

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Geomorphology and Lithic Resources

The School Bell Road Improvements project archaeological APE was investigated for the presence of landforms and soils which might have the potential to contain intact archaeological resources. Many soil auger borings were taken within the archaeological APE, with many exhibiting disturbed or truncated stratigraphic profiles. In six areas where undisturbed stratigraphic profiles were identified, Phase I archaeological survey was recommended. Subsequent to the survey excavations, 10 soil profiles within the six test areas were examined and described in detail according to the methods and nomenclature prescribed by the United States Department of Agriculture--Natural Resources Conservation Service (Schoenenberger 2002). Tabular descriptions of typical STP and 1.0 x 1.0 m (3.3 x 3.3 ft) test unit stratigraphic profiles are included in Appendix B.

The archaeological APE is located within the Upper Coastal Plain physiographic province, where the majority of soils have formed in old coastal alluvium which has been deeply weathered and leached of many minerals and nutrients. The soil profiles contain varying amounts of sand, silt, and clay particles according to the conditions of sediment deposition and their location on the landscape. Most soil profiles include a well developed argillic subsoil horizon, the presence of which indicates that they have been stable and exposed *in situ* to weathering throughout at least the entire Holocene period.

The following soils information is taken from Matthews and Lavoie (1970). Soils mapped within the School Bell Road Improvements project archaeological APE belong to the Matapeake-Sassafras Association. These soils are nearly level to steep, well drained, medium textured and moderately coarse textured, and are found in uplands. Specific soil types found within the project APE include Matapeake silt loam, 2-5 percent slope, moderately eroded (MeB2); Mattapex silt loam, 0-2 percent slopes (MtA); Sassafras sandy loam, 10-15 percent slopes, severely eroded; and Keyport silt loam, 2-5 percent slopes, moderately eroded. Matapeake soils are fine-silty, mixed mesic Typic Hapludults. They are the most extensive soils in New Castle County. They are deep (although some surface has been lost to erosion), well drained, and found on uplands of the Coastal Plain. The native vegetation of Matapeake soils is mixed hardwoods, chiefly oak. Mattapex soils are fine-silty, mixed mesic, Aquic Hapludults. They are deep, moderately well drained soils found on the Coastal Plain. The native vegetation

of Mattapex soils is mostly water-tolerant hardwoods, especially oak. Sassafras soils are fine-loamy, mixed, mesic Typic Hapludults. This soil type is deep, well drained, and found on uplands of the Coastal Plain. The native vegetation is mostly mixed hardwoods, but some shortleaf pine and Virginia pine are also common. Keyport soils are clayey, mixed, mesic, Aquic Hapludults that are susceptible to erosion. These soils are deep, moderately well drained, and found on uplands of the Coastal Plain. The native vegetation is mixed hardwoods that are tolerant of excessive moisture. Based on their topographic positions, drainage, and age, portions of the archaeological APE exhibiting the better drained soils have the higher potential to contain pre-contact and historic period cultural remains. Each of these soils formed in coastal plain alluvium, and vary slightly in degrees of internal drainage from well drained to moderately well drained.

Subsequent to the mapping of the soils by the soil survey, however, much residential development has occurred within the archaeological APE. In several areas, the original soils have been extensively disturbed or completely stripped/excavated during the construction activities associated with the present roadway and housing developments, including the emplacement of side streets, surface drainage ditches, driveways, and subsurface utilities and stormwater drainage networks. The only relatively undisturbed soils remaining within the archaeological APE are located in agricultural fields, where plowing has been only a minor disturbance to the stratigraphic profile.

Within the tested areas, the soil profiles consist of a plowzone (Ap) overlying an intact subsoil (Bt), with minor differences in soil color and horizon thicknesses. The soil profiles within STP excavations were very similar in texture, color, and type of horizons encountered. However, distinct variations were found in the thickness of the surface horizon, which ranged from 16.0 to 55.0 cm (6.3 to 21.7 in). This variation in thickness may be due to several factors. The microtopography of the original ground surface of undisturbed coastal plain sediments is often highly irregular. Deforestation, grading of fields, and subsequent plowing erases the original variations, leaving a level ground surface but a surface soil horizon varying in thickness. In addition, areas adjacent to a roadway often receive minor additions of fill from grading or are scalped during roadway construction and maintenance. Often, the fill is incorporated into the surface horizon by plowing.

In general, primary (i.e., bedrock) sources of lithic raw materials are uncommon in the vicinity of the archaeological APE, as the majority of the Upper Coastal Plain physiographic province is covered by a thick mantle of Pleistocene sediments. While this situation virtually

excludes surficial bedrock exposures of raw material, the same processes that resulted in the deposition of these sediments also transported a variety of knappable stone from primary outcrops located to the north. Thus, Native American knappers could have selected from a variety of lithic raw materials, including chalcedony, chert, quartz, and quartzite, from secondary deposits (e.g., stream terraces, lag deposits, gravel bars) for stoneworking (Catts *et al.* 1988:14). Especially common in Delaware lithic assemblages is quartz, a tenacious stone of variable flaking quality. While quartz is suitable for the manufacture of flaked stone tools, its ubiquity in the region and its propensity to shatter when struck during plowing or other earthmoving activities makes the attribution of some quartz specimens as pre-contact artifacts problematic.

Pre-contact period artifacts made of two raw material types, mottled gray chert and jasper, were identified during the Phase I survey of the School Bell Road Improvements project archaeological APE. In many areas of the eastern United States, the precise definition of chert or other raw material types can be used to pinpoint the procurement location (outcrop) and allow for a rough approximation of territorial range of a group to be determined. In Delaware, however, most artifacts of chert, quartzite, and chalcedony consist of materials derived from secondary deposits; thus, many regional specialists do not assign the raw material to a specific named type (see, for instance, Jacoby *et al.* 1997 and Petraglia *et al.* 1998).

Occasionally, artifacts from primary bedrock sources are found on sites in the region of the archaeological APE. Sources of Iron Hill Jasper are located to the west of the project area near Newark. When good to excellent quality jasper is found, a wide variety of lithic tool forms are easily made (Petraglia and Knepper 1996). In addition to being found in primary outcrops, jasper cobbles can be found as secondary sources in certain streams on the Delmarva Peninsula.

4.2 Archaeology

4.2.1 Test Area 1

Test Area 1 is a narrow strip of the archaeological APE located along the northern edge of School Bell Road west of Jamestown Drive and east of Landau Way. As shown on project mapping, this test area encompasses proposed roadway widening activities (see Figure 2:Sheet 2). The test area measures approximately 132.6 m (435.0

ft) in length and approximately 9.1 m (30.0 ft) in width. The test area at the time of the survey was a fallow agricultural field which had been previously planted in soybeans (Photograph 5). Minor disturbances to portions of the test area include agricultural plowing, and construction and maintenance of existing School Bell Road.

Due to reasonably good ground surface visibility (75-80%), pedestrian reconnaissance of the test area was completed prior to the excavation of 19 STPs and one 1.0 x 1.0 m (3.3 x 3.3 ft) test unit. No archaeological remains were identified during the pedestrian reconnaissance. The STPs were emplaced at 15.0 m (49.2 ft) intervals in a single transect paralleling existing School Bell Road. Retest STPs were emplaced at 5.0 m (16.4 ft) intervals surrounding two culturally positive STPs. The single 1.0 x 1.0m (3.3 x 3.3 ft) test unit, Test Unit A, was excavated in the area of the culturally positive STPs in order to more fully explore the stratigraphic record present at the site, as well as to help determine if cultural features might be present. The stratigraphic profiles of the 19 STPs and test unit are similar to one another and are comprised of two natural strata (Figures 9 and 10; Appendix B). Stratum 1, the uppermost stratum, is a dark yellowish brown or brown (10YR 4/4 or 10YR 4/3) loam or gravelly silt loam plowzone and is continuous across Test Area 1. This stratum appears to have some road gravels and other fill-type materials incorporated into it. Stratum 1 is present at the modern ground surface, and ranges in thickness from a minimum of 16.0 cm (6.3 in) to a maximum of 40.0 cm (15.8 in). One mottled gray chert cortex removal flake was recovered from Stratum 1 (Plate 1). Stratum 2 is a yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) or brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) sandy clay loam subsoil which is also continuous across Test Area 1. One jasper cortex removal flake was recovered from the uppermost, 0-10.0 cm (0-3.9 in), level of Stratum 2 (Plate 1).

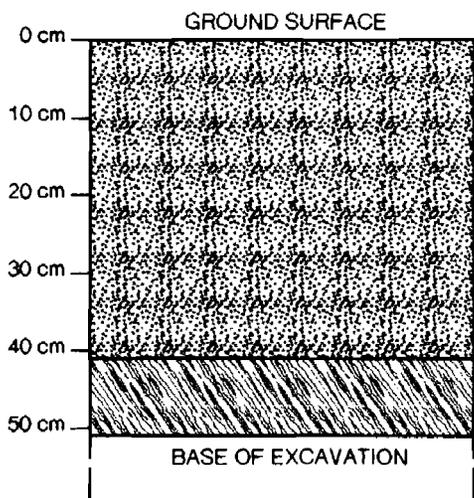
Stafford Isolate 1 (FS 3.1) is comprised of a pre-contact period cortex removal flake recovered from Stratum 1, the plowzone, of STP 1-4. Stafford Isolate 2 (FS5.1) was recovered from Stratum 2, the subsoil, in STP 1-7.2. Both flakes exhibit waterworn cortex and both lack platform remnants. FS 3.1 is manufactured from a mottled gray chert, while FS 5.1 is manufactured from a jasper-like material. Neither flake exhibits utilization. Both flakes were likely produced during the initial reduction or testing of cobble cores.

Despite the complete condition of the lithic cortex removal flakes, neither is diagnostic with regard to cultural or chronological affiliation. Isolated non-diagnostic



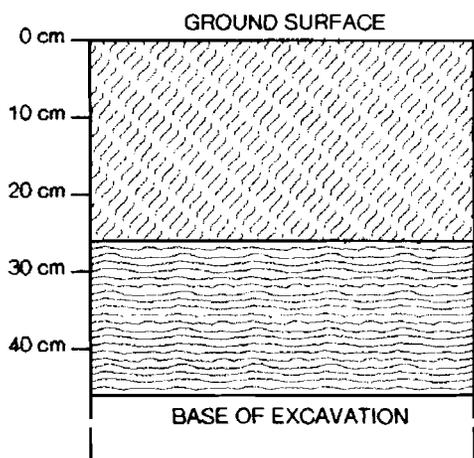
Photograph 5. General view of Test Area 1, facing east.

SOIL PROFILE TEST AREA 1 SHOVEL TEST PIT 1-4



- Ap 10YR 4/4 Dark yellowish brown gravelly silt loam,
 with 15% gravels and glass fragments.
- Bt 10YR 6/6 Brownish yellow sandy clay loam.

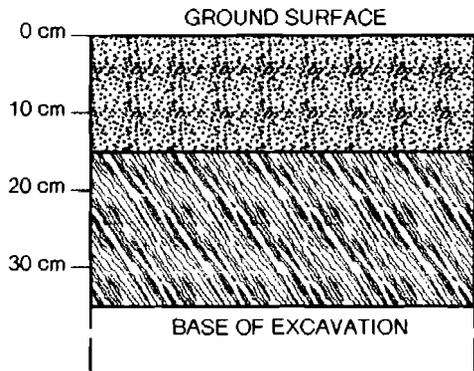
SOIL PROFILE TEST AREA 1 SHOVEL TEST PIT 1-7.2



- Ap 10YR 4/3 Brown loam, with fine gravels.
- Bt 10YR 5/6 Yellowish brown sandy clay loam.

DELAWARE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION	
SCHOOL BELL ROAD (S.R. 1 TO U.S. 40) IMPROVEMENTS NEW CASTLE HUNDRED NEW CASTLE COUNTY	
SOIL PROFILES, TEST AREA 1, SHOVEL TEST PIT 1-4 AND SHOVEL TEST PIT 1-7.2	
FIGURE - 9	SKELLY AND LOY, INC. CONSULTANTS IN ENVIRONMENT - ENERGY ENGINEERING - PLANNING

SOIL PROFILE
 TEST AREA 1
 TEST UNIT A



Ap 10YR 4/4 Dark yellowish brown loam.

Bt 10YR 5/6 Yellowish brown sandy clay loam.

DELAWARE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION	
SCHOOL BELL ROAD (S.R. 1 TO U.S. 40) IMPROVEMENTS NEW CASTLE HUNDRED NEW CASTLE COUNTY	
SOIL PROFILE, TEST AREA 1, TEST UNIT A	
FIGURE - 10	SKELLY AND LOY, INC. CONSULTANTS IN ENVIRONMENT - ENERGY ENGINEERING - PLANNING

artifacts do not have the potential to yield new or insightful information about the pre-contact period in the immediate area, and they are not considered archaeological sites. Therefore, no further archaeological investigations are warranted at the locations of Stafford Isolates 1 and 2. The locations of Stafford Isolates 1 and 2 have been mapped and the artifacts have been photographed (Appendix C; Plate 1).

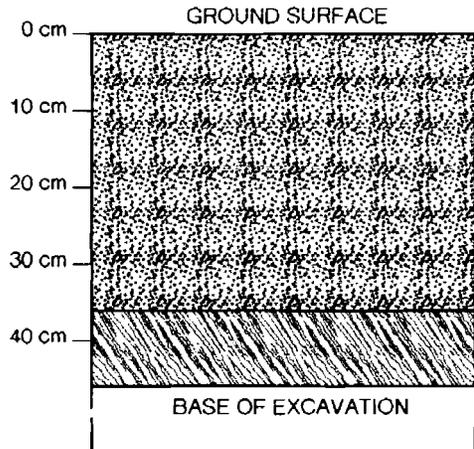
4.2.2 Test Area 2

Test Area 2 is a narrow strip of the archaeological APE located along the southern edge of School Bell Road just west of Nursery Drive. As shown on project mapping, this test area encompasses a temporary construction easement and proposed roadway widening activities (see Figure 2:Sheet 4). The test area measures approximately 164.6 m (540.0 ft) in length and varies from approximately 9.1 m (30.0 ft) to 22.9 m (75.0 ft) in width. The test area at the time of the survey was a fallow agricultural field (Photograph 6). Minor disturbances to portions of the test area include agricultural plowing, and maintenance of existing School Bell Road and Nursery Drive.

Due to reasonably good ground surface visibility (75-80%), pedestrian reconnaissance of the test area was completed prior to the excavation of 17 STPs. The STPs were emplaced at 15.0 m (49.2 ft) intervals in two transects. The stratigraphic profiles of the 17 STPs are similar to one another and are comprised of two natural strata (Figure 11; Appendix B). Stratum 1, the uppermost stratum, is a dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) fine sandy loam plowzone and is continuous across Test Area 2. Stratum 1 is present at the modern ground surface, and ranges in thickness from a minimum of 18.0 cm (7.1 in) to a maximum of 31.0 cm (12.2 in). Stratum 2 is a yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sandy clay loam subsoil which is also continuous across Test Area 2. No cultural materials were identified at the modern ground surface during the pedestrian reconnaissance, nor within Strata 1 or 2 in the excavated Test Area 2 STPs.

No pre-contact or historic period cultural artifacts or features were identified in the test area during the Phase I survey. Since no previously recorded archaeological sites or NRHP-listed properties are present within Test Area 2, and no cultural materials were identified during the surface and subsurface surveys of the test area, no additional archaeological investigations of Test Area 2 are warranted.

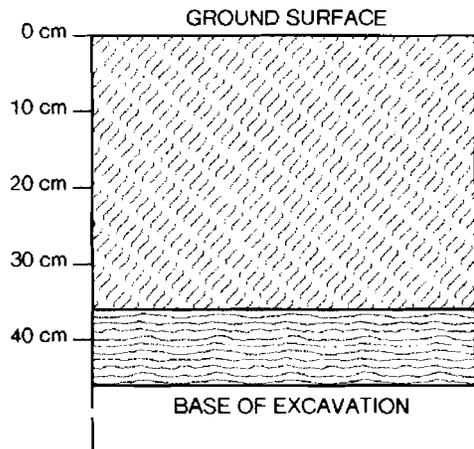
SOIL PROFILE
TEST AREA 2
SHOVEL TEST PIT N30 E90



Ap 10YR 4/4 Dark yellowish brown fine sandy loam.

Bt 10YR 5/6 Yellowish brown sandy clay loam.

SOIL PROFILE
TEST AREA 3
SHOVEL TEST PIT 3-19



Ap 10YR 4/4 Dark yellowish brown fine sandy loam.

Bt 10YR 5/6 Yellowish brown sandy clay loam.

DELAWARE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION	
SCHOOL BELL ROAD (S.R. 1 TO U.S. 40) IMPROVEMENTS NEW CASTLE HUNDRED NEW CASTLE COUNTY	
SOIL PROFILES, TEST AREA 2, SHOVEL TEST PIT N30 E90 AND TEST AREA 3, SHOVEL TEST PIT 3-19	
FIGURE - 11	SKELLY AND LOY, INC. CONSULTANTS IN ENVIRONMENT - ENERGY ENGINEERING - PLANNING



FS 3.1

FS 5.1

Stafford Isolate 1

Stafford Isolate 2



4.2.3 Test Area 3

Test Area 3 is a narrow strip of the archaeological APE located along the northern edge of School Bell Road in front of the Union United Methodist Church. As shown on project mapping, this test area encompasses a temporary construction easement and proposed roadway widening (see Figure 2:Sheets 4 and 5). The test area measures approximately 352.0 m (1,155.0 ft) in length and approximately 9.1 m (30.0 ft) in width. The test area at the time of the survey was a fallow agricultural field which had previously been planted in soybeans (Photograph 7). Minor disturbances to portions of the test area include plowing and maintenance of existing School Bell Road.

Due to reasonably good ground surface visibility (75-80%), pedestrian reconnaissance of the test area was completed prior to the excavation of 23 STPs. The STPs were emplaced at 15.0 m (49.2 ft) intervals in a single transect paralleling the existing roadway. The stratigraphic profiles of the 23 STPs are similar to one another and are comprised of two natural strata (see Figure 11; Appendix B). Stratum 1, the uppermost stratum, is a dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) fine sandy loam plowzone and is continuous across Test Area 3. Stratum 1 is present at the modern ground surface, and ranges in thickness from a minimum of 17.0 cm (6.7 in) to a maximum of 41.0 cm (16.1 in). Stratum 2 is a yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sandy clay loam subsoil which is also continuous across Test Area 3. No cultural materials were identified at the modern ground surface during the pedestrian reconnaissance, nor within Strata 1 or 2 in the excavated STPs.

No pre-contact or historic period cultural artifacts or features were identified in the test area during the Phase I survey. Since no previously recorded archaeological sites or NRHP-listed properties are present within Test Area 3, and no cultural materials were identified during the surface and subsurface surveys of the test area, no additional archaeological investigations of Test Area 3 are warranted.

4.2.4 Test Area 4

Test Area 4 is a large, irregularly shaped portion of the archaeological APE located north-northwest of the School Bell Road/U.S. 40 intersection. As shown on



Photograph 7. General view of Test Area 3, facing east.

project mapping, this test area encompasses a proposed stormwater management area (see Figure 2: Sheet 5). The test area measures approximately 1.51 ha (3.74 ac) in area. The test area at the time of the survey was a fallow agricultural field which had been previously planted in soybeans (Photograph 8). Minor disturbances to portions of the test area include plowing and maintenance of existing School Bell Road.

Due to reasonably good ground surface visibility (75-80%), pedestrian reconnaissance of the test area was completed prior to the excavation of 76 STPs. The STPs were emplaced at 15.0 m (49.2 ft) intervals in a grid across the test area. The stratigraphic profiles of the 76 STPs are similar to one another and are comprised of two natural strata (Figure 12; Appendix B). Stratum 1, the uppermost stratum, is a dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) fine sandy loam plowzone and is continuous across Test Area 4. Stratum 1 is present at the modern ground surface, and ranges in thickness from a minimum of 16.0 cm (6.3 in) to a maximum of 57.0 cm (22.4 in). Stratum 2 is a yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sandy clay loam subsoil which is also continuous across Test Area 4. No cultural materials were identified at the modern ground surface during the pedestrian reconnaissance, nor within Strata 1 or 2 in the excavated STPs.

Despite being the largest test area and the test area that is the furthest from existing roadways and development, no pre-contact or historic period cultural artifacts or features were identified in the test area during the Phase I survey. Since no previously recorded archaeological sites or NRHP-listed properties are present within Test Area 4, and no cultural materials were identified during the surface and subsurface surveys of the test area, no additional archaeological investigations of Test Area 4 are warranted.

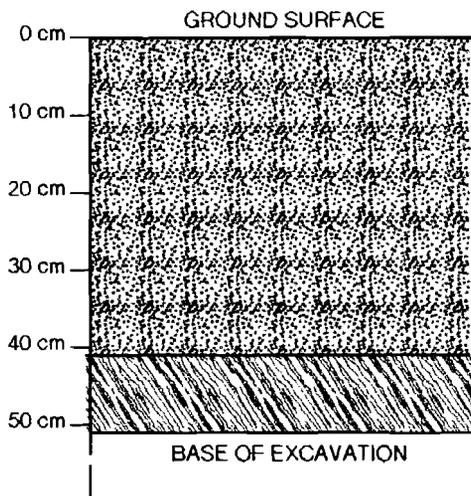
4.2.5 Test Area 5

Test Area 5 is a narrow strip of the archaeological APE located along the northern edge of School Bell Road to the west of the driveway into the Union United Methodist Church. As shown on project mapping, this test area encompasses a sanitary sewer and storm sewer easement associated with the proposed roadway widening (see Figure 2: Sheet 4). The test area measures approximately 137.2 m (450.0 ft) in length and approximately 9.1 m (30.0 ft) in width. The test area at the time of the survey was planted in short grass and partially graded (Photograph 9). Minor disturbances to



Photograph 8. General view of Test Area 4, facing east.

SOIL PROFILE
 TEST AREA 4
 SHOVEL TEST PIT N615 E210



Ap 10YR 4/4 Dark yellowish brown fine sandy loam.

Bt 10YR 5/6 Yellowish brown sandy clay loam.

DELAWARE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION	
SCHOOL BELL ROAD (S.R. 1 TO U.S. 40) IMPROVEMENTS NEW CASTLE HUNDRED NEW CASTLE COUNTY	
SOIL PROFILE, TEST AREA 4, SHOVEL TEST PIT N615 E210	
FIGURE - 12	SKELLY AND LOY, INC. CONSULTANTS IN ENVIRONMENT - ENERGY ENGINEERING - PLANNING



Photograph 9. General view of Test Area 5, facing east.

portions of the test area include landscaping activities, manhole and drainage ditch construction, grading, and School Bell Road maintenance.

Due to poor ground surface visibility (<80%), pedestrian reconnaissance of the test area was not completed prior to the excavation of seven STPs. The STPs were emplaced at 15.0 m (49.2 ft) intervals in a single transect paralleling the existing roadway. The stratigraphic profiles of the seven STPs are similar to one another and are comprised of two natural strata (Figure 13; Appendix B). Stratum 1, the uppermost stratum, is a dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) fine sandy loam plowzone and is continuous across Test Area 5. Stratum 1 is present at the modern ground surface, and ranges in thickness from a minimum of 30.0 cm (11.8 in) to a maximum of 41.0 cm (16.1 in). Stratum 2 is a yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sandy clay loam subsoil which is also continuous across Test Area 5. No cultural materials were identified within Strata 1 or 2 in the excavated STPs.

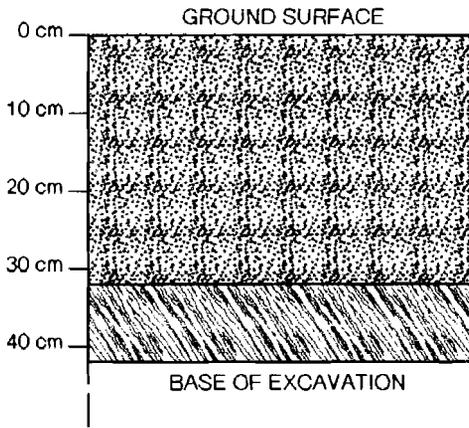
No pre-contact or historic period cultural artifacts or features were identified in the test area during the Phase I survey. Since no previously recorded archaeological sites or NRHP-listed properties are present within Test Area 5, and no cultural materials were identified during the subsurface survey of the test area, no additional archaeological investigations of Test Area 5 are warranted.

4.2.6 Test Area 6

Test Area 6 is a narrow strip of the archaeological APE located along the northern edge of U.S. 40 between the School Bell Road/U.S. 40 intersection and the U.S. 40/Appleby Road intersection where the emplacement of a sidewalk is proposed. The test area measures approximately 269.8 m (885.0 ft) in length and varies in width from a minimum of 9.1 m (30.0 ft) to a maximum of 18.3 m (60.0 ft) in width (see Figure 2: Sheets 5 and 6). The test area at the time of the survey was a fallow agricultural field which had been previously planted in soybeans (Photograph 10). Minor disturbances to portions of the test area include plowing; emplacement of buried utilities, a guide rail, and a large stormwater culvert with an associated drainage area; and maintenance of existing School Bell Road and U.S. 40.

Due to reasonably good ground surface visibility (75-80%), pedestrian reconnaissance of the test area was completed prior to the excavation of 19 STPs and

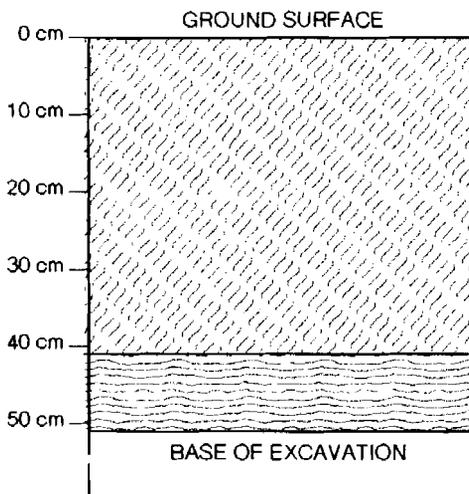
SOIL PROFILE
 TEST AREA 5
 SHOVEL TEST PIT N90 E90



Ap 10YR 4/4 Dark yellowish brown fine sandy loam.

Bt 10YR 5/6 Yellowish brown sandy clay loam.

SOIL PROFILE
 TEST AREA 5
 SHOVEL TEST PIT N600 E195



Ap 10YR 4/4 Dark yellowish brown fine sandy loam.

Bt 10YR 5/6 Yellowish brown sandy clay loam.

DELAWARE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION	
SCHOOL BELL ROAD (S.R. 1 TO U.S. 40) IMPROVEMENTS NEW CASTLE HUNDRED NEW CASTLE COUNTY	
SOIL PROFILES, TEST AREA 5, SHOVEL TEST PIT N90 E90 AND SHOVEL TEST PIT N600 E195	
FIGURE - 13	SKELLY AND LOY, INC. CONSULTANTS IN ENVIRONMENT - ENERGY ENGINEERING - PLANNING



Photograph 10. General view of Test Area 6, facing east.

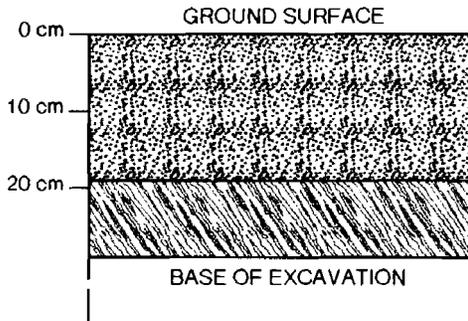
one 1.0 x 1.0 m (3.3 x 3.3 ft) test unit. No archaeological remains were identified during the pedestrian reconnaissance. The STPs were emplaced at 15.0 m (49.2 ft) intervals in a single transect paralleling the existing roadway, with retest STPs emplaced at 5.0 m (16.4 ft) intervals surrounding culturally positive STPs. The single 1.0 x 1.0 (3.3 x 3.3 ft) test unit, Test Unit B, was excavated in the area of the culturally positive STP in order to more fully explore the stratigraphic record, as well as to help determine if cultural features might be present.

The stratigraphic profiles of the 19 STPs and 1.0 x 1.0 m (3.3 x 3.3 ft) test unit are similar to one another and are comprised of two natural strata (Figure 14; Appendix B). Stratum 1, the uppermost stratum, is a brown (10YR4/3) or dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) fine sandy loam plowzone and is continuous across Test Area 6. Stratum 1 is present at the modern ground surface, and ranges in thickness from a minimum of 16.0 cm (6.3 in) to a maximum of 31.0 cm (12.2 in). One pre-contact period lithic specimen, designated as the School Bell Enterprises Isolate, was recovered from Stratum 1 (plowzone) in Test Area 6 (Plate 2). Stratum 2 is a yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sandy clay loam subsoil which is also continuous across Test Area 6.

The School Bell Enterprises Isolate (FS 1.1) is a pre-contact period bifacial implement recovered from the west end of Test Area 6 in Stratum 1, the plowzone, in STP 6-7. The recovered biface is made of jasper. The piece exhibits random, probable soft hammer percussion flake scars on both surfaces. A 2.3 cm (0.9 in) long portion of one margin exhibits steep-angled unifacial flaking and macroscopic edge crushing, suggesting that the piece was used in a scraping function. Remnant waterworn cortex on one face indicates procurement of the stone from a cobble or secondary deposit.

The biface, despite its complete condition, is not diagnostic to cultural or chronological affiliation. Isolated non-diagnostic artifacts do not have the potential to yield new or insightful information about the pre-contact period in the immediate area, and they are not considered archaeological sites. Therefore, no further archaeological investigations are warranted at the location of the School Bell Enterprises Isolate. The location of the School Bell Enterprises Isolate has been mapped and the artifact has been photographed (Appendix C; Plate 2).

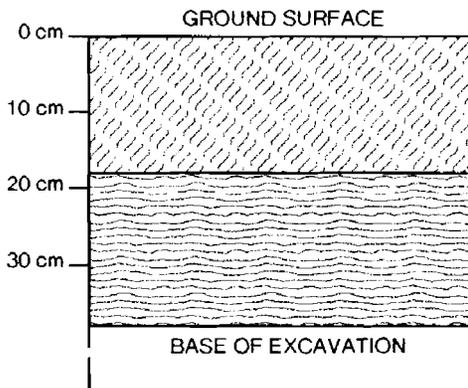
SOIL PROFILE
 TEST AREA 6
 SHOVEL TEST PIT 6-7



Ap 10YR 4/3 Brown fine sandy loam.

Bt 10YR 5/6 Yellowish brown sandy clay loam.

SOIL PROFILE
 TEST AREA 6
 TEST UNIT B



Ap 10YR 4/4 Dark yellowish brown fine sandy loam.

Bt 10YR 5/6 Yellowish brown sandy clay loam.

DELAWARE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION	
SCHOOL BELL ROAD (S.R. 1 TO U.S. 40) IMPROVEMENTS NEW CASTLE HUNDRED NEW CASTLE COUNTY	
SOIL PROFILES, TEST AREA 6, SHOVEL TEST PIT 6-7 AND TEST UNIT B	
FIGURE - 14	SKELLY and LOY, INC. CONSULTANTS IN ENVIRONMENT - ENERGY ENGINEERING - PLANNING



FS 1.1

School Bell Enterprises Isolate

