V. PHASE I SURVEY RESULTS

The Phase I archaeological survey described in this report was carried out in four stages. The SR 1 corridor was surveyed in two segments, one extending from Scott Run to Drawyer Creek, and the other from Drawyer Creek to Pine Tree Corners. The Osborne and Lynch wetland replacement areas were surveyed as separate segments. The structure of this chapter reflects the way the surveys were conducted. Each of these four survey segments is documented in a separate section. The discussion moves from north to south along the project corridor, beginning at Scott Run and concluding at the Osborne wetland. Within each segment, the results of the field survey are reported by survey area. Within the sections describing the two segments of the SR 1 corridor, the survey areas are presented moving from north to south along the corridor. The survey areas, however, were numbered in the order in which they were surveyed, which was determined by the priorities of DelDOT and by field logistical considerations, so the order of presentation does not always correspond to the numbering system used to identify the survey areas. Several small storm water management ponds along SR 1, as well as the park and ride facility at the proposed SR 1/SR 299 interchange, were surveyed after the conclusion of the other fieldwork, but the results of those surveys are reported within the sections dedicated to the appropriate geographic segments of the SR 1 corridor.

A. SCOTT RUN TO DRAWYER CREEK SEGMENT

1. Survey Area 1

Survey Area 1 was located at the northern end of the project corridor and was defined as a high-potential area for both historic and prehistoric resources (Figure 15). The prehistoric high-potential area was associated with the southern bank of Scott Run and with a small tributary of Scott Run that runs south to north just east of U.S. Route 13. A ravine associated with this stream runs along the eastern edge of the project area. Historic maps, beginning in 1849, show a large farm just north of this area, later known as Ingleside, and U.S. Route 13 here follows the route of the eighteenth-century Wilmington to Lewes Road. Although the area immediately south of Scott Run, including the likely location of Ingleside, had been disturbed by the excavation of a large gravel quarry and the construction of the temporary tie-in from the St. Georges Canal segment of SR 1 to U.S. Route 13 and a new hauling road for the quarry, it was thought that sites might be present on undisturbed ground further south.

The survey area, which measured approximately 2.8 hectares (7.0 acres), was shovel tested at 20-meter intervals, employing 82 shovel test pits. The surveyed area included an expanse of extremely dense young woods and an agricultural field planted in winter wheat. No prehistoric artifacts were recovered during the survey. Historic artifacts were recovered in two places. A single sherd of porcelain was found in Shovel Test Pit 1-1, in the northeastern corner of the project area, adjacent to the new hauling road, and a brick fragment was found in nearby Shovel Test Pit 1-5. These artifacts were considered to be associated with the Ingleside farm, which

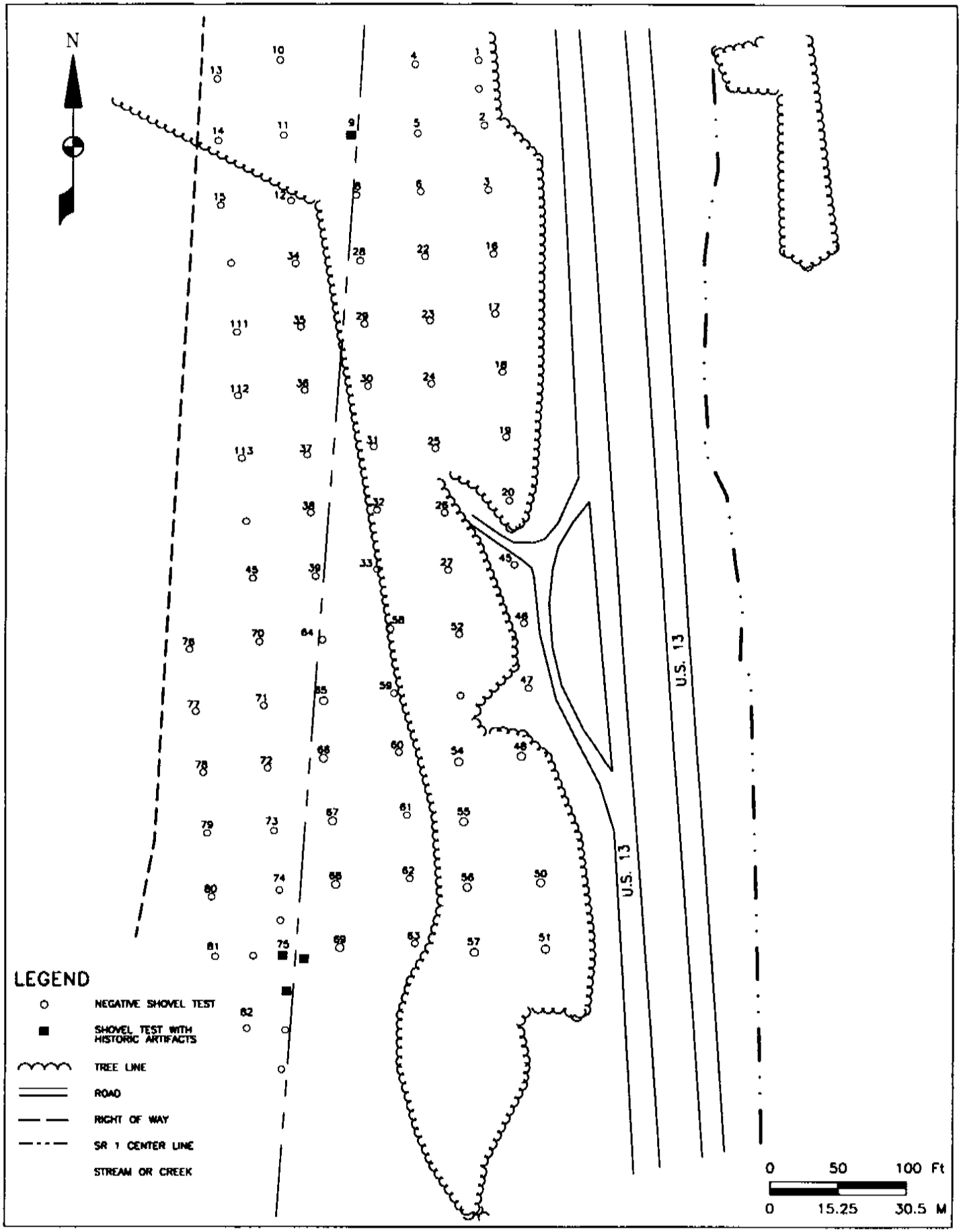

FIGURE 15: Survey Area 1, Scott Run to Drawver Creek, Plan of Testing

must have been located north of the project area in the disturbed zone. In the southwestern portion of the project area, on a hilltop in the wheat field, pieces of whiteware, creamware, redware, and clear bottle glass were recovered from three shovel tests. Close-interval shovel test pits placed in the vicinity of these positive shovel tests failed to located additional material. The artifacts are interpreted as a thin field scatter.

No archaeological sites were defined in Survey Area 1, and no further work was recommended.

2. Survey Area 2

Survey Area 2 was a high-potential area located adjacent to the intersection known as Biddles Corner (Figure 16). Since this intersection is shown on maps as early as 1802, the adjacent area was believed to have high potential for the location of historic archaeological sites from the 1770-1849 period. Approximately half of the high-potential area defined from historic maps had been disturbed by the construction of parking lots for a trucking company and the excavation of a small borrow pit. However, the less disturbed portion of the survey area, which measured approximately 1.2 hectares (3.0 acres), included the location within Survey Area 2 thought to have the highest potential for house or store sites. This location was the yard of a standing, twentieth-century house immediately to the west of the Biddles Corner intersection. The yard of this house was shovel tested at 20-meter intervals, employing 19 shovel test pits. Nothing but recent debris, including plastic, bottle glass, and asphalt, was recovered from the shovel test pits. Survey Area 2 included an area of agricultural field that had recently been plowed, and this field was surveyed by surface inspection. No artifacts were recovered during the surface survey.

No archaeological sites were defined in Survey Area 2, and no further work was recommended.

3. Survey Area 3

Survey Area 3 was a low-potential survey area located west of U.S. Route 13 between Biddles Corner and Hyetts Corner Road (Figure 17). The survey area, which measured approximately 10.5 hectares (26 acres), consisted entirely of recently plowed fields. Surface visibility was 100 percent, and the survey was carried out by surface inspection on the day after a heavy rain. A handful of nineteenth- or twentieth-century artifacts were recovered during the survey—whiteware, redware, semi-porcelain ironstone, clear bottle glass, and brick—but the artifact density was too low to indicate an occupation site of this period, and these objects were considered to have come from the known nineteenth-century houses outside the corridor.

No archaeological sites were defined in Survey Area 3, and no further work was recommended.

4. Survey Area 4

Survey Area 4 was the location of a house shown on the 1868 Beers map (see Figures 9 and 17). On this map the house, attributed to Mifflin, is shown west of the Old State Road (now U.S. Route 13) between Augustine Creek and Biddles Corner. The map location was not considered

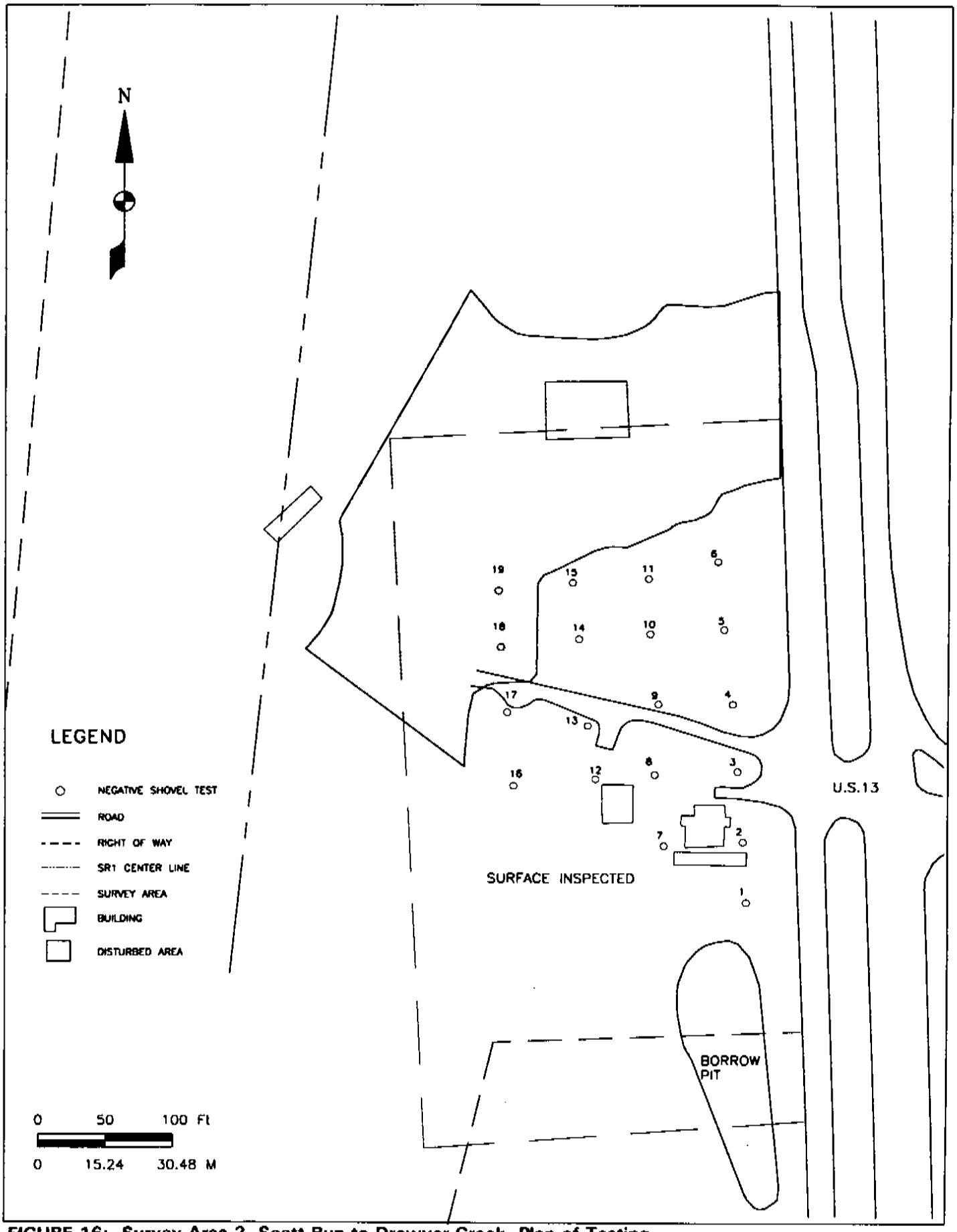

FIGURE 16: Survey Area 2, Scott Run to Drawyer Creek, Plan of Testing

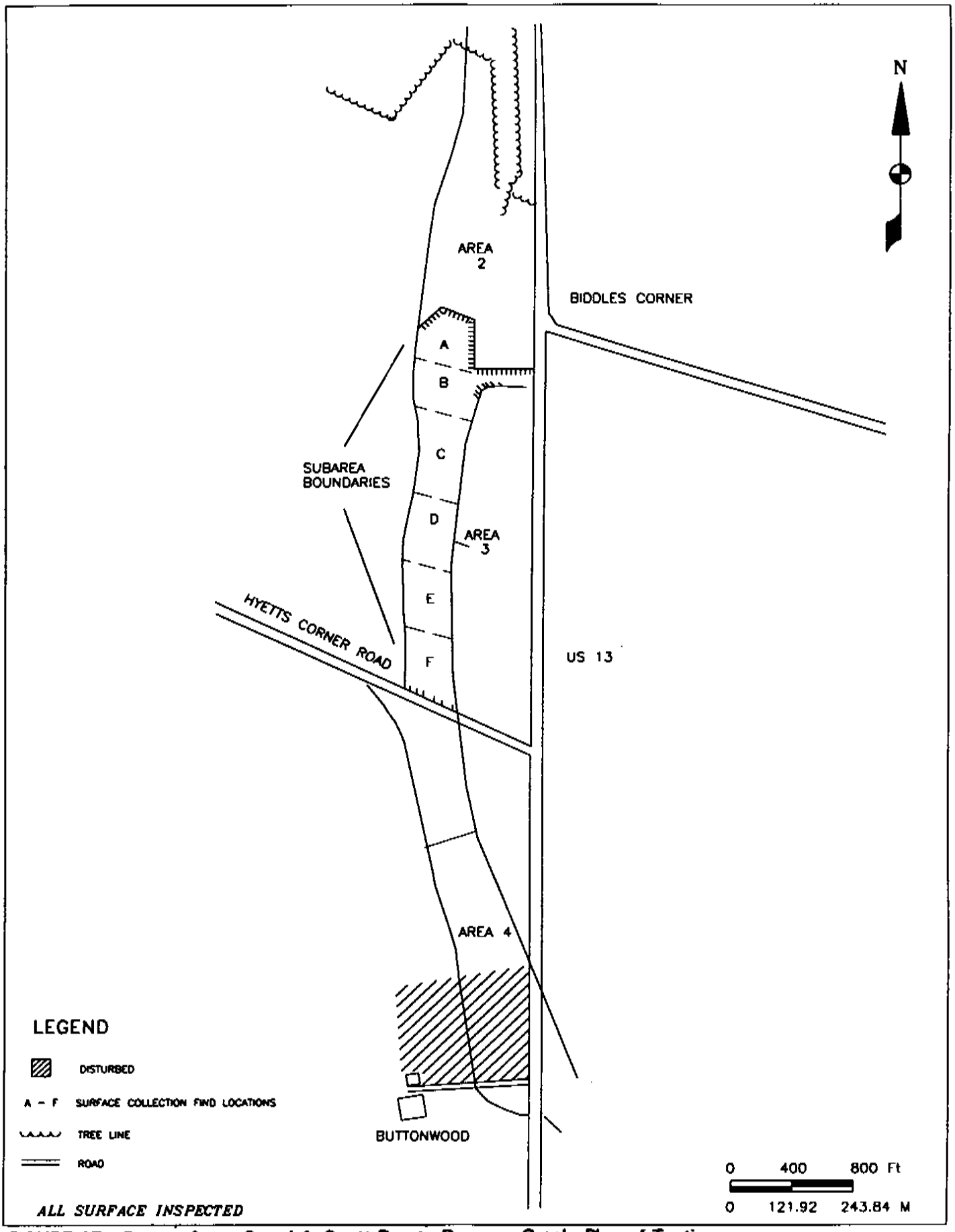

FIGURE 17: Survey Areas 3 and 4, Scott Run to Drawyer Creek, Plan of Testing

to be absolutely reliable, because the same map places the extant Mifflin house ("Buttonwood") much too close to U.S. Route 13. The map depicts the secondary house and the main house the same distance from the highway, and since the main house is still standing more than 100 meters to the west, it was thought that the secondary house might have been located to the west as well, outside the project corridor. Nevertheless, the historically mapped location was in the SR 1 right-of-way and was therefore chosen for survey. Approximately half of the planned 1.6-hectare (4.0-acre) survey area had been disturbed by the excavation of a large storm water management pond and other earth moving associated with a new housing development. The remainder of the survey area consisted of recently plowed fields where surface visibility was 100 percent. The plowed fields were surveyed by surface inspection, and no artifacts were recovered.

No archaeological sites were defined in Survey Area 4, and no further work was recommended.

5. Survey Area 5

Survey Area 5 was a high-potential survey area, measuring approximately 6 hectares (15 acres), extending from the northern bank of Augustine Creek to U.S. Route 13 (Figure 18). The corridor crossed an ephemeral drainage near the northern end of the survey area, then rose over a hill before descending again toward the creek at the southern end. Most of the survey area had recently been plowed, and this area was surveyed by surface inspection. A small area that had not been recently plowed, near Augustine Creek, was surveyed by shovel testing. A few pieces of whiteware, creamware, and redware, and four chert flakes, were recovered in the northern and central portions of the survey area. One site was recorded in Area 5, a scatter of eighteenth-century artifacts designated Site 7NC-G-144 (the Augustine Creek North Site).

Site 7NC-G-144, the Augustine Creek North Site

The Augustine Creek North Site was an eighteenth-century domestic site located on a narrow terrace along the creek and on the lower reaches of the adjacent slope (see Figure 18). The site was discovered during surface inspection of a plowed field. The site was defined by a dense scatter of redware, brick, and other artifacts, and measured approximately 60 meters north to south and 30 meters east to west (200x100 feet). Among the artifacts recovered during the surface collection were six sherds of Westerwald blue and gray stoneware (ca. 1720 to 1775), two sherds of white salt-glazed stoneware (ca. 1720 to 1805), one with scratch blue decoration (ca. 1744 to 1775), one rim sherd from a Buckley jar (ca. 1720 to 1775), three sherds of Chinese porcelain, two fragments of case bottle glass, 12 pieces of wine bottle glass, and more than 40 sherds of coarse redware. A line of shovel tests was then excavated across the site at 20-meter intervals, and the line was extended to the north along the unplowed strip. The shovel test pits within the site yielded additional eighteenth-century material, including a hand-wrought nail. A large, roughly triangular point of black chert, not assignable to a specific type, was also recovered from a shovel test.

The Augustine Creek North Site was considered potentially significant. Few eighteenth-century farm sites have been excavated in Delaware, and the Augustine Creek North Site was thought to

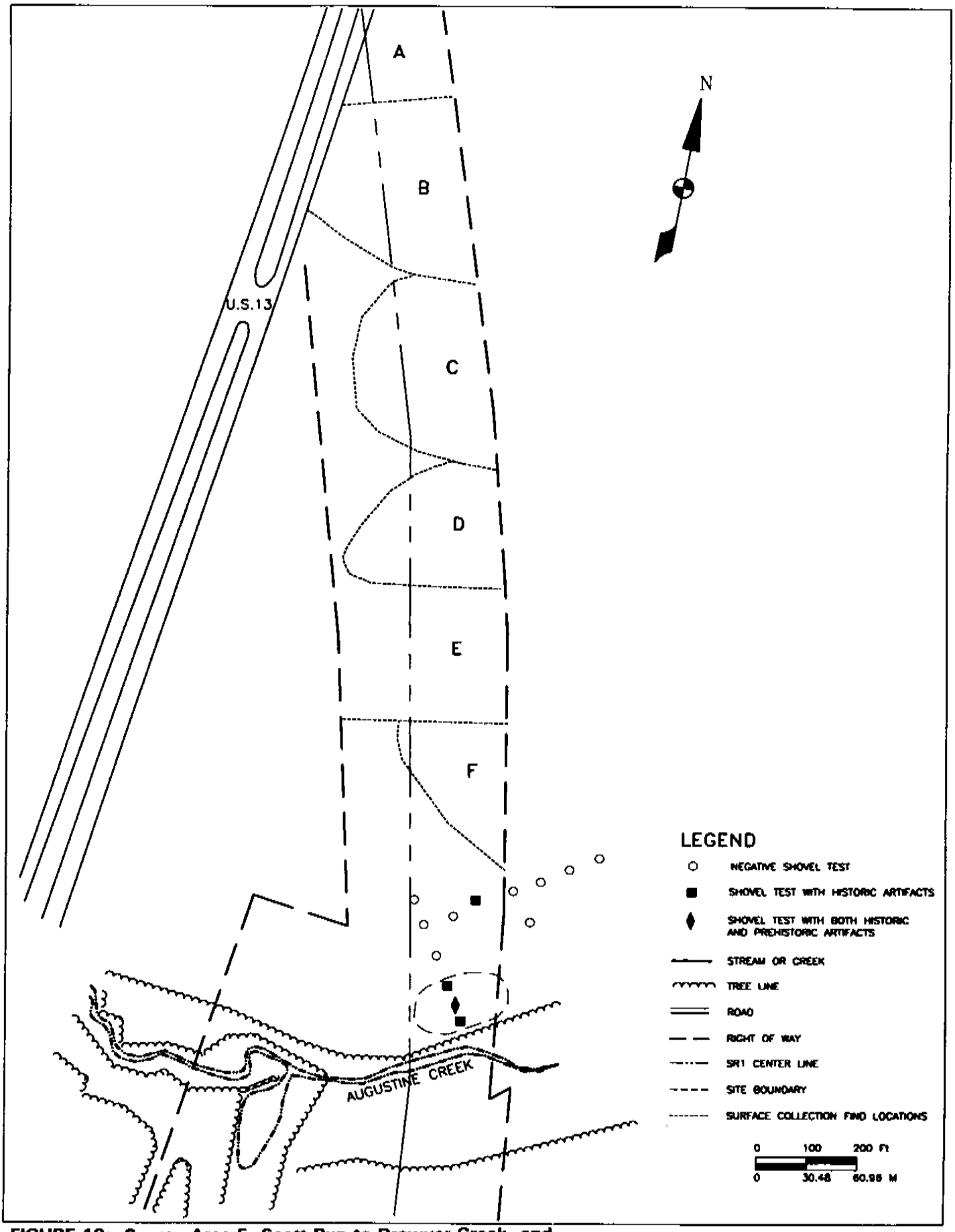

FIGURE 18: Survey Area 5, Scott Run to Drawyer Creek, and Site 7NC-G-144, Plan of Testing

have the potential to yield important information about the lives of eighteenth-century farmers in St. Georges Hundred. Phase II significance evaluation was therefore undertaken after consultation with DelDOT and DESHPO staff. The results are reported in Chapter VI.

6. Survey Area 6

Survey Area 6 was a high-potential survey area located between the southern bank of Augustine Creek and Boyd's Corner Road (Figure 19). Because the project corridor included a large storm water management pond on the southern bank of Augustine Creek and an intersection at Boyd's Corner Road, Survey Area 6 was quite large, approximately 7.1 hectares (17.5 acres). The survey area consisted of overgrown pasture and fields covered with corn stubble. Because surface visibility was poor, the area was shovel tested, employing a total of 198 shovel test pits. The entire survey area had been plowed, and soil profiles suggested that substantial erosion had taken place. One multicomponent site was located along Augustine Creek and designated Site 7NC-G-145 (the Augustine Creek South Site). This site contained both a prehistoric lithic scatter and the remains of an eighteenth-century domestic occupation. In addition, the remains of a twentieth-century house site were discovered along Boyd's Corner Road near the southeastern corner of the survey area. No house is shown in this location on any map until the 1950s. Modern artifacts such as wire nails, window glass, machine-made bottle glass, a glass marble, aluminum can fragments, and an aluminum pop top were found in this location, but because of their recent date they were all discarded, and no site was defined. Three prehistoric artifacts, a small chert triangular point of Woodland II date and two chert flakes, were found on a rise not far from Boyd's Corner Road near the center of the project area. However, close-interval shovel tests excavated around these finds yielded nothing, and no site was defined. One portion of the survey area, along Boyd's Corner Road near the western edge of the project corridor, had been severely disturbed. DelDOT aerial photographs show a cluster of buildings on this site, and the surface is littered with gravel, concrete pieces, bricks, and recent trash. The buildings were raised on a platform of fill composed largely of gravel and concrete pieces, so tightly compacted that shovel testing was not possible.

Site 7NC-G-145, the Augustine Creek South Site

The Augustine Creek South Site (7NC-G-145) was located on a hill on the southern bank of Augustine Creek, straddling the eastern boundary of the project corridor (see Figure 19). The site, which had both historic and prehistoric components, measured approximately 100 meters east to west and 50 meters north to south (330x160 feet). The prehistoric component was a thin, plowed lithic scatter, probably representing a procurement station used by people hunting or gathering along the creek. The prehistoric artifacts recovered included 16 chert, jasper, and quartz flakes, and one quartz early-stage biface. No more than two prehistoric artifacts were recovered from a single shovel test pit, and all of the artifacts were recovered from the plowzone.

The historic component consisted of the remains of a domestic occupation, probably a farm, dating to the 1760 to 1820 period. The artifacts found included redware, white salt-glazed stoneware, and white clay pipe stems and pipe bowl fragments. Numerous small fragments of brick and oyster shell were noted in the soil but were not recovered. One piece of plain

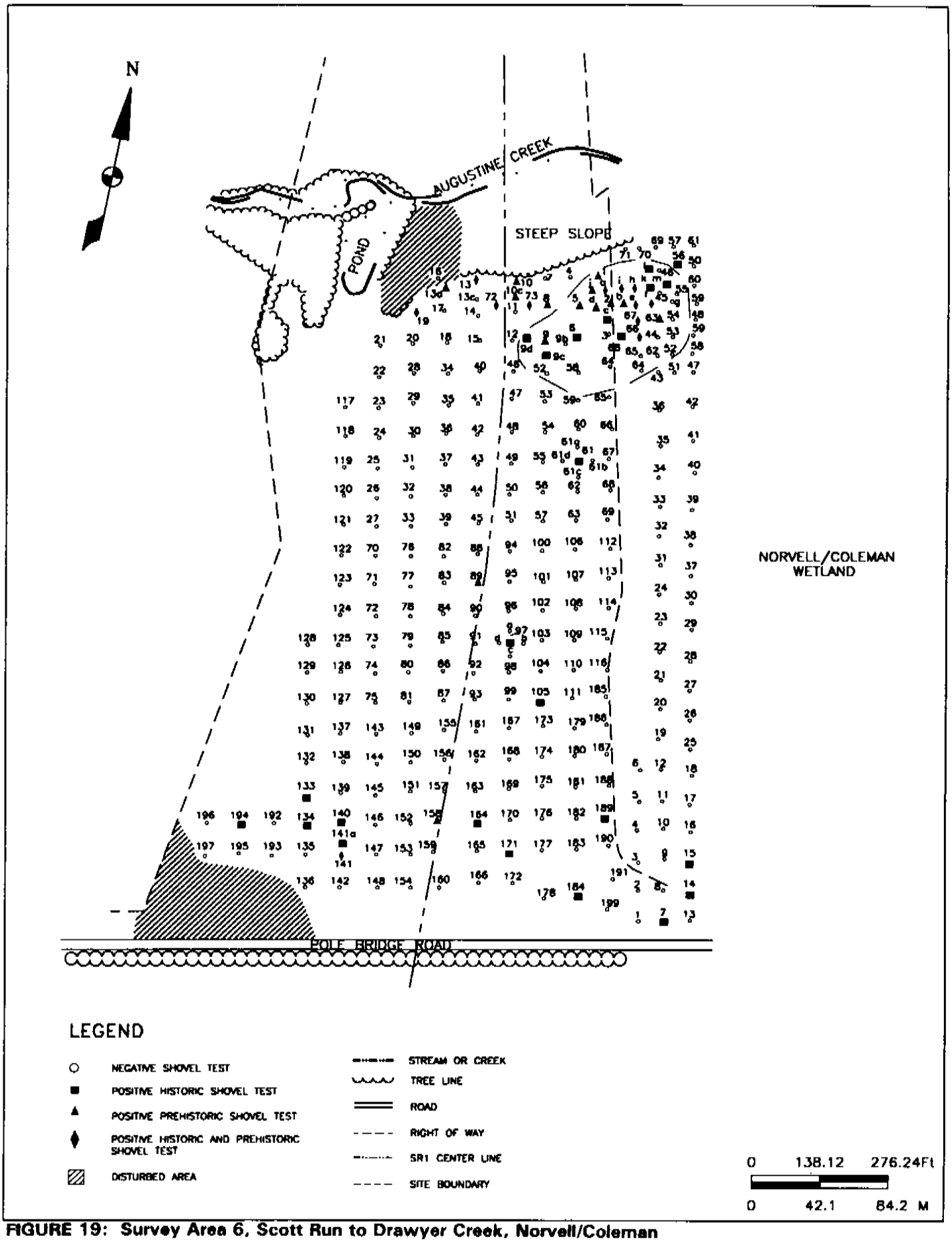

FIGURE 19: Survey Area 6, Scott Run to Drawyer Creek, Norvell/Coleman Wetland, and Site 7NC-G-145, Plan of Testing

pearlware was recovered from a shovel test pit about 30 meters from the site. The portion of the site with the highest artifact density appeared to be located outside the SR 1 corridor to the east, in the Norvell/Coleman wetland. One shovel test pit excavated in that area yielded 10 artifacts.

The Augustine Creek South Site was considered potentially significant. Few eighteenth-century farm sites have been excavated in Delaware, and the Augustine Creek South Site was thought to have the potential to yield important information about the lives of eighteenth-century farmers in St. Georges Hundred. The prehistoric component was also thought to have the potential to yield significant information about the settlement patterns and resource procurement activities of the prehistoric inhabitants. Phase II significance evaluation was therefore undertaken after consultation with DelDOT and DESHPO staff. The results are reported in Chapter VI.

7. Norvell/Coleman Wetland

The Norvell/Coleman wetland was located adjacent to Survey Area 6, immediately east of the project corridor (see Figure 19). The wetland area measured approximately 3.2 hectares (8.0 acres) in extent, and consisted of overgrown agricultural land supporting a variety of wild roses and thorny shrubs, as well as wild grasses and a few pioneer tree species. The northern boundary of the area corresponded to the steep slope overlooking Augustine Creek, and the southern boundary was Pole Bridge Road. Phase I testing was carried out several months after the testing of this portion of the SR 1 corridor, and Site 7NC-G-145 (the Augustine South Site) had already been identified in the northern part of this survey area. A total of 51 shovel test pits were excavated at 20-meter intervals in the Norvell/Coleman wetland to better define the boundaries of the Augustine South Site and to search for additional sites. Shovel testing revealed that the entire project area had been plowed. Outside the Augustine Creek South Site (Site 7NC-G-145), only three artifacts were recovered, all probably recent. No additional archaeological sites were discovered during the survey. However, as noted above, Phase II significance evaluation for the Augustine Creek South Site (Site 7NC-G-145), which lies in part in the northern portion of this survey area, was recommended; the results of those investigations are reported in Chapter VI.

8. Survey Area 6A

Survey Area 6A was a low-potential survey area located on the southern side of Pole Bridge Road, across the road from Area 6 (Figure 20). The survey area measured approximately 2.0 hectares (5.0 acres). The western 75 percent of the survey area consisted of a grassy field, an overgrown field, and an area of old, apparently abandoned nursery. These areas were shovel tested, employing a total of 60 shovel test pits. The eastern 25 percent of the site was a recently plowed field, which was surveyed by surface inspection. Seven artifacts were recovered from the shovel test pits, consisting of one sherd each of pearlware and creamware, four sherds of whiteware, and one sherd of brown stoneware. No artifacts were recovered during the surface inspection. The artifacts were interpreted as a field scatter associated with known nineteenth-century houses located outside the corridor to the west. No archaeological sites were defined in Survey Area 6A, and no further work was recommended.

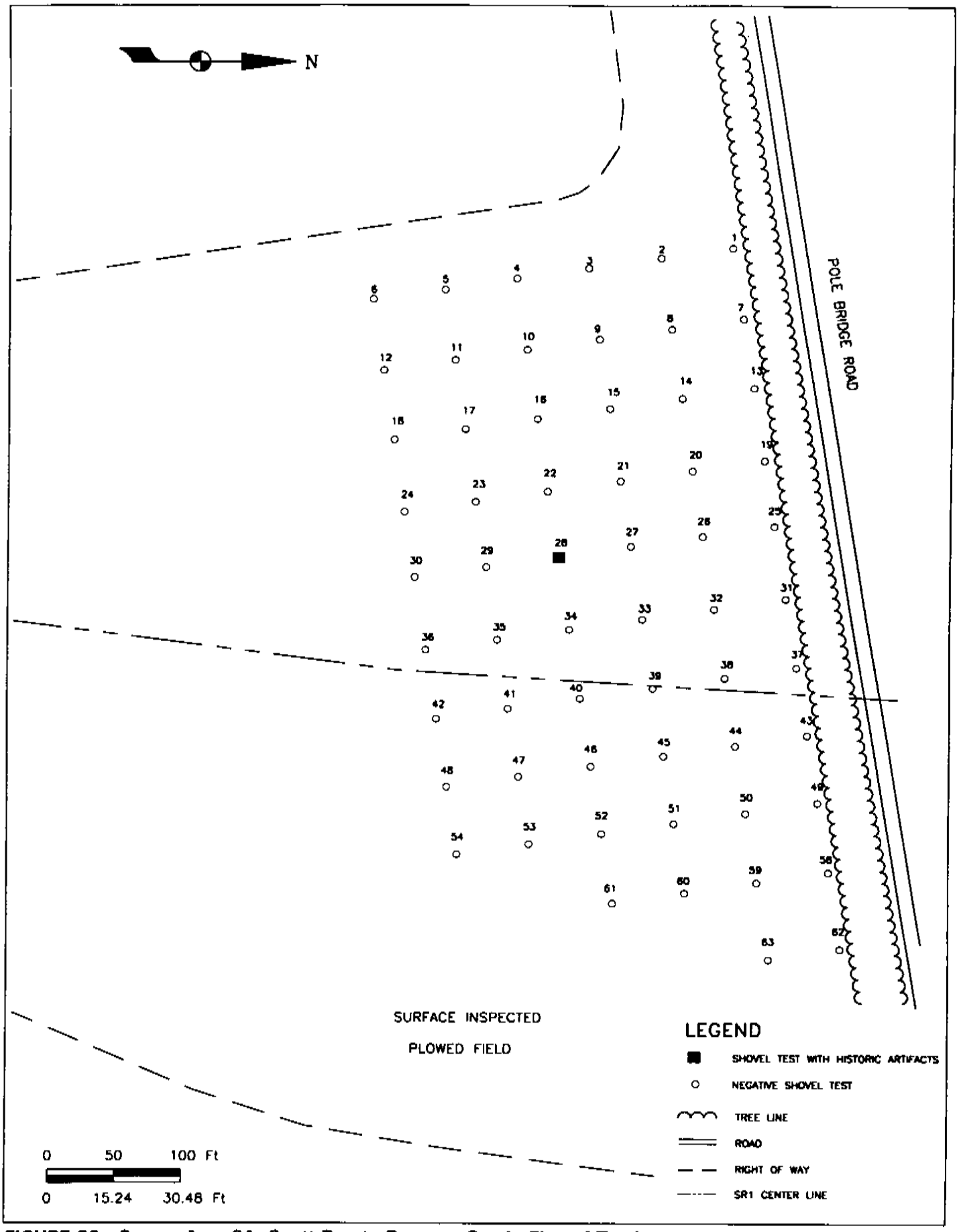

FIGURE 20: Survey Area 6A, Scott Run to Drawyer Creek, Plan of Testing

9. Survey Area 7

Survey Area 7 was associated with McDonough Road, which is shown on maps from 1802 on. The project corridor crossed McDonough Road not far from the crossroads town of McDonough, where an inn was located in the late eighteenth century, so the area within 100 meters of the road was considered to have high potential for the location of eighteenth- or early nineteenth-century sites (Figure 21) (Scharf 1888:993). Although both sides of the road were considered to have high potential, the southern side had been thoroughly disturbed by the construction of a housing development and associated roads, ditches, and berms. Therefore, survey was limited to the northern side, in an area measuring approximately 2.4 hectares (6 acres). Area 7 was surveyed by the excavation of 84 shovel test pits. Seven shovel tests adjacent to McDonough Road had to be discontinued because they were located in what turned out to be utility trenches. A thin scatter of historic artifacts was recovered from throughout the survey area, such as is often found along old roads near towns. These artifacts included recent bottle glass, whiteware, and glazed redware. Near the eastern end of the project area, in the right-of-way for the planned relocation of McDonough Road, a concentration of nineteenth-century artifacts was discovered that was designated Site 7NC-G-146 (the McDonough Road Site).

Site 7NC-G-146, the McDonough Road Site

The McDonough Road Site was a scatter of whiteware, redware, bottle glass, and nails in a plowed field along McDonough Road, approximately 350 meters (1,200 feet) east of the McDonough crossroads (see Figure 21). One shovel test pit excavated in this area yielded 11 artifacts, and two of the four close-interval shovel tests excavated around it yielded a total of 11 more artifacts. The other shovel test pits around this concentration were all negative, but, as noted above, the entire survey area contained a very thin scatter of historic material. The site measured 20x20 meters (60x60 feet). The portion of the site with the highest artifact density was on the slope of an ephemeral drainage that ran east toward Silver Creek. Because of its location on the slope, the site was probably a trash dump for a house located to the north, outside the project area. The artifacts, including shell-edged and transfer-printed whiteware, redware, one sherd each of pearlware and white salt-glazed stoneware, and one cut nail, suggested a date in the 1820 to 1850 period. The historic maps of the vicinity are more confusing than helpful in this determination. Both the 1868 Beers map (see Figure 9) and the 1881 Hopkins map (see Figure 11) show a house, attributed to "JMV," north of McDonough Road not far from the McDonough Road Site. However, both maps place the JMV house east of a house, designated "G.W. Karsner" on the Beers map and "Z.A. Poole" on the Hopkins map, still standing on the southern side of McDonough Road (CRS# N432). A location east of the Karsner/Poole House would be outside the project area to the east. No house is shown on any map in the location, north of the survey area, suggested by the trash deposit at the McDonough Road Site. The artifacts at Site 7NC-G-146 could be associated with some nearby house that was too short-lived to appear on a map, or they could derive from one of the known houses farther away.

Because the McDonough Road Site (Site 7NC-G-146) appeared to represent an isolated, nineteenth-century trash deposit that could not be associated with any known household, it was not considered potentially significant. No further work was recommended in Survey Area 7.

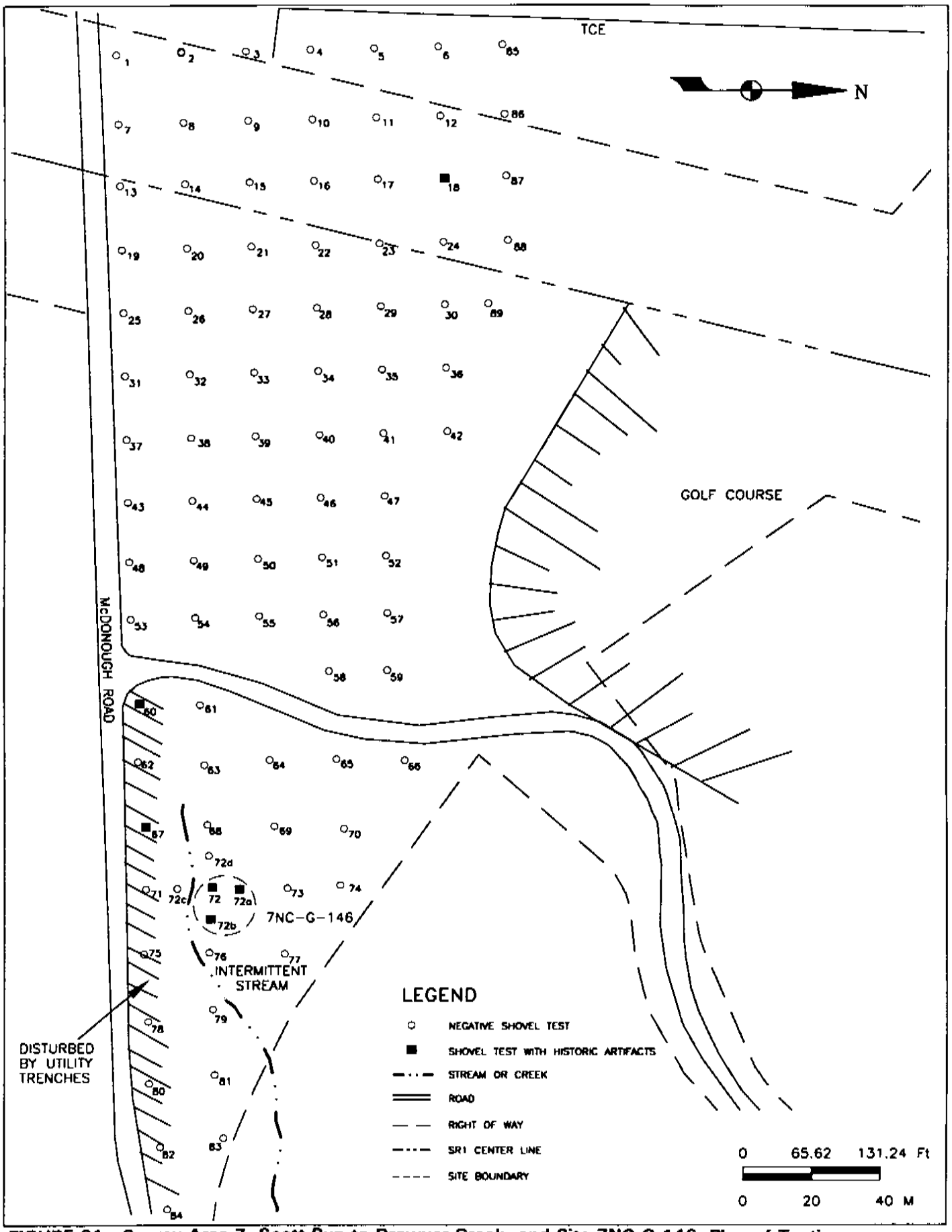

FIGURE 21: Survey Area 7, Scott Run to Drawyer Creek, and Site 7NC-G-146, Plan of Testing

10. Survey Area 8

Survey Area 8 was a low-potential area, part of the planned 10 percent sample of the low-potential portion of the project area, located on the northern side of Vance Neck Road in the yard of an abandoned twentieth-century house (Figure 22). A total of 59 shovel test pits were excavated in Survey Area 8, which measured approximately 1.6 hectares (4 acres). A few artifacts that could date to the eighteenth century (white salt-glazed stoneware, redware, and bottle glass) were recovered along the road, but close-interval shovel tests excavated around these finds yielded no additional artifacts or features. The artifacts most likely represent trash dumping from a site somewhere outside the corridor.

No archaeological sites were defined in Survey Area 8, and no further work was recommended.

11. Survey Area 9

Survey Area 9 was a high-potential area extending from the northern bank of Drawyer Creek to Vance Neck Road (Figure 23). Because of its proximity to Drawyer Creek, this area was defined as having high potential for the location of both prehistoric and colonial sites. The survey area, which included about 9.3 hectares (23 acres), consisted of a grassy yard at the northern end, a large agricultural field in corn stubble, and a wooded area along Drawyer Creek. Surface visibility was poor throughout. A total of 234 shovel test pits were excavated on the 20-meter grid in Area 9, and 61 additional shovel tests were excavated around artifact finds at close intervals. Three archaeological sites were discovered in Survey Area 9—a circa-1900 domestic site designated the Vance Neck Road Site (Site 7NC-G-147), a prehistoric scatter designated the Hill 50 Site (Site 7NC-G-148), and a small prehistoric site, adjacent to the creek, designated the Drawyer Creek North Site (Site 7NC-G-149).

The *Soil Survey of New Castle County, Delaware* (Mathews and Lavoie 1970) maps the wooded area along Drawyer Creek as Made Land. Inspection of older USGS maps shows that a ravine in this location was in fact filled in during the construction of the Dupont Highway. In one location, adjacent to the highway, the ground had also been graded and filled for the construction of what appeared to be a gas station, and some parts of the woods appeared to be old borrow pits. However, the ravine on the older USGS maps was not wide enough to have covered the entire corridor, and during the initial field inspection it appeared to the investigators that some portions of the woods had not been filled or disturbed. A selective shovel strategy was therefore employed throughout the wooded area. A single line of shovel test pits was excavated north to south across the wooded area, along the SR 1 centerline, at 20-meter intervals (see Figure 23). These shovel tests indicated that while the soil in much of the corridor was heavily disturbed, especially around the location of the former gas station, most locations had not been buried under deep fill. Adjacent to the creek, only about 10 percent of the corridor had been disturbed by highway construction. The wooded area did include borrow pits, steep slopes, and three narrow ravines draining into the creek, which limited the area available for survey. Twenty-eight shovel test pits were excavated in the wooded area.

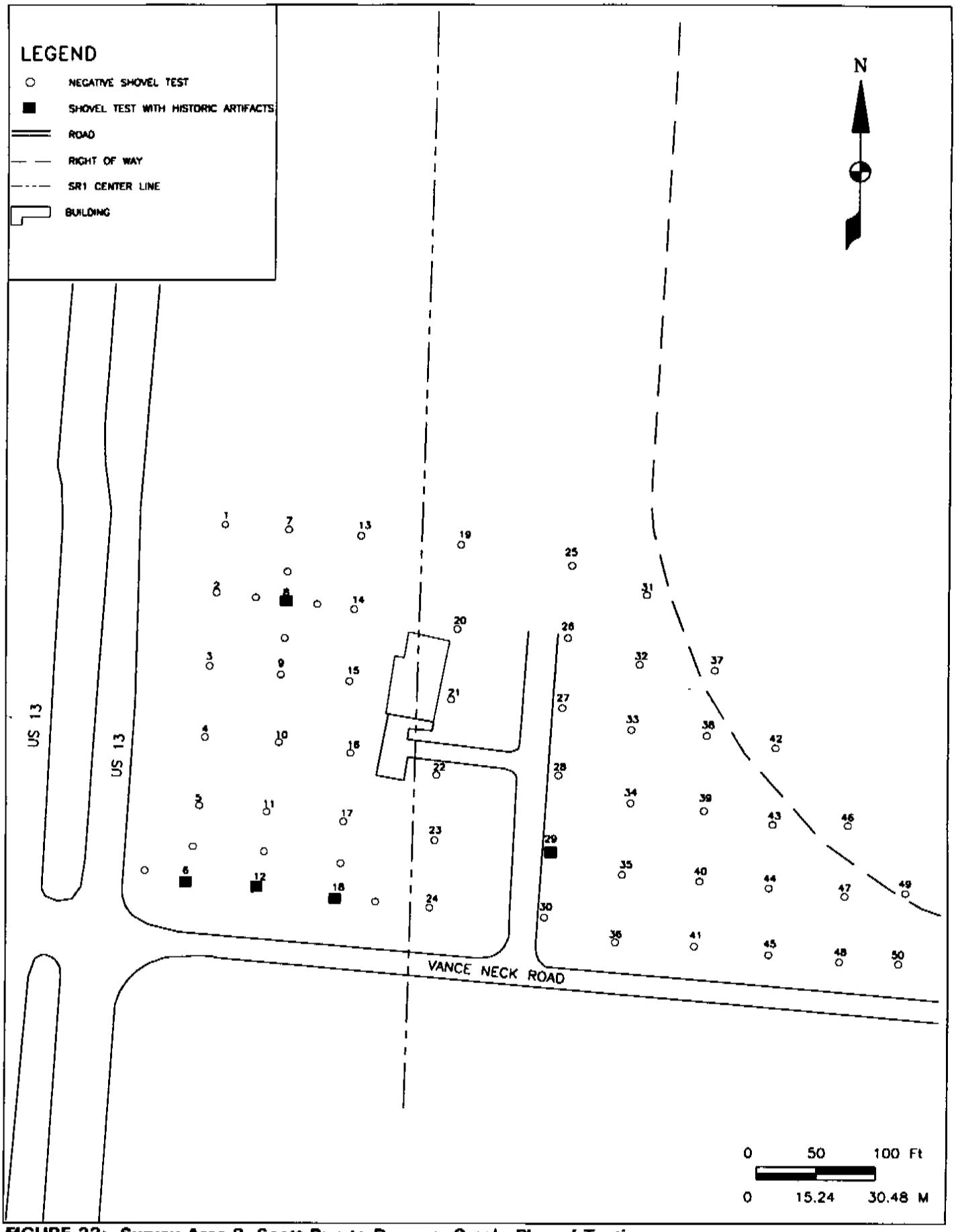

FIGURE 22: Survey Area 8, Scott Run to Drawyer Creek, Plan of Testing

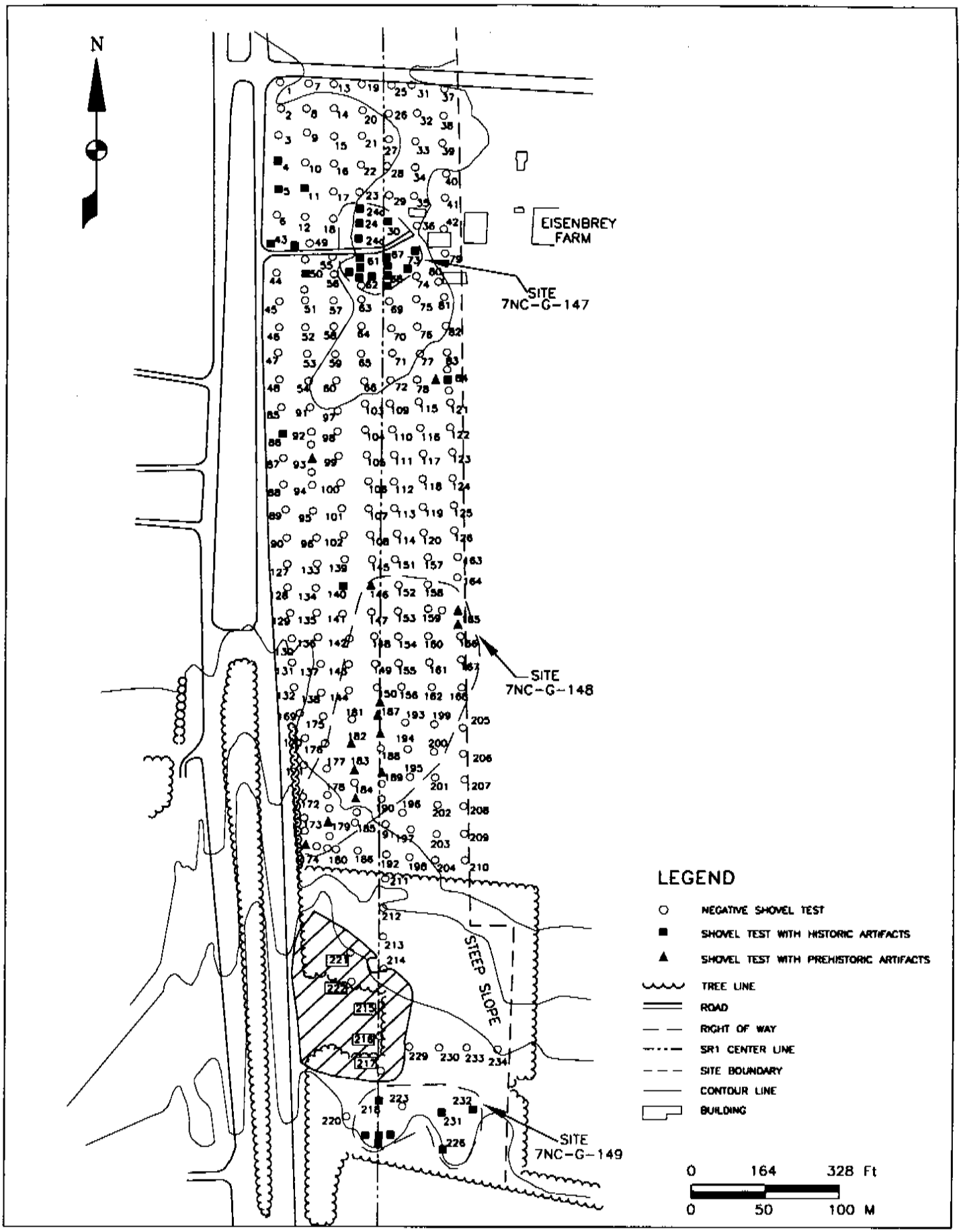

FIGURE 23: Survey Area 9 Scott Run to Drawyer Creek, and Sites 7NC-G-147, 149, and 149, Plan of Testing

Site 7NC-G-147, the Vance Neck Road Site

At the head of a gravel driveway that runs east from the Dupont Highway, approximately 100 meters south of Vance Neck Road and 80 meters east of the highway, shovel testing located a concentration of artifacts dating to the early twentieth century (see Figure 23). The artifacts, which included mold-blown and machine-made bottle and jar glass, cut and wire nails, whiteware, ironstone, window glass, bolts, screws, electrical fittings, and numerous pieces of unidentified metal (Table 2), were recovered from an area measuring approximately 60x40 meters (200x130 feet). Up to 75 artifacts were recovered from one shovel test pit. No house is shown in this location until the 1906 USGS map—the houses shown nearby on the 1868 Beers (see Figure 9) and the 1881 Hopkins (see Figure 11) maps appear to be outside the project corridor to the east—and the artifacts do not suggest a nineteenth-century date. The house itself was probably located on a mound, built up by filling, just south of the gravel drive, where the highest artifact totals were found. No traces of foundations were visible, and the surface of the elevated area was perfectly smooth, suggesting that the house was destroyed by bulldozing.

Based on the results of the Phase I survey, it was determined that the archaeological remains at Site 7NC-G-147 (the Vance Neck Road Site) are not potentially significant. The site was not eligible for listing in the NRHP because of the recent date of the recovered artifacts and the disturbed nature of the deposits. Therefore, no further work was recommended at the Vance Neck Road Site.

Site 7NC-G-148, the Hill 50 Site

The Hill 50 Site is a scatter of prehistoric material on a low hill near the southern end of the active agricultural field (see Figure 23). (The site was named because several positive shovel tests follow the 50-foot contour on DelDOT maps, the highest elevation on this hill.) This hill is located 250 meters (800 feet) from Drawyer Creek, at the head of a former ravine filled in for the construction of the northbound (eastern) lanes of the Dupont Highway. Within an area measuring approximately 200x100 meters (650x325 feet), 14 positive shovel test pits yielded a total of 20 prehistoric artifacts. One small ceramic sherd was recovered, as well as one jasper early-stage biface, two jasper utilized flakes, and 16 pieces of jasper, quartz, chert, and quartzite debitage. The sherd was grit tempered, incised, and very hard, probably a Woodland II (AD 1000 to 1650) type. A diagnostic projectile point, a large quartzite triangle similar to the Levanna type (Ritchie 1971), was recovered from a shovel test pit about 150 meters north of the site (Plate 2). All of the artifacts were recovered from the plowzone.

The Hill 50 Site was not considered potentially significant. The artifact density was low. Only one-quarter of the shovel tests within the site boundaries yielded artifacts, and no shovel test pit yielded more than three. The site probably represents a procurement site, used sporadically by prehistoric peoples hunting or gathering in the vicinity. All of the artifacts were recovered from the plowzone. The site is only a thin, plowed artifact scatter and has little potential to provide information about the prehistory of the region. No further work was recommended on the site.

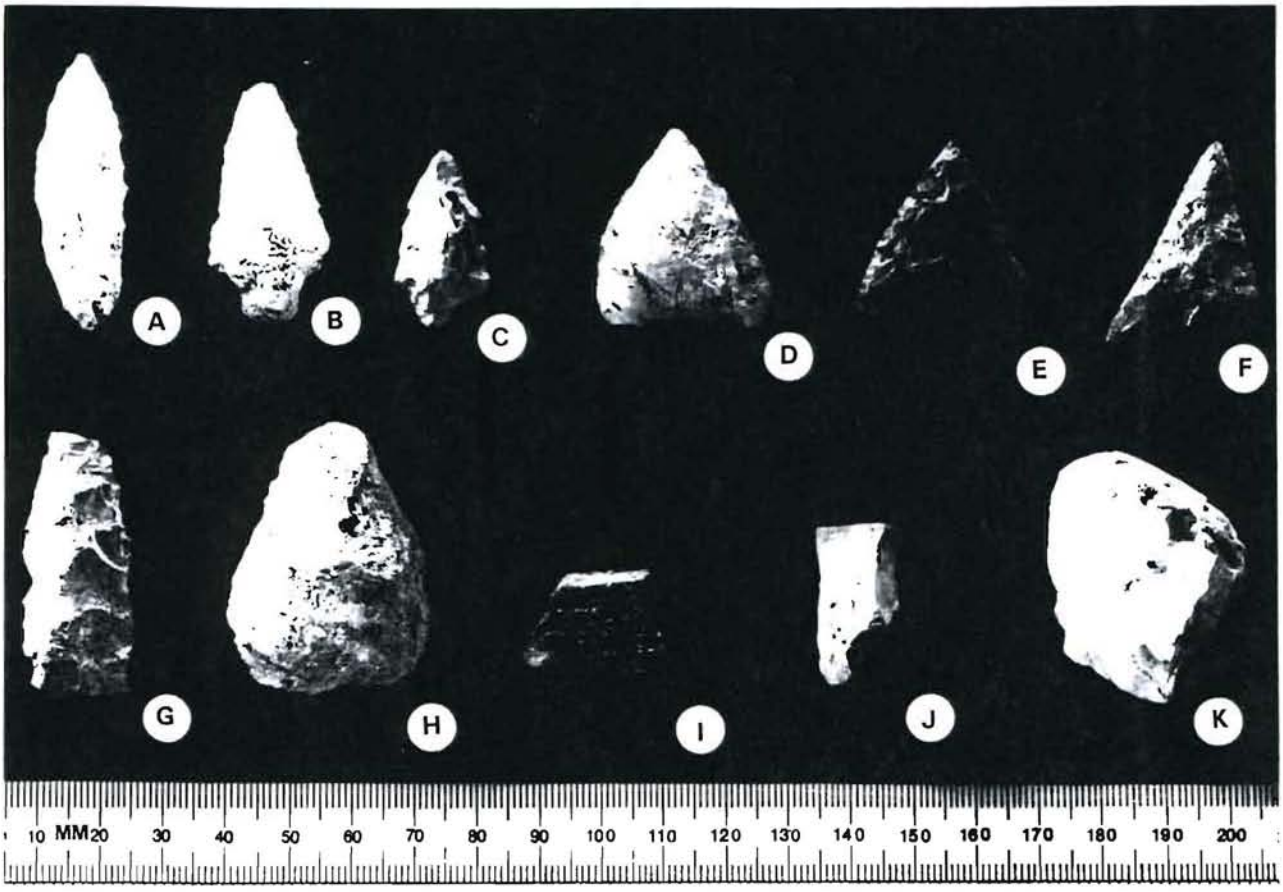

PLATE 2: Selected Prehistoric Artifacts from Various Phase I and Phase II Contexts

A) Quartz Lanceolate Projectile Point from Site 7NC-G-140 (95/10/385)
B) Quartz Stemmed Projectile Point from Site 7NC-J-208 (95/05/260)
C) Jasper Stemmed Projectile Point from Site 7NC-G-149, Test Unit 9 (95/72/49)
D) Quartz Pentagonal Projectile Point from Survey Area 8, Drawyer Creek to Pine Tree Corners Segment (95/21/353)
E) Jasper Large Triangular Projectile Point from Site 7NC-G-138 (95/08/420)
F) Jasper Large Triangular Point from Survey Area 9, Scott Run to Drawyer Creek Segment (95/65/77)
G) Jasper Biface from Survey Area 9, Scott Run to Drawyer Creek Segment (95/65/74)
H) Quartz Biface from Site 7NC-G-140 (95/10/386)
I) Incised Woodland II Potsherd from Site 7NC-G-149, Test Unit 9 (95/72/49)
J) Jasper Utilized Core from Site 7NC-F-24 (95/15/110)
K) Quartz Core from Site 7NC-G-149, Test Unit 18 (95/72/18)

TABLE 2 ARTIFACT PATTERN ANALYSIS SITE 7NC-G-147

ARTIFACT GROUP/CLASS	COUNT	PERCENTAGE
KITCHEN		
Ceramics	29	18.2%
Bottles	30	18.9%
Kitchenware (other utensils, bowls, pots, etc.)	3	1.9%
Misc. Glassware	2	1.3%
Kitchen - Other	18	11.3%
Kitchen Subtotal	82	51.6%
ARCHITECTURAL		
Window Glass	9	5.7%
Nails, Spikes, etc.	58	36.5%
Electrical Related	1	0.6%
Architectural - Other	2	1.3%
Architectural Subtotal	70	44.0%
ARMS		
Ammunition	1	0.6%
Arms Subtotal	1	0.6%
PERSONAL		
Cosmetic	1	0.6%
Personal Subtotal	1	0.6%
ACTIVITIES		
Household Related	1	0.6%
Machine Parts/Hardware	1	0.6%
Recreation	1	0.6%
Activities, Other	2	1.3%
Activities Subtotal	5	3.1%
SITE TOTAL*	159	100.0%

*Does not include unidentified (18), faunal/floral (8), and miscellaneous building material (2)

Site 7NC-G-149, the Drawyer Creek North Site

The Drawyer Creek North Site was a prehistoric site located adjacent to the creek on two flat peninsulas separated by a small ravine (see Figure 23). The site measured approximately 30 meters north-south and 60 meters east-west (100x200 feet). Within this area, eight of 11 shovel test pits yielded prehistoric material, all lithic flakes, and the soil did not appear to have been plowed. One shovel test pit, 9-220d, encountered a deposit of artifact-bearing silt 83 centimeters

deep and produced a total of 21 artifacts. This deposit could have been a tree hole or other natural feature, but it could also have been a cultural feature resembling the pit structures from other Delaware sites described by Custer (Custer et al. 1994).

The Drawyer Creek North Site was considered potentially significant. Because artifacts were recovered from what appeared to be intact soils, and one possible feature was encountered, Phase II significance evaluation was carried out after consultation with DelDOT and DESHPO staff; the results are reported in Chapter VI.

12. Eisenbrey Wetland Mitigation Area

The Eisenbrey Wetland Mitigation Area measured approximately 1.0 hectares (2.5 acres) and was located on the northern bank of Drawyer Creek about 250 meters (700 feet) east of U.S. Route 13. Most of the wetland area was active agricultural fields, in corn stubble at the time of the survey. A border of trees and grass, approximately 10 meters wide, was present around the edge of the field.

The entire Eisenbrey wetland area was considered to have high potential for both historic and prehistoric archaeological sites. Because surface visibility was poor, the site was surveyed by shovel testing at 20-meter intervals. Thirty-five shovel test pits were initially excavated on the site. One archaeological site was discovered, a prehistoric site designated Site 7NC-G-150 (the Eisenbrey Wetland Site) (Figure 24).

Site 7NC-G-150, the Eisenbrey Wetland Site

Of the 35 shovel test pits initially excavated in the Eisenbrey wetland survey area, 22 yielded prehistoric artifacts. Thirteen additional, close-interval shovel test pits were then excavated around the artifact finds, and artifacts were recovered from 10 of these. The artifacts recovered included a stemmed jasper projectile point probably dating to the Woodland I period, an argillite biface, a grit-tempered ceramic sherd, and 80 lithic flakes. Immediately adjacent to the creek bank, the soil did not appear to have been plowed. The portion of the site with the highest artifact density was on a level shelf approximately 40 meters from the creek, around Shovel Test Pit 11. Eight artifacts were recovered from Shovel Test Pit 11, and 13 from Shovel Test Pit 11a. Four of the artifacts from Shovel Test Pit 11a were recovered from below the plowzone, in a stratum of yellow brown clay loam. The site measured approximately 100x140 meters (325x450 feet).

Because of the high density of artifacts and the possibility of intact, unplowed deposits or features, Phase II significance evaluation was carried out in the fall of 1995 after consultation with DelDOT and DESHPO staff. The results of the additional testing are described in Chapter VI.

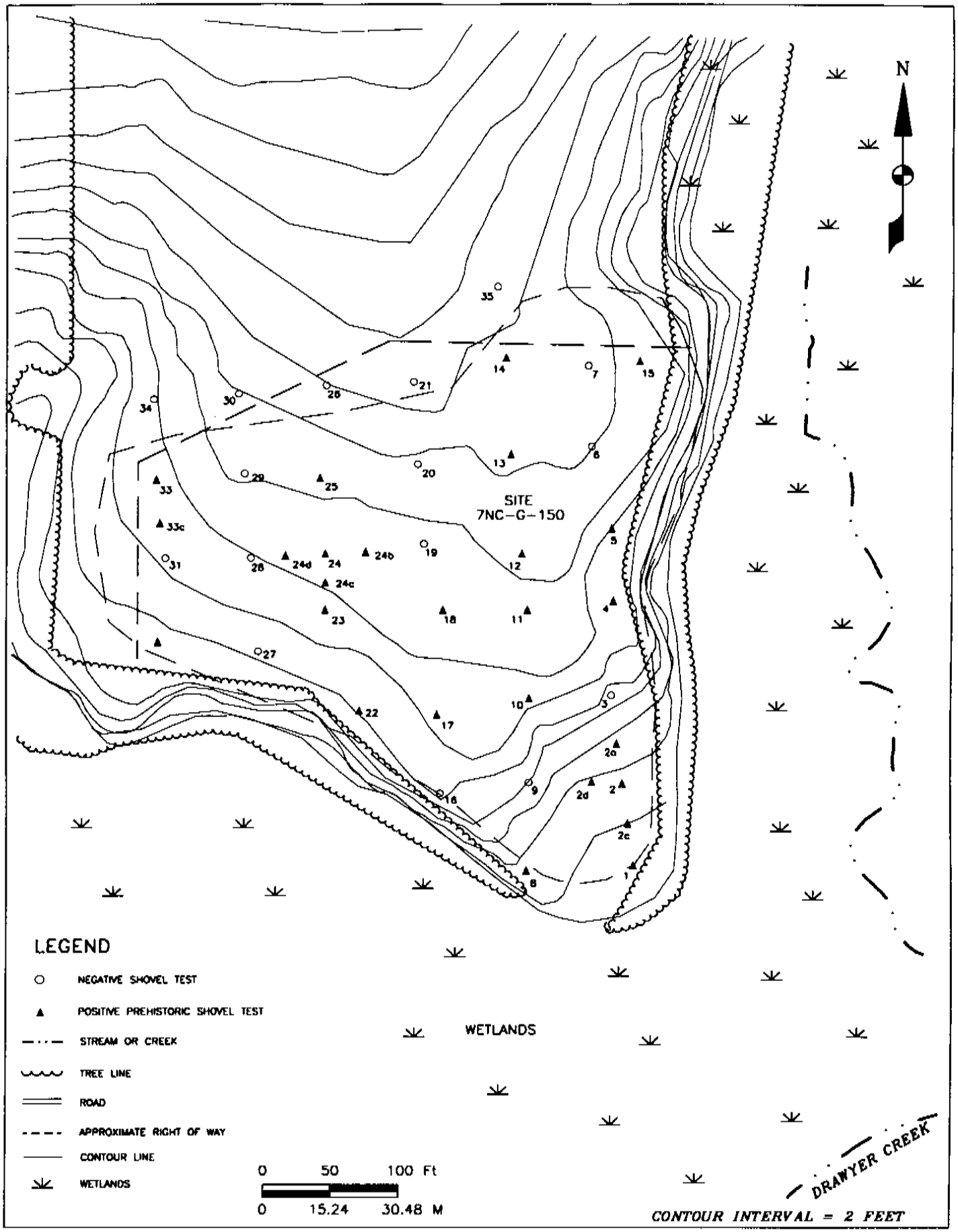

FIGURE 24: Eisenbrey Wetland, Plan of Testing