the site indicate occupation in the 1730 to 1800 period. During most of this period the property belonged to members of the wealthy Pierce family, who probably resided elsewhere, so the site was probably occupied by tenants. The ethnicity and background of the site's occupants therefore remain unknown.

B. SITE 7NC-G-145, THE AUGUSTINE CREEK SOUTH SITE

1. Site Description

The Augustine Creek South Site (7NC-G-145) had both historic and prehistoric components. The historic component was a scatter of domestic and architectural artifacts, probably representing a small farm, dating to the 1730 to 1770 period. The prehistoric component was a thin scatter consisting mostly of undated lithic debitage, but including three small ceramic sherds that indicate a date in the Woodland I or Woodland II period. The site straddled the boundary between the SR 1 corridor and the adjacent Norvell/Coleman Wetland Replacement Area, on the southern bank of Augustine Creek, approximately 450 meters (1,500 feet) northeast of Boyd's Corner (see Figure 19; Figure 64). Site 7NC-G-145 measured 125 meters along an east-west axis parallel to Augustine Creek, with a maximum north-south dimension of approximately 60 meters along its eastern margin (400x200 feet).

The Augustine Creek South Site was discovered during a Phase I survey of the Scott Run to Drawyer Creek segment of the SR 1 corridor (Bedell 1995b). Shovel testing located scatters of both historic and prehistoric artifacts on a high terrace south of the creek. The artifact assemblage included architectural material (brick), indicating the former presence of a structure. Because a preliminary evaluation of the artifacts indicated that the historic occupation of the site probably dated to the second half of the eighteenth century, Phase II significance evaluation was recommended.

2. Environmental Setting

The Augustine Creek South Site (Site 7NC-G-145) was situated on the southern bank of Augustine Creek, a small, marshy stream that flows east toward the Delaware River. The Augustine Creek North Site was located directly across the stream on the northern bank. The site was located on a hill, with a steep bluff more than 10 meters (30 feet) high leading down to the stream. The historic component was concentrated at the crest of the hill, which was at the eastern end of the site, while the prehistoric component was concentrated on the lower slopes farther west. At that point the hill overlooked a manmade pond that appeared to be fed by springs. The presence of these springs may have been a factor in attracting prehistoric peoples to the site. As with the Augustine Creek North Site (Site 7NC-G-144), the historic occupants were probably attracted to the site by the proximity of the creek itself and by the Wilmington to Lewes Road, which was located approximately 180 meters (600 feet) to the west. At the time of the testing, the site was located partially in active agricultural fields and partially in an abandoned field growing up in brambles and mimosa trees.

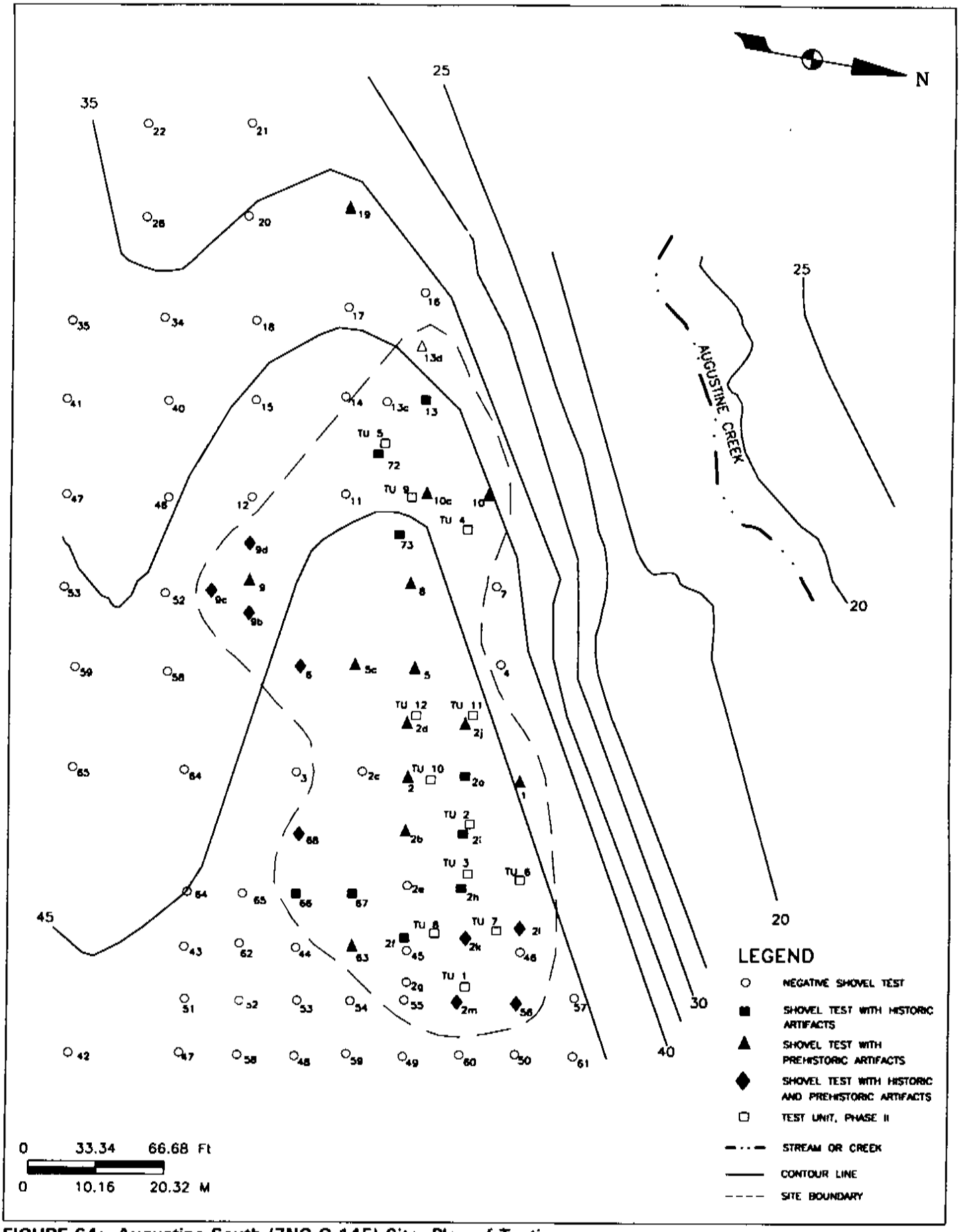

FIGURE 64: Augustine South (7NC-G-145) Site, Plan of Testing

3. Historical Background

The first certain mention in the records of the 100-acre parcel on which the Augustine South Site is located was in 1697, when William Patterson sold it to Thomas Rothwell (Table 14). The property, along with most of the rest of what later became St. Georges Hundred, had figured in the land speculations of Augustine Herman of Bohemia Manor. Herman, who was born in Prague, emigrated to New Amsterdam in 1633 as an employee of the Dutch West India Company (Conrad 1908:14). In 1671, Herman obtained a grant from Lord Baltimore of all the land between St. Georges and Appoquinimink creeks, extending from the Delaware River westward to Bohemia Manor, in what is now Maryland. Herman never managed to make good on this enormous patent, but he did manage to acquire some lands along the Delaware River. In the early eighteenth century, his sons, Casparus and Ephraim, were in possession of 400 acres north of the Appoquinimink River, south of Augustine Creek, and west of the Delaware River (Scharf 1888:985).

Prior to 1697, William Patterson was in possession of 100 acres of land, bounded by a branch of Augustine Creek on the north, land formerly belonging to Casparus Herman on the south, other lands of William Patterson on the east, and the Appoquemen Road [sic] on the west. There is no record of how William Patterson acquired the land. A 1696/1697 tax assessment for inhabitants on the northern side of "Appoquiminy" and the southern side of Georges Creek in New Castle County assessed William "Pattison" for 8 shillings and 2 pence, while Thomas Rothwell was assessed for 6 shillings (NCC Tax Assessment 1696/1697:4-5).

In August 1697, William Patterson sold the 100-acre tract to Thomas Rothwell for "a competent sum of money" (NCC Deed Book B-125). Thomas Rothwell held the 100 acres of land for 18 years, conveying it on May 13, 1715, with his wife Margaret Rothwell, to Robert Witherspoon for an unspecified sum of money (NCC Deed Book C-218). Robert Witherspoon, a minister in St. Georges Hundred, died in 1718, leaving his property to his wife, Mary Witherspoon (NCC Probate Records: Robert Witherspoon). In the same year, Isaac Vigoren brought suit against Mary Witherspoon, the executor of the estate of Robert Witherspoon, for a debt of £50.41.7. In order for Mary Witherspoon to repay the debt owed Vigoren, a 104-acre tract on the southern side of a branch of Augustine Creek, bounded on the west by the Appoquinimink Road and by the land of William Patterson, was offered for sale at public auction by Sheriff Roland Fitzgerald on August 27, 1719. At that time, the 104-acre parcel, probably the same as the original 100-acre parcel, was purchased by Hance Hanson for a sum of money not recorded in the deed (NCC Deed Book H:76).

In 1726, Hance Hanson sold the 104-acre tract, plus an 18-acre tract situated on the western side of the King's Road, to William Peterson (or Petterson) (NCC Deed Book H:76). The following year, William Peterson conveyed the same two parcels of land in St. Georges Hundred to Samuel and Henrietta Mahoe for £180 (NCC Deed Book H:76, also cited in NCC Deed Book T-1:211). Sometime between 1726 and 1733, Samuel Mahoe sold an 18-acre parcel to Jacob Read (NCC Deed Book T-1:211). Samuel and Henrietta Mahoe held the land until May 1733, when they sold

TABLE 14 LIST OF PROPERTY OWNERS
SITE 7NC-G-145

DATE	TRANSACTION
1985	Paul F. Norvell, Sr., and Dorothy A. Norvell, from Donald and Janet Meyer (NCC Deed Book 231:170)
1984	Donald E. Meyer, inherited from Mildred Meyer (NCC Will File #83670)
1978	Mildred A. Meyer, inherited from Edward N. Meyer (NCC Deed Book 231:170; NCC Will File #80326)
1952	Edward N. and Mildred Meyer, from John and Helen Samsel (NCC Deed Book A-53:306)
1947	John F. and Helen Samsel, from Walter Harmon and Helen B. Money (NCC Deed Book M-47:475)
1946	Walter and Helen B. Money, from Nehemiah Sartin et al. (NCC Deed Book O-46:573)
	Nehemiah Sartin et al., inherited from Clara Sartin (NCC Will Book H-7:31)
1910	George H. and Clara Sartin, from Albert H. and Mary Donovan (NCC Deed Book D-23:76)
1904	Albert H. Donovan, from Emery and Jessie Himes Marvel (NCC Deed Book Z-19:364)
1903	Emery Marvel, from Leroy M. Padley (NCC Deed Book V-19:273)
	Leroy Padley et al., inherited from James Padley (NCC Deed Book V-19:273)
1884	James Padley, from James Raymond and Annie M. Claghorn (NCC Deed Book F-13:500)
1877	James Raymond Claghorn, from Charles S. and Julia Boyd (NCC Deed Book X-10:39)
1875	Charles S. Boyd, from John R. and Elizabeth Boyd (NCC Deed Book N-10:404)
1860	John R. Boyd, from William S. Boyd et al. (NCC Deed Book I-7:121)
1834	Thomas J. Boyd, John R. Boyd, William S. Boyd, and Charles S. Boyd, inherited from John Boyd (Will of John Boyd as cited in NCC Deed Book I-7:121)
1812	John Boyd, from Rev. Thomas and Mary Read (NCC Deed Book N-3:128)
1780-1812	Rev. Thomas Read, from Robert Haughey (from John and Margaret Piper), 3/6 of the former estate of James Piper
	Rev. Thomas Read, from William Frazer (from Hannah Piper and James Herald, son of Mary Piper), 2/6 of the former estate of James Piper (NCC Deed Book N-3:128)
1790	Rev. Thomas Read, from Ruth Piper, 1/6 of the former estate of James Piper (NCC Deed Book N-3:128)
1780	John, Ruth, Hannah, Mary and Margaret Piper, inherited from James Piper (NCC Deed Book N-3:128)
1759-1780	Piper purchases remaining 80 acres of parcel (NCC unrecorded deed)

Table 14 (continued)

DATE	TRANSACTION
1759	James Piper, from John McKinley, Sheriff, 70 acres formerly belonging to Francis Land (NCC Deed Book T-1:211)
1733	Samuel Mahoe to Francis and Henrietta Land (NCC Deed Book T-1:211)
1727	Samuel and Henrietta Mahoe, from William Peterson (NCC Deed Book H-:175)
1726	William Peterson, from Hance Hanson (NCC Deed Book H:76)
1719	Hance Hanson, from Roland Fitzgerald, Sheriff, property of Robert Witherspoon (NCC Deed Book H:76)
1715	Robert Witherspoon, from Thomas and Margaret Rothwell (NCC Deed Book C:218)
1697	Thomas Rothwell, from William Patterson (NCC Deed Book B:125)

two tracts of land, one containing 104 acres and the other 46.121 acres, to Francis and Henrietta Land (NCC Deed Book T-1:211).

At some point after the conveyance of the two parcels of land, Francis Land and Samuel and Henrietta Mahoe made a deed of defeasance. This deed required Samuel Mahoe to pay Francis Land, or his heirs, £59 by a specified date. Upon the payment of the £59 to Francis Land or his heirs, the original deed transferring the two parcels to the Lands would become void.

In 1736, Francis Land died. At the time of Land's death, Samuel Mahoe still owed him the sum of £59 plus interest, as agreed to in the deed of defeasance. In his will, which was probated December 8, 1736, Francis Land appointed his three sons, Samuel, John, and Thomas, as his executors. Francis Land's will does not mention the money Samuel Mahoe owed him, or the parcels of land near Augustine Creek (NCC Probate File RG 2545: Francis Land-1736). Before the deed of defeasance was settled, Samuel Mahoe died intestate. After Samuel Mahoe's death, Henrietta Mahoe married Thomas Wallace. At the August term of the Court of Common Pleas in 1759, Henrietta and Thomas Wallace appeared before the court to determine whether Samuel Mahoe had, in his lifetime, repaid Francis Land or his heirs the £59 agreed to in the deed of defeasance. Once it was confirmed that the money had not been paid, it was determined that in order to repay the debt, the two tracts of land would be put up for sale at public auction. On August 23, 1759, Sheriff John McKinley sold 70 acres of the 104-acre parcel to Yeoman James Piper for £106.14. The 34-acre balance, from the first parcel, and the 46.121-acre parcel, were not sold at that time, and remained in the hands of Sheriff McKinley. After the sale of the 70 acres to James Piper, John Land, the surviving executor of his father's estate, received the £106.14, satisfying the deed of defeasance (NCC Deed Book T-1:211).

Between 1759 and 1780, James Piper must have purchased the balance of the two parcels offered at the sheriff's sale in 1759, because in March 1780, when James Piper died intestate, he was the owner of the two parcels in their entirety. The heirs of James Piper were his son and four daughters: John, Ruth, Hannah, Mary, and Margaret. In the division of the estate of James Piper, John Piper received a 2/6 part, and each of the four daughters received a 1/6 part (NCC Deed Book N-3:128). The Orphans' Court appointed William Read the guardian of Margaret Piper on July 18, 1780 (NCC Orphans' Court Case File RG 2840: James Piper). On September 20, 1790, Ruth Piper conveyed her 1/6 part in her father's estate to Thomas Read of St. Georges Hundred, Delaware (NCC Deed Book N-3:128).

Reverend Thomas Read was born in Pennsylvania in 1746, the son of Irish immigrants. His first wife was Mary Stanley, daughter of Valentine Stanley, a Philadelphia potter. Mary Stanley and Thomas Read had six children, three girls and three boys. Thomas Read married his second wife, Mary Stuart, while serving as the minister of Drawyer's Church. Together they had five children, two sons and three daughters (Historical Society of Delaware, Genealogical Surname Files). During his life, Thomas Read was president of Newark Academy. Read was best known for serving as the pastor of Drawyer's Church, a post he held from 1768 to 1798, when he moved to Wilmington. Under Read's ministry, Drawyer's Church flourished, becoming one of the most influential churches in Delaware (Historical Society of Delaware, Read Family File 63). Read died in 1823 at the age of 77. The reconstructed 1790 census of Delaware enumerated both James Piper's estate and Reverend Thomas Read in St. Georges Hundred (DeValinger 1962:81).

In 1812, Thomas Read conveyed two parcels of land, totaling 150 acres, to John Boyd. The deed associated with this transfer recounts numerous transactions which took place in order for Thomas Read to become sole owner of these two tracts of land from James Piper's estate. This deed provides the names and the portions of real estate which Thomas Read purchased, over time, from each of James Piper's heirs, although it does not provide transaction dates or deed references. Read purchased John Piper's 2/6 share and Margaret Piper's 1/6 share from Robert Haughey, who had purchased them from the Pipers, and he purchased Hannah Piper's 1/6 share and Mary Piper's 1/6 share from William Frazer, Esquire (NCC Deed Book N-3:128).

John Boyd, who purchased the 150 acres from Read in 1812, was born in 1767 in Colerain, Northern Ireland, and immigrated to Wilmington in 1791. In 1798, Boyd married Mary S. Read, daughter of Thomas Read (Historical Society of Delaware, Genealogical Surname Files). An 1816-1817 abstracted tax assessment of St. Georges Hundred lists John Boyd with 150 acres, 120 of which were improved, with a stone house, livestock, and 30 acres of woodland (Ackerman 1986:21). Three years later, John Boyd was assessed taxes on 170 acres, 110 of which were improved, with two dwelling houses, $50 in livestock, and one female slave (NCC Tax Assessment, St. Georges Hundred 1822). John R. Boyd was enumerated as head of a household of seven in 1830. In that year, his household included one male between the ages of 5 and 10, one male between the ages of 20 and 30, one female between the ages of 20 and 30, one male slave between the ages of 10 and 24, and three free colored persons—one male and two females (U.S., Bureau of the Census, Population Schedule 1830:92).

John Boyd was 63 years old in 1830. In that year, he did not appear in the population schedule as living in the vicinity of Augustine Creek. It is probable therefore that by that year, his son, John R. Boyd, was already operating his father's farm. The elder John Boyd may have already moved to a new residence in Cantwell's Bridge. On March 4, 1834, John Boyd wrote his last will and testament. He died on December 8, 1837, at his residence in Cantwell's Bridge (Historical Society of Delaware, Genealogical Surname Files).

After John Boyd's death, his estate was divided according to his will. John Boyd bequeathed all his real and movable property to his "dear and beloved wife" in her lifetime. At her death, the estate was to be divided among the sons, but one of them, John R. Boyd, later purchased the shares of the others (NCC Deed Book K-6:442; NCC Will Book T-1:357).

John R. and Elizabeth Boyd held the two parcels of land, which were separated by U.S. Route 13, in St. Georges Hundred until 1875, when they conveyed them to Charles S. Boyd of Philadelphia, for the sum of $11,690 (NCC Deed Book N-10:404). Since John Boyd's brother and son were both named Charles S. Boyd, it is not clear which one received the land from John R. Boyd. John R. Boyd's wife, Elizabeth, died in October 1876.

Two years later, Charles S. and Julia Boyd conveyed the two tracts of land to James Raymond Claghorn of Philadelphia, for $18,425 (NCC Deed Book X-10:39). From 1812 to 1877, the 104-acre parcel of land situated on the eastern side of U.S. Route 13 and north of the road to Port Penn, as well as a 46.121-acre tract of land on the western side of U.S. Route 13, remained in the Boyd family. During this period, the crossroads became known as Boyd's Corner.

The Hopkins *Map of New Castle County* depicts James Claghorn with two dwellings on 160 acres at Boyd's Corner (Hopkins 1881). The dwellings appear in the same locations as the two which formerly belonged to John R. Boyd. In 1884, James Raymond and Annie M. Claghorn conveyed the two parcels they had purchased from Charles S. Boyd to James Padley for $10,500 (NCC Deed Book F-13:500). In that deed, the parcels were described as a farm tract of 150 acres divided into two tracts by the public road leading from Odessa to St. Georges (U.S. Route 13).

James Padley died intestate in 1903, and his nine children came into control of his landholdings in St. Georges Hundred (NCC Deed Book V-19:273). Annie Padley, James's wife, also died in 1903, only two months after the death of her husband (Tatnall Tombstone Collection n.d.). In April 1904, the heirs of James Padley conveyed most of the 150 acres of land, divided into two tracts by U.S. Route 13, to Emery and Jessie Marvel of Atlantic City, New Jersey, for $8,025 (NCC Deed Book V-19:273). Only a few months later, the Marvels sold the tract to Albert H. Donovan of Appoquinimink Hundred, Delaware, for $9,175 (NCC Deed Book Z-19:364).

On October 18, 1910, Albert and Mary Donovan conveyed 184 acres and 4 square perches to George and Clara Sartin of Pencader Hundred, Delaware, for $9,500 (NCC Deed Book D-23:76). George Sartin died sometime between 1910 and 1939, leaving his wife, Clara, vested in the fee simple title to this tract of land. No will or estate papers were located for George Sartin.

Clara Sartin wrote her will in 1939. In it, she named her three children, Nehemiah Sartin, Ethel May Buckworth, and Leslie D. Sartin, as her heirs. When Clara Sartin died on January 22, 1946, her entire estate was equally divided among her three children (NCC Will Book H-7:31). Nehemiah Sartin, Ethel May Buckworth, and Leslie D. Sartin held their mother's real estate for only six months, conveying it in October 1946 to Walter Harmon and Helen B. Money of Middletown, Delaware, for $15,000 (NCC Deed Book O-46:573). The following year, Walter Harmon and Helen B. Money conveyed a parcel of 133 acres to John F. and Helen Samsel of Delaware City, Delaware, for $15,750 (NCC Deed Book M-47:475). The 133 acres were described as being bounded by Pierce Branch of Augustine Creek to the north, U.S. Route 13 to the west, and Pole Bridge Road to the south. The shrinkage of the parcel is probably accounted for, at least in part, by land taken for the widening of U.S. Route 13.

The Samsels held the property for five years, conveying it in 1952 to Edward N. and Mildred Meyer of Hicksville, New York, for $40,000 (NCC Deed Book A-53:306). In January 1978, Edward N. and Mildred Meyer conveyed an undivided one-half interest in the 133-acre parcel to their son and daughter-in-law, Donald and Janet Meyer, for $1 (NCC Deed Book C-100:47). After the death of Edward N. Meyer in 1978, his wife, Mildred, became the owner of the one-half undivided interest in the 133-acre parcel (NCC Deed Book 231:170; NCC Will File #80326). In 1982 and 1985, the Meyers subdivided pieces of the 133-acre parcel. The 1982 subdivision resulted in the formation of 2.35-acre parcel, named Lot 1 (NCC Subdivision Microfilm #6351).

Mildred Meyer's will, probated March 30, 1984, bequeathed her one-half interest in the 133-acre parcel of land to her son, Donald, whereby Donald now held all the rights to the entire tract of land (NCC Will File #83670). The 1985 subdivision resulted in the formation of a 1.16-acre parcel on Pole Bridge Road, named Lot 2B (NCC Subdivision Microfilm #7537).

Although only two subdivisions are recorded in the New Castle County Recorder of Deeds' Office for this tract, the current tax parcel map shows the 133-acre tract as completely subdivided into lots of roughly 1, 2, 10, and 11 acres. The unrecorded subdivision(s) must have occurred sometime prior to 1985, even though they do not appear on the April 11, 1985, subdivision map (NCC Subdivision Microfilm #7537). On April 20, 1985, Donald and Janet Meyer conveyed a 10-acre parcel of land, known as Lot 10, to Paul F. Norvell, Sr., and Dorothy Norvell for $23,000, providing further indication that the land was already subdivided into its present configuration (NCC Deed Book 23111:170). The Norvells continue to own the 10-acre parcel known as both Lot 10 and Lot 150. Site 7NC-G-145 is located within this parcel of land, which was once part of the larger 133-acre parcel.

The implications of this complex history for the occupation of the Augustine Creek South Site are not clear. The artifact evidence suggests occupation in the 1730 to 1770 period, during most of which the property was owned by the Mahoes and the Lands. The 1733 "sale" from Samuel and Henrietta Mahoe to Francis Land appears to be a mortgage, not an actual transfer, so the Mahoes may have continued to occupy the land until Samuel's death, sometime before 1759. If so, the site was occupied by farmers of middling status, with enough capital to purchase their own land but poor enough to be troubled by unpayable debts. It is also possible that the site was

occupied in the 1760s, during the ownership of James Piper. Piper almost certainly lived elsewhere, so that would mean an occupation by tenants. The site was abandoned before Piper died in 1780.

4. Phase II Testing

Phase II testing began with the excavation of 26 shovel tests at 10-meter intervals between positive Phase I shovel test pits to better define the boundaries of the site and the distribution of artifacts (see Figure 64). Placement of 1x1-meter test units was based on information obtained from the original series of shovel test pits and the supplemental Phase II shovel tests. Sixteen lithic flakes were recovered from nine supplemental shovel tests. Fifty-seven historic artifacts were recovered from 16 shovel tests. Four of the shovel tests (10b, 66, 67, and 73) yielded prehistoric and historic artifacts. The entire artifact sample, including both prehistoric and historic material, was recovered from plowzone contexts.

Twelve test units were excavated at Site 7NC-G-145, yielding a total of 138 prehistoric artifacts and 607 historic artifacts (Tables 15 and 16). Prehistoric artifacts consisted mostly of debitage, and the lithic raw material was composed of nearly equal quantities of quartz, chert, and jasper, with a few pieces of quartzite. The prehistoric sample included four small ceramic sherds of unidentified temper, all recovered from Test Unit 10. Small brick fragments were the most common element within the historic assemblage, followed by ceramics and curved glass. The ceramic sample was dominated by glazed redware, with smaller quantities of slipware, plain and scratch-blue white salt-glazed stoneware, and single sherds of creamware and agateware (Table 17). Several fragments of tobacco pipe stems were recovered from test units. With the exception of Test Unit 7, which yielded no prehistoric artifacts, prehistoric and historic artifacts were recovered from every test unit.

The density of prehistoric artifacts across the site was generally low, with the highest frequencies occurring along the western margin of the site in Test Unit 4 (N=12), Test Unit 5 (N=16), and Test Unit 9 (N=24). Test Unit 9 yielded four pieces of debitage from a subplowzone context, but this is attributed to disturbance of the subsoil, possibly by roots (Figure 65).

Historic finds were concentrated along the eastern margin of the site, primarily in Test Unit 1 (N=104), Test Unit 3 (N=133), Test Unit 7 (N=73), and Test Unit 8 (N=180). All the artifacts were recovered from plowzone contexts (see Figure 65). No structural features were found. A basin-shaped pit (Feature 1) was identified within Stratum B in Test Unit 10. Feature 1 was truncated by the plowzone and consisted of stream gravels within a sandy loam soil matrix. No artifacts were retrieved from the feature, and its origin and function are not known.

The aboriginal ceramics recovered from Test Unit 10 indicate a Woodland period age for the prehistoric component of Site 7NC-G-145. Although no diagnostic projectile points were recovered from the site, a Woodland II small triangular point was recovered from a Phase I shovel test pit 200 meters to the south. The low-density scatter of debitage across the site

TABLE 15 **SUMMARY OF PREHISTORIC LITHIC ASSEMBLAGE SITE 7NC-G-145**

	RAW MATERIAL					
ARTIFACT TYPE	Chert	Jasper	Quartz	Quartzite	Not Assgn*	TOTAL
Bifaces						
Early-Stage Bifaces	.	.	1	.	.	1
Unifaces						
Utilized Flakes	1	1	.	1	.	3
Cores						
Freehand Cores	.	.	.	1	.	1
Bipolar Cores	.	1	.	.	.	1
Tested Cobbles	1	.	.	.	.	1
Debitage						
Flake Fragments	13	10	19	4	.	46
Block Shatter	3	5	9	.	.	17
Decortication Flakes	1	7	2	.	.	10
Early Reduction Flakes	18	19	4	.	.	41
Biface Reduction Flakes	4	3	.	.	.	7
Fire-Cracked Rock	.	.	.	.	6	6
TOTALS	41	46	35	6	6	134

*Not assigned; usually refers to fire-cracked rock

probably reflects a short-term utilization of this locale as a resource procurement station. The retrieval of agateware and scratch-blue white salt-glazed stoneware sherds gives the historic component of Site 7NC-G-145 an assignable date within the latter half of the eighteenth century. The range of artifact classes found at the site suggest that the assemblage represents the disposal of household consumer goods typical of this period. Interestingly, no nails and few architectural items were recovered from the site. The small, fragmented nature of the artifact assemblage at the site probably reflects a long history of agricultural activity, specifically plowing, subsequent to its abandonment as a house site. The absence of diagnostic cultural material attributable to the eighteenth century suggests that the historic occupation of the site was short-term and limited to the middle third to the latter half of the eighteenth century. A mean ceramic date of 1744 was derived from a sample of 48 datable sherds (see Table 17).

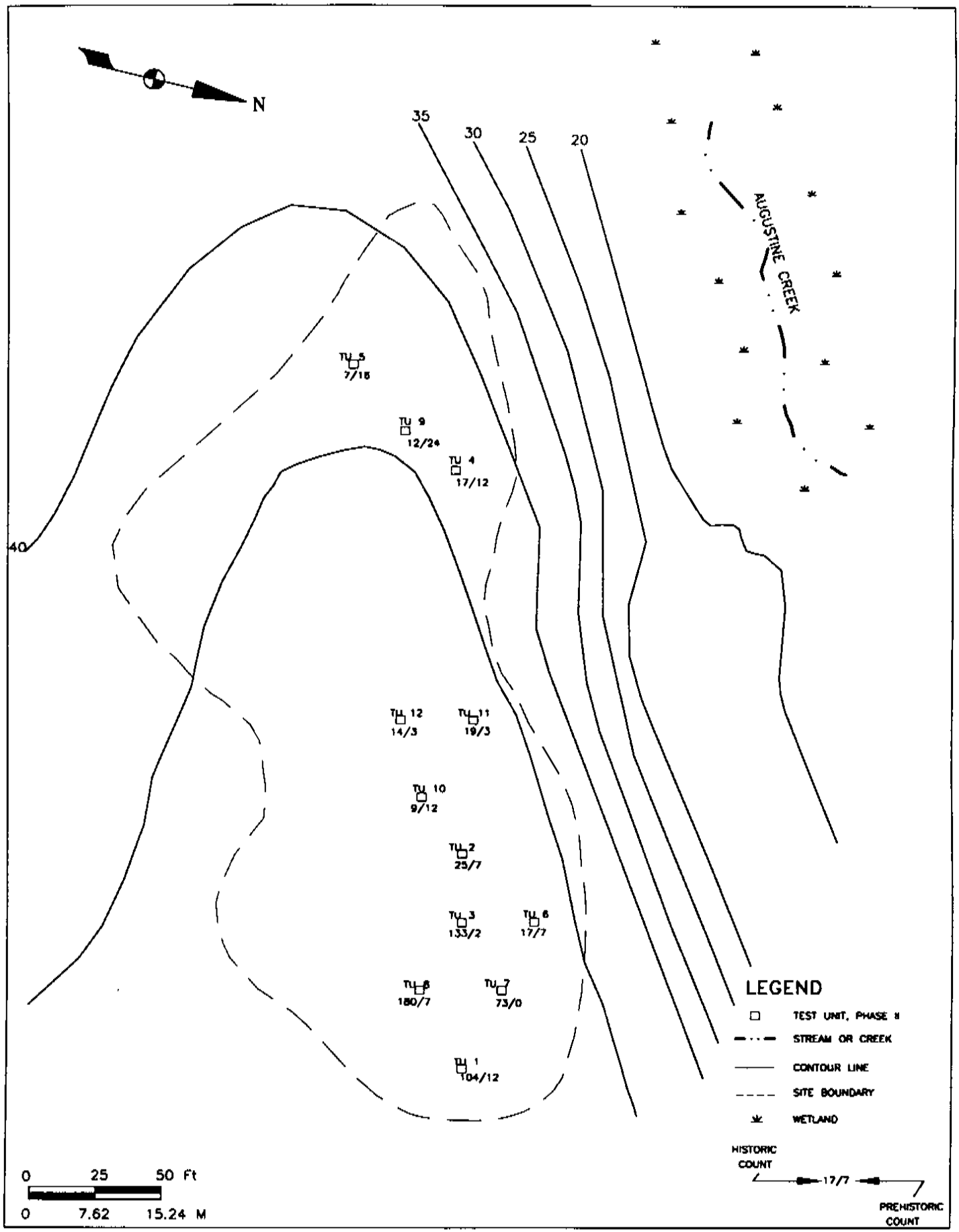

FIGURE 65: Augustine South (7NC-G-145) Site, Distribution of Artifacts

TABLE 16 ARTIFACT PATTERN ANALYSIS SITE 7NC-G-145

ARTIFACT GROUP/CLASS	COUNT	PERCENTAGE
KITCHEN		
Ceramics	216	68.6%
Bottles	34	10.8%
Kitchenware (other utensils, bowls, pots, etc.)	1	0.3%
Kitchen - Other	10	3.2%
Kitchen Subtotal	261	82.9%
ARCHITECTURAL		
Window Glass	11	3.5%
Nails, Spikes, etc.	11	3.5%
Architectural Subtotal	22	7.0%
ARMS		
Ammunition	1	0.3%
Gunflint	1	0.3%
Arms Subtotal	2	0.6%
CLOTHING		
Clothing Fasteners	1	0.3%
Clothing Subtotal	1	0.3%
TOBACCO PIPES		
White Clay Pipes	20	6.3%
Tobacco Subtotal	20	6.3%
ACTIVITIES		
Recreation	3	1.0%
Commercial Activities/Manufacturing By-Products	5	1.6%
Activities, Other	1	0.3%
Activities Subtotal	9	2.9%
SITE TOTAL*	315	100.0%

*Does not include unidentified (18), faunal/floral (6), and misc. building materials (274)

5. Summary

The Augustine Creek South Site had both prehistoric and historic components. The prehistoric component, dated by the presence of ceramic sherds to the Woodland period, appeared to be a procurement site used during hunting or gathering along the stream. All that remained of this site was a thin artifact scatter. Only 138 prehistoric artifacts were recovered, no more than 24 in any 1x1-meter test unit. Occupation of the site was probably sporadic and brief. The site has been plowed many times, and almost all of the prehistoric artifacts were recovered from the

TABLE 17 HISTORIC CERAMICS SITE 7NC-G-145

CERAMIC TYPE/VARIETY (Date Range)	COUNT	PERCENTAGE
COARSE EARTHENWARE		
Redware	145	73.2%
Coarse agateware (1750-1810)	1	0.5%
Red-bodied Slipware (1670-1850)	12	6.1%
Buff-bodied Slipware (1670-1795)	3	1.5%
Coarse Earthenware Subtotal	161	81.3%
WESTERWALD STONEWARE (1620-1775)	1	0.5%
WHITE SALT-GLAZED STONEWARE		
Plain (1720-1805)	9	4.5%
Scratch-Blue (1744-1775)	6	3.0%
White Salt-glazed Stoneware Subtotal	15	7.6%
MIDLANDS MOTTLED (1680-1750)	8	4.0%
REFINED REDWARE	5	2.5%
DELFTWARE		
Plain (1640-1800)	3	1.5%
Hand-painted (1680-1800)	4	2.0%
Delftware Subtotal	7	3.5%
CREAMWARE, CLOUDED GLAZE (1740-1770)	1	0.5%
SITE TOTAL	198	100.0%

plowzone. No intact deposits were discovered. Since the site was in an upland area with moderate slopes, where erosion has probably been substantial, none were expected.

The historic component probably represents a rural dwelling or small farm from the mid-eighteenth century. No intact features from this period were discovered, and all of the artifacts were recovered from plowzone contexts. The discovery of brick fragments, however, probably indicates the presence of a structure with brick foundations.

C. SITE 7NC-G-149, THE DRAWYER CREEK NORTH SITE

1. Site Description

The Drawyer Creek North Site was a prehistoric lithic scatter located on the northern bank of the creek, occupying two fingers of land separated by a small ravine. It measured approximately 30 meters (100 feet) north to south and 70 meters (250 feet) east to west. The site was bounded on the west by a substantial, marshy ravine, largely filled in during the construction of the Dupont Highway (now U.S. Route 13). On the east, it was separated from the Eisenbrey Wetland Site