of the kind reported by Custer (1994) for other Delaware sites, or a treefall. In any event, the feature yielded a substantial number of artifacts, and the large amount of FCR recovered from Locus 2, including 20 pieces from Test Unit 14, suggests that a hearth may have been located nearby.

Locus 3 was concentrated at Test Unit 24, located at the tip of the lower first terrace where it jutted out slightly into the tidal marsh. This unit yielded 86 prehistoric artifacts, including a steatite fragment that may have been modified, and 30 FCR fragments, which were not articulated. Artifacts were recovered from the first two strata, to a depth of about 50 centimeters below the surface (Figure 72). The stratigraphy in this area was complicated by the buildup of slopewash, and it was not possible to identify a plowzone during the initial testing. However, careful inspection of the test unit by a geomorphologist revealed that two stacked plowzones with a combined depth of 50 centimeters were present (see Appendix H). Therefore, all the artifact-bearing strata had in fact been plowed. Test Units 21, 22, 29, and 36 were included as part of Locus 3, despite their low artifact totals, because they were located on the same terrace and yielded diagnostic artifacts. A contracting-stemmed argillite projectile point was recovered from the plowzone of Test Unit 21, and a contracting-stemmed rhyolite point was recovered from the plowzone of Test Unit 22. Both resemble the Late Archaic (early Woodland I) Bare Island type (Ritchie 1971). These were the only diagnostic points found during the Phase II testing, but a similar chert point was recovered from Phase I Shovel Test Pit 2, very close to Test Unit 29. A concentration of prehistoric activity in the early Woodland I period is therefore indicated.

4. Summary

Phase II testing of the Eisenbrey Wetland Site located three loci of relatively high artifact density. Locus 1, located at the edge of the upper terrace in the eastern part of the site, yielded only nondiagnostic lithics, almost all from plowzone contexts, and its information potential appears to be limited. Locus 2, located on the upper terrace in the western part of the site, yielded five ceramic sherds in the Phase II investigations and one in the Phase I survey, suggesting a Woodland date, and one feature that may be cultural. Locus 3, located on the lower terrace adjacent to the tidal marsh, is dated by three projectile points to the Late Archaic/early Woodland I period. The number and types of artifacts recovered from all three loci suggest that they represent procurement sites related to hunting and gathering activities along Drawyer Creek. However, if Feature 2 is a cultural pit, it would indicate that the site represents a longer-term occupation, similar to what Custer (1994) terms a microband base camp.

E. SITE 7NC-G-143, THE DRAWYER CREEK SOUTH SITE

1. Site Description

The Drawyer Creek South Site was an unplowed prehistoric site located on the bank of Drawyer Creek, a small tidal river (see Plate 3). The site was bounded on the north by the wetlands along the creek, on the east and west by shallow ravines, and on the south by a borrow pit excavated during the construction of the Dupont Highway. The site measured approximately 50 meters north to south and 25 meters east to west (165x80 feet) (see Figure 25; Figure 73).

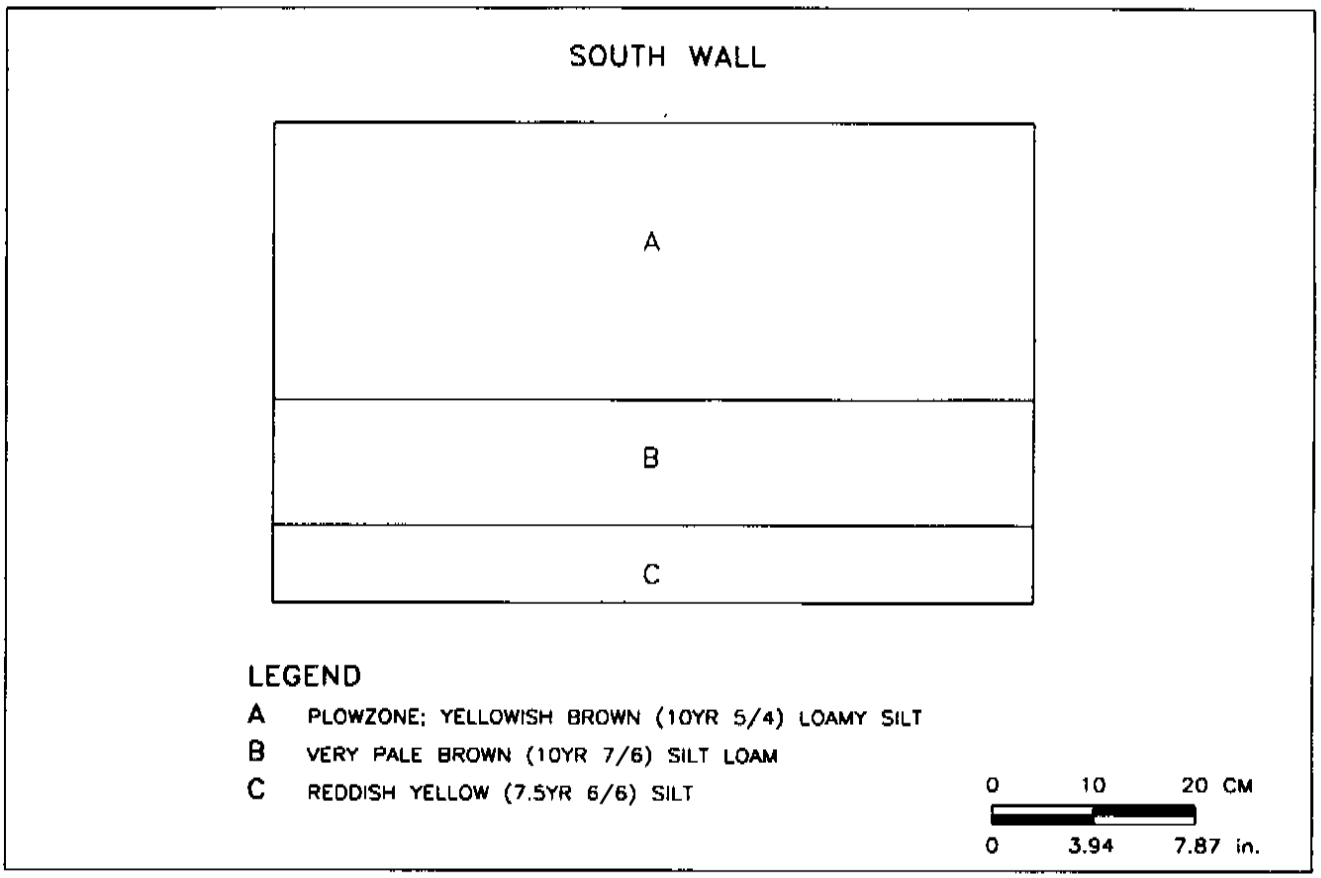

FIGURE 72: Eisenbrey Wetland (7NC-G-150) Site, Stratigraphic Profile of Test Unit 24

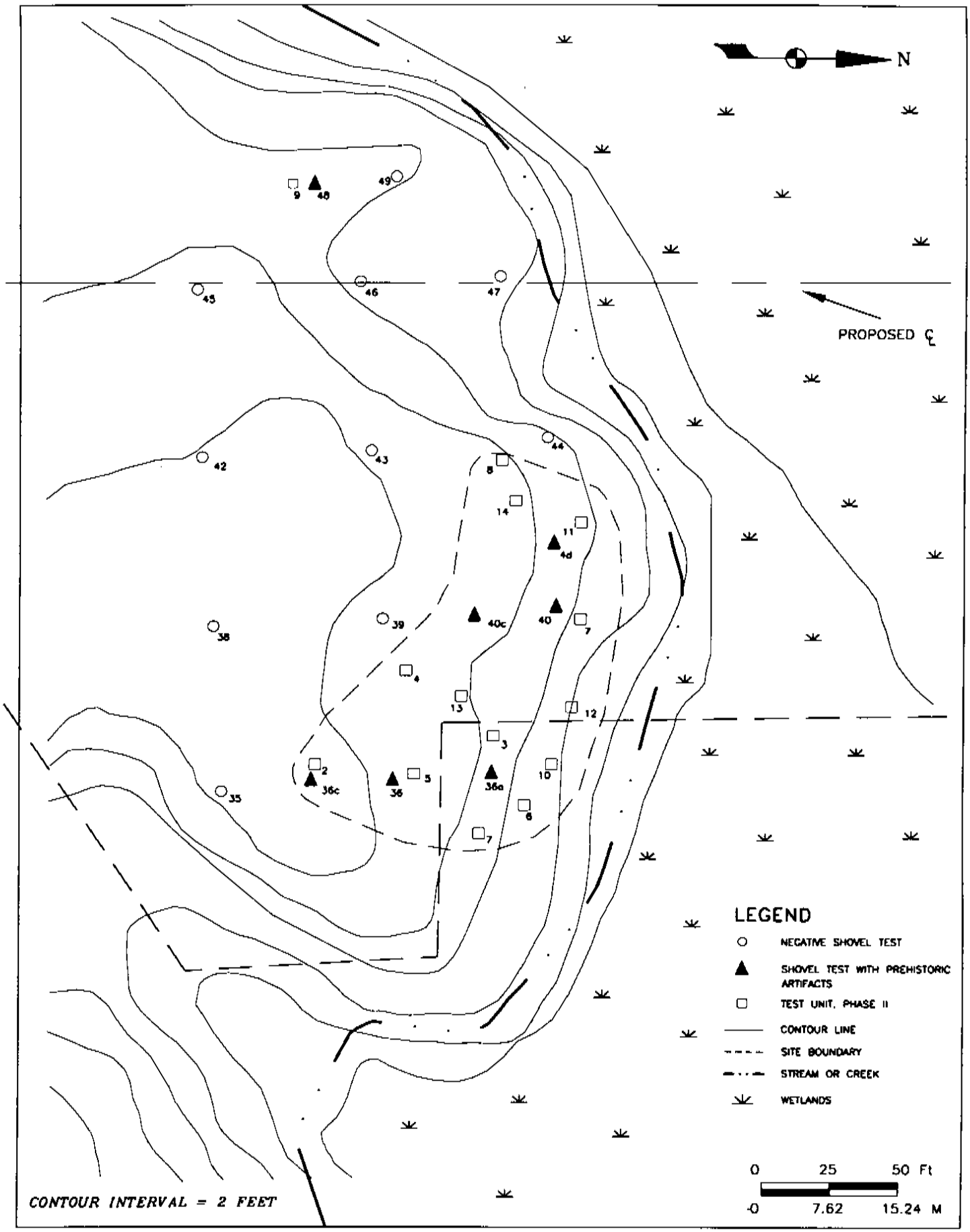

FIGURE 73: Drawyer Creek South (7NC-G-143) Site Plan

During the planning stages of the SR 1 project, investigators from UDCAR tested a number of small, wooded points along Drawyer Creek, similar to the one on which the Drawyer Creek South Site is located (Custer and Bachman 1986a). One 1x1-meter test unit was excavated on each of nine points, and prehistoric artifacts were recovered from each test unit (Sites 7NC-G-59 through 67). Lithic debitage was recovered in all the test units. Five yielded sherds of Minguannan ceramics, a Woodland II variety. In one test unit, a piece of a prehistoric pipe was found (Custer 1989). Because of the variety of artifacts, the UDCAR investigators speculated that these sites represent Woodland II base camps.

Site 7NC-G-143 was identified during the Phase I survey of the Pine Tree Corners to Drawyer Creek segment of the SR 1 corridor (Bedell 1995a). Of the 10 shovel test pits initially excavated in this area, four yielded prehistoric artifacts, including chert and jasper flakes and a single sherd of grit-tempered ceramic. The ceramic sherd has been identified as Minguannan, a Woodland II variety. Close-interval shovel test pits were excavated around two shovel tests, and of these eight additional shovel tests, four yielded additional prehistoric material. One of these shovel test pits, 16-36c, located a prehistoric feature consisting of a concentration of FCR. The site did not appear to have been plowed. The site was tentatively identified as a Woodland II procurement site or microband base camp.

2. Environmental Setting

The Drawyer Creek South Site was located on a low terrace adjacent to, and only 1 to 2 meters above, the tidal marsh along Drawyer Creek. The site was on the end of a small finger of land bounded on both the east and west by shallow ravines, and this finger was subdivided into two ridges by a very shallow swale in the center. At the time of testing the site was wooded, and some very large oaks and poplars were present, including one oak 2 meters in diameter. A dense thicket of wild irises was located in the shallow ravine just south of the site, where it entered the wetlands along Drawyer Creek. Portions of the bank along Drawyer Creek were quite abrupt, indicating that the creek channel once lapped against the bank, and thus that the marsh adjacent to the bank was formed of recently deposited soil. In one place, near Test Unit 10, the bank was very gradual, and drowned stumps were visible on the tidal mudflat. Paleographic studies indicate that tidal water reached the vicinity of the site approximately 4,000 years ago (Kraft 1977).

3. Phase II Testing

Phase II testing of the Drawyer Creek South Site consisted of the excavation of 14 test units placed judgmentally across the site. The soil profile was inspected by a geomorphologist, who confirmed that the soil was unplowed and almost completely undeflated (see Appendix H). The artifact density was quite low across most of the site, less than 10 artifacts per test unit, but two loci of higher artifact density were located (Figure 74). Test Unit 3 yielded 100 quartzite flakes, all apparently from cobble reduction, and Test Unit 13, 5 meters away, yielded more than 30 similar flakes and a cobble chopping tool (Plate 13). Test Unit 10, 5 meters in the other direction from Test Unit 3, yielded 15 ceramic sherds but no flakes. The sherds have been identified as

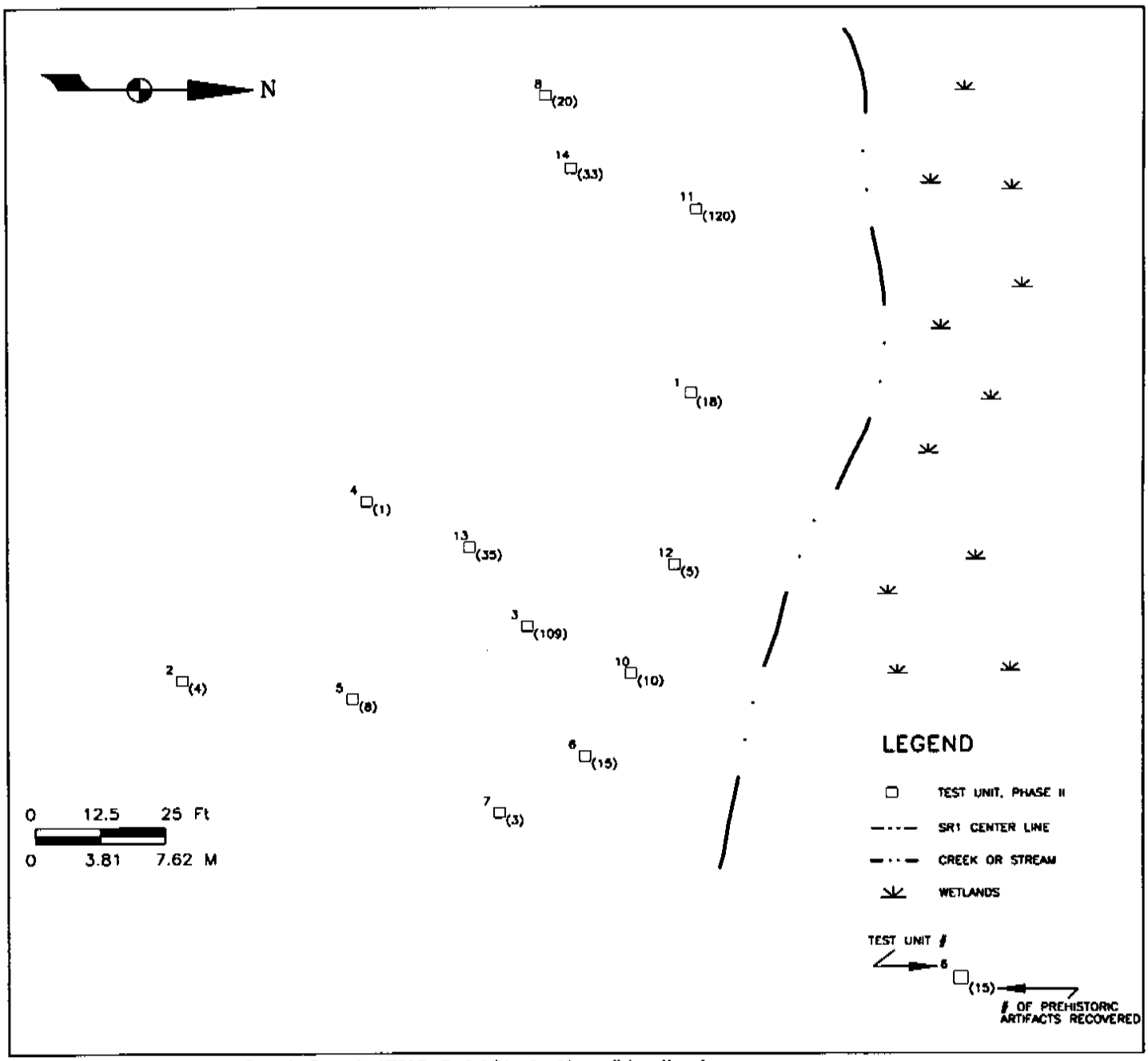

FIGURE 74: Drawyer Creek South (7NC-G-143), Artifact Distribution

Minguannan, a Woodland II variety. The locus defined by these three test units measures approximately 5x15 meters. Thirty meters to the west, on the other lobe of the peninsula, Test Unit 11 yielded more than 20 flakes, five sherds, and a battered triangular point.

The stratigraphy on the site consisted of a thin topsoil over an E-horizon of sandy loam approximately 25 centimeters deep. Most of the artifacts were recovered from this E-horizon,

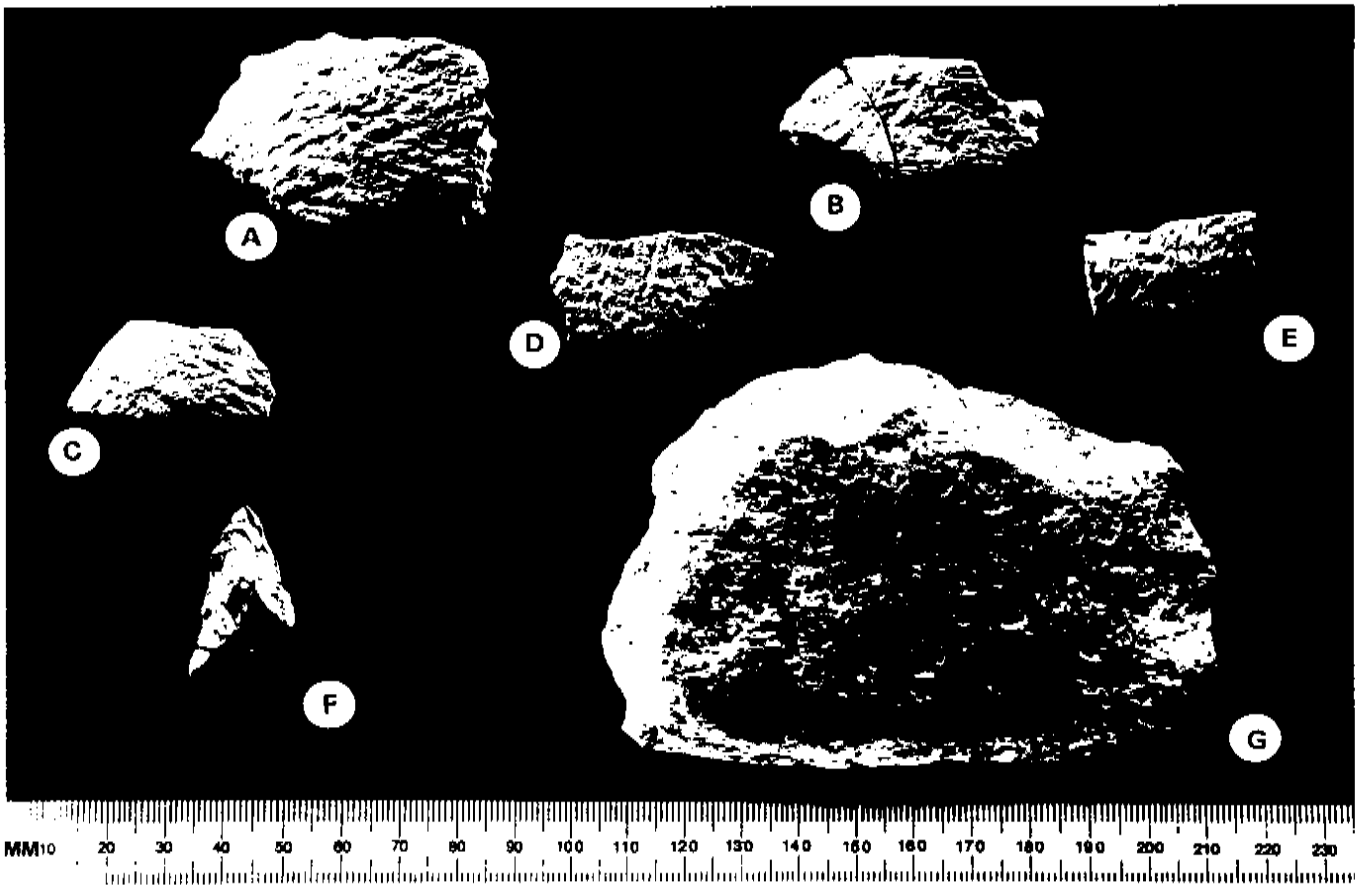

PLATE 13: Prehistoric Artifacts from the Drawyer Creek South Site, 7NC-G-143

A, B) Cordmarked Woodland I Potsherds from Test Unit 6, Stratum B (96/23/340)
C, D, E) Cordmarked Woodland II Potsherds from Test Unit 11, Stratum B (96/23/349)
F) Chert Eared Triangular Projectile Point from Test Unit 11, Stratum B (96/23/350)
G) Quartzite Chopper from Test Unit 13, Stratum B (96/23/358)

designated Stratum B during the excavations (Figure 75). A few artifacts were recovered from the B-horizon, beneath the E-horizon, to a depth of 40 centimeters, but this stratum is ancient, and these artifacts must have moved down through root or rodent action (see Appendix H).

4. Summary

The Drawyer Creek South Site was a procurement station or microband base camp dating to the Woodland II period, possibly a processing station for plants found in the nearby wetlands. The site had never been plowed, and had not been logged in this century, so it retained a very high degree of integrity. Almost all of the artifacts were recovered from an intact Stratum E. Preliminary testing identified at least two distinct activity areas. A concentration of ceramic fragments was found very close to the current shoreline. A few meters further inland, a workshop was identified where the occupants made tools from locally available cobbles.

F. SITE 7NC-F-73, THE LOCUST GROVE SITE

1. Site Description

The Locust Grove Site consisted of archaeological deposits associated with Locust Grove, a standing nineteenth-century house located on Middletown Road (SR 299) approximately one kilometer (three-quarters of a mile) west of Odessa (see Figures 33 and 34). The Locust Grove house has been determined eligible for listing in the NRHP as a contributing resource to the *Rebuilding St. Georges Hundred (1830-1899)* thematic nomination (Kiso, Franks & Straw 1994). The house was built in two sections. The earlier portion is a simple, two-story frame structure, facing east, that dates to approximately 1840. What is now the front section of the house, facing Middletown Road, is a two-and-one-half story Second Empire Gothic house with a slate mansard roof and a full-length porch, much larger and more impressive than the original structure (Plate 14). This addition was probably constructed in the 1870s. The front section is substantially wider than the older, rear section, giving the house an "L" shape. The house is situated in a landscaped yard measuring approximately 85 meters (275 feet) east to west and 110 meters (350 feet) north to south (Figure 76). The only historic outbuilding on the property is a nineteenth-century smokehouse located about 5 meters northeast of the house. Several structures built in the mid-twentieth century are also present. Adjacent to the house on the northwest, within the crook of the "L," is a swimming pool, set into a concrete patio. Northeast of the house is a large machine shed. This structure was related to the business of the last private owner, who operated a trucking company. A large gravel pad, apparently used for parking trucks, lies beyond this shed to the north. Two small frame sheds, one probably a former chicken coop, are still standing north of the house.

Since the presence of a nineteenth-century house on the Locust Grove lot was obvious, Phase I testing around the house was directed toward locating intact yard deposits and features (Bedell 1995a). Shovel tests were excavated around the house at 10-meter intervals on all sides. An intact midden deposit, containing shell, bones, and large pieces of redware, was located in the side yard, off the southwestern corner of the house. Two features were also located during