
5.0 RESULTS

5.1 PHASE I SURVEY RESULTS

5.1.1 *SURFACE RECONNAISSANCE, PLOWED FIELD*

The pedestrian survey of the plowed field on the north side of Cedar Grove Road west of Plantation Road resulted in the plotting and collecting of 61 artifacts. All but one artifact, an unmodified quartzite cobble, were historic. Historic-period artifacts defined a concentration (n=33) at the northwestern corner of the field (Locus 1), and a sparse cluster (n=17) in the central part of the field (Locus 2) (Figure 2; Plate 5). Over half of the artifacts were nineteenth-century ceramic sherds (n=34), glass (n=17) including three fragments of milk glass canning jar lids, and a few fragments of brick, coal, and plastic (Plate 6a). The ceramics consisted of whiteware (1810-present) (n=19), white granite ware (1842-1930) (n=14), redware (n=2), and yellowware (1830-1930) (n=1). One olive green, free blown bottle fragment (Point Provenience 29) found in Locus 1 had flaked edges resembling a worked stone tool such as a scraper (Plate 6b). Comparison with similar, modified glass fragments from the Bloomsbury site in Kent County suggests this piece was accidentally modified through the action of plowing rather than the deliberate flaking used to produce stone tools by Native Americans (Blume 2000, 2011). Locus 1 roughly defined the location of a house shown on an 1883 Orphans Court map (see Figure 7). Four STUs (L1-1 through L1-4) were excavated to further investigate Locus 1. The artifacts recovered included nine unidentifiable cut or wrought nails but otherwise resembled those found during the pedestrian survey. No historic-period archeological features were identified.

One unmodified quartzite cobble (Point Provenience 57) was collected because it was found in an otherwise stone-free field. One olive green, free blown bottle fragment found in Locus 1 had modified edges that were probably the result of plowing rather than intentionally worked.

5.1.2 *Transects 1-3*

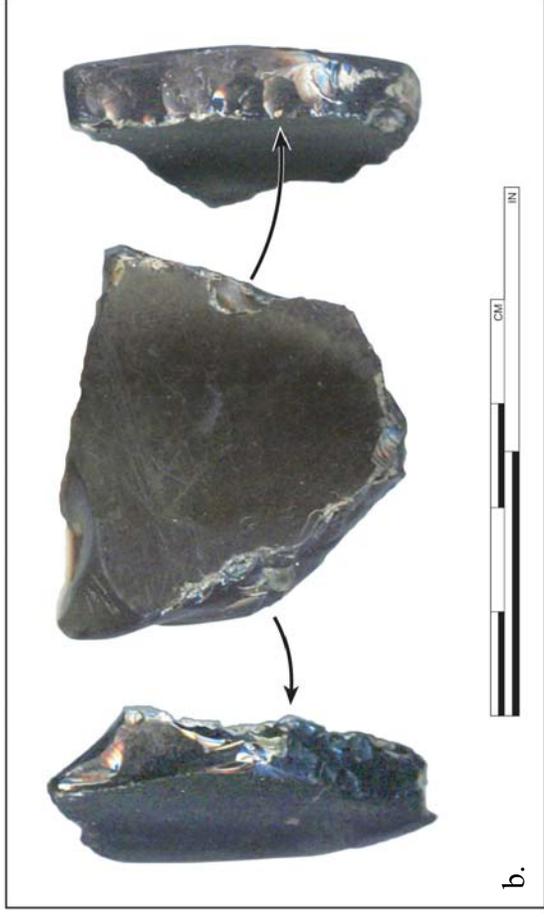
Shovel testing occurred along three transects. Transect 1, consisting of 16 STUs, was established along Plantation Road, east of Cedar Grove Road (Figure 2, Plate 3). The typical soil profile along Transect 1 consisted of a thin layer of brown (10YR4/3) silty sand overlaying a dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) sandy silt (Figure 8). The subsoil consisted of a dark yellowish brown (10YR4/6) to yellowish brown (10YR5/6) clay silt or sandy silt. In a few instances a second subsoil layer was encountered that consisted of a strong brown (7.5YR4/6) silty clay sand. Nearly all of the STUs held pieces of plastic and modern brown beer bottle glass in the upper layers, being consistent with trash found along roadsides. Historic-period artifacts in an undisturbed context were recovered from only three STUs: T1-3, T1-5, and T1-7. The artifacts recovered were several fragments of bottle glass, coal/coal ash and fragments of building material such as window glass, brick, and a wood screw. The only diagnostic artifact was a whiteware sherd (1810-present). One STU, T1-3, contained a layer of dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4)



Plate 5. Plowed field south of Plantation Road showing Locus 1, a concentration of historic-period artifacts delineated in the surface reconnaissance, view south-southeast. Cedar Grove Road is in the background.



a.



b.

Plate 6. Artifacts found in Locus 1: a. white granite ware sherd (1842-1930), yellowware sherd (1830-1930), fragment of a milk glass canning jar lid, and a fragment of amethyst glass tableware (1880-1915); b. olive green bottle glass with plow-crushed edges that give the appearance of having been worked.

sandy silt with 10 percent angular gravel that might define a road or parking area of the David G. Drain House (CRS S-995).

Transect 2, established along Cedar Grove Road in a plowed field to the south of the Ebenezer Church cemetery, consisted of three STUs (Figure 2). The typical soil profile consisted of a dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) fine sandy silt overlaying a dark yellowish brown (10YR4/6) clay fine sandy silt or strong brown (7.5YR4/6) sandy clay silt (Figure 9). The plowzone of the STUs held recent artifacts, such as clear bottle glass, an electrical connector, a headlight, plastic, and an unidentified steel tool.

Transect 3 consisted of 16 STUs placed along the west side of Cedar Grove Road, of which four were radials (Figure 2, Plate 7). The typical soil profile consisted of a dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) silty sand overlaying a dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) sandy silt. The subsoil consisted of a dark yellowish brown (10YR4/6) sandy silt, yellowish brown (10YR5/6) sandy silt, or a strong brown (7.5YR4/6) sandy clay silt (Figure 10). In some instances the subsoil consisted of two layers, being one of the aforementioned sandy silts overlaying the sandy clay silt. Nearly all of the STUs held pieces of plastic and brown bottle glass in the upper layers, consistent with trash found along roadsides. Historic-period artifacts consisting of two redware sherds and two milk glass canning lid liners (post 1869) were found in STU T3-1, warranting a radial to the south. Radial T3-1S held fragments of brick and machine-made bottle glass as well as a crown bottle cap (post 1892), wire, and windshield glass. The eastern radial fell in Cedar Grove Road, and therefore was not excavated. The northern and western radials fell within the plowed field. The only nearby artifacts in the field were a whiteware sherd and a blown-in-mold aqua bottle glass fragment, both located approximately 15 meters north of STU T3-1.

The discovery of a Late Woodland chert projectile point below a brick and nail fragment, at a depth of 42 centimeters below the surface, in STU T3-5 lead to the excavation of three additional STU radials to the south, north and west of this unit. Excavation of these combined units yielded a light scattering of historic-period artifacts that included one white earthenware sherd, one clam shell, several unidentified nail fragments, a couple of brick fragments and machine-made bottle glass. No prehistoric artifacts were recovered in the surrounding radials.

5.1.3 Gradall Trenches, Ebenezer Methodist Church Cemetery

The potential for burials associated with the Ebenezer Church Cemetery was investigated through the mechanical stripping of topsoil. The gradall trench was executed in two sections (Figures 2 and 11). Trench 1 extended north-northeast 55 meters from a utility pole near the southern end of the cemetery (Plate 8). Trench 2 extended southwest 66 meters from the opposite side of the utility pole (Plate 9). Following trench excavation, each trench was shovel shaved and features were carefully trowelled in order to detect subtle changes in soil color and texture. Ten features were documented, five in Trench 1 and five in Trench 2 (Table 1, Figure 11). No burial shafts were identified in either of the gradall trenches. Since none of the exposed features appeared to represent unmarked graves, they were not excavated.

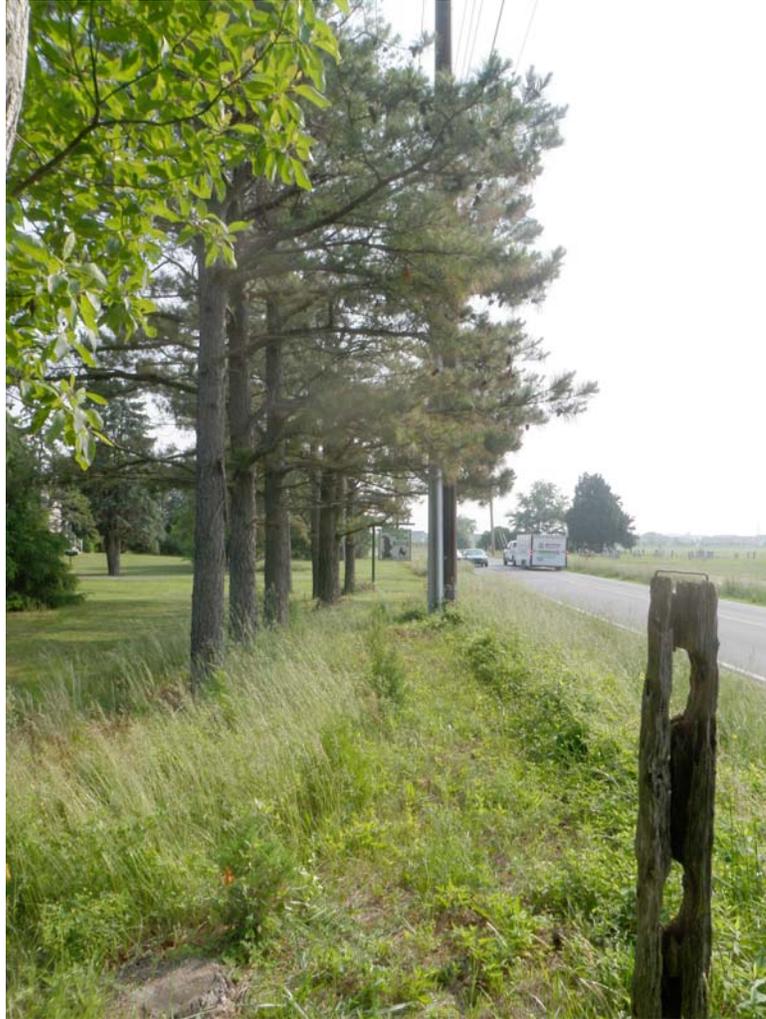


Plate 7. Shovel test Transect 3 along the west side of Cedar Grove Road, looking northeast. Ebenezer Methodist Church cemetery is visible in the center right of photograph.



Plate 8. Trench 1 excavated within the project area on the east side of Cedar Grove Road, view south.

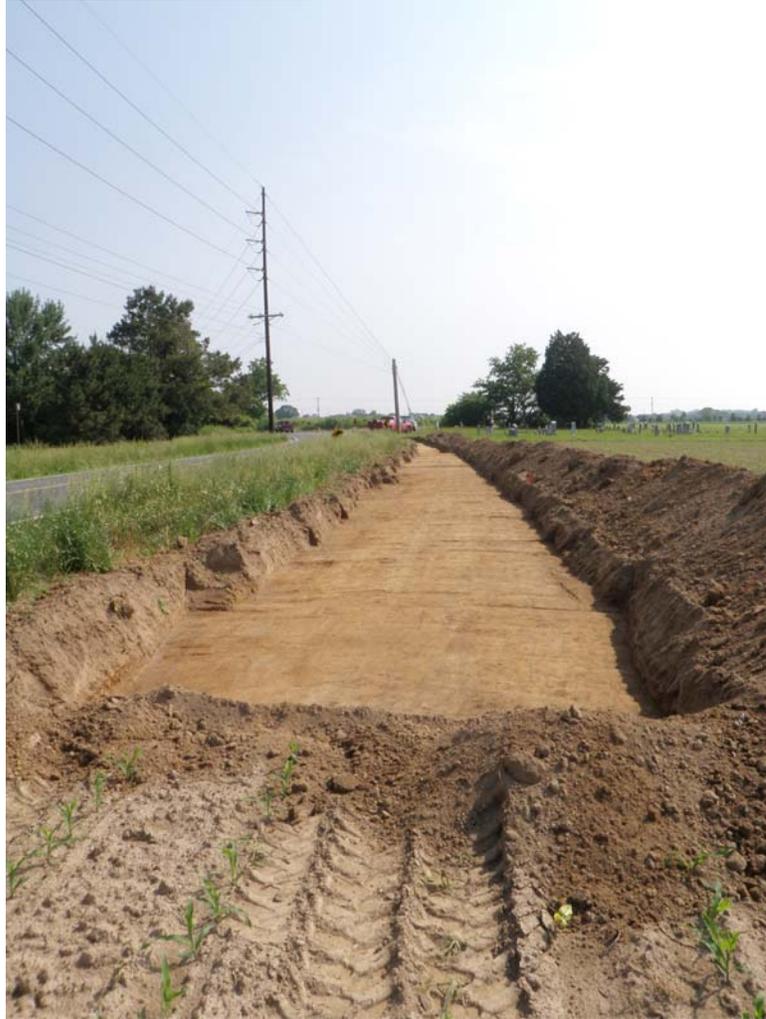


Plate 9. Trench 2 excavated within the project area on the east side of Cedar Grove Road, view northeast.

Table 1. Features located in Trench 1 and Trench 2, between Cedar Grove Road and the Ebenezer Methodist Church cemetery.

Feature No.	Interpretation
1	Possible hearth
2	Post hole
3	Post hole
4	Oblong stain with post hole and wooden post
5	Possible refuse pit
6	Unidentified; possible road-related disturbance
7	Post hole
8	Post hole
9	Post hole
10	Former tree line (7 stains in a row)

Feature 1 was roughly 58 cm square in plan. Approximately 35 percent of the surface matrix was flecked with charcoal and appeared to be a possible hearth of undetermined age.

Seven post holes were located in Trenches 1 and 2, roughly in line with the northern and southern edges of the cemetery, and may represent the remains of a fence that once marked its bounds (Figures 11-13). Features 2, 3, and 4a/b, post holes at the northern edge, measured on average 12 cm by 18 cm (4.7 in x 7 in), while Features 7-9, at the southern edge, measured on average 20 cm by 22 cm (7.8 in x 8.7 in) (Figure 12). The exceptions were the remnant wooden post in Feature 4, which had a 6 cm (2.4 in) diameter, and Feature 7, which was roughly 32 cm (12.6 in) square (Figure 13).

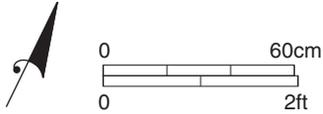
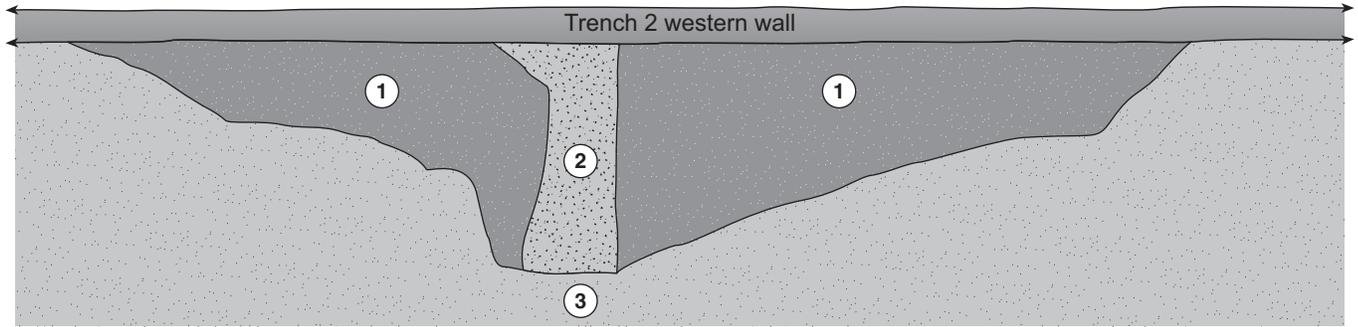
Of the remaining historic-period features, Feature 5 was an 82 cm by 87 cm circular pit. The presence of a butchered animal bone (identified as pig by the field archeologist) at the surface suggested this was a refuse pit (Figure 12). Feature 6 was a partially exposed, irregularly-shaped 3.5 m long stain along the western edge of Trench 2. It was bisected by a band of sand running north to south and appeared to be a modern disturbance related to the adjacent roadway (Figure 13). Feature 10 consisted of a line of seven oblong stains some with flecks of charcoal, each measuring roughly 44 cm round (Figures 11 and 13). The alignment of these stains parallel with the road suggested a former tree line.

5.2 PHASE II SURVEY RESULTS

5.2.1 *Gradall Trenches, Hart Tenant Site*

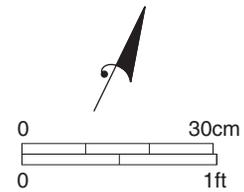
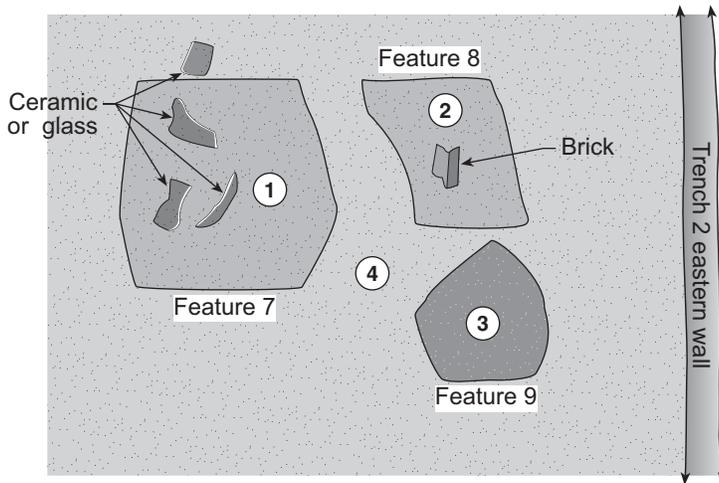
Phase II investigations were conducted at the Hart Tenant Site (formerly identified as Locus 1) in the southwest corner of the Plantation and Cedar Grove roads intersection. At the time of the investigation the field was planted in soybean. To minimize disturbance of the crop, excavations consisted of mechanical removal of the plowzone in three trenches running parallel to Plantation Road and within the site boundary as defined by the Locus 1 artifact concentration (Figure 14, Plate 10). Trench 1, placed 6.5 meters from Plantation Road, was 45 meters long; Trench 2, placed in the center of the site, was 51 meters long; and Trench 3, placed near the southwestern edge of the site, was 51 meters long. Six features were identified, each appearing as a stain of darker soils when contrasted with the surrounding yellowish brown (10YR5/6 to 10YR5/8) sandy silty clay subsoil (Table 2).

Trench 2, Feature 6 Plan View



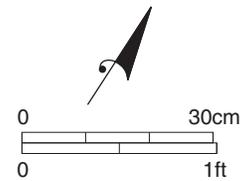
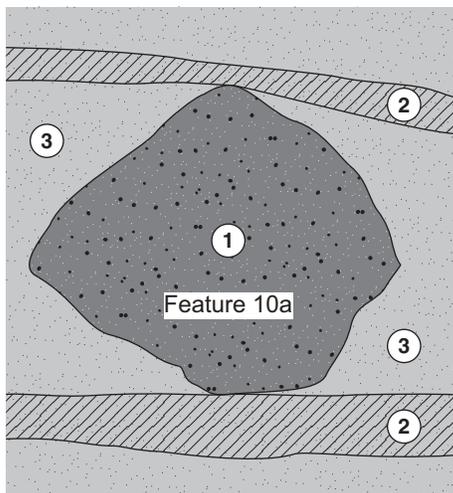
- 1 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown silty sand
- 2 10YR 7/4 very pale brown fine to medium sand
- 3 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown silty fine sand

Trench 2, Feature 7, 8 and 9 Plan View



- 1 Feature 7; 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown silty fine sand
- 2 Feature 8; 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown silty fine sand
- 3 Feature 9; 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown sandy silt
- 4 10YR 4/4 yellowish brown silty fine sand

Trench 2, Feature 10a Plan View



- 1 Feature 10a; 10YR 3/3 dark brown sandy silt with charcoal
- 2 Plow scar; 10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown sandy silt
- 3 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy silt

Figure 13. Plan views of Features 6 through 10 exposed in Trench 2, southwest of the Ebenezer Methodist Church property.



Figure 14. Plan of trenches excavated during Phase II investigations at the Hart Tenant Site.



Plate 10. Trenches across the Hart Tenant Farm site (Locus 1), view north-northwest with Cedar Grove Road in the foreground and Plantation Road in the upper right.

Table 2: Features identified during Phase II investigations at the Hart Tenant Site.

Feature No.	Trench No.	Interpretation
1	3	Possible Percolation Test Pit
2	2	Post Hole
3	1	Tree Stump and Root Stain
4	1	Probable Post Hole
5	1	Plow Scar
6	1	Post Hole

Feature 1 appeared to be an oblong stain that was partially exposed at the northeastern end of Trench 3 (Figure 15). Consisting of a mottling of dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) sandy silt and brownish yellow (10YR6/8) silty clay sand, excavation revealed a 94-centimeter deep cut with steeply sloping sides. No artifacts were recovered from Feature 1; its size and form suggested a modern percolation test pit.

Feature 2 was a 20-centimeter diameter post hole consisting of dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) sandy silt that was partly exposed in the south wall of Trench 2 (Figure 16). The bottom end of the post was squared and was reached 55 centimeters below the ground surface. No artifacts were recovered from the feature.

Feature 3 was an irregularly-defined dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) sandy silt roughly 32-centimeters in diameter exposed near the eastern end of Trench 1 (Figure 17). The feature was cross-sectioned and the southern half removed to a depth of 44 centimeters below surface. Expansion of the feature in different directions indicated this was the remains of a tree stump. Only tiny flecks of charcoal were noted in the feature soil.

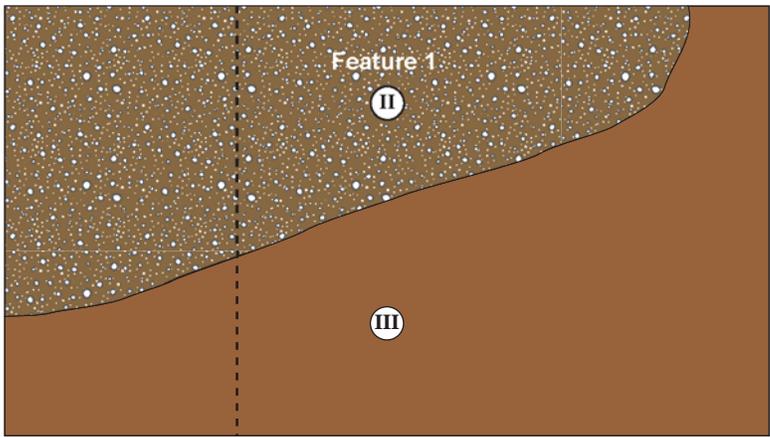
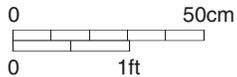
Feature 4 was an oval, 14 by 18 centimeter brown (10YR 4/3) fine sandy silt stain extending out of the south wall at the western end of Trench 1. The northern half of the feature was removed and showed fairly straight walls to a depth of 40-centimeters where it narrowed and ended in a bowl-shape (Figure 17). Feature 4 may have been a post hole. The excavated portion of the feature was sterile.

Feature 5 was an irregularly shaped stain approximately 17 by 24 centimeters in size (Figure 17). A white granite ware sherd and a fragment of olive green bottle glass were found on the surface. The disappearance of the feature with the removal of 1-centimeter of soil indicates it was a remnant of the plow zone present in a plow scar.

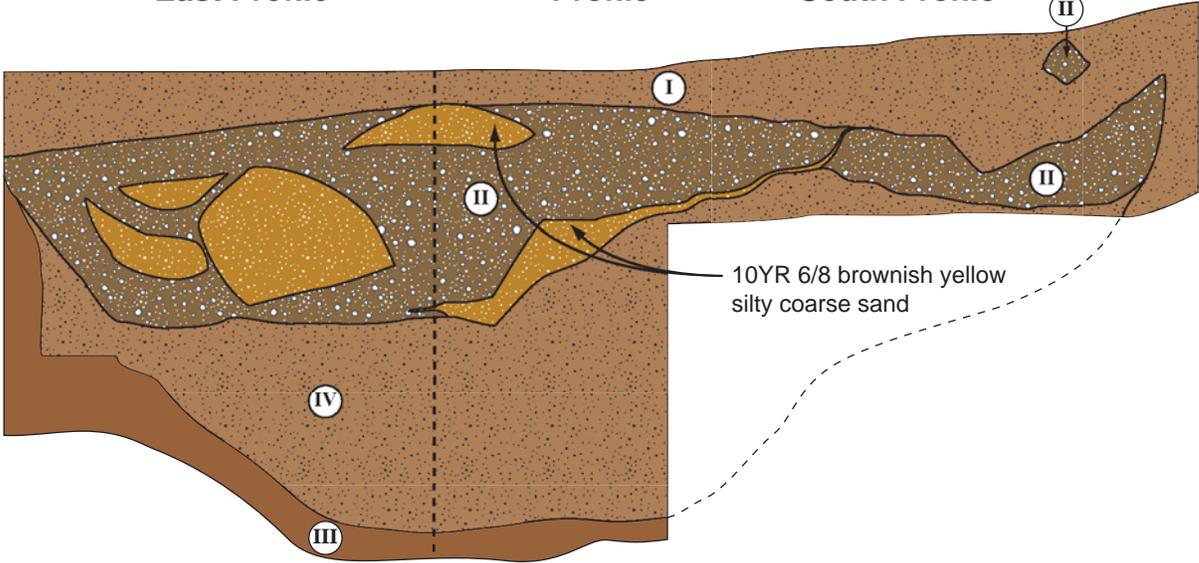
Feature 6 appeared at the northwestern end of Trench 1: a roughly circular in plan, 20-21 centimeters in diameter, with slightly sloping sides in profile. The feature consisted of a dark yellowish brown (10YR4/6) fine sandy silty clay (Figure 18). Feature 6 extended 44 centimeters below the base of the trench, or approximately 60 centimeters below the ground surface. Recovered from the feature were two sherds of plain white granite ware (1842-1930), five cut or wrought nails, two fragments of unidentified flat iron hardware, and a pig bone.

**Trench 3, Feature 1
Plan View**

- I 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy silt
- II 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy silt mottled with 50% 10YR 6/8 brownish yellow silty coarse sand; ~5% small rounded pebbles; Feature 1
- III 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown sandy silty clay
- IV 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy silt



East Profile Trench 3, Feature 1 Profile South Profile



East Profile

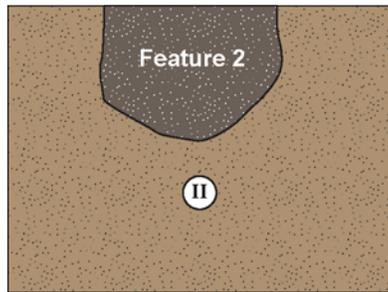


South Profile

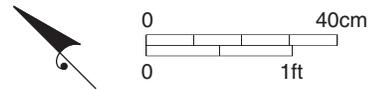


Figure 15. Plan view and profiles of Feature 1 at the eastern end of Trench 1.

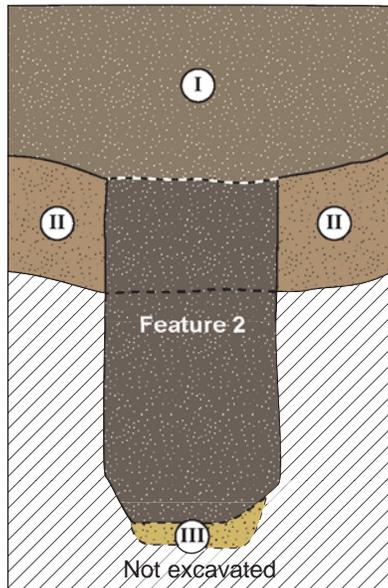
Trench 2, Feature 2 Plan View



- I** 10YR 4/3 brown fine sandy silt
- II** 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown fine sandy silty clay
- Feature 2** 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy silt
- III** 10YR 8/6 yellow sand



Trench 2, Feature 2 North Profile



Plan View



North Profile

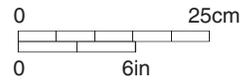
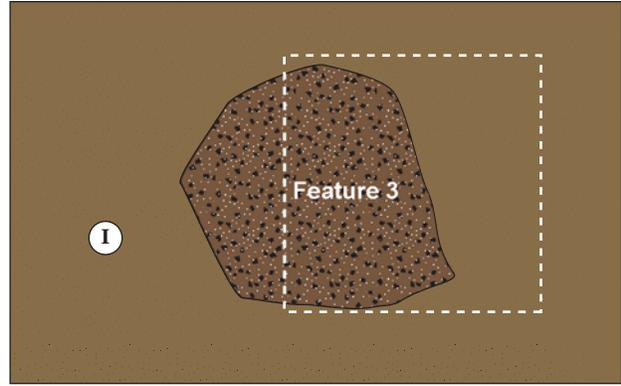


Figure 16. Plan view and profile of Feature 2 in Trench 2.

Trench 1, Feature 3 Plan View



Trench 1, Feature 3, during excavation.



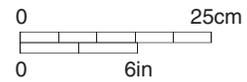
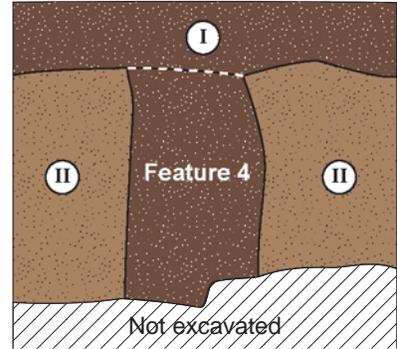
I 10YR 5/8 yellowish brown sandy silty clay

Feature 3 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy silt with >1% charcoal flecking

Trench 1, Feature 4 South Profile



Trench 1, Feature 4, before and after excavation.



I 10YR 4/3 brown fine sandy silt

II 10YR 5/8 yellowish brown sandy silty clay

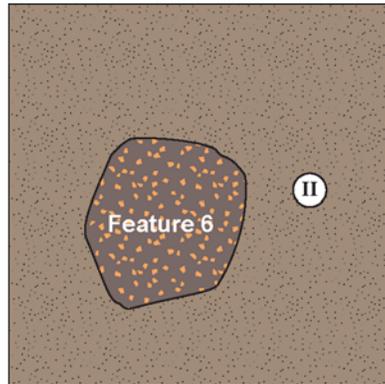
Feature 4 10YR 4/3 brown fine sandy silt



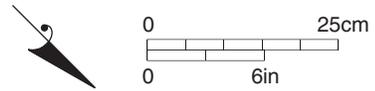
Trench 1, Feature 5, before and after excavation.

Figure 17. Selected plan views and profiles of Features 3, 4, and 5 in Trench 1.

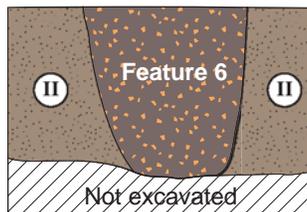
**Trench 1, Feature 6
Plan View**



- II** 10YR 5/8 yellowish brown sandy silty clay
- Feature 6** 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown fine sandy silty clay with 5% iron staining and >1% brick flecking



**Trench 1, Feature 6
South Profile**



Plan View



South Profile



Figure 18. Plan view and profile of Feature 6 at the western end of Trench 1.