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

by another ravine. The southern boundary was marked by the steep bluff along Drawyer Creek. The northern boundary was determined by shovel testing (see Figure 23; Figure 66).

The Drawyer Creek North Site was discovered during a Phase I archaeological survey of the SR 1 corridor from Drawyer Creek to Scott Run (Bedell 1995b). During the Phase I fieldwork, eight of 11 shovel tests within the site boundaries yielded prehistoric material, 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 yielded a total of 21 artifacts. This deposit could have been a tree hole or other natural feature, but it was thought that it might also be a cultural feature resembling the pit structures described by Custer (1994) for other Delaware sites. Artifacts recovered during the Phase I survey included 39 chert, quartz, and jasper flakes, and one quartz stemmed projectile point. Because artifacts were recovered from what appeared to be intact soils, and one possible pit feature was encountered, Phase II significance evaluation was recommended.

2. Environmental Setting

Drawyer Creek is a tidal tributary of the Appoquinimink River. The site was located on a level terrace at an elevation of 3 meters (10 feet) above the tidal marsh, at the base of a long, gentle slope that rises 15 meters to level high ground. At the time of testing, the site was wooded. Before the construction of the Dupont Highway, a substantial, marshy ravine was situated east of the site, so the site would have been bordered by marsh on two sides. The ravine might also have provided a seasonal source of fresh water. In Drawyer Creek, brackish tidal water currently extends approximately 3 kilometers (2 miles) upstream from the site, and paleographic studies indicate that tidal water reached the vicinity of the site approximately 2,000 to 3,000 years ago (Kraft 1977). The nearly level terrace on which the site was located was separated from the tidal mudflat by a steep scarp. The presence of this scarp indicates that substantial erosion of the landform has taken place, either from stream action before the creek became tidal or by tidal or wave action in more recent times. If the erosion was caused by tidal or wave action, a substantial part of the archaeological site may have been eroded away, and the site as it now exists may have been tens of meters farther from the Drawyer Creek floodplain.

3. Phase II Testing

The Phase II fieldwork for Site 7NC-G-149 included the excavation of nine additional shovel test pits to more accurately delineate site boundaries (see Figure 66). Thirty-four flakes were recovered from seven of the nine shovel tests. Test units were placed on the basis of the information obtained from Phase I and Phase II shovel testing. Nine test units were excavated during the Phase II investigations, one of which, Test Unit 8, measured 1x2 meters. A total of 959 prehistoric lithic artifacts (Table 18), five prehistoric ceramic artifacts, and 47 historic artifacts were recovered at Site 7NC-G-149.

Artifact concentrations were highest along the western and southern margins of the site, particularly in Test Unit 1 (N=222), Test Unit 3 (N=94), Test Unit 4 (N=228), and Test Unit 8 (N=214). In addition, high quantities of prehistoric cultural material were recovered from Test

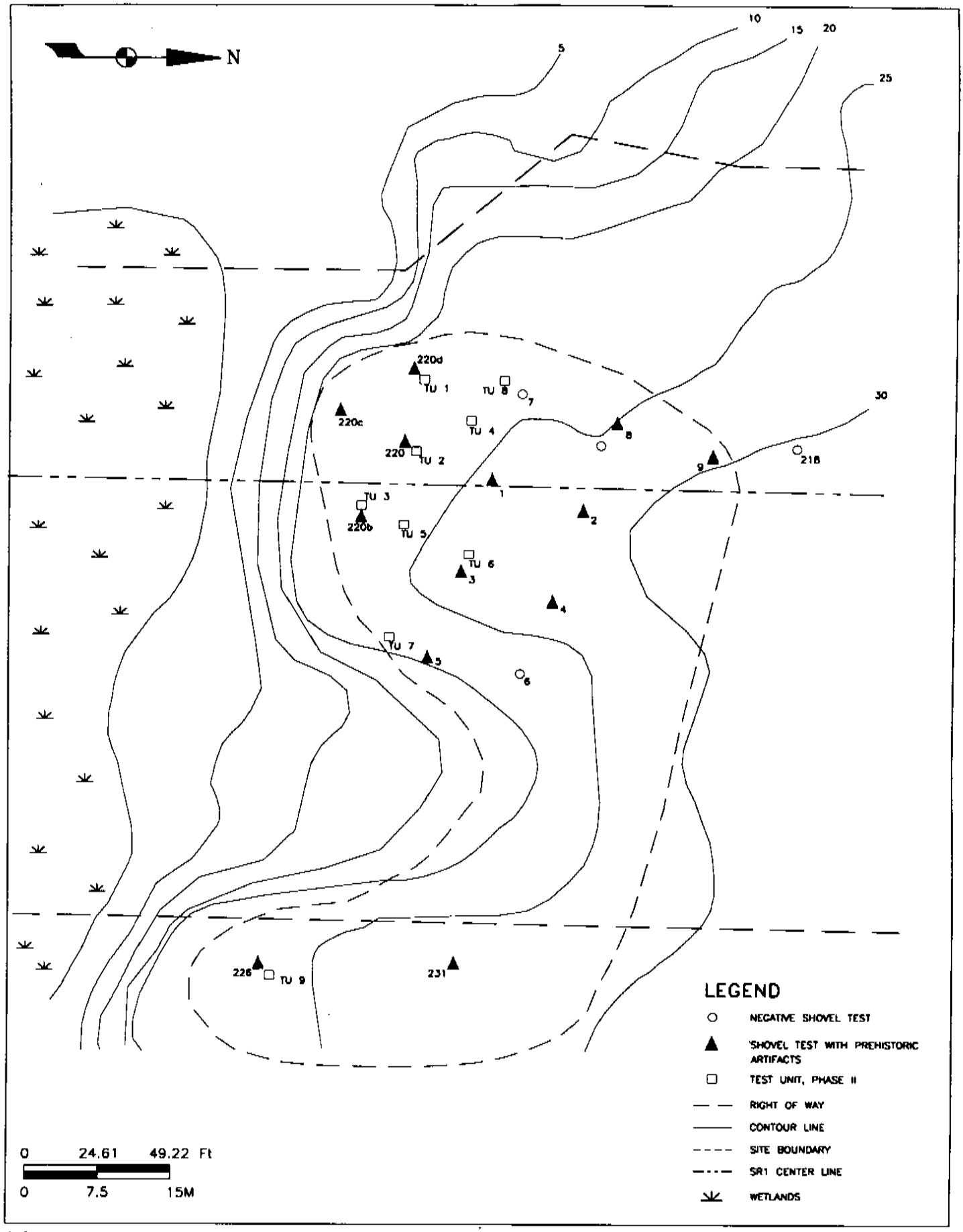

FIGURE 66: Drawyer Creek North (7NC-G-149) Site, Plan of Testing

TABLE 18 **SUMMARY OF PREHISTORIC LITHIC ASSEMBLAGE SITE 7NC-G-149**

ARTIFACT TYPE	RAW MATERIAL									TOTAL
	Chert	Jasper	Rhyol	Argill	Quart	Qtzt	Chal	Sandst	Not Assg*	
Bifaces										
Projectile Points	1	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	4
Late-Stage Bifaces	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Ind. Biface Fragments	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	2
Unifaces										
Utilized Flakes	2	2	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	6
Cores										
Freehand Cores	.	1	.	.	3	2	1	1	.	8
Bipolar Cores	.	2	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	5
Tested Cobbles	.	.	.	.	5	2	.	.	.	7
Debitage										
Flake Fragments	52	63	2	2	37	10	.	.	.	166
Flake Shatter	1	1	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	5
Block Shatter	24	47	.	.	103	39	.	3	.	216
Decortication Flakes	8	41	1	.	10	16	.	.	.	76
Early Reduction Flakes	46	64	.	1	17	13	1	.	.	142
Biface Reduction Flakes	5	10	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	16
Fire-Cracked Rock	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	303	303
TOTALS	139	235	4	3	183	83	3	4	303	957

*Not Assigned; usually refers to fire-cracked rock; Rhyol = Rhyolite, Argill = Argillite, Quart = Quartz, Qtzt = Quartzite, Chal = Chalcedony, Sandst = Sandstone

Unit 9 (N=93) on the eastern terrace. Diagnostic artifacts recovered from Site 7NC-G-149 (see Plate 2) include a jasper triangular point (Test Unit 1), a jasper Rossville-like point (Test Unit 9) (Ritchie 1971), and small ceramic sherds from three units (Test Units 2, 8, and 9). The date ranges of these artifacts indicate that the site was occupied in the Woodland I to Woodland II periods (Early to Late Woodland, 1000 BC to AD 1650).

The stratigraphy on the major portion of the site, as revealed by test unit profiles, consisted of a thin surface stratum of brown silt (A-horizon) measuring approximately 10 centimeters in thickness (Figure 67). Beneath the silt was a thicker stratum (approximately 20 centimeters) of light yellowish brown to brownish yellow loamy silt, which was interpreted as a plowzone reinforced by slopewash. The majority of the artifacts were recovered from this stratum. The

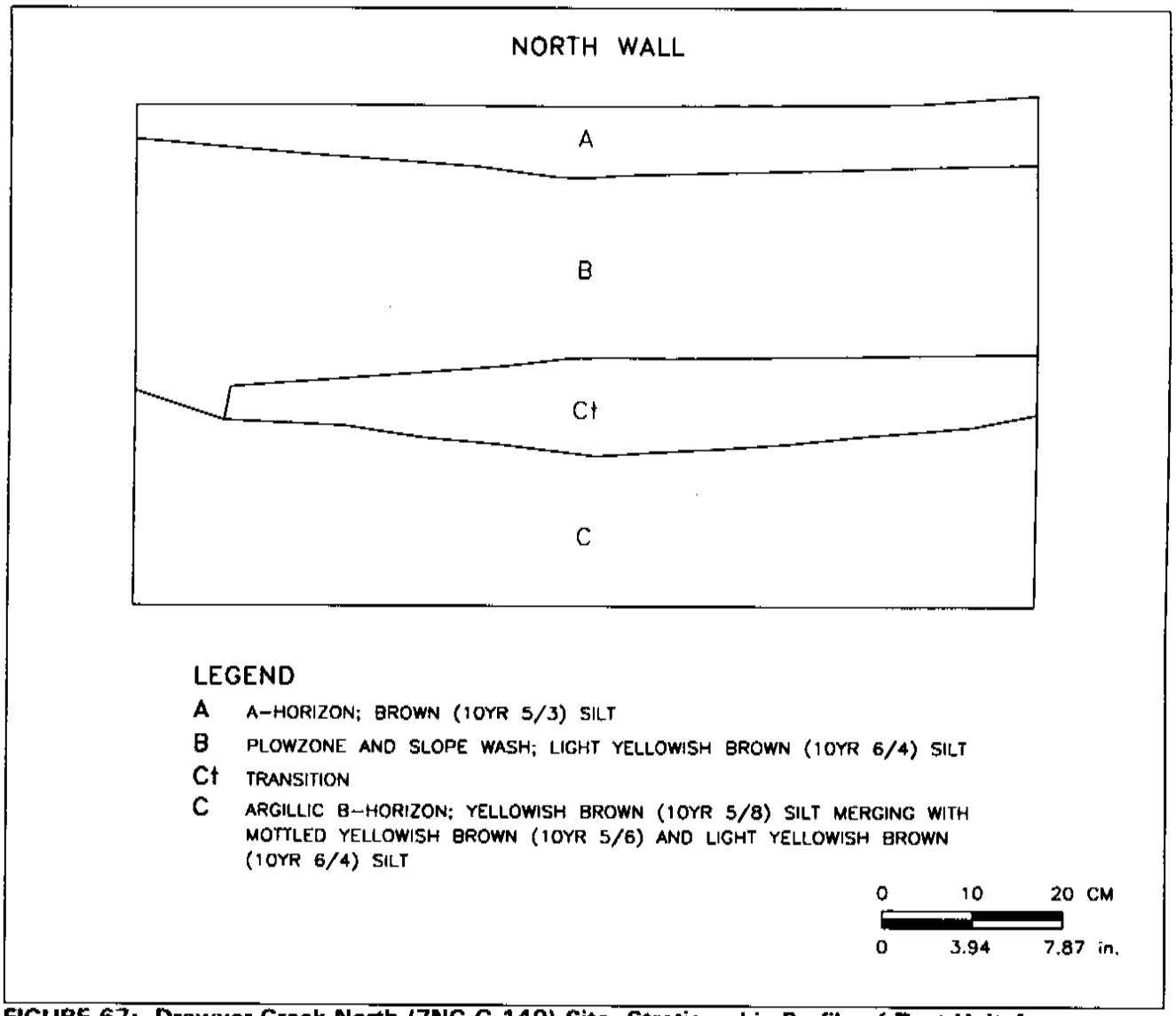

FIGURE 67: Drawyer Creek North (7NC-G-149) Site, Stratigraphic Profile of Test Unit 4

basal stratum was a yellowish brown to strong brown loamy silt, and was interpreted as a strongly developed argillic B-horizon. This stratum contained very few artifacts, and none were recovered from it in Test Units 2, 5, and 6 (this stratum was not encountered in Test Unit 9). Ruts, depressions, small mounds, and a possible lane were visible on the surface of the site, which was quite uneven. These features seemed to indicate substantial disturbance of the site in quite recent times, perhaps by earth-moving machinery.

Test Units 1 and 8 exhibited a distinctively different soil profile from the remainder of the site (Figure 68). Test Unit 1 was excavated adjacent to Phase I Shovel Test Pit 220d, which exposed the possible feature. Instead of a defined feature, these units located a deep Stratum B characterized by a brown to light yellowish brown silt loam extending to a depth of 90 centimeters below ground surface in Test Unit 1, and 60 centimeters below ground surface in Test Unit 8. Artifact frequencies increased in both Test Unit 1 and Test Unit 8 through this stratum, until a sharp dropoff at 80 centimeters and 50 centimeters below ground surface, respectively. The triangular projectile point was recovered from Level 7 in Test Unit 1, just above the depth where the frequency of artifacts sharply declined. Historic artifacts were recovered as deep as Level 5 within this stratum. Geomorphologist Daniel Wagner interpreted these deposits as an accumulation of slopewash, 41 centimeters deep in Test Unit 1, over a largely intact stratigraphy. Artifact totals were highest in Stratum E of the intact stratigraphy, and the numbers dropped off sharply when excavators reached the natural subsoil, an argillic Bt-horizon of Pleistocene age. The thickness of slopewash in Test Units 1 and 8 is clearly related to their location at the western edge of the terrace, where waterborne soils accumulated (see Appendix H).

4. Summary

The Drawyer Creek North Site appeared to have been used solely or primarily during the Woodland period, probably as a procurement station by people foraging in the wetlands along Drawyer Creek. The Phase II testing demonstrated that the site, although it appeared initially to be intact, had, in fact, been substantially disturbed. Most of the site had been plowed, with intact strata preserved only along the northern margin of the site, where they had been buried under deep slopewash. The uneven surface of the site pointed to further recent disturbance.

The historic component of the Drawyer Creek North Site, which included whiteware and cut nails, appears to be related to a nineteenth-century dwelling shown nearby on maps from 1868 to 1906 (see Figures 9 and 11). However, the actual site of this dwelling was probably destroyed during the construction of the Dupont Highway. No features or intact deposits related to this dwelling were discovered.

D. SITE 7NC-G-150, THE EISENBREY WETLAND SITE

1. Site Description

The Eisenbrey Wetland Site was a moderately dense scatter of prehistoric artifacts, predominantly lithic debitage, located within the proposed Eisenbrey Wetland Mitigation area. The wetland area