

## V. ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK

### A. ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK AT THE BOWMAN #3 SITE, 7NC-F-85

#### 1. Phase I Survey

The Bowman #3 Site is a small historic domestic site at the eastern end of the Bowman property, near Scott Run (Figure 11). The site is centered on the slope leading down to the stream floodplain. The site was identified from surface survey as a light scatter of artifacts covering an area of only 0.8 acres (Diamanti 2010).

Although the historic assemblage was small, it was characterized by a high proportion of early historic ceramics (60 percent of site artifacts), together with brick (Table 2). All of the ceramics could be attributed to an eighteenth-century occupation, with the exception of two sherds identified as whiteware. Given the proximity of the site to the large Mrs. Bowman Site, these sherds could easily derive from that later occupation. The ceramics include seven sherds of white salt-glazed stoneware (1720 to 1805), 18 sherds of redware, two sherds identified as Astbury (1725 to 1750), and one sherd identified as Jackfield (1745 to 1790). Both Astbury and Jackfield wares are difficult to identify from small fragments, so these identifications should be considered provisional. The rest of the historic assemblage consisted of brick and flat glass fragments (40 percent of the site total). There were no fragments of container glass, other domestic artifacts, or small finds. Altogether, the historic site artifacts were equivalent to a density of only 63/acre. Artifacts found in this segment of the project corridor, but not within the site, include Agateware (1720 to 1775) and a sherd of creamware (1762 to 1820).

TABLE 2. HISTORIC ARTIFACTS FROM THE PHASE I SURVEY AT THE BOWMAN #3 SITE, 7NC-F-85

ARTIFACT TYPE/SUBTYPE	COUNT	ARTIFACT TYPE/SUBTYPE	COUNT
<i>Ceramics</i>		<i>Glass</i>	
White Salt-Glazed Stoneware (1720-1805)	5	Wine bottle, olive	2
Scratch Blue Stoneware (1740-1775)	1	Case bottle, aqua	1
Creamware, plain (1762-1820)	2	<i>Architectural</i>	
Pearlware, Plain (1775-1840)	1	Brick	35
Whiteware (1820-present)	4	Window glass, clear	1
Ironstone (1840-present)	1	Concrete	1
Jackfield-type (1740-1850)	6	<i>Other</i>	
Staffordshire Earthenware (1765-1775)	1	Farm equipment	1
Buckley/Agateware (1720-1775)	1	Unidentified Iron	3
Astbury Ware (1725-1750)	1		
Coarse Red Earthenware	35		
Oriental Porcelain	1	<b>Total</b>	<b>103</b>

Source: Diamanti 2010

Documentary research gave no indication of a dwelling on this portion of the Bowman property. No house was depicted at this location on an 1837 plan from the Orphans Court settlement of Peter Bowman's estate. It appeared to be the remains of a tenant residence.

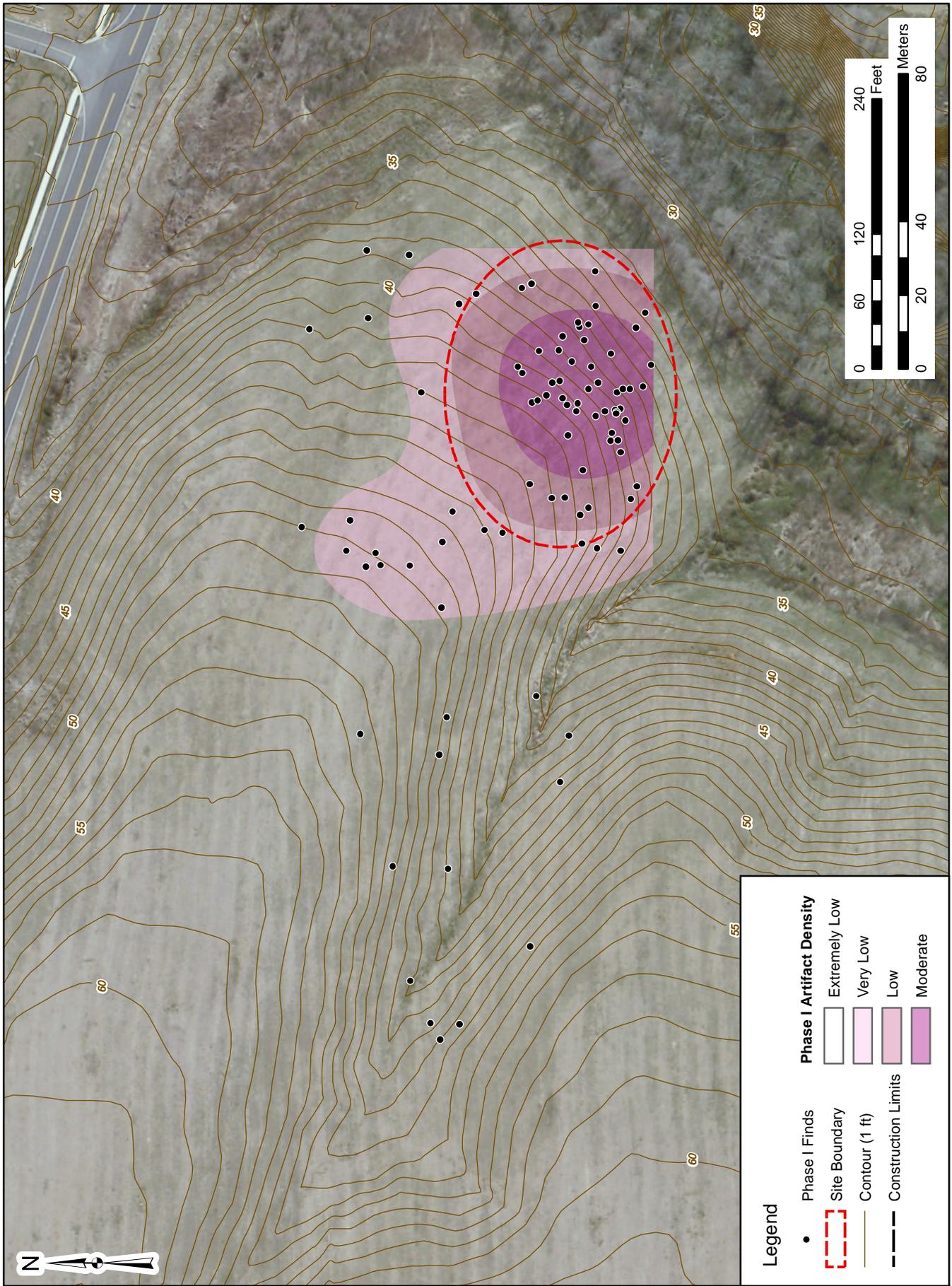


FIGURE 11: Phase I Surface Survey at the Bowman #3 Site, 7NC-F-85

BASE MAP: DelDOT 2010; Diamanti 2010

After the Phase Ib survey this site was considered potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, and Phase II testing was recommended.

## 2. *Phase II Surface Collection*

Phase II fieldwork began at the Bowman #3 Site with a systematic surface collection (Figure 12). Because artifact density on the site was low, it was thought that the artifacts visible on the surface might be a significant portion of the total recovered from the site. Also, the site grid was placed using GPS technology to cover the site as defined in the Phase I; in the absence of any visible landmarks, the surface artifacts were used to check the grid placement.

The surface collection recovered 36 artifacts: 29 sherds of coarse red earthenware, five sherds of white salt-glazed stoneware, a white clay tobacco pipe stem, and a fragment of an iron cauldron. Brick was flagged, to see if the distribution of brick was markedly different from the distribution of other artifacts, but not collected. About 20 pieces of brick were observed, scattered among the redware sherds with no discernible difference in distribution.

The surface survey showed that the site measures about 150 feet across and is centered on the steepest part of the sloping location. The surface of the site was heavily strewn with cobbles and rounded gravel, as well as numerous chunks of bog iron. The 36 artifacts found on the surface amounted to 12 percent of the 292 artifacts (excluding brick) found during the Phase II testing.

## 3. *Test Unit Excavations*

Thirty test units were excavated on the Bowman #3 Site. The site was initially investigated with a grid of units at 20-foot intervals. Then additional three units were excavated around Unit 16, which yielded the highest artifact count on the site (N=42).

The stratigraphy of the units varied according to their position on the slope. Higher on the slope, toward the western end of the site, the plowzone was typically about 0.7 foot thick, over a sterile subsoil. The plowzone soil was dark yellowish brown silty clay loam mixed with gravel and cobbles. In the center of the site, on the steepest portion of the slope, the plowzone was thinner, 0.4 to 0.6 foot thick. Toward the eastern end of the site the topography leveled off. Here there were two stacked plowzones (Figure 13). The upper, active plowzone was identical to the soils on the rest of the site, roughly 0.5 foot thick. Beneath it was a layer of similar soil, but slightly darker and much more compact, and with a higher content of gravel and cobbles. This extended to a depth of roughly 1.1 feet below the ground surface. At the eastern end of the site, the upper plowzone was mixed with large amounts of strong brown sand that appeared to have been excavated from the sewer line that runs north to south through this area.

Subsoil also varied across the site. In most units the subsoil consisted of yellowish brown silty clay loam, very stiff, with some gravel but less than in the plowzone. In other places the subsoil contained more than 50 percent gravel and cobbles, mixed with soil the same color and texture as the plowzone. In Unit 4, near the northwest corner of the site, a layer of very dark reddish brown mineral nodules was encountered at the base of the plowzone (Figure 14). This layer was at first taken for a disturbed zone containing asphalt, so the unit was dug to a depth of 2.0 feet below the surface to investigate the suspected disturbance. Stratum B consisted of dark yellowish brown

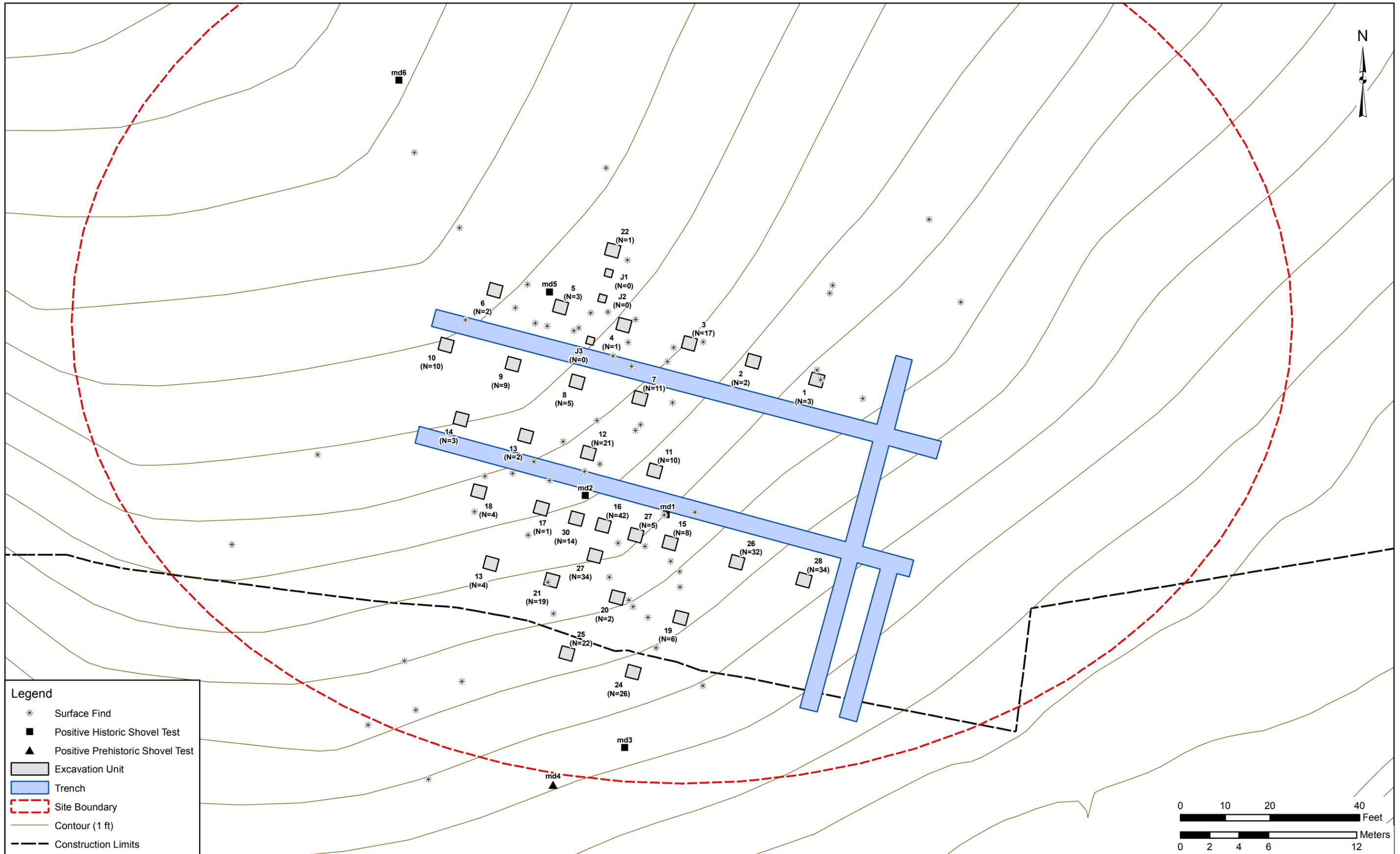


FIGURE 12: Plan of Phase II Testing at the Bowman #3 Site, 7NC-F-85

BASE MAP: De/IDOT 2010

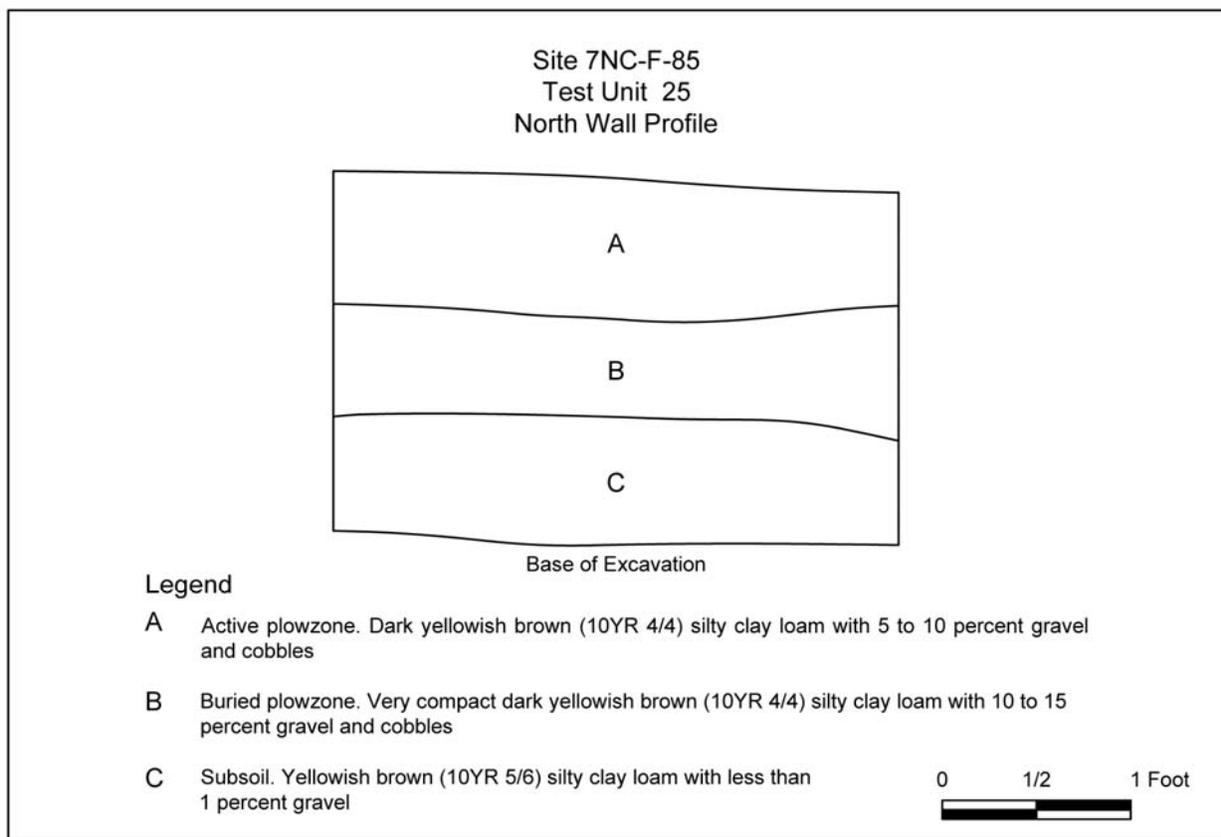


FIGURE 13: Profile of Test Unit 25, Bowman #3 Site, 7NC-F-85

silty clay loam mottled with gray, and containing a discrete lens of the mineral nodules, with a thickness of 1.0 foot. Beneath it was decaying bedrock.

#### 4. *Metal Detector Survey*

Because so little evidence of a structure was found during the test unit excavations, the Bowman #3 Site was checked with a metal detector to search for nails. Of the dozen targets investigated, only two were nails. The remainder were unidentifiable iron fragments or recent trash.

#### 5. *Backhoe Stripping*

After the completion of the test unit excavations, a backhoe was used to search for sub-plowzone features. Initially, two long trenches, 4 feet wide, were excavated across the site from east to west. These trenches confirmed that the site was significantly eroded, since much of the soil immediately below the plowzone was cobble beds or mineral deposits (Figure 15). In the southeast corner of the site, however, where the slope levels out toward Scott Run, an area of more normal, yellowish brown silt loam subsoil was encountered. Some of this soil had tiny fragments of charcoal and brick embedded in the surface, as one often finds on a historic domestic site. Since the subsoil in this area appeared to be intact and little eroded, it was thought that cultural features might be present. To search for such features, two additional trenches were excavated across this area, perpendicular to the two long trenches.

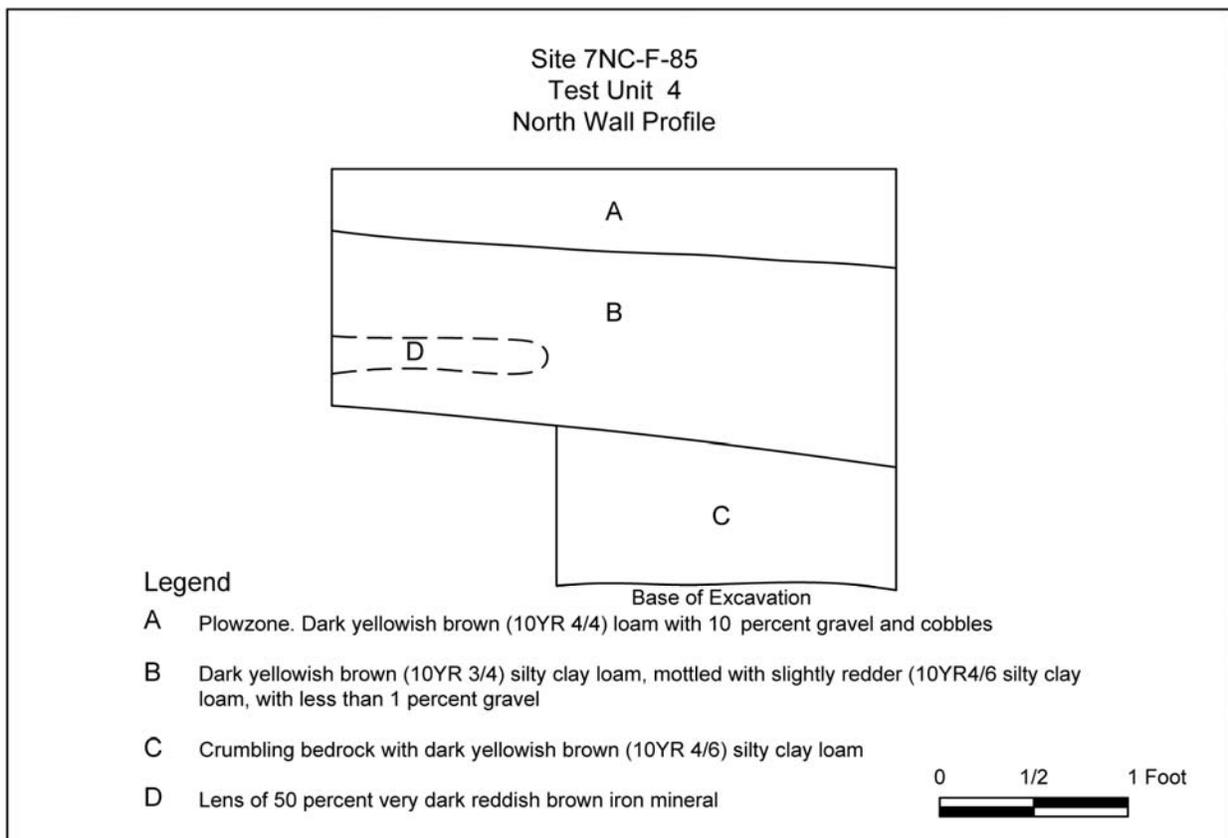


FIGURE 14: Profile of Test Unit 4, Bowman #3 Site, 7NC-F-85

One feature was uncovered, but it proved to be a natural disturbance. This was an olive gray stain roughly 5 feet across, designated Feature 1. Two pieces of white clay tobacco pipe bowl were found in the top of this feature. The part of the feature in the backhoe trench was excavated and screened. No other artifacts were found. The feature proved to be a shallow pit, highly irregular but in parts as much as half a foot deep, and in the bottom was a dense deposit of iron-rich minerals. This mineral deposit indicates that the pit was many hundreds or thousands of years old, and therefore that the pipe bowl fragments had been pressed into the top.

At any rate the core of the site, in terms of artifact density, is on the severely eroded slope, where no features were found.

## 6. *Artifacts*

In all, 382 historic artifacts were recovered from the Phase II testing of the Bowman #3 Site (Figure 16; Table 3). Of these, 90 were brick. The brick was hand-made and fired to a range of different colors and hardnesses, consistent with colonial manufacturing methods. Two pieces were glazed. A few dozen small brick pieces, less than 0.5 inch across, were discarded. Only three nails, all badly rusted, were recovered from the units, and only two more were found during the metal detecting sweep of the site. All structures on the site must have been made of logs. The amount of brick is not sufficient for a chimney, so the house must have had a wooden chimney with a brick hearth.



FIGURE 15: Backhoe Trench Showing Cobble Deposits, Bowman #3 Site, 7NC-F-85



FIGURE 16: Eighteenth-Century Artifacts from the Bowman #3 Site, 7NC-F-85

Top row, left to right: Delfware with blue decoration from Unit 30, Stratum A (Cat. No. 237-5); creamware from Unit 16, Stratum A (Cat. No. 216-2); oriental porcelain from Unit 22, Stratum A (Cat. No. 224-1);

Middle row, left to right: white salt-glazed stoneware, dipped, from Unit 27, Stratum A (Cat. No. 233-7); white salt-glazed stoneware with scratch blue decoration from Unit 28, Stratum A (Cat. No. 235-12); white salt-glazed stoneware, hand-painted, from Unit 5, Stratum A (Cat. No. 206-1)

Bottom row, left to right: red-bodied slipware, green glaze over white slip, from Unit 27, Stratum A (Cat. No. 233-5); Jackfield-style earthenware from Unit 12, Stratum A (Cat. No. 212-2); coarse red earthenware with brown glaze, surface (Cat. No. 201-8)

Besides brick, the artifacts consisted mostly of ceramic sherds. Most (N=163) were coarse red earthenware, a majority with black glaze. Three sherds of red earthenware with slip decoration were also found. The most common refined ware was white salt-glazed stoneware (1720 to 1805), of which 35 sherds were recovered, followed by Jackfield-type (1745 to 1850, 19 sherds), Scratch Blue stoneware (1740 to 1775, nine sherds), creamware (1762 to 1820, seven sherds), and Delft (1640 to 1800, two sherds). A sherd of pearlware (1775 to 1840) and two sherds of coarse stoneware with Albany slip (1800 to 1940) were found, but they may not be related to this site since the Phase I survey documented a thin scatter of nineteenth-century ceramics across the entire Bowman property; also, the pearlware sherd was recovered from Unit 22 at the far northern end of the site, which produced no other artifacts. The other artifacts suggest a rather short occupation period for the site, no more than 30 years and possibly only a decade, in the 1750 to 1775 period.

TABLE 3. HISTORIC ARTIFACTS FROM THE PHASE II TESTING AT THE BOWMAN #3 SITE, 7NC-F-85

ARTIFACT TYPE/SUBTYPE	COUNT	ARTIFACT TYPE/SUBTYPE	COUNT
<i>Ceramics</i>		<i>Ceramics, continued</i>	
Delftware (1640-1800)	2	Stoneware w/ Albany slip (1800-1940)	2
White Salt-Glazed Stoneware		Oriental Porcelain	1
Plain (1720-1805)	31	<i>Glass</i>	
Scratch Blue (1740-1775)	9	Wine bottle, olive	5
Handpainted (1740-1780)	3	Case bottle, aqua	3
Dipped (1715-1775)	1	Unidentified bottle, aqua	3
Creamware, plain (1762-1820)	7	Unidentified bottle, clear	1
Pearlware, flowing colors (1775-1840)	1	Unidentified tableware, olive	1
Jackfield (1740-1700)	1	<i>Architectural</i>	
Jackfield type (1740-1850)	18	Handwrought nail	3
Red-bodied slipware (1670-1850)		Cut/wrought nail	2
General	8	Window glass	8
Green glaze over white slip	1	Brick	90
Light slip with yellow glaze	5	<i>Tobacco Pipes</i>	
White slip with clear glaze	1	White clay pipe stem, 6/64"	1
Coarse Red Earthenware		White clay bowl fragment	1
Black glaze	68	<i>Other</i>	
Brown glaze	52	Iron Cauldron Fragment	1
Brown glaze with dark mottling	3	Unidentified Iron	8
Black exterior, brown interior	11	Salt-glazed drain pipe (1810-present)	1
Clear glaze	14	<b>Total</b>	<b>382</b>
Spalls/unidentified glaze	15		

The small sherds from this collection could not be identified as to vessel type. However, Scratch Blue stoneware was generally used to make teaware: teacups, saucers or “bowls,” and teapots (Figure 17). The presence of Scratch Blue stoneware on the site therefore suggests that the residents had equipment for serving tea. The quantity and diversity of refined ceramics also imply some sophistication in the way the residents served and ate their meals. For ordinary farmers to take their main meal of the day seated around a table, with matching plates, was a new development of the mid-eighteenth century, and the residents of the Bowman #3 Site were part of this trend.



FIGURE 17: Scratch Blue Stoneware Teacup and Saucer from the AugustineCreek South Site, 7NC-G-145 SOURCE: Bedell et al. 2001

## 7. Summary

The Bowman #3 Site was a small homestead occupied for a brief time in the colonial period. Artifact recovery from the site was 12.7 per unit, quite a low figure for a historic house site. Even excluding the northernmost row of test units, which produced very low counts, the average was only 14 per unit. Some artifacts had washed down the slope with the eroding soil, ending up in the upper plowzone of units at the bottom of the slope, but even so the overall number of artifacts on the site was low.

Since the presence of Scratch Blue stoneware, probably teaware, suggests that the site's occupants were not very poor people, occupation of the site was presumably brief. Somebody built a log house on this site, with a brick hearth and log chimney, and perhaps a single glass window. They built on a sloping location, close enough to the stream to draw water from it but protected from floods. Perhaps the sloping location was also intended to keep their feet dry in a part of Delaware where there is much poorly drained soil. They participated for a while in the

community that had grown up along the cart roads crossing from the Chesapeake to the Delaware, but they soon packed up and moved on.

## B. ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK AT THE BOWMAN TENANT SITE, 7NC-F-145

### 1. Phase I Survey

The Bowman Tenant Site was identified in surface survey as a dense, compact cluster of historic artifacts found along the northern edge of Survey Segment #20, bordering Hyetts Corner Road (Figure 18). The site covered an area of 0.3 acre within the project area. It was bounded by Hyetts Corner Road to the north and by areas of low artifact density to the west and south. The site extended beyond the LOD boundary to the east. Analysis of the distribution of artifacts within the site showed that the highest densities of both ceramics and architectural materials were along the eastern LOD, with the density of artifacts decreasing to the west and south within the project area (Diamanti 2010).

The Phase I surface collection of the site yielded a total of 782 historic artifacts (Table 4), equivalent to a density of 2,427/acre. The site's artifact assemblage included an unusually high



FIGURE 18: Phase I Surface Survey at the Bowman Tenant Site, 7NC-F-145

proportion of ceramic sherds (80 percent of site), and correspondingly low proportions of other domestic artifacts and architectural materials (8 percent each). Among the site ceramics, whiteware predominated (46 percent of ceramics), followed by a high frequency of redware (32 percent). Although the relative proportion of pearlware was not high (9 percent), it was similar to that seen in other nineteenth century sites. Also, the pearlware sherds included a wide range of decorative types, indicating that pearlware was an important part of the assemblage, denoting an occupation dating to the late eighteenth or early nineteenth century. Four sherds were identified as Jackfield ware (1745 to 1850). Berger's estimate of the date for this assemblage was 1790 to 1860. If the site was occupied before 1790, some creamware would probably be present, and if it was occupied after the Civil War, there should be more bottle glass and probably some ironstone. The paucity of architectural remains may indicate that the residence was a rather crude log cabin, although nails are more difficult to find by surface collection than ceramics. The two shovel tests dug on the site during the Phase I both produced higher proportions of non-ceramic artifacts than the surface collection (Diamanti 2010:147).

TABLE 4. HISTORIC ARTIFACTS FROM THE PHASE I TESTING  
AT THE BOWMAN TENANT SITE, 7NC-F-145

ARTIFACT TYPE	COUNT	ARTIFACT TYPE	COUNT
<i>Ceramics</i>		Stoneware	8
Jackfield-type (1745-1850)	4	Gray-bodied	9
Pearlware		American blue & gray (1790-1900)	3
Plain (1775-1840)	29	Albany slip (1800-1940)	1
Shell edge, green (1775-1840)	5	<i>Architecture</i>	
Shell edge, blue (1775-1840)	3	Nails, machine-cut (1790-present)	1
Annular (1790-1840)	3	Nails, unidentified	10
Transfer-printed, blue (1775-1840)	6	Brick	32
Transfer-printed, other (1825-1840)	3	Window glass	38
Handpainted (1775-1820)	4	<i>Glass</i>	
Sponge (1820-1840)	3	Unidentified bottle/jar	63
Mocha (1790-1840)	1	Jar lip (1850-1860)	1
Whiteware		Bottle (1820-1890)	2
Plain (1820-present)	203	Bottle, machine made (1903-1917)	1
Handpainted (1820-present)	11	Tumbler rim	1
Transfer-printed, blue (1820-1915)	21	Tableware	2
Transfer-printed, other (1825-1915)	10	<i>Clothing</i>	
Annular (1820-present)	24	Button, pressed glass (1840-present)	3
Shell edge, blue (1820-1860)	10	Bead, faceted moldmade glass	1
Sponge (1820-present)	12	Buckle	1
Cut Sponge (1845-present)	2	<i>White Clay Tobacco Pipes</i>	
Earthtone flora (1820-1828)	1	Stems	4
Ironstone		Bowl fragment	2
Plain (1840-present)	28	<i>Faunal remains</i>	
Annular (1840-present)	3	Bone fragment	2
Transfer-printed (1840-1915)	2	Shell fragment	14
Semi-Porcelain (1885-present)	7	Other	
Yellowware (1827-1930)	8	Plastic fragment (1915-present)	1
Coarse Red Earthenware	187	Unidentified iron	2
Red-bodied slipware (1770-1820)	6	<b>Total</b>	<b>798</b>

Source: Diamanti 2010

A small house is shown in this location on the plat of the property made in 1837, set within a wood lot in a back corner of the property. This location suggests that the occupants were either enslaved workers or else tenants of low status, possibly African-Americans. A structure is shown here on the Beers (1868) map, so the residence seems have lasted until the Civil War. No structure is shown here on other nineteenth-century maps, but given the low status of the site's occupants, that does not prove the house was not present.

## 2. *Phase II Test Unit Excavations*

Phase II work at the Bowman Tenant Site began with test unit excavations. A brief surface inspection of the entire site was carried out during the Phase II testing, under conditions of fair visibility. This inspection suggested that the site extended for roughly 100 feet beyond the LOD, and that the highest artifact density was just inside the LOD or possibly right at the boundary. Testing was limited to the portion of the site within the LOD.

The initial excavation units were placed on a systematic grid at 30-foot intervals (Figure 19). The core area of the site, where artifact density was above 10 artifacts per unit, measured roughly 100 feet north-south and 70 feet east-west, or 0.2 acre. Beyond those limits artifact density fell rapidly to zero. The original testing plan called for 14 test units at 30-foot intervals in the core area and 16 others at 60-foot intervals across the remainder of the site. However, after six units had been dug with two artifacts or fewer each, it was decided to reduce testing of the low-density area and concentrate more units in the core. In all, 27 test units were dug, and the core of the site was tested at 15-foot intervals. The plowzone here was 0.8 to 1.0 foot thick, over a subsoil of pale yellowish brown silty clay loam (Figure 20). Two units were excavated 0.6 foot into the subsoil, which was sterile.

## 3. *Backhoe Stripping and Feature Testing*

After the conclusion of the test unit excavations, no sub-plowzone features had been found on the site. A backhoe with a smooth bucket was therefore brought in to search for features. Five trenches were dug, all in the core area of the site, two running north-south and three east-west. In all, 225 linear feet of trench was excavated.

A single feature was found, a rectangular pit measuring about 2 feet across within the trench. This was designated Feature 1 (Figure 21). The fill was very similar to the plowzone, but it contained charcoal and tiny inclusions of B-horizon soil. This pit was at first interpreted as a posthole, but excavation of half the pit showed that it was less than half a foot deep, not deep enough for a structural post, and the bottom was highly irregular. A sherd of whiteware was found in the pit, dating it to the later part of the site's occupation. The function of the pit is unknown.

## 4. *Artifacts*

During the Phase II testing, 1,803 historic artifacts were recovered from the Bowman Tenant Site (Table 5). The artifacts were highly concentrated in the core of the site, with more than 60 percent coming from the most central test units (11, 19, 21, 24, 29, and 30).

The architectural material at the site consisted of 46 rusted nails, 16 small pieces of brick, and 262 pieces of window glass. One reason for the large number of window glass fragments is that

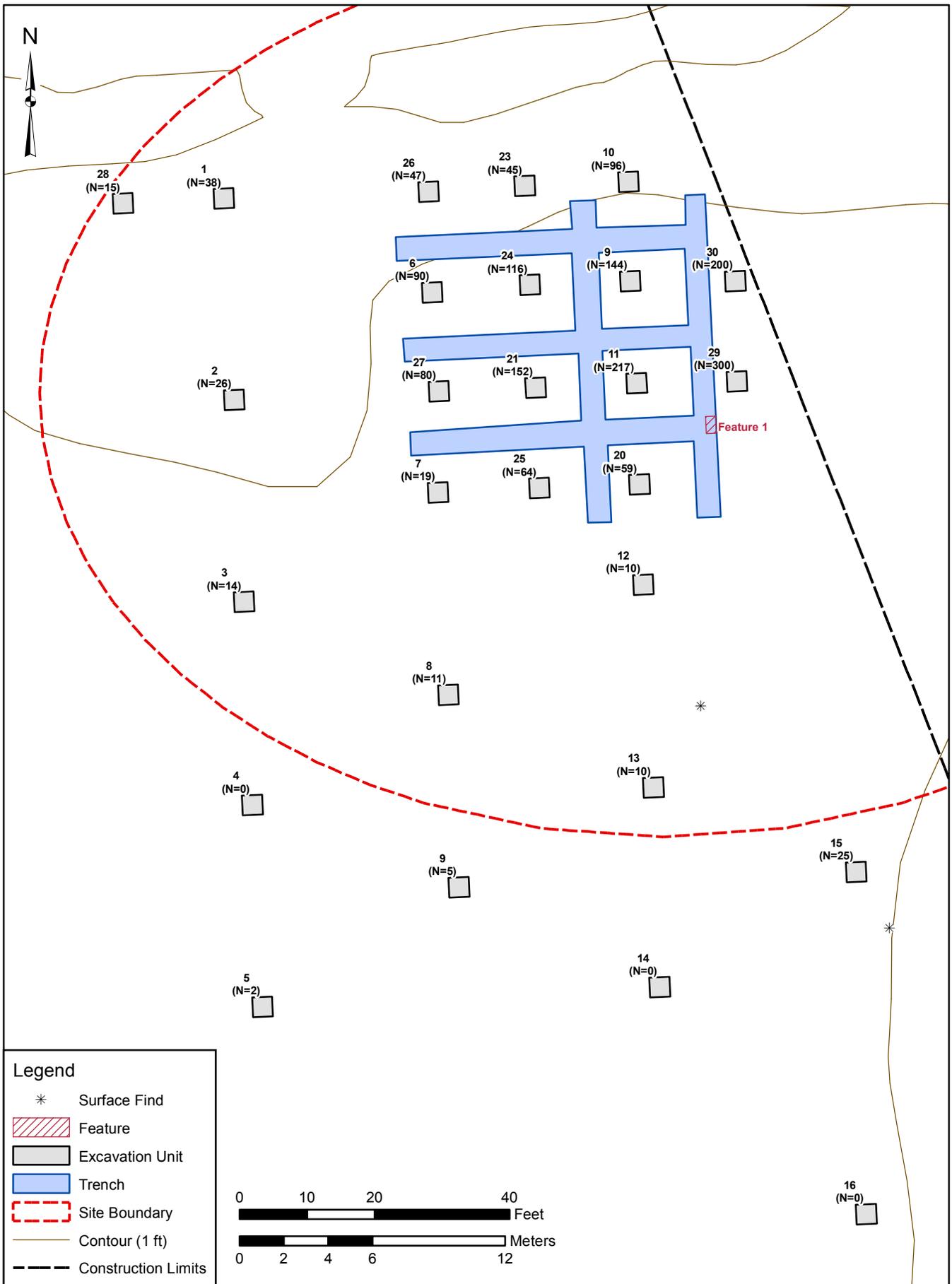


FIGURE 19: Plan of Phase II Testing at the Bowman Tenant Site, 7NC-F-145

BASE MAP: DelDOT 2010

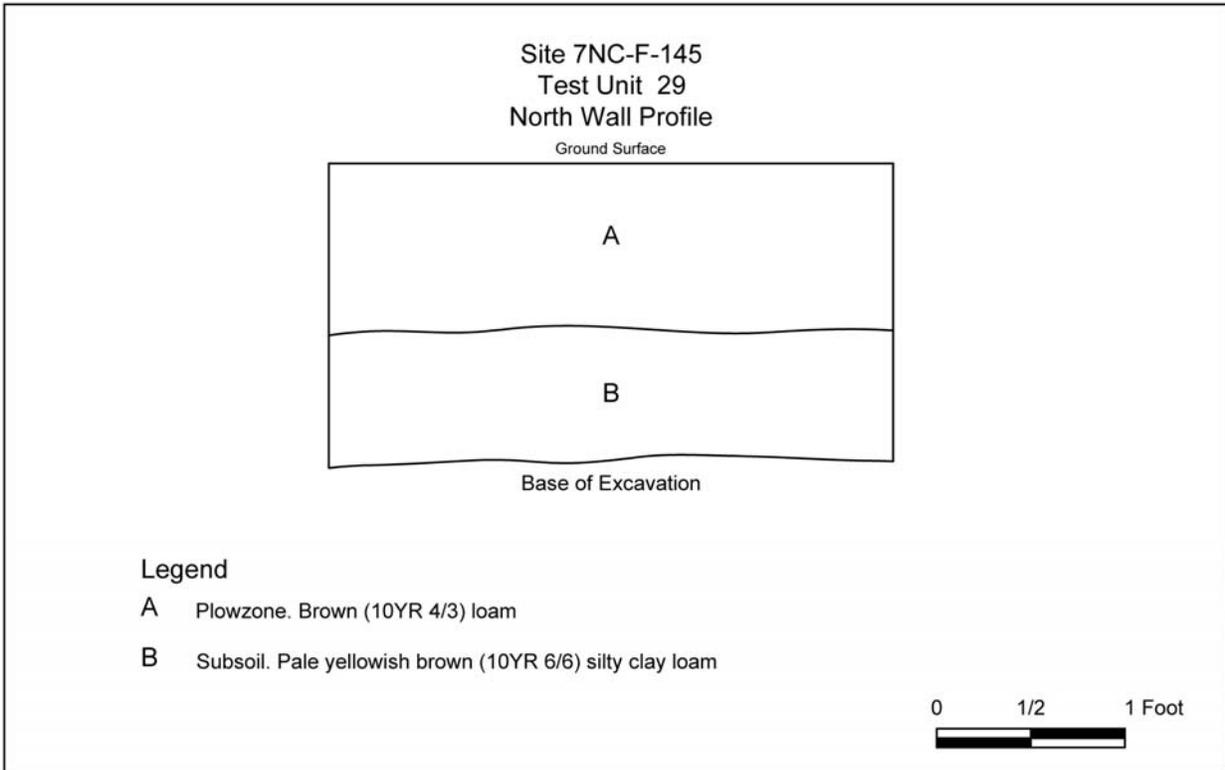


FIGURE 20: Profile of Test Unit 29, Bowman Tenant Site, 7NC-F-145

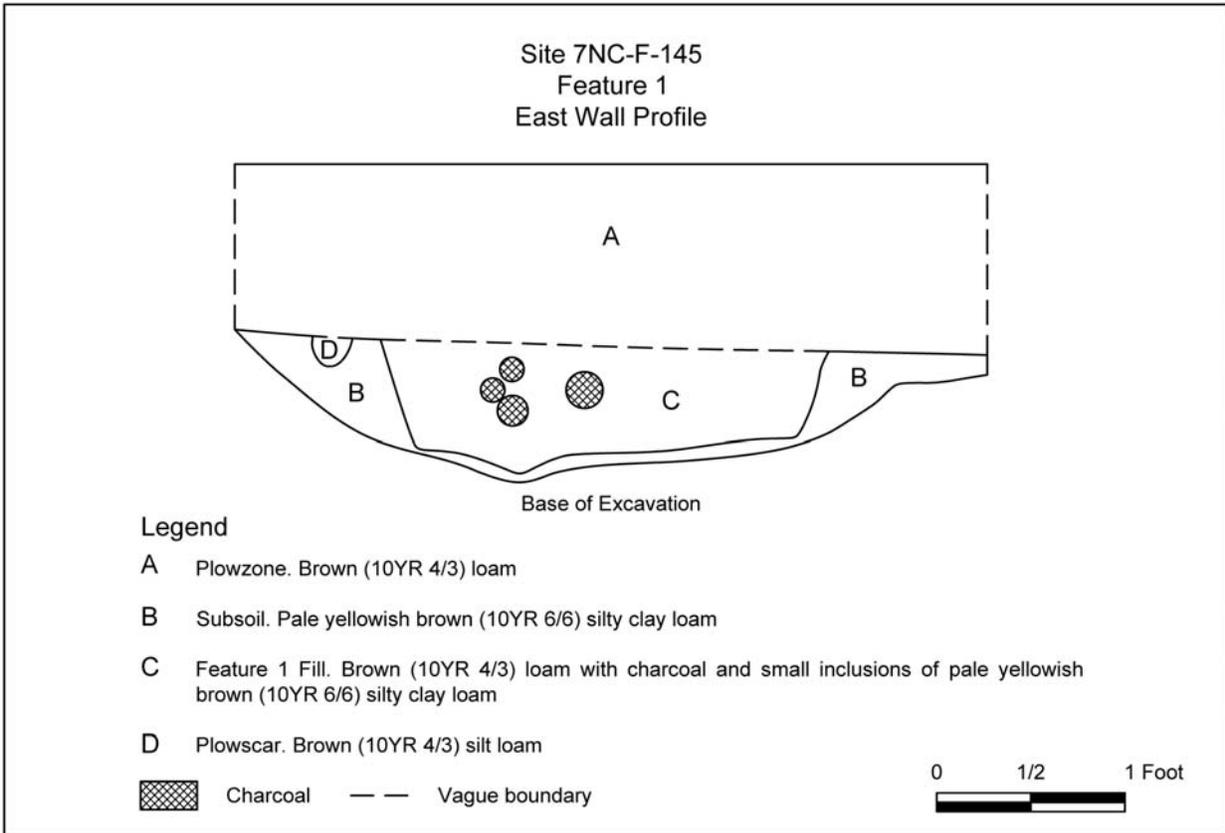


FIGURE 21: Profile of Feature 1, Bowman Tenant Site, 7NC-F-145

the fragments were very small. The same was true of the other glass and ceramic artifacts from the site, which were pulverized to an unusual degree. (This may be because the site, adjacent to the road at the corner of a large field, has regularly been used for parking trucks and farm machinery.) The nails were concentrated in the center of the site, so they may represent only a single structure, the house. Sixteen were identifiable as machine-cut, 1790 to present; the others were not identifiable. This is a small number of nails for a site with such a long occupation period, and it suggests that the house and any small outbuildings on the site were made of logs. The amount of brick is not sufficient for a brick chimney, so the house probably had a wooden chimney with a brick hearth.

The site yielded a diverse ceramic assemblage spanning the nineteenth century (Figure 22). The dominant type of refined ceramic is whiteware, 1820 to the present, of which 812 sherds were recovered. There was also some earlier material, eight sherds of creamware (1762 to 1820) and 89 sherds of pearlware (1775 to 1840). One sherd of eighteenth-century ceramic was found, a piece of “English Brown” stoneware, for which the manufacturing dates are generally given as 1690 to 1775. However, in the absence of any other wares of that period, this single sherd cannot be taken to imply occupation at that time. Jackfield-type wares were made as early as 1745 but their manufacture extended into the nineteenth century, and on the U.S. Route 301 sites they seem to be associated with creamware and pearlware rather than earlier material. Based on the ceramics, occupation of the site seems to have begun around 1800, and no earlier than 1780. A wide variety of decorated techniques was represented, especially in whiteware. These included “flow blue” transfer-printed wares and red and black transfer-printed wares, which were fashionable in middle-class homes in the 1830 to 1860 period. Many hand-painted sherds are also present. Given how tiny most of these sherds are, it is not possible to say if any of the decorated wares are from matched sets. No decal-decorated whitewares, introduced in the 1880s and common around 1900, were found. The coarse ceramics are dominated by red earthenware, which is the usual situation on Delaware sites dating to before 1860. After that time stoneware and enameled metalware took over these functions, and redware use declined. On the whole the ceramic collection suggests an end date of around 1860 or 1870.

Ceramics are most useful for dating archaeological sites in the colonial and antebellum periods;; however, after the Civil War glass technology began to evolve rapidly and glass becomes more useful for this purpose. The glass from the Bowman Tenant Site is dominated by olive and aqua bottle glass and clear vessel glass, typical of a nineteenth-century rural residence. The modern soda and beer bottle glass from the site is presumably trash discarded along the modern road, so that cannot be used to date the site. What about the amethyst glass, dated about 1885 to 1915? It is possible that it represents only a single vessel, but on the other hand there was a fragment of a milk glass dish, and these items did not become common in the homes of poor tenants until the very late 1800s. The glass therefore suggests that occupation of the site may have continued down to the 1890s. If the occupants were elderly, and therefore not acquiring as many new household goods as younger families do, that would explain why some of the common signs of late nineteenth-century occupation are not present. The site was certainly abandoned by 1900.



FIGURE 22: Selected Artifacts from the Phase II Testing at the Bowman Tenant Site, 7NC-F-145

Top row, left to right: creamware from Unit 10, Stratum A (Cat. No. 112-9); pearlware, shell edge blue, from Unit 10, Stratum A (Cat. No. 112-23); pearlware, hand-painted, blue, from Unit 6, Stratum A (Cat. No. 108-17); pearlware, dipped, from Unit 10, Stratum A (Cat. No. 112-26)

Middle row, left to right: whiteware, hand-painted, from Unit 29, Stratum A (Cat. No. 127-17); whiteware, transfer-printed, blue, from Unit 6, Stratum A (Cat. No. 108-23); whiteware, transfer-printed, brown, from Unit 27, Stratum A (Cat. No. 125-19); whiteware, transfer-printed, green, from Unit 21, Stratum A (Cat. No. 120-30); whiteware, dipped, from Unit 29, Stratum A (Cat. No. 127-37); whiteware, sponged, from Unit 29, Stratum A (Cat. No. 127-32)

Bottom row, left to right: yellowware from Unit 29, Stratum A (Cat. No. 127-4); Jackfield-style earthenware from Unit 10, Stratum A (Cat. No. 112-1); coarse red earthenware with brown glaze from Unit 3, Stratum A (Cat. No. 104-5); gray salt-glazed stoneware from Unit 29, Stratum A (Cat. No. 127-6)

TABLE 5. HISTORIC ARTIFACTS FROM THE PHASE II TESTING AT THE BOWMAN TENANT SITE, 7NC-F-145

ARTIFACT TYPE	COUNT	ARTIFACT TYPE	COUNT
<i>Ceramics</i>		<i>Ceramics, continued</i>	
Jackfield-type (1745-1850)	27	Stoneware	
Creamware (1762-1820)	8	Salt glaze with brown slip	3
Pearlware		Gray salt glaze	7
Plain (1775-1840)	49	English brown (1690-1775)	2
Shell edge (1775-1840)	6	Nottingham (1700-1810)	1
Shell edge (1800-1840)	6	<i>Architecture</i>	
Shell edge (1820-1845)	1	Nails, machine-cut	16
Transfer printed, flowing colors (1775-1840)	5	Nails, unidentified	30
Transfer-printed, blue (1800-1840)	1	Window glass	262
Handpainted (1775-1820)	19	Brick	16
Handpainted, polychrome (1795-1825)	2	Unidentified tack	1
Dipped (1790-1890)	3	<i>Glass</i>	
Whiteware		Perfume bottle, amethyst (1880-1915)	1
Plain (1820-present)	561	Soda bottle, green (1925-present)	1
Plain (1850-1882)	1	Beer bottle, amber (1925-present)	1
Embossed rim (1820-present)	1	Unidentified bottle/jar	
Handpainted (1820-present)	74	Clear	15
Transfer-printed, blue (1820-1915)	34	Aqua	84
Transfer-printed, flowing colors (1840-1900)	2	Olive	25
Transfer-printed, red (1825-1915)	14	Amber	5
Transfer-printed, brown or black (1820-1915)	22	Emerald green	2
Sponged (1820-1930)	31	Amethyst (1880-1915)	3
Shell edge, blue (1820-1900)	16	Cobalt	1
Shell edge, blue (1840-1875)	2	Light grass green	2
Dipped (1820-1900)	51	Curved vessel glass	
Cut Sponge (1830-1900)	3	Clear	38
Plain paneled (1830-1870)	1	Aqua	4
Ironstone		Milk glass dish	1
Plain (1840-present)	4	Melted glass, aqua	3
Embossed body (1840-present)	1	<i>White Clay Tobacco Pipes</i>	
Hard-paste porcelain		Stems	11
Plain	2	Bowl fragments	9
Decal-decorated (1830-present)	1	<i>Faunal remains</i>	
Soft-paste porcelain	8	Bone fragment	2
Yellowware (1827-1930)	37	Shell fragment	8
Coarse Red Earthenware		<i>Other</i>	
Unidentified glaze	53	Gunflint, English	1
Black glaze	100	Small china button (1850-present)	2
Brown glaze	68	Brass button, one-piece construction	1
Clear glaze	21	Unidentified button	1
Clear glaze with dark brown mottling	6	Decorative glass	1
Unglazed	1	Hardware	2
Red-bodied slipware		Unidentified iron	6
Trailed (1670-1850)	4		
White slip, clear glaze (1670-1850)	1		
White slip and yellow glaze (1670-1850)	1	<b>Total</b>	<b>1803</b>

## 5. *Summary*

Phase II testing of the Bowman Tenant Site revealed a small, dense concentration of artifacts dating to around 1800 to 1880. Nails were not common, so the house shown on the 1837 and 1868 maps was presumably log; the house had glass windows but probably a wooden chimney. The artifact collection is large in terms of the number of objects, but small in that the objects themselves are small, especially glass fragments and ceramic sherds. The refined ceramics include many different decorative techniques and styles, but the very small size of the sherds limits our understanding of the dishes they represent.

### C. ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK (PHASE I) AT THE MRS. BOWMAN SITE, 7NC-F-144

The Mrs. Bowman Site is a historic farmstead first recorded on the 1849 map of the county. The site was abandoned and the house demolished within the past few decades, perhaps around 1970. Two farm buildings still stand on the site, and the driveway that runs to them from Hyetts Corner Road was apparently once the lane of the farmstead. The site was identified from the distribution of historic artifacts both east and west of the driveway. The site covered an area of 2.8 acres, including the driveway and standing structures (Figure 23). Site boundaries were defined to the east and west by decreasing artifact densities in the surface collection. To the north and south, the site extended beyond the LOD. A large area of charcoal formed a dark stain in the field west of the driveway, indicating that a structure had been destroyed by fire.

Shovel tests were excavated in the grass covered area that bordered the driveway on both sides and surrounded these sheds. The soil profiles from shovel tests west of the driveway revealed a surface layer of disturbed soils up to 0.8 foot (24 centimeters) deep, with a high frequency of building rubble and charcoal. This layer was apparently bulldozed fill, since it overlay the A- and B-horizon soils. Shovel Test 21-5 revealed a possible building foundation or other feature at a depth of 0.7 foot (0.22 centimeters), consisting of stone associated with a dark soil lens. In shovel tests on the east side of the driveway, the disturbed surface layer was less pronounced. Shovel Test 21-9, located near the northeast corner of the long shed, encountered a shallow trench cut into the subsoil, possibly associated with the foundation of an outbuilding. Artifacts were recovered from the disturbed surface layer in seven of the shovel tests and from the A-horizon in five of the shovel tests. Only one shovel test was culturally sterile (Diamanti 2010).

The artifact assemblage from the site included 1,984 artifacts, equivalent to an average density of 712/acre (Table 6). Architectural materials were the largest class of artifacts (40 percent of the site assemblage), mostly brick. This was expected, given the demolition of structures on the site. The high frequency of sheet metal suggested that this material was also used in construction.

Ceramics represented 35 percent of the site artifacts. Whiteware predominated (50 percent of ceramics) and included a wide range of decoration types, suggesting an extensive nineteenth-century occupation. Ironstone sherds occurred in lower frequencies (23 percent of ceramics) and a more limited range of types. Redware represented only 14 percent of site ceramics and did not include any of the slip-decorated redware sherds associated with earlier occupations. Pearlware was present, but the frequency was low (1 percent of ceramics) and the range of decoration types was more limited than whiteware. Other domestic artifacts made up 16 percent of the site assemblage, consisting largely of container glass fragments. Although few diagnostic glass fragments were identified, the frequency and variety of container glass can be considered

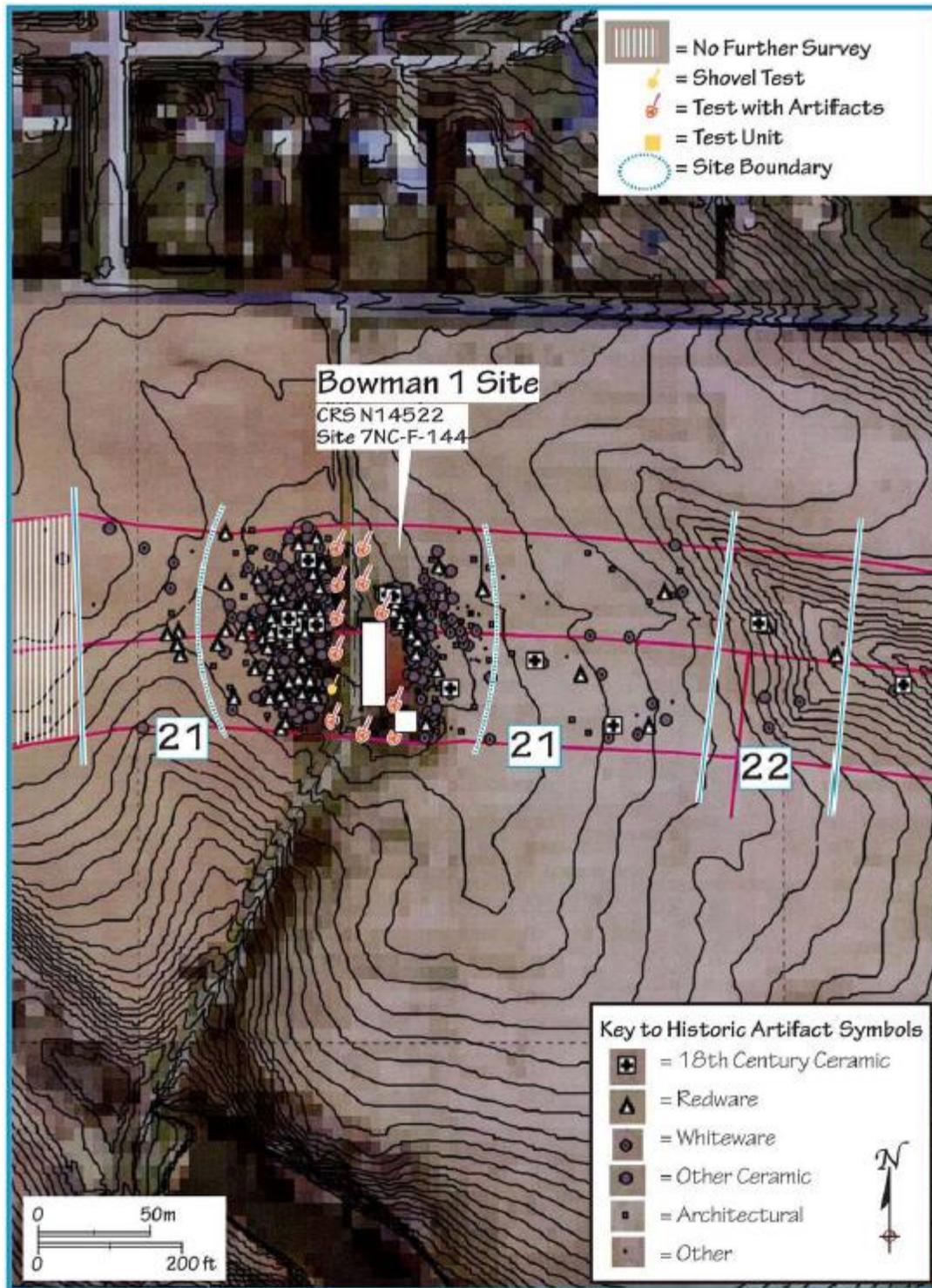


FIGURE 23: Phase I Survey at the Mrs. Bowman Site, 7NC-F-145

SOURCE: Diamanti 2010

TABLE 6. HISTORIC ARTIFACTS FROM THE PHASE I TESTING AT THE MRS. BOWMAN SITE, 7NC-F-144

ARTIFACT TYPE	COUNT	ARTIFACT TYPE	COUNT
<i>Ceramics</i>		<i>Stoneware</i>	
Jackfield-type (1745-1850)	1	Gray-bodied	27
<i>Pearlware</i>		Albany slip (1800-1940)	3
Plain (1775-1840)	3	Bristol slip (1835-present)	2
Shell edge, blue (1775-1840)	1	Brown bottles (1820-1900)	3
Annular (1790-1840)	1	Yellow glaze (1920-present)	2
Handpainted, floral (1775-1840)	1	Other ceramics	4
Handpainted, Chinese (1775-1810)	2	<i>Architecture</i>	
Transfer-printed, blue (1775-1840)	2	Nails, machine-cut (1790-present)	4
<i>Whiteware</i>		Nails, wire (1880-present)	7
Plain (1820-present)	277	Nails, unidentified	12
Shell edge, blue (1820-1860)	23	Brick	632
Handpainted, floral (1820-present)	2	Window glass	60
Handpainted, other (1820-present)	1	Electrical insulators (1885-present)	14
Transfer-printed, blue (1820-1915)	10	Ceramic drain pipe fragment	44
Transfer-printed, other (1825-1915)	1	Lead pipe	1
Annular (1820-present)	5	<i>Glass</i>	
Sponge (1820-present)	2	Unidentified bottle/jar	96
Embossed (1820-present)	5	Jar lip (1850-1860)	1
Decal-decorated (1880-present)	3	Bottle (1890-1990)	2
Other (1820-present)	8	Bottle, machine made (1903-1917)	9
<i>Ironstone</i>		Glass mug base	1
Plain (1840-present)	146	Tableware	26
Annular (1840-present)	6	Mason jar lid liner (1869-present)	12
Decal-decorated (1900-present)	2	Light bulb (1879-present)	1
Transfer-printed, blue (1840-1915)	1	Pressed glass	6
Embossed (1840-present)	7	Unidentified glass	175
<i>Semi-Porcelain</i>		<i>Clothing</i>	
Plain (1885-present)	18	Button, pressed glass (1840-present)	1
Decal-decorated (1900-present)	1	Button, small China (1840-present)	2
Overglaze handpainted (1885-present)	1	Shoe sole	2
Gilded (1885-present)	1	<i>Faunal remains</i>	
Hard-paste porcelain	11	Bone fragment	2
<i>Yellowware</i>		Shell fragment	36
Plain (1827-1930)	9	<i>Other</i>	
Rockingham (1845-1900)	6	Glass marble (1905-present)	2
<i>Coarse Red Earthenware</i>		Iron hardware	19
Lead glaze	24	Plastic fragment (1915-present)	7
Unglazed	34	Rubber (1839-present)	5
Manganese glaze	36	Unidentified iron	76
Lead Glaze, with Manganese	3	Other unidentified	32
Luster, with manganese	3	<b>Total</b>	<b>1985</b>

Source: *Diamanti 2010*

indicative of a late nineteenth- to twentieth-century occupation. The site contained relatively few small finds, including clothing and personal items but no smoking pipes.

The Mrs. Bowman Site was not shown on the detailed 1837 plat, but it is on the 1849 map, associated with the name “P. Bowman.” Census records showed that Peter Bowman (Jr.) was living in St. Georges Hundred in 1820 and 1830; however, he was listed in Brandywine Hundred

in 1840 and in Wilmington in 1860. His widow, Mary Bowman, continued to be listed in Wilmington in the 1870 and 1880 censuses. This suggested that Peter Bowman (Jr.) occupied the property until he gained control of it in the Orphans Court settlement, but then moved away. The house on the Mrs. Bowman Site may have been built in the mid-nineteenth century as the new principal residence on the property. Studies of regional architecture have shown that the mid-nineteenth century was a period of growth, when the enlargement and improvement of farmlands was followed by the remodeling or replacement of many rural residences (Herman et al. 1985). The Mrs. Bowman Site may have been built as part of this trend, replacing an older residence with a new one in a new setting. During most of its history, however, the site would have been occupied by tenant farmers instead of the property owners.

#### D. PREHISTORIC DISCOVERIES ON THE BOWMAN PROPERTY

Before the fieldwork began on the U.S. Route 301 project, the only prehistoric archaeological sites known in the vicinity were small lithic scatters. Since no rivers or large wetlands or any known prehistoric quarries are present, no particularly large Native American sites were expected. Still, it was thought that large-scale survey might locate some sizable camp sites and possibly stone workshops. Instead of a few rich sites, however, the U.S. Route 301 project has documented diffuse prehistoric use of the entire landscape.

On the Bowman property, one small prehistoric archaeological site was defined, adjacent to Scott Run. However, prehistoric artifacts were found across most of the property, including five intact projectile points (Figures 24 and 25). Four of these points were found west of the Mrs.



FIGURE 24: Prehistoric Artifacts from the Phase I Survey of the Bowman Tract

SOURCE: *Diamanti 2010*



FIGURE 25: Prehistoric Projectile Points from the Phase II Testing of the Bowman Tract

Top left: possible Vosburg point, surface (Cat. No. 104-1)

Bottom left: possible Brewerton point, surface (Cat. No. 103-1)

Right: possible Bare Island point, surface (Cat. No. 101-1)

Bowman Site, on high ground overlooking gully heads that may once have held springs. Besides the points, the artifacts include flake tools, freehand cores, fire-cracked rock, and debitage (Table 7). Most of the stone probably came from cobbles found nearby, but there were two pieces of imported rhyolite. In all, portion of the Bowman property outside Site 7NC-F-85—including Sites 7NC-F-144 and 7NC-F-145 and the areas between the sites—produced 62 prehistoric artifacts.

TABLE 7. PREHISTORIC ARTIFACTS FROM THE BOWMAN TRACT, PHASE I AND PHASE II, EXCLUDING SITE 7NC-F-85

ARTIFACT TYPE	RAW MATERIAL					TOTAL
	CHERT	JASPER	QUARTZ	QUARTZITE	RHYOLITE	
<i>Biface</i>						
Projectile Point	1	.	4	1	.	6
Point tip	.	.	1	.	.	1
Knife	.	.	1	.	.	1
Fragment	.	.	2	.	.	2
<i>Flake Tool</i>						
Spokeshave	.	.	.	1	.	1
Utilized flake	1	1	.	.	.	2
<i>Core, freehand</i>						
	.	.	6	.	1	7
<i>Debitage</i>						
Decortication Flake	.	.	.	1	.	1
Biface Reduction Flake	2	.	2	.	1	5
Early Reduction Flake	.	.	6	.	.	6
Finishing Flake	.	.	.	.	.	
Flake Fragment	1	.	1	.	.	2
Block Shatter	.	.	12	.	.	12
Tested Cobble	.	.	.	1	.	1
Fire-cracked Rock	.	.	4	11	.	15
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>62</b>

Source: Diamanti 2010 and Berger Testing

Site 7NC-F-85 was actually discovered some years ago during an archaeological survey of a sewer right-of-way. During that survey a handful of stone artifacts, none of them diagnostic, were recovered from three excavation units. The sewer runs along low ground adjacent to Scott Run. Scott Run is a very small stream most of the time, its channel just a few feet wide; however, it is currently surrounded by a wetland zone about 200 feet (60 meters) wide. During the Phase I survey of the site, 40 prehistoric artifacts were recovered from the surface survey of plowed fields up to 500 feet from the stream (Table 8). In addition, eight 1x1-meter (3.3x3.3 feet) excavation units were dug in the bottom of the stream valley. Four of these units documented a historic plowzone buried under up to 2.0 feet (62 centimeters) of historic slopewash (*colluvium* in geological terms). Twenty-five prehistoric artifacts were found in this buried plowzone. The site thus spans low-lying land along the stream, higher ground, and the slopes in between. The artifacts from the deeply buried plowzone were similar to those found in the active plowzone on the slopes above the stream floodplain. The artifacts from all parts of the site consisted mainly of chert, quartz, and jasper debitage, plus fire-cracked rock. Only a single small flake was found in intact, sub-plowzone strata. Thirteen additional artifacts were found during the Phase II testing of the historic component on high ground, all of them debitage.

TABLE 8. PREHISTORIC ARTIFACTS FROM SITE 7NC-F-85, PHASE I AND PHASE II

ARTIFACT TYPE	RAW MATERIAL				TOTAL
	CHERT	JASPER	QUARTZ	QUARTZITE	
<i>Biface</i>					
Projectile Point	.	.	1	.	1
Fragment	.	.	1	.	1
<i>Flake Tool</i>					
Utilized flake	5	.	.	.	5
Utilized shatter	1	.	.	.	1
<i>Hammerstone</i>					
	.	.	.	1	1
<i>Core</i>					
Freehand	3	.	5	.	8
Fragment	4	.	2	.	6
<i>Debitage</i>					
Decortication Flake	2	.	2	.	4
Biface Reduction Flake	6	1	2	3	12
Early Reduction Flake	1	.	3	.	4
Finishing Flake	9	5	2	1	17
Flake Fragment	9	4	3	3	19
Block Shatter	8	3	7	3	21
Tested Cobble	4	.	3	5	12
<i>Fire-cracked Rock</i>					
	.	.	7	18	25
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>137</b>

Source: Diamanti 2010 and Berger Testing

Like most of the sites documented so far in the U.S. Route 301 project area, the prehistoric component of Site 7NC-F-85 is a small scatter of stone artifacts, including tools, debitage, and fire-cracked rock. The prehistoric archaeological record in this area seems to consist of many such small sites, as well as a thin scatter of artifacts across much of the landscape (Diamanti 2010; Liebneckt and Burrow 2010). Most of the datable projectile points date to the Woodland I period, from 3000 BC to AD 1000. During that period small groups of people moved regularly across this landscape, hunting, gathering, and camping for short periods.