless recovered beside better temporally provenienced artifacts. Due to the subsurface disturbance that the Worden House construction caused at the site, and the fact that no other artifact extracted during the 2000 field season is currently considered attributable to the French trading post, it is speculative at this time to claim the harp as a product of French manufacture. Further cross-site specimen comparisons will help to more aptly date this piece.

According to an 1881 publication entitled The History of Wastenaw County:

'Every remnant of the Indian's and Frenchman's occupation died out within a brief space of time after the pioneers arrived, the face of the valley was changed, the wigwam and the traders' hut gave place to the settlers' log cabin or the merchants' frame store, and those, in time, gave way before progress, until now a city looms up over the ruins of primitiveness (Genealogical Society of Wastenaw County, MI, Inc.).

Every remnant of this living past may have “died out”, but artifacts of their daily lives are still retrievable beneath the city that grew to overcome them. Ever growing, the City of Ypsilanti is consistently and thoroughly eliminating the possibility of this recovery- but all has not yet been lost, as the earliest artifacts of the Worden assemblage prove.

6.3 Historic Ceramics

Quoting historical archaeologist James Deetz (1996:73), "as with all artifacts, ceramics are a part of a living totality, and they must be understood in their functional and symbolic role." Deetz claims that ceramics perform three functions: technomically they are utilitarian; socio-technically they are not necessary to complete a function but are included to please the eye, create a mood, inspire specific thoughts, and elucidate upon the owner's aesthetic taste; and ideo-technically they can reveal and promote the owner's religion and ideology. Furthermore, Deetz suggests that the piece’s historic
availability, the purchaser’s requirements for it, and the purchaser’s social status
determine their occurrence in the archaeological record. The acquisition of a ceramic is
not only a matter of its existence in the market, but also of whether one can afford it.
Over one hundred ceramic sherds of various ware and decorative types were uncovered
during Worden House excavations. Most of these pieces can be attributed to England’s
Staffordshire potters whose largely inexpensive creations were extremely popular in the
United States throughout the nineteenth century. One black and white transfer-printed
rim sherd is of particular interest. This earthenware sherd once belonged to a dinner plate
produced by Job and John Jackson of Staffordshire between the years of 1831 and 1835.

Figure 8: Ceramic manufactured by Job and John Jackson, 1831-1835.

Part of the American Scenery Series, the decorative rim would have belonged to a
plate depicting a New England city. Interestingly, Charles Worden’s Grandfather and
Father were both born in Connecticut, and the family lived for some time in New York;
this series is known to have included views of both states. Perhaps the plate belonged to
a set that commemorated their family origins, previous to Michigan, and was ported west
with the Wordens. Whole, the plate was 10 1/4 inches in diameter.
Numerous sherds of light blue transferprint, known to collectors as Romantic Staffordshire, were also accounted for. Created by Victorian English potters, this style of ceramic was intended to induce fantasies of travel to exotic and romantic locales. The illustrations of castles, fountains, and beautifully dressed people and landscapes adorning this tableware lead ceramic analysts like Petra Williams to suggest that they “give us a glimpse into a past time, and create a mental link forged from the realization of the continuity in men’s dreams, aspiration, and love of beauty and romance” (1978: 21). Manufactured mainly between the years 1835 and 1850, this type of ceramic is commonly found at Michigan historic sites.

![Romantic Staffordshire ceramic sherds recovered at the Worden House.](image)

Other types of ceramic tableware found include cobalt featheredge rimsherds (circa 1840), a porcelain rimsherd with an embossed blue flower (also of Staffordshire manufacture), red (19th century) and yellow (1840-1930) ware utilitarian vessel body and rim sherds, and annular ware rim sherds of various colors (popular 1820-1850). Other transferprinted pieces own pink and brown designs; these colors were not available until
after 1829. The sherds of brown transferprint (seen in Figure 15 below) represent a serving platter that exhibits a flower, leaf, and fruit motif; the addition of butterflies to the design may be in imitation of Chinese painters of the era.

Figure 10: Brown and white transferprint ceramic sherds.

Many of the recovered ceramic artifacts were simple white wares, which, having no decoration, are difficult to date. Finally, a small number of hand painted sherds (circa 1830-1850) showing fragments of leaves and flowers were recognized; it is impossible to tell whether they were decorated pre-purchase or afterward by the owner.

Figure 11: Various ceramic sherds collected during excavations, featuring pink transfer printed and hand-painted decorations.
6.4 **Floral and Faunal Remains**

The Michigan State Gazetteer and Business Directory for the years 1863-1864 states that “the country around [Ypsilanti] is highly productive, healthy and well settled with an enterprising and successful class of farmers. The town enjoys a large and increasing trade, and is an important depot for grain, wool, fruit, and produce” (509).

![Figure 12: Butchered cow bone, coconut husk, various seeds and pits.](image)

Local agriculture flourished during the Worden Family’s time in Ypsilanti; a wide selection of food choices was available to them that enhanced the diversity of their diet. In 1860, Washtenaw County boasted 3,230 farms having collectively 240,681 improved acres. These properties raised 11,545 cows, 20,032 pigs, 663,768 bushels of wheat, 21,759 bushels of rye, 791,429 bushels of corn, 303,492 bushels of oats, 25,929 bushels of barley, 44,458 bushels of buckwheat, 318,113 bushels of potatoes, 950,316 pounds of butter, 114,482 pounds of cheese, and 14,144 pounds of maple sugar. Also during the year 1860, Washtenaw County led Michigan in the production of fruit (ibid, 125).

Floral remains of the Wordens’ diet include peanut shells, unidentified fruit pits, a coconut husk fragment (not indigenous to Ypsilanti), and over 77 peach pit fragments.
The peach pits may point to a domestic interest in canning preserves. Faunal remains consist of 158 bone fragments, most having been butchered, indicating meals rich in beef and pork.

6.5 Glass

Over 110 glass shards were located on site, mainly consisting of window glass and aqua preserve jar shards. One dark olive wine bottle base was recovered and has what glassmakers refer to as a push-up, a feature used until 1860. Bottle manufacturers of the period found it difficult to create a perfectly flat base; an indented base alleviated that problem, as well as made for a more structurally sound form. Push-ups may also have contributed to the sedimentation process. Some historians believe that this form was also used to fool consumers by given the appearance of a greater quantity of content (Miller 1991).

![Shards of an inkwell and patent medicine bottle.]

Of particular interest are large portions of a patent medicine bottle and inkwell found during excavations (Figure 18). These items have, over the years, developed an iridescent sheen due to the high acidity or alkaline content of the soil in which they were buried. The ink well has a sheared tip (circa 1850) neck. The medicine bottle dates
before 1858, indicated by the presence of the pontil mark on the base. This feature was formed when the punty rod (used to steady the form during finishing) was snapped off when the piece was complete.

6.6 Kaolin Smoking Pipes

Historic archaeological sites are replete with fragments of smoking pipes. Made from white clay called kaolin, these artifacts were formed in metal molds as early as the year 1600 in Europe. There are several ways to use these artifacts to date archaeological deposits; based on Jean Harrington's dating methods employed at Jamestown, James Deetz has elaborated on such practices:

Using dated bowls with portions of their stems attached, Harrington discovered that the older the pipe, the larger the bore diameter of the stem. The earliest pipes, dating to about 1600, had stems with bores of 9/64 of an inch diameter. By 1800 this diameter had decreased to 4/64 of an inch (1996:27-28).

It is believed that the decrease in bore diameter signifies that stems were becoming longer over time, and a more narrow bore coupled with large quantities of tobacco meant:

longer and hotter smokes... the length of the stem would remove the hot bowl farther from the mouth and reducing the bore would cut down on the amount of matter transmitted through the stem to the smoker's mouth (ibid).

Nine fragments, representing five separate pipes, were uncovered at the Worden House. Five of these fragments have been refitted together and compose a nearly complete specimen (Figure 14, upper row); this pipe stem’s bore diameter of 4/64 of an inch points to a manufacture date post-1800 (Deetz, 2000:216). While the stem is undecorated, the bowl has molded vertical ribbing and a leaf motif masking its front and rear mold seams- this form suggests a date nearer to 1840-1870 (Ayto, 1999:7). The object’s spur (or heel, used to steady the form when resting on a flat surface) is narrow and flat. Of the remaining fragments found, one is a near complete bowl emulating a flower bud with a curled “leaf-like” spur (Figure 14, lower left). Much larger than the
one previously discussed, the shape of this bowl provides a production date during the late nineteenth century.

Figure 14: Kaolin fragments representing five different smoking pipes.

During the second half of the nineteenth century, pipes were available decorated in a wide range of designs. Kaolin pipe analyst Eric Ayto has noticed that “there was such a host of different subjects that few customers would not have been able to purchase a pipe connecting them with their occupation or interests” (1999:6). Ayto also notes “complete pipes are often found under the floorboards or in the rafters of old buildings, where they were left during the original construction or renovations (ibid:29). This common provenience holds true at the Worden House.

6.7 Miscellaneous Metal

Most of the metal artifacts collected during the survey were completely unidentifiable due to severe deterioration. However, a few were identifiable. A complete pair of scissors, rusted into a fixed, open position may have been a tool of Lottie’s sewing work (having been found near the cloth fragments discussed in Section 6.8). Two table knife blades were also found. These are typical of nineteenth century tableware, having metal blades that would have been hafted into wooden handles. Other items include a
lock and approximately 115 nails, the bulk of which are made of nineteenth century machine cut iron. Machine cut nails were manufactured as early as the 1790s, as cheap and fast alternatives to hand wrought nails. After 1830, machine manufactured nails dominated the market.

![Figure 15: Scissors and table knife blades found during excavations.](image)

### 6.8 Clothing and Personal Adornment

As Lottie Worden earned her living as a dressmaker, artifacts of couture recovered from this site most likely relate to this specific individual. Three cloth fragments were recovered (white, black, and brown), as well as two buttons- one hand-carved from wood and one made of porcelain.
Artifacts of unique adornment encompass two finds: one black oblong glass bead and one cobalt glass decorative button insert.

Black beads (Figure 17, top) became popular in the United States during the 1860’s when Queen Victoria of England went into mourning for her husband, Albert (Mrozowski 1996). Such items frequent Victorian period couture. Also popular during the late
nineteenth century were decorative button inserts. The classical-style molded glass portrait (Figure 17, bottom) depicts the right profile of a young woman with organic hair ornaments and a shawl (perhaps made of feathers) draped on her shoulders.

These items, along with the scissors discussed earlier in Section 6.7, very likely represent Lottie’s dressmaking craft, and afford tangible insights into common elements of urban fashion worn locally during the late nineteenth century.

6.9 **Newsprint**

After Lottie’s death in 1914, her daughter continued to inhabit the house with her husband. Fragile remnants of a 1915 Ypsilanti Press newspaper were extracted from within the addition. These paper fragments, dated only one year after Mrs. Worden’s passing, depict a bicycle advertisement, a dated page corner, portions of an Amusements section, and a bit of the Ypsilanti Press header. These finds were the only remains directly attributable to the Worden’s daughter and her husband.

![Figure 18: Ypsilanti Press fragments from the year 1915.](image)

6.10 **Construction Debris**

Construction debris recorded includes stone, brick, and mortar fragments identical to those employed in the original body of the house. Most significant of this class of artifacts was a rectangular wooden post uncovered deep in the soil, in front of the
doorway between the addition and the main structure. This find alludes to the previous existence of a small back porch prior to the erection of the kitchen addition. This is of particular interest should the history-minded homeowner choose to reconstruct the rear of the home to its earliest configuration. Furthermore, its existence lends to a more accurate portrait of the early footprint of the structure and can elaborate on this space’s historical use.

Figure 19: Location of porch support remains.

7.0 **Future Research Opportunities**

The Worden artifact assemblage has the potential to launch several interesting research projects. Either conducted by university affiliates or other historically conscious members of the community, there are countless navigations to take from the point of this primary study. A student of Anthropology may choose to examine the socio-economic or
gender-based implications of the collection by applying theoretical interpretations to their form and function. A Historic Preservation Professor may be able to illustrate to her students how best to curate or display the artifacts. Homeowners in the Ypsilanti Historic District could be inspired to investigate how archaeology contributed to, and impacted, a home preservation effort- and perhaps devise future applications for professional surveys on their properties.

As more thorough examinations of the artifacts are essential to sucking the informative marrow from this investigation, much remains to be done. More in-depth genealogical studies of the Worden Family, faunal and floral analyses, researches into Staffordshire Potters and their trade networks with the United States, investigations into regional Native stone toolmaking processes, or finding ways to more easily date Jew’s harps are just a few of the ways our community can put this collection to work. Perhaps most urgently, the Ypsilanti Historic District Commission could use information provided by this survey to determine how subsurface intrusions (such as some home improvements, buried utilities, sewers, and parking lots) are impacting the integrity of local archaeological deposits.

8.0 Summary and Conclusions

In the spring and summer of 2000, archaeological fieldwork was performed at the request of Norman Preservation Services at a historic home in Ypsilanti, MI. Fieldwork focused primarily beneath the home’s rear kitchen addition, where it was most likely that an intact archaeological deposit would exist. Through subsurface testing, it has been proved that such a feature does exist, and has the potential to afford the community of Ypsilanti significant insights into their area’s past.
The apron of refuse recorded at the Worden House Site included a diverse artifact assemblage, including Native stone tool manufacture debris and one modified flake tool, a possibly early settlement era French mouth harp, and nineteenth century items such as English ceramics, kaolin smoking pipes, dietary remains, and the remnants of a dressmaking trade. The historic artifacts alone cover an approximately 120-year span, from circa 1809 to circa 1930. Combining these tangible data with literary and archival research, a more detailed understanding of Ypsilanti’s prehistory, early French settlement, and nineteenth century way of life has been created.

The site and structure located at 105 North Huron in present day Ypsilanti has witnessed a myriad of historic cultural transitions. From Native Americans to New Yorkers, from a family home to a dressmaker's workshop, from a burned-out and forgotten shell to a phoenix preservation effort today, hundreds of years of Ypsilanti’s family history can be traced within its walls and under its floorboards.

The archaeological investigation of the Worden Site revealed a bounty of tangible answers to historical questions long waiting to be found out. If such a bank of history was recovered in so small an area (essentially a 16’x11’ space), what lies beneath the rest of Ypsilanti’s expansive historic district? Can these remains be protected? The current answer to this latter question is daunting. Archaeologists Charles Orser and Brian Fagan ardently believe that:

Archaeology is under siege all over the world. Deep plowing, industrial development, mining, and runaway urban sprawl, to say nothing of looters and vandals, are decimating the archaeological record everywhere. The historic and prehistoric past vanishes before our eyes with bewildering, tragic speed, to the point where one wonders if archaeology as a science will survive the onslaught. ...the archaeological record is a finite resource. Once disturbed or destroyed, it is gone forever. The battle for the past is a war to the death. At stake is the survival of the priceless cultural heritage of all humankind (1995:243).
Fortunately for the properties within historic districts, threats of deep plowing, heavy industrial development, or urban sprawl do not exist. However, the same cannot be said for the rest of the area that surrounds them. As a protected area, the Ypsilanti Historic District has unwittingly arrested many of the intrusive activities that otherwise destroy archaeological materials beyond their limits, and so should accept the unique responsibility of documenting and preserving remains within their perimeter.

Because the District encourages new construction and development that is congruent with its historic fabric, it is happily doubtful that it will witness the erection of a superstore or a new highway bisecting its interior. However, the predation of archaeological resources does exist; the installation of sewers and buried utilities, the expansion of roads and driveways, and other similar endeavors can, do, and will continue to degenerate Ypsilanti’s archaeological heritage. Most commonly destructive is that unlike real estate, archaeology is not marketable and so often destroyed during the modification of historic properties. True, these endeavors are inherent to the community’s growth, prosperity, health, and safety- but there are more historically sensitive ways to plot these courses of action.

Professional archaeological surveys should be integrated into the Ypsilanti Historic District Commission’s approach to preservation when a strong potential for the presence of subsurface cultural remains exists. Ypsilanti’s neighboring city, Ann Arbor, has already set this process into motion. In 1983, a partnership was formed between the University of Michigan Museum of Anthropology and the City of Ann Arbor Planning Department to plan for the identification and mitigation of archaeological remains within the city. Since its inception, the Planning Department has provided archaeological
reviews for all new land developments, resulting in the recovery of numerous previously unknown sites. The process has been found to be relatively inexpensive and unobtrusive to new development (Kotila et al. 1998). The City of Ypsilanti would surely benefit from investigating the merits and possible implementation of a similar review process.

Through archaeology, homeowners and their communities can better preserve and interpret their local history, take pride in the longevity of that history, learn from the everyday life-ways of those that came before to share this landscape, and continue to grow and develop with historic sensitivity. Through archaeology, we may also learn how modern material culture will impact Ypsilanti’s future history. In one hundred years, what will historians say about the material culture we’ve erased, what we’ve left in its stead? University of Michigan Archaeologists William Lovis and John O’Shea have written that “archaeological research must not only be able to explicate what is known and why it is known, but perhaps even more importantly what is not known, and why it is not known” (1993). Currently, the extent of significant archaeological remains existing within Ypsilanti’s Historic District is unknown because no one has bothered to look.
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Appendix A

Maps
USGS topographical map illustrating the location of the Worden House Site
(Ypsilanti East Quadrangle, 7.5 minute series, 1967)
Original Worden House elevations (C. Norman, CAD artist)
Existing Worden House elevations (C. Norman, CAD artist)
Planned Worden House elevations (C. Norman, CAD artist)
Worden House site plan illustrating the location of excavations (C. Norman, CAD artist)
Appendix B

Artifact Database
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bag #</th>
<th>Provenience</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Test 1 Fill 0-24cmbs</td>
<td>2 wood pegs, 2 square nails</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Test 1 L.5 40-50cmbs</td>
<td>6 light blue transferprint sherds (Ironstone mm), 1 bone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Test 1 L.6 50-60cmbs</td>
<td>2 nails, 1 ceramic sherd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Test 1 L.8 70-80cmbs</td>
<td>2 ceramic sherds, 1 nail, 1 dark brown shatter</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Test 2 Fill 0-24cmbs</td>
<td>5 nails, 1 bone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Test 2 L.4 30-40cmbs</td>
<td>1 light blue transferprint sherd, 1 glass sherd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Test 2 L.5 40-50cmbs</td>
<td>1 ceramic sherd, 1 bone, 1 nail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Test 2 L.7 60-70cmbs</td>
<td>1 metal lock, 1 nail, 1 black cloth frag, 3 window shards, deteriorated neswprint</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Test 3 Fill 0-10cmbs</td>
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<td>Test 4 Fill 0-30cmbs</td>
<td>1 kaolin pipe stem sherd, 3 nails</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Test 4 L.4 30-40cmbs</td>
<td>3 bones, 1 glass sherd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Test 4 L.5 40-50cmbs</td>
<td>10 bones, 2 nails, 3 glass sherds</td>
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<td>Test 4 L.6 50-60cmbs</td>
<td>3 bones, 1 light blue transferprint sherd</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>Test 5 L.2 10-20cmbs</td>
<td>2 glass sherds, 1 bone</td>
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<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Test 5 Expansion Trench .5x1m L.1 0-10cmbs</td>
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<td>Misc. mid-20th c. roofing debris</td>
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<td>NW Utility Trench</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>2.7N 0.2E Fill</td>
<td>3 bones, 2 earthenware sherds, 4 misc. ceramic sherds, 7 nails</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>2.7N 0.2E L.1 0-10cmbd</td>
<td>74 bones, 17 ceramic sherds, 29 nails, 2 metal knife blades, 2 lithics, charred wood, 7 kaolin smoking pipe sherds, 7 glass sherds, 1 Jew Harp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>2.7N 0.2E L.2 10-20cmbd</td>
<td>5 metal frags, 5 glass sherds, 1 ceramic button, 8 ceramic sherds, 6 bones, 1 round bottle base w/pontil mark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>2.7N 0.2E L.3 20-30cmbd</td>
<td>2 flakes, 1 modified flake, 1 shatter, 5 ceramic sherds, 2 bones, 1 glass sherd, 1 melted glass sherd, charred wood, 1 spike, 6 nails</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Depth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>----------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>2.7N 0.2E L.4 30-40cmbd</td>
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<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>ON 0.2E Fill 0-20cmbd</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>ON 0.2E L.3 20-30cmbd</td>
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<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>ON 0.2E L.1-2 0-20cmbd</td>
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<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>ON 0.2E L.4 30-40cmbd</td>
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<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>ON 0.2E L.5 40-45cmbd</td>
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<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>1N 1.2W Fill</td>
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<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>1N 1.2W L.1 0-10cmbd</td>
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<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>1N 1.2W L.2 10-20cmbd</td>
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<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>1N 1.2W L.3 20-30cmbd</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>1N 1.2W L.4 30-40cmbd</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Kitchen Addition West Wall Removal</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Misc. Site Owner Finds</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Test South</td>
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</tbody>
</table>