

SUMMARY & RECOMMENDATIONS

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Archaeological investigations conducted by Mid-Atlantic Archaeological Research Inc. of Newark, Delaware along the ROW's of three proposed highway improvement projects in New Castle County, Delaware, resulted in the discovery of many archaeological resources in and out of the project area. The investigations consisted of the development of a predictive subsistence-settlement model for prehistoric environmental adaptation to the Fall Line transition zone, within which, the three proposed projects, fall. The research was designed not only to provide data which could test the developed model but which would enable the Department of Transportation of the State of Delaware to meet the requirements of Section 106 and, if necessary Section 4(f). The following discussion summarizes the results of the investigation and includes recommendations for further work. (Refer to Table VI-1)

Delaware Route 4 - Segments A -H

The Route 4 ROW, over ten miles in length from its western end at a proposed intersection with Delaware Route 2 to its terminus at the eastern end at Delaware Route 7, was subdivided into eight Segments. Each segment is based on a separate map sheet (sheets 3 thru 10) of the Concept and Location Plan of the Department of Transportation. Segments A thru H run sequentially from west to east (see accompanying map sheets as submitted with Copy # 1 of this report), and correspond to the eight map sheets. A detailed description of all Route 4 segments is provided in Section III of this report.

Segment A: No archaeological resources were located within Segment A of the Route 4 field survey.

Segment B: Segment B contained four loci which were found to contain prehistoric and/or historic artifacts. (See map sheet # 4 for loci locations).

Locus B-1 (Plate VI-1)

Locus B-1 is located is located on grassy knoll immediately adjacent to and north fo the present Route 4. Locus B-1 was listed as a potential base camp location in the predictive model (Section II-18 thru II-24, see especially page II-20).

It was not possible to surface collect this locus because it was fallow. The Locus was subjected to Post Hole Tests. The post holing produced both prehistoric and historic artifacts. It is possible that a historic structure was located within this locus, but modern disturbance has obliterated all evidence of such a structure.

The post hole profiles indicate that the whole locus has been severely disturbed by grading and filling as well as by a county-wide sewer line which bisects the locus. The dualization of Route 4 will destroy most of this locus. Due to the severe disturbance of this locus, it is felt that there is no subsurface integrity left. Based on the above findings, it is recommended that no further work be done at this locus. Locus B-1 is not Eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Sites.



PLATE VI-1

Locus B-2

Locus B-2 is located on a small knoll north and adjacent to the present Route 4, and just east of the intersection of Route 4 with Route 896. Locus B-2 was predicted in the predictive model, as a special purpose camp and activity area utilized by transient populations, (Section II-18 thru II-24, see especially page II-20).

This locus was randomly surface collected. Survey conditions at the time were excellent and the surface collection produced two jasper flakes.

This site does not appear to contain any significant cultural resources and it is unlikely that any subsurface features exist at this location. The Proposed highway construction will completely destroy this locus. Based on the paucity of artifacts at this locus, it is recommended that no further work be done at this locus. Locus B-2 is not eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Sites.

Locus B-3 (Plate VI-2)

Locus B-3 is located on the north and south side of the present Route 4. The locus is on a small knoll which was bisected by the original Route 4. Locus B-3 was predicted in the predictive model as a special purpose and activity area utilized by transient populations, (Section II-18 thru II-24, see page II-20).

Locus B-3 was subjected to two separate surface collections. Field conditions at the time of survey were excellent. The surface collection produced several flakes and one bi-face.

This site does not appear to contain any significant cultural resources

and it is unlikely that any subsurface features exist at this locus. A consideration of site variability, suggests that little is to be learned by a controlled surface collection of this locus. The greatest part of the site was destroyed by the construction of the original Route 4. Based on the findings, it is recommended that no further work be done at this locus. Locus B-3 is not eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Sites.



PLATE VI-2

Locus B-4

This Locus is not located within the proposed ROW of the Route 4 highway improvement project and will be unaffected by the construction. This locus has previously been reported as a cultural resource.

Segment C: Segment C contained five loci, four of which contained prehistoric and/or historic artifacts. (see map sheet # 5 for loci locations).

Locus C-1

Locus C-1 is located just south of the present Route.4. Locus C-1 was predicted in the predictive model as a special purpose and activity area utilized by transient populations., (Section II-18 thru II-24, see especially page II-20).

This locus was subjected to a random surface collection which produced twentieth century ceramics. The whole area has been seriously disturbed by grading.

Locus C-1 has been totally destroyed by prior construction and it is felt that there is nothing left of the cultural resources which may previously existed at this location. Based on the above stated findings, it is recommended that no further work be done at this site. Locus C-1 is not eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Sites.

Locus C-2

Locus C-2 refers to the location of a circular depression first recorded by the MAAR field team as a potential historic well. Later investigations revealed this depression to be associated with a man hole cover of a New Castle County sewer system. This sewer line parallels the present Route 4 for an unknown distance east of locus C-2.

Locus C-3 (Plate VI-3)

Locus C-3 is a historical archaeological site of possible mid-nineteenth century derivation. The site is just south of the present Route 4, and runs up to the Chestnut Hill Plaza shopping center parking lot. (see map sheet # 6)

Locus C-3 was in a strip of lawn and surface visibility was non-existent. The site was subjected to post hole tests. The post holing resulted in the recovery of historic artifacts of mid-nineteenth century derivation. The post holing also indicated severe disturbance and occurred at this site. Historic research indicated that the structure located on this property was built after 1849.

The proposed highway construction will destroy locus C-3. The post hole profiles indicate that the site has been severely disturbed by grading and filling. The site has also been disturbed by a county sewer line which runs through it. Based on the above stated findings, it is recommended that no further work be done at this locus. Locus C-3 is not eligible for nomination to THE National Register of Historic Places.

PLATE VI-3



Locus C-4 (Figure III-2)

Locus C-4 was surface collected and post holed. The entire site has been severely disturbed, by grading and filling. The locus has recently been used as a garbage dump by area residents.

Based on the above findings, it is recommended that no further work be done at this locus. Locus C-4 is not eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Sites.

Locus C-5 (Figure III-2)

Locus C-5 is located just south of the present Route 4, on a small Knoll. This locus was predicted in the predictive model as a special purpose and activity area utilized by transient populations,, (Section II-18 thru II-24, see especially II-20).

This locus was surface collected and post holed. The surface collection produced the location of a brick scatter and subsequent post hole testing failed to locate any subsurface features.

Locus C-5 will be destroyed by the proposed highway construction. Based on the paucity of artifacts and the lack of subsurface features, it does not appear that any information of value can be gotten by doing more work at this locus. Locus C-5 is not eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Sites.

Segment D: Segment D contained six loci. This area of the project has been extensively developed and is therefore highly disturbed. (see map sheet # 6 for loci locations)

Locus D-1 (Figure III-2)

Locus D-1 is located approximately three quarters of a mile east of the Brookside subdivision, north and adjacent to the present Route 4. Locus D-1 was predicted in the predictive model as a possible special purpose camp and special activity area, (Section II-18 thru II-24, see page II-20).

Locus D-1 was fallow and was therefore subjected to post hole testing. Ten post hole tests were placed on both sides of the present Route 4. No cultural material was recovered.

Based on the above findings no cultural resource exists at this location. No further work is recommended and Locus D-1 is not eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Sites.

Locus D-2 (Figure III-2)

Locus is located just east of Locus D-1 , and is north and adjacent to the present Route 4. It consists of a small knoll that appeared likely to contain evidence of a historic structure.

The locus was subjected to a surface collection which produced a single sherd of Redware and to post hole tests with negative results.

Locus D-2 will be destroyed by the proposed construction. Based on the paucity of artifacts and the lack of subsurface features at this locus, it is recommended that no further work be done at this location. Locus D-2 is not eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Sites.

Locus D-3 (Figure III-2)

Locus D-3 is located just west of the Robert Ferguson House, a National Register property. The area was investigated because it was obviously the former site of a structure. There were concrete steps rising from the side of the roadway to the site. (see map sheet # 6 for loci locations)

This locus was subjected to post hole testing with negative results. Historic research points to a late date for this house site.

This locus will be destroyed by the proposed construction. The lack of artifacts and of subsurface features indicate that no cultural remains of any importance are located at this locus. Based on the above findings, it is recommended that no further work be done at this site. Locus D-3 is not eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Sites.

Locus D-4 (Figure III-2)

Locus D-4 is located just east of locus D-3, and north and adjacent to the present Route 4. This locus contains a Historic structure known as the Robert Ferguson House. (see map sheet # 6 for loci locations)

Locus D-4 was subjected to surface collection, post holing and test pitting. The investigations produced numerous historic artifacts and located several subsurface features.

This locus will be completely destroyed by the proposed construction. The site is relatively undisturbed and the subsurface features have integrity as archaeological resources. If it determined that "no prudent or feasible alternative" exists, it is recommended that this locus be slated for extensive mitigation (total excavation). All subsurface features should be excavated according to standard archaeological site excavation procedures. Analysis and the preparation of a site report, for distribution to the archaeological world, should be a part of this research project. Locus D-4 has been nominated to the National Register of Historic Sites.

Locus D-5 (Figure III-2)

This locus was reported to the MAAR survey team as the location of a large prehistoric site which had produced numerous stone artifacts. Local informants were unable, however, to produce any of the collected material. The site does fit into the predictive model as a potential transient camp location. Refer to Figure II-4 for potential site loci and map sheet # 6 for the exact location of Locus D-5. Plate VI-4 gives the east view of the locus.



PLATE VI-4

Both surface examination and subsurface testing of Locus D-5 was conducted by the MAAR team. No further information about cultural activity on the site was recovered. The surface visibility was poor, however, the large number of post holes excavated (12) assures a valid judgement on the significance of this site.

The proposed construction will not impact any areas along the present highway found to contain significant cultural resources. Recent residential areas do not appear to have any significance with regard to the criteria of the National Register of Historic Places. Therefore, no further concern with this locus is recommended and it is suggested that the locus can be considered as not eligible for nomination to the National Register.

Locus D-6 (Figure III-2 and Plate VI-5)

Locus D-6 is the former site of a log structure with existing stone foundation. It is situated on a small knoll adjacent to the present Route 4 and on land owned by Mr. Temple, a long-time resident. The site is in an excellent state of preservation and the removal of the log structure (residence) was reported to the MAAR survey team by the landowner. Also present on the site, in addition to the foundation, is a well and a privy. Documentary research indicates that the site was in existence by 1849 and probably dates to the settlement of the town of Ogletown. The locus is within a few hundred yards of the intersection of two colonial roads and the site of the Thomas Ogle house and tomb.



PLATE VI-5

Due to the reluctance of the landowner to allow trespass it was not feasible to conduct subsurface testing at the site of the former log structure. Surface collecting activities were conducted, even though visibility was low. As can be seen from the artifact inventory (Page VIII-2), the presence of artifacts on the site can be expected to be dense. Several subsurface features (foundation of log structure, well, privy) can be seen within the locus and should contain archaeological information.

It is recommended that, unless a "prudent and feasible alternative" can be found, data recovery operations be initiated at Locus D-6. Data recovery should be thorough and should consist of the excavation of the cellar hole, all subsurface features, and any middens located. It does not appear that the log cabin site has been seriously disturbed, consequently, artifact distribution across the locus should reflect early refuge discarding patterns. An intensive post-hole excavation grid program should be established. Following this, any subsurface features can be exposed and, if necessary, excavated together with the foundation hole. The entire locus will be impacted by the proposed highway construction and this National Register significant historical resource will be adversely impacted.

Segment E: This segment contains three investigated loci. The segment consists primarily of the proposed Ogletown interchange of Routes 4 and 273 and is currently a highly developed area (see map sheet 7 for locations of loci)

Locus E-1

Although this locus was included within the predictive model maps (see Figure II-4), as a potential transient camp location, surface and subsurface investigations did not result in the discovery of any evidence for prehistoric or historic occupation. Consequently, the statement can be made that there will be no impact to cultural resources at this locus.

Locus E-2 (Figure II-3 and Plate VI-6)



PLATE VI-6

The Thomas Ogle house stood on the corner of Route 4 and Route 273 (north-east of the intersection) and was removed approximately fifteen years ago. Informants locate the structure either immediately alongside of the road or in the intersection. In either case, the foundation will have been extensively disturbed if not totally destroyed. Outbuildings are also reported by informants and these seem to be outside of the disturbed area, as well as outside

of the immediate project area. Based on the work conducted by the MAAR survey team, and the current highway construction plans, the following can be recommended:

- 1). Extensive documentary research should be instituted in order to determine the land use history of the Ogle property and to allow for the interpretation of the archaeological record.
- 2). Archaeological data recovery operations should be instituted once the decision has been made to include the property within the construction ROW.
- 3). Data recovery should consist of mechanical removal of all overburden and the exposing of subsurface features (see Plate VI-7) indicated through documentary research and post-hole testing (also refer to Figure III-9). Each feature should then be excavated.



PLATE VI-7

Locus E-3

Locus E-3 is a reported prehistoric site located just outside of the project area. Although MAAR investigations did not find any evidence of the site, sufficient work was not undertaken to rule out its existence.

It is recommended that Locus E-3 be intensively investigated should it be determined that any modification to the interchange design would cause a potential impact to this area.

Segment F: Two loci were investigated within Segment F of the project (see map sheet 8 for exact locations). This segment passes through flat land that has been relatively undisturbed.

Locus F-1 (Figure III-3)

This locus was investigated as a potential historic resource. Locus F-1 is the front yard of the Walnut Lane property, a National Register listing (see Plates VI-8 and VI-9). The project area (proposed highway ROW) only intrudes into a yard a short distance and does not directly impact the house.

Although some indication was found that a walkway exists buried beneath the existing grass lawn, this resource is a relatively late feature of the Walnut Lane property and does not appear to be a particularly significant resource. No recommendations for further concern with this locus can be made.



PLATE VI - 8



PLATE VI - 9

Locus F-2 (Figure III-3)

Although a single historic ceramic sherd was found in this field during an initial walk-over, no further evidence of aboriginal and/or historical occupation was found. No further concern with this locus need be taken. The locus is a low, wet field and was not included in the potential transient site locations illustrated in Figure II-4.

Segment G: Segment G traverses open farm land consisting of gently rolling hills and flat lands. Six loci were investigated in this segment, all of which produced some evidence of prehistoric activity (see map sheet 9 for loci locations).

Locus G-1 (Figure III-3)

This loci consists of a slight slope leading from an intermittent stream to a flat land area. The slope was the site of a predicted potential transient camp (see Figure II-4). Surface investigations resulted in the discovery of archaeological resources, mainly lithic flakes. The locus has remained relatively undisturbed since the period of occupation although plowing probably resulted in a slight degree of slope wash (see Plate VI-10).

It is unlikely that subsurface features occur in this lightly occupied loci. Surface scatter, however, may reflect different occupational activities. Locus G-1 will be partially impacted by the proposed highway improvement project and it is recommended that data recovery operations be undertaken.

The nature of data recovery should be tailored to site characteristics. It is recommended that a detailed controlled surface survey be conducted with all artifacts found recorded as to grid provenience. The site, taken with similiar sites found in Loci G-2, G-3, G-4, G-5, G-6, H-1 and H-2, constitute a resource which will reflect on important economic activities of the prehistoric occupants of the area.



PLATE VI-10

Locus G-2 (Figure III-3)

A small number of lithic flakes were found in the flat land area to the north of Locus G-1. This area was not among those predicted to contain potential transient campsites. The impact of the highway on this locus is slight and no culturally significant resources will be adversely effected.

Locus G-3 (Figure III-3)

Locus G-3 is situated at the bottom of a flat area that was not the predicted location of a transient campsite. However, in the narrative which accompanies the locational maps (see page II-24) it is stated that such camps would be found throughout the project area wherever valuable resources may be efficiently exploited. Locus G-3 appears to have been a site where cobble lithic resources were exploited (see Plate VI-11).

Locus G-3 was intensively surface collected and numerous lithic artifacts, in various stages of preparation and use, were recovered. In addition, subsurface post holes and a measured test unit was excavated. The significance of the site lies in its utilization by prehistoric populations as a lithic gathering and workshop area, unlike any previously investigated in neighboring areas.

The proposed highway improvements project will partially impact the lithic workshop area. It is recommended that this site be subjected to a controlled surface survey. Both the north and the south sides of Route 4, within the proposed ROW, should be plowed on several occasions and a collection be made after each plowing.



PLATE VI-11

Locus G-4 (Figure III-3)

Although a few prehistoric artifacts were found at this locus, very little in the way of distributional data can be expected. No further investigations can be recommended for this site.

Locus G-5 (Figure III-3)

As with Locus G-4, it is not expected that further investigations at this site will result in the gathering of much additional data. Consequently, no further investigations are recommended (see Plate VI-12).



PLATE VI-12

Locus G-6 (Figure III-3 and Plate VI-13)

This locus contained aboriginal and historic artifacts in a relatively high concentration. The locus has been collected in the past by a MAAR informant and additional material was removed from the site. The site is located at the edge of a plateau overlooking a very low, marshy area and is listed in the prehistoric predictive model section of this report as a potential transient campsite location (Figure II-4).

The site contained artifacts predominantly of lithic materials. The few historic artifacts included redware sherds, brick and glass. The list of items of prehistoric derivation (page VIII-2, Inventory), indicate a seasonal food exploitive and processing station.



PLATE VI-13

Locus G-6 will be adversely impacted by the proposed highway construction project. Its significance is tied to that of other Segment G sites, they seem to represent a portion of a subsistence-settlement pattern adapted to a "highland flats" environment and may tie to a more sedentary base camp which would be located in a stream valley situation. It is recommended that data recovery operations be instituted at this site. These should include the plowing and collecting of surface material and the excavation of several measured test units.

Segment H: Segment H of the Route 4 project area contains two loci which have been investigated by MAAR. This segment traverses farm land which is relatively undisturbed (see sheet 10).

Locus H-1 (Figure III-4 and Plate VI-14)

Locus H-1 is not within a predicted potential site location although the high knoll to the east does appear on Figure II-4. The site is at the edge of a steep drop to the same lowlying marshy area faced by Locus G-6. The present Route 4 has destroyed any material at the edge of this bluff. Locus H-1 contains archaeological material in small numbers. The inventory lists items also found just east of the ROW towards the top of the beforementioned knoll.

Although the major portion of this archaeological site is located east of the proposed highway ROW, that portion within does contain evidence of prehistoric activity. It does not appear that subsurface features, indicating a permanent or semi-permanent base camp, will be found. Therefore, data recovery operations involving controlled surface collecting activities on that part of the site to be destroyed by road-building activities should be conducted.



PLATE VI-14

Locus H-2 (Figure III-4 & Plate VI-15)

This site appears to be a scattering of surface material over the surface of a knoll. Data recovery operations may be useful in typing this site and in relating it to the similiar sites noted above in Segments G and H.

Delaware Route 7 - Segments A-B

The investigation of the Route 7 project ROW resulted in the discovery of two prehistoric archaeological sites.

Locus A-1

Locus A-1 consists of a small knoll upon which has been found numerous lithic flakes and debris as well as several broken tools. Former collecting



PLATE VI-15

activities by avocational archaeologists have probably removed much of the material which was once deposited at the site. MAAR investigations revealed that much of the knoll has been disturbed by both grading and the excavation of a county sewer trench. No recommendations for further concern can be made.

Locus B-1

Locus B-1, the Delaware Park Site, has been identified as a site containing subsurface features with the possibility of natural and cultural stratification. Surface examination indicates that this is a very large site and that it contains a substantial data base concerning Archaic Period cultural activities. It is recommended that this locus be nominated to the National Register and that data recovery operations be undertaken if it is determined that "no prudent or feasible alternatives" to construction exist.

Delaware Route 273 Segments A - C

Route 273 investigations were undertaken by a MAAR team which resulted in the recording of several loci containing either historic or prehistoric archaeological resources.

Locus B-1

Locus B-1 consisted of a slight scatter of historic debris on a cultivated knoll. The scarcity of material in this freshly cultivated area makes it unlikely that further data remains to be gathered at the site.

Locus B-2

Locus B-2, containing a prehistoric scatter, is similar and no recommendations for further concern are made.

Locus C-1

Locus C-1 is a large prehistoric site that is adjacent to, but not within the current project ROW. However, should the plans be modified to possibly impact this locus, further consideration for the preservation of this locus should be made.

Locus C-2

Locus C-2 is a historic site and will not be impacted by the project.

Locus C-3

Locus C-3 was thoroughly investigated by the MAAR survey team and found to have been extensively disturbed. Although this site may have contained information of use in interpreting prehistoric settlement systems, it is felt that the loss of integrity does not qualify it for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. No further concern is recommended for Locus C-3.

Prehistoric Conclusions

The twenty one prehistoric sites and related artifactual materials reported in this study represent only a minimal evaluation of the actual cultural resources within the study area and its surroundings. Sufficient data was, however, gathered to understand the impact of the proposed constructions and to address the questions asked by the predictive model. The additional research recommended for six of the archaeological sites should suffice to provide an optimum of information about the resources within the impacted areas.

Two basic types of prehistoric sites were located along the survey corridors. Both types were found to occur in essentially predictable areas as was thought to be the case prior to fieldwork and outlined in the predictive model. All of these sites were found to be situated in well drained soils near water sources such as along terraces and knolls next to streams and wetlands (marshes).

Six of the sites can be roughly categorized as larger and more intensely occupied sites defined as base camps. Materials from these sites relate to Archaic and Woodland manifestations and to a range of activities which includes hunting, vegetal procurement, faunal and floral processing, woodworking, knapping and other unidentified activities. The major criteria for identifying this type of site, according to research findings, is a generally large areal distribution, concentration of artifactual materials and representation of several subsistence related activities.

The fifteen other sites are small open sites designated as transient camps which existed as small and seemingly infrequent workshops or specialized activity areas. Three sites were found located along knolls near water sources in high terrace areas or near lithic resources. Deposits were generally thin scatters except for lithic resource stations and were confined to very restricted areas.

The inventory of diagnostic artifacts from the prehistoric sites represents a strongly hunting oriented subsistence by a preponderance of projectile points. Gathering and other subsistence related activities are poorly represented in the total assemblage. This may be misleading in that many foraging activities do not require the use of chipped stone tools (the dominant artifact type recovered). A more complete understanding of the subsistence strategies in the study area must await more intensive examination of area sites.

The question of seasonality and scheduling can not be well addressed by the study findings because of the limited nature of the research. These questions can only be addressed after the compilation of additional data from more intensely examined sites. Both the larger camps and smaller transient camps must be investigated for this reason.

The prehistoric sites recommended for mitigation were selected on the basis of what types of information could be learned from further research in light of the predictive model. Both transient camps and base camps were selected to provide an optimum of data about the subsistence and activity related occupation of the region. Significance was determined by the functional and extant nature of the sites and by the importance of the site to the research questions proposed in the predictive model.

Summary

Archaeological investigations conducted by Mid-Atlantic Archaeological Research, Inc. at three Department of Transportation highway improvement projects have resulted in the discovery and/or recording of both prehistoric and historic archaeological resources. These resources lie both within and without of proposed project ROW's and impact due to construction is certain in some cases. Various resources have been recommended for nomination to the National Register and, if necessary, for data recovery mitigation operations. Others have been recorded, but do not appear to have the potential for producing significant historical and/or scientific information. This project report outlines the investigations undertaken, the results of those investigations and recommendations for further investigations and/or other mitigation activities.

Prehistoric Sites

site	type	situation	function	reported	collected	condition	impact	mitigate
Rt. 4: B-1 7NC-D-63	PBC	on grassy knoll above floodplain & wetlands	camp		P-1/3/6	disturbed	yes	no
Rt. 4: B-2 7NC-D-64	PTCL	on small upland knoll	lithic station		P-1	disturbed	yes	no
Rt. 4: B-3 7NC-D-65	PTCL	on small knoll	?		P-1/6	mostly destroyed	yes	no
Rt. 4: B-4	PBC	outside of ROW high terrace	2 camps	P-3	P-1/6	good	no	no
VI-20 Rt. 4: D-5 7NC-D-67	PBC	high terrace	camp	P-3		cultivated	no	no
Rt. 4: E-3 7NC-D-69	PU	outside ROW high terrace	?	P-3	P-6	cultivated	no	no
Rt. 4: G-1 7NC-D-70	PTCU	slope above small stream			P-1/3/4/6	cultivated	yes	yes
Rt. 4: G-2 7NC-D-71	PTCU	upland terrace	?		P-1/6	disturbed	yes	no
Rt. 4: G-3 7NC-D-72	PTCL	stream terrace	lithic station		P-1	disturbed	yes	yes
Rt. 4: G-4 7NC-D-73	PTCU	on small knoll above wetlands	?		P-1/6	disturbed	yes	no

Prehistoric Sites (cont.)

site	type	situation	function	reported	collected	condition	impact	mitigate
Rt. 4: G-5 7NC-D-74	PTCU	on small knoll above wetlands	?		P-1/6	disturbed	yes	no
Rt. 4: G-6 7NC-D-75	PTCU	highland above wetlands			P-1/2/3/6	disturbed	yes	yes
Rt. 4: H-1 7NC-E-42	PTCU	upland knoll above wetlands	?	P-3	P-1/3	disturbed	yes	yes
Rt. 4: H-2 7NC-E-43	PU	upland knoll slopes above wetlands	?		P-1/3/6	disturbed	yes	yes
VI-21 Rt. 4: H-3	PBC	upland knoll outside ROW	camp	P-3	P-1	cultivated	no	no
Rt. 4: H-6	PTCU	outside ROW upland knoll	lithic station	P-1	P-1	disturbed	no	no
Rt. 4: H-7	PICU	outside ROW upland knoll	lithic station	P-1		disturbed	no	no
Rt. 7: B-1 7NC-E-41	PBC	high terrace above stream	camp		P-1/2/3/4/5/6 to be inventoried	disturbed	yes	yes
Rt. 273: B-2	PTCU	knoll over floodplain outside ROW	?		P-1/3	disturbed	no	no

Prehistoric Sites (cont.)

site	type	situation	function	reported	collected	condition	impact	mitigate
Rt. 273: C-1	PBC	floodplain outside ROW	camp	P-1/2/3/4/5/6		disturbed	no	no
Rt. 273: C-3 7NC-E-44	PTCL	terrace above floodplain			P-1/3/5/6	disturbed	yes	no

Abbreviation Key

Site Type

- PTCL - Prehistoric transient camp, lithic station
- PTCU - Prehistoric transient camp, unidentified function
- PBC - Prehistoric base camp
- PU - Prehistoric, unknown

Material Type

- P-1 - Lithic station debris
- P-2 - Vegetal procurement and processing
- P-3 - Faunal procurement and processing
- P-4 - Woodworking
- P-5 - Ceramics
- P-6 - Unidentified and nonspecific