4.0 EXPECTED PROPERTY TYPES

4.1 PREHISTORIC ARCHEOLOGY

Based on the background research, expectations for archeological resources in the project area were developed. For prehistoric archeological sites the discussion is guided primarily by the management plan for the Delaware Atlantic coastal region (DACR) (Custer 1987) with reference to more recent work (e.g., Custer 1989; Custer and Mellin 1991). The survey was limited to areas considered both relatively undisturbed and sensitive for archeological resources based on a review of the project area by DelDOT archeologists.

Custer (1987:22) identified only one site dating to the Paleoindian period (7S-G-19) on the southern Delmarva Peninsula; however, isolated points have been found in the project region. Two Study Units were defined for the Paleoindian period: major drainage, and interior (Custer 1987:27). Base camps might be expected in the major drainage zone, while procurement sites and stations might occur almost anywhere. Data quality is poor for the Paleoindian period, as only one site is known. The single known site is situated on the north shore of tidal Indian River near its opening into the bay. Any finds of Paleoindian cultural material in the project area would be considered potentially significant.

The study units defined by Custer (1987:31) for the Archaic period are identical to the Paleoindian units (i.e., major drainage and interior). However, climatic conditions were probably drier ca. 9,000 years BP (Kellogg and Custer 1994:21–24), so that Archaic sites might be expected closer to reliable or predictable water sources. As with the Paleoindian period, only a few Archaic sites are known for the DACR. Custer (1987:30–31) identifies three sites.

The archeology of the Woodland I and II periods is much better known than that of the preceding Paleoindian and Archaic periods. By 5,000 years BP, climatic conditions had attained an essentially modern character, and the rate of sea-level rise had slowed. The slowing of sea-level rise led to the development of stable and more extensive coastal environments and estuarine resources. Prehistoric population densities increased, and large sites representing long-term camps were established (Custer 1987:31). Woodland I sites are numerous in the DACR. Three study units are defined for the Woodland I period (Custer 1987:43). Study Unit I is on Cape Henlopen. Study Units II and III are relevant to the current project area. Study Unit II encompasses the inland bays and floodplains of the major drainages of the region, while Study Unit III consists of interior areas used primarily for resource procurement. Base camp sites are expected in Study Unit II (Custer 1987:43). Data quality is considered poor/fair for Study Unit II and poor for Study Unit III (Custer 1987:45). Because the Woodland I period is fairly well known for the DACR, a wider variety of research questions could be addressed in archeological research (Custer 1987:55–56). For example, storage features become more prevalent in the transition from the Woodland I to the Woodland II period, suggesting food surpluses, perhaps resulting from the development of plant cultivation and horticulture (see LeeDecker et al. 1996).

The archeology of the Woodland II period is also well known for the DACR, chiefly through the early efforts of the Sussex Society for Archeology and History. The dominant cultural manifestation in the region during the Woodland II period was the Slaughter Creek complex. Sites of the Slaughter Creek complex are often extensive with many subsurface features, many containing shellfish remains. The Woodland II study units are the same as for the earlier Woodland I period (Custer 1987:49, 52). A seasonal round of shifting base camps is hypothesized for the Woodland II period, with spring and summer camps near the coast and falls and winters

spent farther inland (Custer 1987:52). Data quality for the Woodland II is comparable to the Woodland I period (Custer 1987:45).

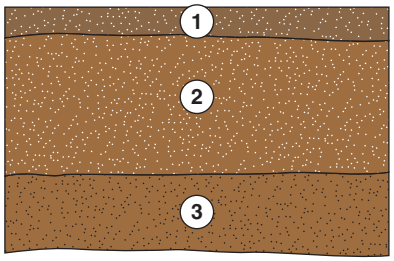
The Intersection Improvement project at Plantation and Cedar Grove roads falls into the Indian River subsection of the Inland Bay/Mid Drainage Management Unit, and also into the Interior Management Unit (Custer 1987:59). Site probabilities for the Indian River management units are generally high for all time periods. Moderate probability applies only to Paleoindian procurement sites. Data quality, on the other hand, is generally considered poor or fair for the management unit. Data for the Paleoindian and Archaic periods are poor because only one site is known. For the Woodland I period, data quality is better because more sites are known. Only a few sites have been excavated, however. For the Interior Management Unit, site probabilities are somewhat lower, ranging from low for base camps in all time periods to high for procurement sites dating to the Woodland time periods. In general, smaller sites are expected in relation to the Inland Bay/Mid Drainage Management Unit. Data quality is generally poor for the Interior Management Unit. Only Woodland I and II procurement sites are fairly well known. The potential for prehistoric archeological sites within the Plantation and Cedar Grove Intersection project area was considered low to moderate.

4.2 PREVIOUS REGIONAL PREHISTORIC ARCHEOLOGICAL RESEARCH

Archeological research in northeastern Sussex County has a long history (Custer 1989:59-79; Weslager 1968:10-29, 69-104, 1974). The earliest published mention of sites in the vicinity of Lewes and Rehoboth appeared in the "Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia" in 1865 and 1866. Leidy (1895, 1896) reported shell deposits on Cape Henlopen extending for a mile or more from south of Lewes to the light house. Leidy also visited shell accumulations on the north shore of the Cape. Although the shell piles ranged from only a few inches thick to a foot deep, prehistoric artifacts were found in all the deposits investigated. Local informants indicated that similar shell deposits occurred down the coast. Francis Jordan (1906) also reported on his investigations of shell deposits at Lewes, south of Cape Henlopen, and at Rehoboth. At Rehoboth, Jordan (1906:26-30) found prehistoric shell deposits about 500 feet (150 m) from the sea running parallel to the beach behind 10-12 ft (3-3.7 m) high dunes for about a mile (1600 m) south to Rehoboth Bay. Shell heaps were also investigated on Long Neck Branch where they occurred for a half a mile along the shore of the inlet (Jordan 1906:19-26).

Interest in the local archeology sparked the establishment of the Archaeological Society of Delaware in 1933. Wigglesworth (1933) reported on the sites in Rehoboth in the first publication of the new society. Also receiving early attention was the important Slaughter Creek site (Davidson 1935a, 1936). Davidson (1935b) published an article on burials found in Sussex County sites in the first volume of *American Antiquity* the journal of the newly formed Society for American Archaeology. Later, Weslager (1942) also discussed sites in Sussex County in the pages of *American Antiquity*. A significant event for the archeology of Sussex County, especially the northeastern corner of the county, was the formation of the Sussex Society of Archaeology (later the Sussex Society of Archaeology and History) in 1948 spurred by discoveries at the Townsend site near Lewes (Custer 1989:69; Omwake and Stewart 1963). An enthusiastic and conscientious group of amateur archeologists, the SSAH, carried out excavations at numerous sites in the vicinity of Lewes and Rehoboth (Figure 8) and reported their findings in *The Archeolog*, a mimeograph, later printed, publication. In particular, the SSAH focused its attentions on the Townsend site (7S-G-2) about 2 1/2 miles south of Lewes (Omwake and Stewart 1963). Ninety-two shell pits were found in an "L" shaped area measuring 460 x 180 feet (140 x 55 m) North-South by 320 x 160 feet (98 x 49 m) East-West. Two early historic period features were also found. One was a well, the other a shallow, refuse-filled "fire" pit. Custer (1989:320-321) classifies the Townsend site as a large Woodland II

STU T1-5



1 10YR 4/3 brown silty sand

2 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown silty sand

3 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown clay sand

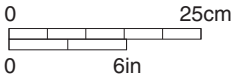


Figure 8. Soil profile drawing and photograph of STU T1-5.

period, Slaughter Creek Complex "macro-band base camp" or village. The distribution of Townsend ceramic types across the site shows that two clusters of features are present. One cluster dates to the earlier part of the Slaughter Creek Complex *circa* 650 yrs BP and the other cluster may date as late as 400 yrs BP (Custer 1989:321; Witthoft 1963).

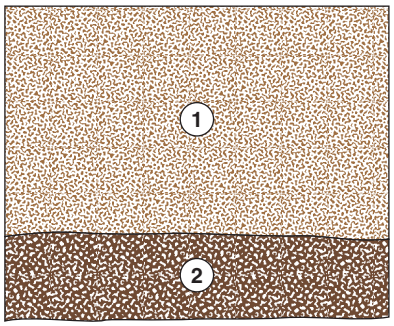
Other important Woodland II sites investigated by the SSAH were the Russell site, the Ritter sites on Hells Neck near Lewes (see below), and Mispillion site to the north (Custer 1989:321; Hutchinson et al. 1957; Omwake 1958). Tirpak (1978) concluded that feature clusters at the Mispillion site (7S-A-1) represented semisubterranean houses surrounded by storage and refuse pits, and that the site was occupied seasonally. A cluster of sites on Hells Neck, known as the Ritter No. 1 (7S-D-2) and Ritter No. 2 (7S-D-3), Derrickson (7S-D-6), and Miller-Toms (7S-D-4) were also investigated by the SSAH (Karl and Ingram 1951; Marine 1957; National Museum 1954; Omwake 1951, 1952, 1954a, b, c). Some of the only corn cobs ever found on a prehistoric site in Delaware were from the Ritter site (Omwake 1951). The Hells Neck excavations by the SSAH are reviewed in detail by Thomas and Baumgardt (1992:35-40). Like the Townsend site, the Hells Neck sites are characterized by clusters of shell and refuse-filled pits. Custer (1989:325) classifies the sites above as Slaughter Creek Complex micro-band base camps. The SSAH excavations concentrated on the shell-filled pits and virtually ignored other potential data (Thomas and Baumgardt 1992:40). Also, the SSAH diggings were not well controlled and some contextual relationships are unclear. The ambiguous association between aboriginal and early European material at the Russell site is an example (Custer 1984a:77).

Professional archeology began in Lewes during the 1960s with a survey of the "Hercules Tract" (Figure 9) that included the area north of the Bebee Medical Center property and most of Hells Neck (Salwen 1960, 1965). Several concentrations of prehistoric artifacts were identified along Canary Creek north of the Beebe Medical Center property (Figure 10), but no archeological sites were recorded (SHPO files). These findings are discussed in more detail later because they are relevant to the boundaries of the Beebe site. In the 1976, the Delaware State Section of Archaeology (SOA) under took a survey of the Atlantic coastal zone chiefly through surface inspection of agricultural fields between Lewes and Rehoboth (SHPO site files). In 1977, a survey was undertaken by Mid-Atlantic Archaeological Research, Inc. for the LeCato sewer project (Thomas 1977). In 1979, JMA surveyed a portion of the University of Delaware Marine Studies Complex east of the Beebe Medical Center property. Two small prehistoric artifact scatters were identified near tidal marsh, but no sites were identified in the uplands away from water (Roberts and Cosans 1979). An additional survey of University property was undertaken by MAAR Associates, Inc. in 1982 (Thomas 1982). This survey resulted in the discovery of an historic site (the Marsh Grass site, 7S-D-45) considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (Thomas 1992).

The Atlantic coastal survey, begun by the SOA, was continued by the University of Delaware between 1987 and 1990 (Custer and Mellin 1987, 1991). The survey concentrated on areas subject to development pressures chiefly south of the Lewes area (Custer and Mellin 1991:9-13). In 1992, the Hercules Tract was considered as a potential site for a sewerage processing plant and resurveyed by MAAR Associates, Inc. (Thomas and Baumgardt (1992). The field north of the Beebe Medical Center property was surveyed a second time and several concentrations of prehistoric and/or historic cultural materials were identified (Figure 11). No new archeological site numbers were assigned as the prehistoric material was considered as an extension of the Russell site (7S-D-7). These findings are discussed in more detail later in relation to the Beebe site and the findings of Salwen's (1960, 1965) survey in considering the boundaries of the Beebe site.

In surrounding Sussex County research undertaken for the Dewey Beach and West Rehoboth sewer expansions has identified and investigated both prehistoric (Figure 12) and historic

STU T2-2



1 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy silt

2 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown sandy clay silt

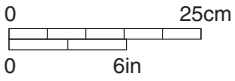
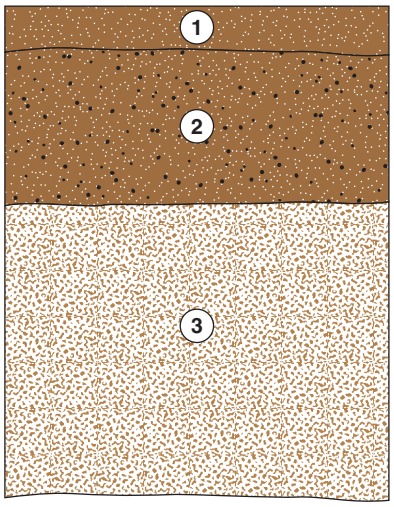


Figure 9. Soil profile drawing and photograph of STU T2-2.

STU T3-5



1 10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown silty fine sand with organics

2 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown silty fine sand, compact, 20% charcoal, but no obvious feature

3 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown fine sandy silt, compact

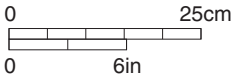


Figure 10. Soil profile drawing and photograph of STU T3-5.

Figure 11. Gradall trenches along Cedar Grove Road in front of the Ebenezer Methodist Church property.

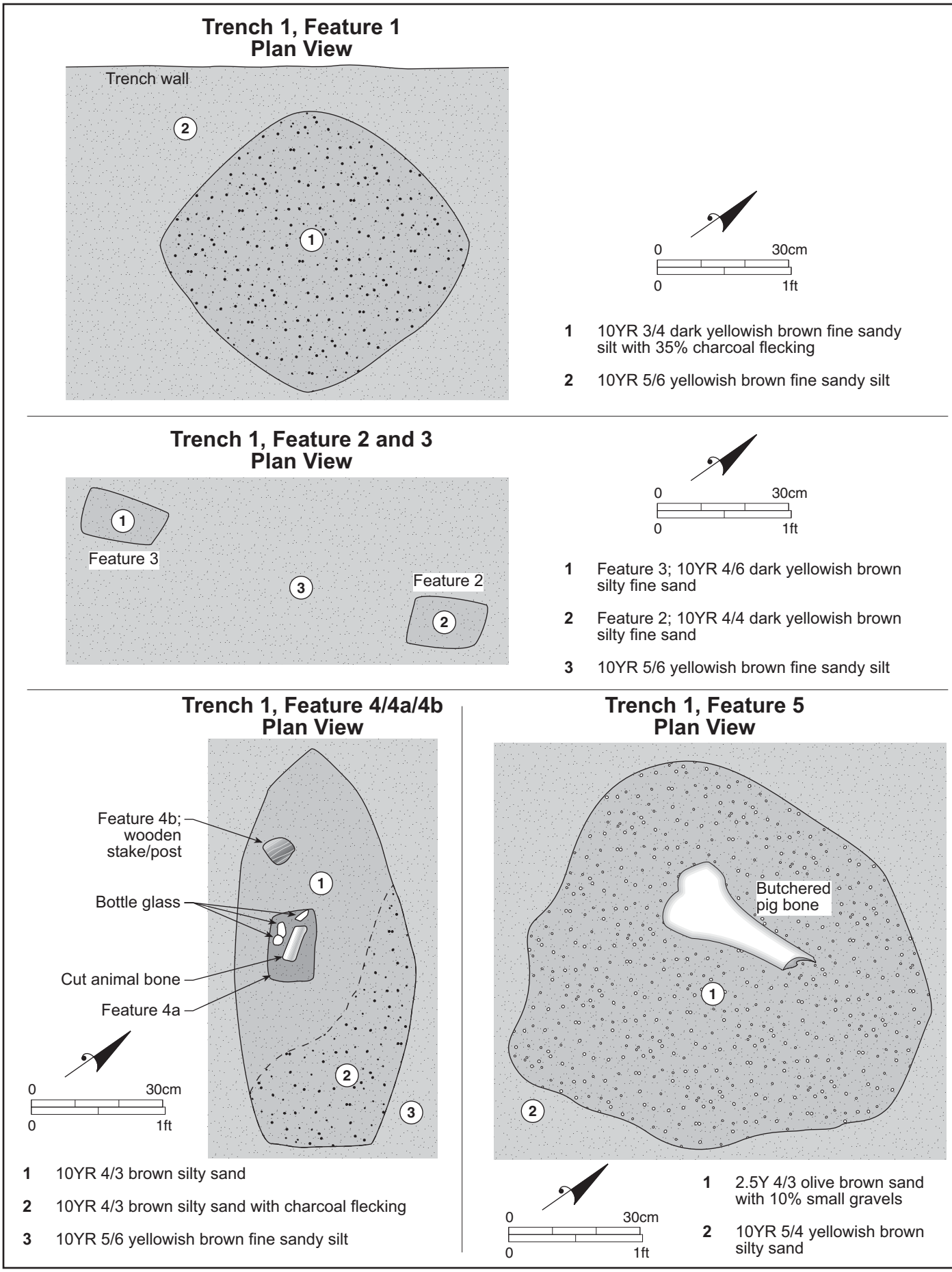


Figure 12. Plan views of Features 1 through 5 exposed in Trench 1, west-northwest of the Ebenezer Methodist Church cemetery.

archeological sites (e.g., Hoffman and Heite 1995; Hoffman 1997; Kellogg and Zebooker 1995; Kellogg 1996). Survey for the sewage treatment plant on Wolfe Neck and for the force mains identified thirteen archeological sites (Hoffman and Heite 1995). Phase II evaluations were conducted at seven sites that were potentially significant or could not be avoided (Hoffman and Heite 1995). Three sites were considered eligible for National Register of Historic Places. One site was avoided through redesign. The remaining two sites–one prehistoric and one historic–were subjected to data recovery excavations (Hoffman 1997; Hoffman and Heite 1995). Survey of selected areas of sewer interceptors and pump and lift stations identified two sites requiring further investigation (Kellogg and Zebooker 1995). The Lingo site (7S-D-55) contained poorly-preserved evidence of prehistoric occupation and historic activities including two possible graves. The Bay Vista site (7S-G-26 including also the Cole site–7S-G-79) is a large prehistoric site dating predominately to the Woodland II period Slaughter Creek Complex. Previous investigations had documented large shell-filled pits–one containing human and animal interments, and a semisubterranean house feature (Kellogg 1996:I-23–I-38). A possible Contact period component was also present at the Bay Vista site. Portions of the Bay Vista site that would be affected by sewer construction were subjected to data recovery excavations (Kellogg 1996). The site was interpreted as a seasonal campsite for exploiting local resources (Kellogg 1996). An early historic period occupation of the Bay Vista site was also investigated (see below, Zebooker and Reinbold n.d.).

4.3 HISTORICAL ARCHEOLOGY

General historical archeological expectations are based more directly on the documentary sources. The state plan for Delaware's historical archeological resources (De Cunzo and Catts 1990) provides an initial basis for evaluating potential archeological sites of all time periods in the project area. A more project-specific historical context has also been developed and will serve to guide the present investigation. In *"Neither a Desert nor a Paradise:" Historic Context for the Archeology of Agriculture and Rural Life, Sussex County, Delaware, 1770–1940* (De Cunzo and Garcia 1992:248–260), the authors define seven property types associated with the archeological investigation of farmsteads. The property types defined by De Cunzo and Garcia were developed for the period from 1770–1940, but they are also applicable to the 1630–1730 and 1730–1770 periods.

1. Agricultural Complex: the farmstead, or main compound, of the farm itself, including at least one dwelling, domestic and agricultural outbuildings, yards, gardens, and associated activity areas (De Cunzo and Garcia 1992:250). Family cemeteries are included in this property type, since historically they would have been associated with a farmstead.

2. Agricultural Dwelling: the residence of a farm owner-operator, tenant farmer, farm manager, or other free agricultural laborer and his or her family household. It encompasses at least one dwelling, as well as domestic outbuildings and yards, gardens, and associated activity areas (De Cunzo and Garcia 1992:251).

3. Agricultural Outbuilding: One or more outbuildings of the same or different agricultural functions located on farms but isolated from the farmstead or agricultural complex (defined above). The outbuilding(s) also includes associated work and storage yards (De Cunzo and Garcia 1992:252).

4. Agricultural Quarter: A residence or residential complex housing numbers of agricultural laborers such as slaves or migrant workers. The property type includes at least one dwelling,

along with domestic outbuildings in some situations, and the associated yards, gardens, and activity areas. The primary distinctions between agricultural dwellings and quarters are found in the architectural and landscape features and configurations, and in the nature of the resident housing (De Cunzo and Garcia 1992:254).

5. Agricultural Transport Facility: This property type contains two components: the agricultural landing complex and the railroad/road. The landing complex includes one or more wharves and outbuildings along with the activity areas, yard, and work spaces, as well as underwater features associated with farm landings. Isolated from the agricultural complex, the landing facility is located on the river or creek side in association with a particular farm and is distinctive from larger commercial landings (De Cunzo and Garcia 1992:255). The railroad/road facility consists of one or more outbuildings along with activity areas associated with land-based transportation on farms. Like the water-oriented landing, the railroad/road facility is isolated from the agricultural complex but is situated next to a transportation artery (road or railroad) (De Cunzo and Garcia 1992:257).

6. Agricultural Structure: One or more structures not designed to shelter humans or their activities, along with associated activity areas, yard, and work spaces. Isolated from the agricultural complex but located on the farm, this property type includes such structures as the embankments, drains, sluices, and ditches found on many late-eighteenth- through mid-twentieth-century Sussex County farms (De Cunzo and Garcia 1992:258). These marsh architectural features have also been more thoroughly addressed in a separate historical context (Fisher et al. 1993).

7. Agricultural Commercial/Industrial Outbuilding: Composed of one or more outbuildings of the same or different commercial or industrial functions located in isolation from the main agricultural complex. This property type includes such structures as blacksmith and other craft or artisan shops, agricultural processing complexes, such as canneries, and roadside stores and produce stands (De Cunzo and Garcia 1992:259). Not specifically mentioned in the above definition, gristmills and sawmills are industrial and commercial in their composition. For the purposes of the present survey, mills are included in this property type. Like the Commercial/Industrial Outbuilding property type, mills are public-private complexes, located on private land but serving a community in a vital capacity.

Eight historical properties in the project vicinity were assigned CRS numbers (S00958, S00965, S00967, S00988, S00989, S00996, S00997, and S08056), and one property on Postal Road outside of the project area, that was identified as Pre 1955 but was unevaluated and not assigned a CRS number (Kuncio et al. 2008; Chadwick 2004). One archeological site has been previously identified northeast of the project area. This site (S-8004) is located at the northern end of Postal Lane at the site of the Midway Shopping Center on Route 1. Four historic properties (the Hart Farm CRS S-966, the David G. Drain House CRS S-995, a Cape Cod Dwelling CRS S-11547, and the Ebenezer Methodist Episcopal Church cemetery CRS S-11548) had previously been identified within the project area making the potential for historic archeological sites high. Based on background research, property types potentially found within the project area include Agricultural Complexes, Dwellings, Outbuildings, Quarters, and Structures.

4.4 PREVIOUS REGIONAL HISTORICAL ARCHEOLOGICAL RESEARCH

The investigation of historic archeological sites in Sussex County, like the examination of prehistoric sites outlined above, has a long history (Catts and De Cunzo 1993:174-182; Thomas

1976:249-263; Weslager 1976:11-24). The formation of the SSAH in 1948, mentioned above, focused the interests of many avocational archeologists in the northeastern portion of the county on the early European sites located in the vicinity of Lewes. Historic sites examined by members of the SSAH included the location of DeVries Fort (7S-D-11) (Peets 1952a, 1952b; Bonine 1954, 1956, 1964), the seventeenth-to-eighteenth century Old House Site (7S-D-16) (Peets 1951; Watkins 1951), the Ritter/Hells Neck site (7S-D-2), a late-seventeenth-century-to-eighteenth century occupation (SHPO Site Files), the Pagan Creek and Canary Creek Dikes (Marine 1955, 1958), and the Ritter 3 site, a seventeenth-century site (SHPO Site Files). Within 2 1/2 miles of the project area, the SSAH also excavated several historic-period features at the Townsend Site (7S-G-2) (Omwake and Stewart 1963). In the vicinity of the project area (Figure 13) state, consulting, and amateur archeologists have also investigated other sites dating to the 1630-1730 period including Arnell Creek (7S-G-23), Thompson's Loss and Gain (7S-G-60), 7S-G-99, and 7S-G-107 (SHPO site files). The level of effort at each of these loci varies from surface collection to detailed excavations.

Historic sites that have had some level of archeological investigation conducted dating to the period from 1730-1830 include the Marsh Grass Site (7S-D-45) (Thomas 1983b), the Thomas Maull House on Pilottown Road (Marine and Bonine 1965), the Moris Mansion site (7S-D-42), the Wolfe farm (7S-D-65) (Hoffman and Heite 1995), an unnamed early nineteenth-century tenant house (7S-G-101), 7S-G-111, 7S-G-117, 7S-G-125, 7S-G-52, 7S-G-51 (Custer and Mellin 1991), the Warrington #2 site (7S-G-49), and an extant eighteenth-century agricultural complex (7S-G-115). Site files also include 7S-D-52, identified as a possible nineteenth century brick clamp (Custer and Mellin 1991). In many cases, these sites are no longer present, but were recorded prior to destruction. In other cases, particularly with the sites recorded more recently, standing structures help to define these loci. Levels of effort at each of these sites varied considerably, ranging from surface collections, to limited subsurface testing, to data recovery investigations.

Previously investigated or recorded archeological sites dating to the 1830-1880 period include a large number in the vicinity of Holland Glade, Holland Neck, and Wolfe Neck. Reported by Hoffman and Heite (1995) and Hoffman (1997), these sites include 7S-D-62, 7S-D-63, 7S-D-64, 7S-G-146, and the Orr farm (7S-D-147). The recordation of these sites with the SHPO is due to the construction of previous sections of the West Rehoboth Sewer Expansion project.

In 1993, the University of Delaware Center for Archaeological Research prepared a historic context for the study of agriculture and rural life in Sussex County during the period from 1770 to 1940 (De Cunzo and Garcia 1993). This document summarized the previous archeological investigations at farmstead sites in the county, identified areas of research that need to be addressed, and compiled historic records in which to view the changing agricultural landscape of the county. For all time periods, levels of investigation, and site types, De Cunzo and Garcia (1993:Appendix I) recorded only five historic farmsteads that have been archeologically investigated on the *Lewes and Rehoboth* USGS quadrangle map, and 19 farmsteads on the *Fairmount* quadrangle map. The skewed number of sites between the quadrangle maps is due to the focus of modern development in the Lewes vicinity; to the large number of sites listed in the *Fairmount* quadrangle should be added the sites identified and recorded by Hoffman and Heite (1995).

The investigation by members of the SSAH at the Townsend site (7S-G-2) located a possible well containing seventeenth-century artifacts, a possible ditch line, and possible evidence of a burned habitation or dwelling. The site report prepared for this project and published in *The Archeolog*

notes that the historic artifacts recovered included Dutch bricks, kaolin tobacco pipe bowl and stem fragments, North Devon pottery, German stoneware, Staffordshire earthenware, olive bottle glass, and iron nails (Omwake and Stewart 1963:40-43). The authors noted that, while not conclusive, the date range of the recovered artifacts suggested that the occupation of the site terminated in the last quarter of the seventeenth-century, possible when the settlement at the Whorekil was burned by Maryland colonists in 1673 (Omwake and Stewart 1963:43).

The historic component of the Bay Vista site (7S-G-26) dates to the seventeenth century. Situated on land owned by John Avery and occupied by his daughter Mary Avery, her husband Hercules Shepard, and their family, the site included two earthfast structures, paling fencelines, several subsurface features (including a wood-lined well), several burials, and row upon row of evenly-spaced small posts, the function of which are presently under speculation. Due to the nature of the construction project, only a portion of the structures was excavated, thus no dimensions of the buildings are known. Artifacts recovered from the site indicate that its occupation pre-dates 1700; a mean tobacco pipe date derived from the pipe stem assemblage is 1683.4. Thus, the Bay Vista site is one of the earliest sites yet excavated in Sussex County (Zeebooker and Reinbold n.d.).

Avery's Rest (7S-G-57) is another early site near the project area. Occupied after Captain John Avery bought the property in 1675 and abandoned during the early part of the eighteenth century, excavations at the site have uncovered a cellar hole for an outbuilding, two wells, daub pits, and fence lines. Part of the framing for one well was preserved below the waterline. Structural information on the cellar hole, including the stairway, remained in the form of soil staining. Among the artifacts collected were Staffordshire slipware, Rhenish stoneware, a piece-of-eight, agricultural-related implements and hardware. Also recovered were numerous animal bones and oyster shells. The house location has not been located; however, continued excavations are planned (ASD n.d., Schmidt 2009).

The Thompson's Loss and Gain site (7S-G-60) represents the remains of a tenant-occupied dwelling dating to circa 1720 to 1780 (Guerrant 1988a, 1988b). The site is situated on the same parcel of land that historically contained the Bay Vista site (see above). Located in a residential development, the major artifact-bearing deposits were excavated under salvage conditions, prior to the destruction of the site by the construction of new housing. The archeological remains included the footprint of an earthfast two-room house (hall-parlor plan), measuring 18 by 24 feet. Evidence of a wattle and daub chimney was located in the kitchen/hall, and a corner fireplace built of brick was identified in the parlor. The hall contained nine small root cellars clustered around the fireplace, and the smaller parlor fireplace had two brick-lined cellars near it. The posts used in the construction of the house exhibited evidence of replacement, and the pattern of cellar pits within the footprint of the house suggests that a wooden floor with floor joists spaced approximately five feet apart was present (for a similar study of earthfast architecture, see Deetz and May 1997). A small shed, interpreted as a possible buttery, was located to the south side of the dwelling. A wooden, crib-lined well was found at this site, and a large trash midden extended from the parlor end of the dwelling to the edge of the excavated area. Due to the salvage character of the project, archeological testing focused on the dwelling and its immediate surroundings (Guerrant 1988a, 1988b).

The Marsh Grass site (7S-D-45) represented a mid-eighteenth to early nineteenth-century farmstead and was situated east of the Beebe Medical Center property on the same neck of land (Thomas 1983b). Historical records of the site's occupants suggest that the Marsh Grass Site was a tenant-occupied farmstead. The house at the site was built using both ground-laid sills and earthfast construction techniques. A central hearth and a cellar pit were excavated within the structure, and the

house was probably built on a two-room (hall-parlor) plan. At least two possible outbuildings were identified, and the entire complex of structures was defined by a boundary ditch and wattle fence. No well was discovered at this site. High levels of phosphates in the area north of the boundary ditch and fence suggest that the fencing was designed to keep livestock out, and the area within the fence was interpreted as a garden or orchard (Thomas 1983b).