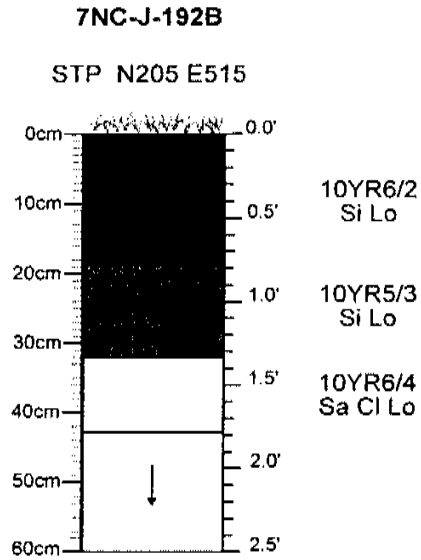

Figure 4-38. Representative Stratigraphic Profile of Site 7NC-J-192B

4.2.2 7NC-J-195A

Site Description. This site is located on a gently sloping knoll on the north bank of Sandom Branch (Figure 1-1). An intermittent drainage occurs along the west side of the site. The site measures 28 m north/south by 18 m east/west. The site contains a plowzone.

Archival Research. The land containing site 7NC-J-195A was part of a larger tract that spanned both sides of the King's Road (now U.S. Route 13) and both sides of Sandom Branch. The earliest plat located for the tract dates to 1737, when the property belonged to Edward Fitzrandolph. The tract containing Site 7NC-J-195A was within Lot A containing 124 acres in 1737 (Figure 4-39). Lot A also contained several other archaeological sites with historical components, including Sites 7NC-J-199/200, 7NC-J-207 (the Buckson Site), and 7NC-J-195D (the Blackbird Creek Site). Site 7NC-J-195A only remained on the same tract as Sites 7NC-J-207 (Buckson) and 7NC-J-195D (Blackbird Creek) until 1749. However, Site 7NC-J-195A was on the same property as Site 7NC-J-199/200 until 1857. A chain of title for the tract containing Site 7NC-J-195A is provided in Table 4-26.

Edward Fitzrandolph patented the land located between Blackbird Creek and Sandom Branch in 1737. The warrant for the survey dated October 1737, indicates that Fitzrandolph had already begun to build on his land (New Castle County [NCC] Land Surveys 1737a, 1737b). The notation "began to Settle" was written on Lot A of the 1737 survey only, suggesting that Lot A contained the early improvements.

Edward Fitzrandolph was a yeoman who married a woman named Susanah by 1749. Fitzrandolph served as an officer during the French and Indian War. In 1749, Fitzrandolph sold his land on the east side of the King's Road (containing Sites 7NC-J-195D and 7NC-J-207) to John Chapple. Chapple's 170 acres appears to have included Lot B from the 1737 survey, the portion of Lot A on the east side of the King's Road, and the triangular tract south of Blackbird Creek and east of the King's Road that had been patented by Johannis Wardiman (Figure 4-38).

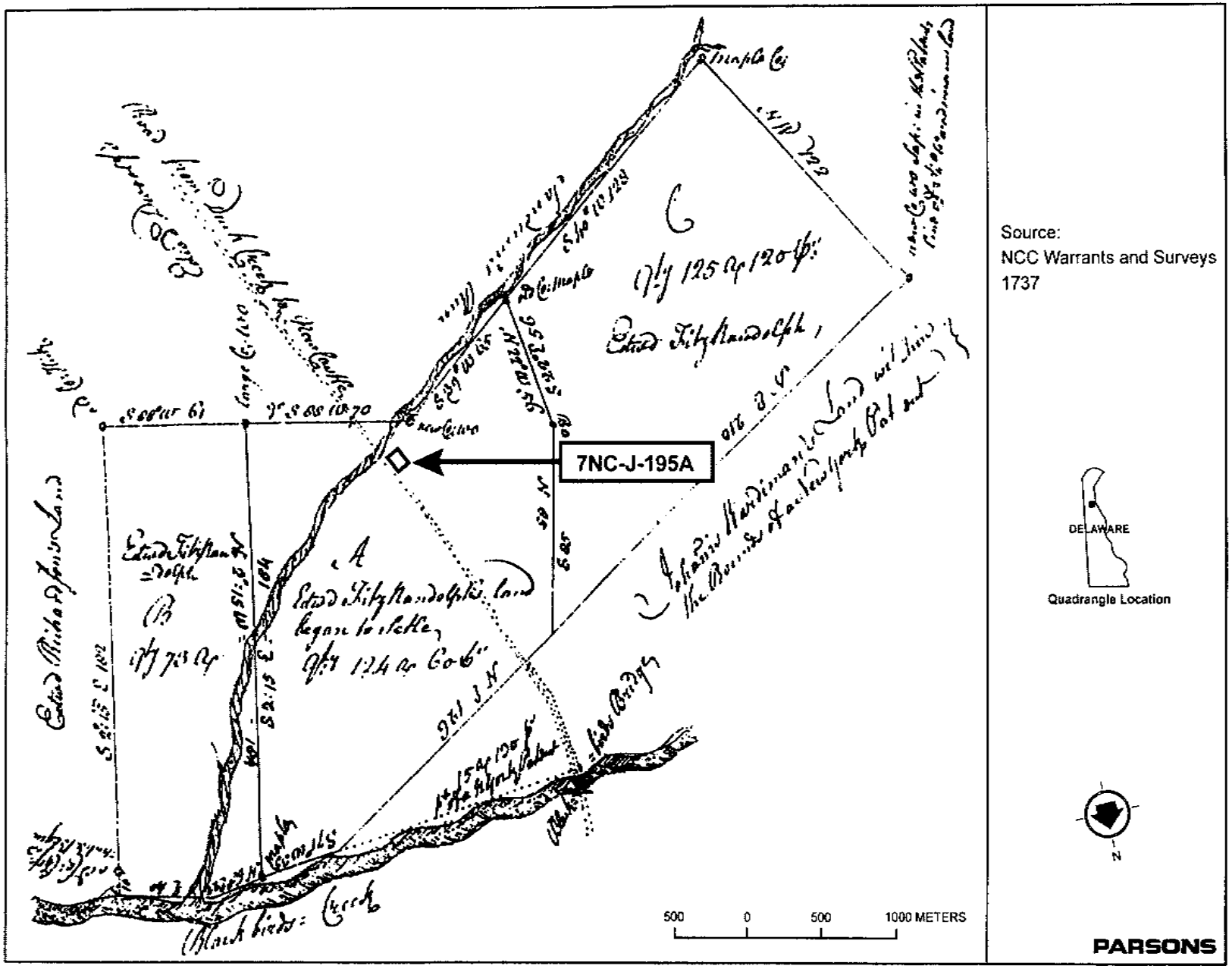

Figure 4-39. Survey of Edward Fitzrandolph's Land in 1737
(New Castle County Land Surveys 1737b)

Table 4-26. Chain of Title for Site 7NC-J-195A

Instrument Date	Grantor	Grantee	New Castle Co. Book (Volume): Page	Acres	Price	Land Description/ Comments
October 11 and 24, 1737	John Penn, Thomas Penn, & Richard Penn, Esquires, Proprietors of Pennsylvania & New Castle County	Edward Fitzrandolph, yeoman	Survey Warrant October 1737 (1737a & b)	Not stated	Not stated	Parcel A in 1737 survey contained Site 7NC-J-195A. Parcel A contained ca. 124 acres.
By 1792	Unknown	Charles Hunt	Unknown	200 acres	Unknown	
December 18, 1793	Daniel Adams, Sheriff	John Buckson	Deed P (2): 160	200 acres	405 pounds	Bordered land late of Johannas Virdeman, & great road/Thomas Murphy's land. Charles Hunt's property ordered sold Feb. 1792 to pay debts. Auctioned November 1793.
December 23, 1795	John Buckson and wife, Catharine	Robert White	Deed N (2): 516	200 acres	450 pounds	On W side of the great road leading from New Castle towards Dover. W of Thomas Murphy's land. N of Jonathan Barington's land and Sandoms run.
February 4, 1813	Robert White, Gentleman	Captain John Matthews	Deed L (3): 508	Two tracts: 200 acres [& ½ acre]	$4,000.00	
Ca.1834	John Matthews [Sr.]	Ann Whildon, (widow of Benton Whildon) (Weldon)	Will	Not stated	None: bequest	Rest of his estate.
July 2, 1835	Thomas Deakyne, Esqr., & wife, Ann	Ann Weldon, widow	Deed U (4): 177	2 tracts: 92 acres. [& ¼ acre]	$1.00	Dividing 180 acres in & near town of Blackbird. The 92 acres is on Sandum's Branch. [The ¼ acre is a lot in the Village of Blackbird].
January 10, 1846	Ann Weldon	Martha Hall	Deed H (6): 153	1 acre	$25.00	Part of the 92-acre tract. The 1-A parcel is on the W side of the public road from Black Bird to Smyrna. Property is near a pond, and bounds include a fence.

Table 4-26. Chain of Title for Site 7NC-J-195A (Continued)

Instrument Date	Grantor	Grantee	New Castle Co. Book (Volume): Page	Acres	Price	Land Description/ Comments
October 23, 1854	James Brockson and wife, Margaret (nee Hall)	Alexander Clemans (Clements)	Deed S (6): 161	1 acre	$550.00	Martha Hall was the mother of Margaret Brockson. Includes "lands and premises."
1857 (between Jan. and June)	Ann Weldon, widow	Presley Spruance & Enoch Spruance	Will	91 acres	None: bequest	All the rest and residue of her estate, including the 91 acres of the Black Bird property. In trust, to sell at public auction. Will dated June 5, 1851.
June 27, 1857	Presley Spruance, Trustee of Ann Weldon (widow of Benton Weldon)	Alexander Clements	Deed B (7): 127	91 acres	$1,000.00	Begins at fork of the road leading from the Public Road through the Village of Black Bird to Black Bird Landing (also a corner of land late of Wm. Weldon, decd., & Evan Webster, decd.). Also borders "Sandrums" Branch, land late of Dennis McCreedy, late of Ayres Stockley, heirs of Thomas Deakyne, dcsd., & corner of Deakyne's heirs on Public Road leading through the Village of Black Bird.
February 28, 1860	Alexander Clemans & wife, P.C.A. Clemans	Robert Geston	Deed H (7): 293	92 acres	$2,200.00	"Lands and premises" bought by "Clemans" from James "Broxson" & wife in 1854; & land Presley Spruance, trustee, sold to Clemans. Land contains a dwelling house & kitchen.
November 1887	Robert Geston estate	Mary Richardson (nee Geston) (daughter of Robert)	None		None: inheritance	Robert Geston died intestate. His only heir was his daughter, Mary Richardson.
July 31, 1896	Mary (nee Geston) Richardson & husband, Jacob	Hannah Price (w. of John)	Deed D (17): 260	92 acres	$10.00	
March 23, 1897	Hannah Price & husband, John	James H. McCollum	Deed G (17): 444	92 acres	$2,000.00	With a "dwelling house and kitchen erected thereon."
1902	James McCollum & wife	Jacob H. Spicer	Deed W (18): 111			

Table 4-26. Chain of Title for Site 7NC-J-195A (Continued)

Instrument Date	Grantor	Grantee	New Castle Co. Book (Volume): Page	Acres	Price	Land Description/ Comments
October 1925	Jacob H. Spicer	Adelaide ("Adda") Spicer (widow of Jacob)	Will		None: bequest:	Use of property for rest of her life.
1929	Adelaide Spicer, widow	John & Wm. Spicer (sons of Jacob & Adelaide)	Will		None: bequest	
Ca.1930	John Spicer	Ruth & Florence Spicer (daughters of John)	Will	Half-interest in property	None: bequest	William Spicer & wife, Katie, had the other ½-interest.
April 1931	Ruth & Florence Spicer (daughters of John)	William Spicer	Deed P (37): 353	Half-interest in property	None: bequest	Wm. now owned full interest in the property.
June 1945	William Spicer, widower	Adelaide Nelson/ Middletown	Deed C (45): 482	92 acres	$5,500.00	On the old road.
August 1, 1950	Adelaide G. Nelson & husband, William/ Smyrna	Edward L. Powell & wife, Cora B./ Blackbird Hundred	Deed L (50): 111	92 acres	$8,000.00	SW of the S-bound lane of duPont Blvd. but in part separated there from by the former roadbed. Included the "dwelling house and all farm buildings, attachments, and improvements erected on the aforesaid farm."
June 22, 1999	Cora B. Powell/ New Castle County	State of Delaware	Deed 2680: 42	1.9580 acres	$1.00	Part of Tax Map No. 15-010.00-045A; portion of the right-of-way required for continued construction of SR 1 from N. of Smyrna to Townsend. Edward L. Powell died Feb. 22, 1979.

The remainder of the 1737 Fitzrandolph lands, west of the King's Road, contained Site 7NC-J-195A, and included 1737 Lot C and the portion of Lot A west of the King's Road.

By 1792, Charles Hunt owned the former Fitzrandolph land on the west side of the old King's Road, consisting of 200 acres (including Site 7NC-J-195A). The intermediate land transfers were not readily available. Perhaps Hunt was a descendant or was married to a descendant of Fitzrandolph. The property of Charles Hunt, yeoman, was ordered sold to pay a debt of 223 pounds plus damages owed to John Stockton (NCC Court of Common Pleas 1792). John Buckson bought the 200 acres at a public auction in November 1793 for 405 pounds (New Castle County Deed Book [NCCDB] 1793). Buckson conveyed the property to Robert White in 1795 for 450 pounds (NCCDB 1795).

Robert White sold the 200-acre tract to Captain John Matthews for $4,000.00 in 1813 (NCCDB 1813). The transaction also included a separate ½-acre parcel containing a log messuage or tenement that White had purchased from the estate of Abraham Taylor. The ½-acre parcel does not appear to be relevant to this discussion. White was a gentleman residing in the Borough of Wilmington, and therefore was not living on the 200 acres containing Site 7NC-J-195A. Matthews was a resident of Appoquinimink Hundred in 1813. Neighboring landowners of the 200 acres included Thomas Murphy to the east (on the east side of the Great Road).

A map from 1820 shows a school building to the southeast of the Village of Blackbird, on the southwest side of the main road from Smyrna to Blackbird (Figure 4-40). The school building was northwest of the intersection of the main road and a road leading southeastward to Duck Creek. Although not shown on the 1820 map, this would place the school building on the north side of Sandom Branch, and therefore on the Site 7NC-J-195A parcel. This places the school on the property within Matthews' term of ownership, but doesn't rule out the possibility that the building was erected earlier, i.e. under White's or Buckson's ownership.

John Matthews (Sr.) died in 1834 or 1835. In his will, written March 1834, he bequeathed one-half of his property in the town of Blackbird to Thomas Deakyne, Sr., Esquire, one-half to his executor to sell to pay his debts, and the rest to Ann Whildon (Weldon). The sale of Matthews' personal property was sufficient to cover his debts, so one-half of the property went to Ann Weldon. In July 1835, Thomas Deakyne and Ann Weldon divided the 180 acres in and near Blackbird which they had both inherited from Matthews. Deakyne and his wife, Ann, sold two tracts for $1.00 to the widow, Ann Weldon (NCCDB 1835). One parcel was 92 acres on "Sandum's" Branch and contained Site 7NC-J-195A. Curiously, the school building is not mentioned in connection with this parcel. The other was a ¼-acre lot in the Village of Blackbird, at a corner of the public road leading through the Village of Blackbird and the Forest Road. This second lot was at the T-shaped intersection in the heart of the Village of Blackbird, and is west of the SR1 project corridor.

Ann Weldon's 92 acres contained no taxable improvements in 1845 and was worth $450.00, according to the tax lists (NCC Appoquinimink Hundred, Tax Lists 1845). Ann Weldon owned three other tracts with dwellings in Appoquinimink Hundred in 1845, and probably resided on the most expensive land: a 35-acre tract with a two-story dwelling and two out houses valued at $1,000.00 (NCC Appoquinimink Hundred, Tax Lists 1845). In January 1846, Ann Weldon sold Martha Hall, a widow, one acre of her 92-acre parcel for $25.00 (NCCDB 1846). The lone acre

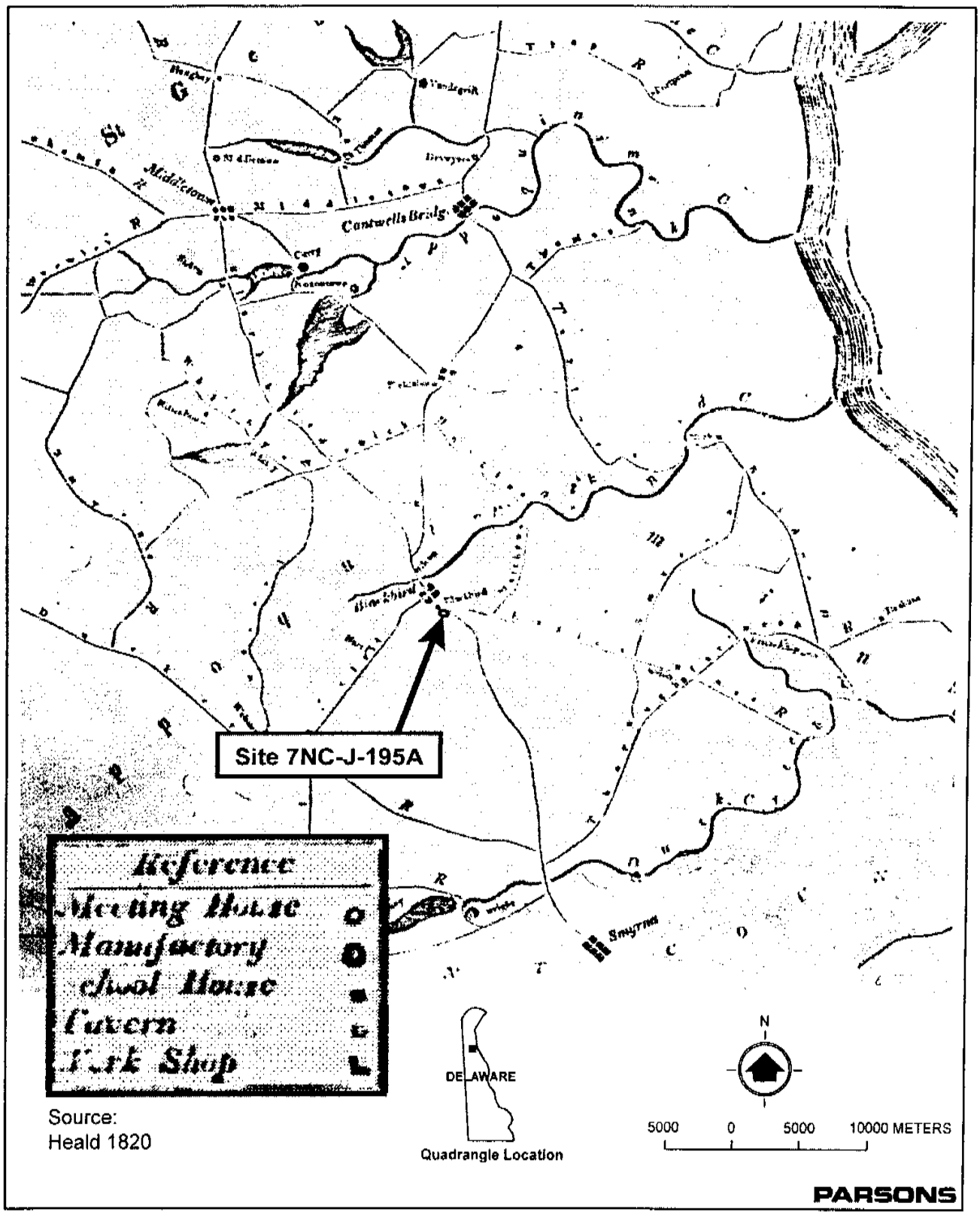

Figure 4-40. The Site 7NC-J-195A Project Area in 1820 (Heald 1820)

was located on the southwest side of the public road from Blackbird to Smyrna (now U.S. Route 13), in the "East corner of the field near Sandams branch." The parcel boundaries began at a small black gum and persimmon tree by the State Road, and then ran southwest to a small water oak standing by the side of a ditch near a pond. This would suggest the pond was to the north or west of the Hall parcel's northwest corner. From this point, the line headed south, with the ditch, to a small persimmon standing by the outside fence, and then headed east with the fenceline to the State Road. This indicates that the south line of the Hall lot was fenced. The State Road formed the east edge of the one-acre parcel. This parcel may have included Site 7NC-J-195, although it was more likely situated just to the north of the site, on the current farmhouse complex. The low price of the parcel would suggest that no structure stood upon the acre in January 1846. In 1845, Martha Hall had owned a 53-acre parcel in Appoquinimink Hundred worth $200.00 containing a log house.

A map of the area dated 1849 shows that the public school for the local school district ("S.H. 69") was standing on the 92 acres, north of Sandom Branch and southwest of the main road (Figure 4-41). This appears to be the same location where the school was in 1820 (Heald 1820). The school seems to have been located west of a bend in the main road in 1849. Such a bend was still visible during the 1990s in the road trace of the former (pre-1930) alignment of U.S. Route 13, and the bend appears to be within the northwest corner of Site 7NC-J-195A. Therefore, the school itself was probably located just to the west or northwest of Site 7NC-J-195A. Although the school building does not appear on the 1845 tax list for the 92 acres, it would have been tax-exempt as a public building and therefore not mentioned. Therefore, the construction date for the 1820-era school cannot be determined from the tax rolls. The school is not mentioned when the acre was described in 1846 or when Hall's daughter and son-in-law sold the acre to Alexander Clements in 1854.

No record of a sale of land by Ann Weldon to the school district before 1849 was found, although the Weldon family was known to have taught private school in the Blackbird area. It has been reported that the Weldon family operated the first school in the Blackbird area (Pryor 1975:48). William Weldon and James Weldon organized the subscription school in 1833. However, the project area land was not yet owned by the Weldons in 1833, and the original school was reportedly in an 18 x 20-ft. log building owned by William Weldon on the north side of the road leading from the "Forest" to Blackbird, about ¼ miles from the village. William Weldon conducted school there, and William Weldon, Jr., was one of the teachers after it became a public school. The Weldons may have moved the log building to the 92-acre parcel by 1820, or it may have been on the south side of the main road from its first construction. The public school district, S.D. 69, reportedly was not organized until ca. 1839 (Cooper and Cooper 1925: 49). If so, this would suggest that the school shown on the 1820 map was a private school, and was therefore the early subscription school associated with the Weldons.

In October 1854, James Brockson and his wife, Margaret (nee Hall), sold the one-acre parcel that had belonged to Margaret's mother, Martha Hall (NCCDB 1854). Martha Hall probably had died, leaving the acre to her daughter. Alexander Clemans (Clements) paid $550.00 for the acre. The price would suggest that the acre had been improved with at least a dwelling by 1854. In addition, the deed conveyed "land and premises" to Clements. Both parties were residents of Appoquinimink Hundred at the time of the deed. It is not known if Martha Hall or either party to the 1854 deed ever resided on the acre.

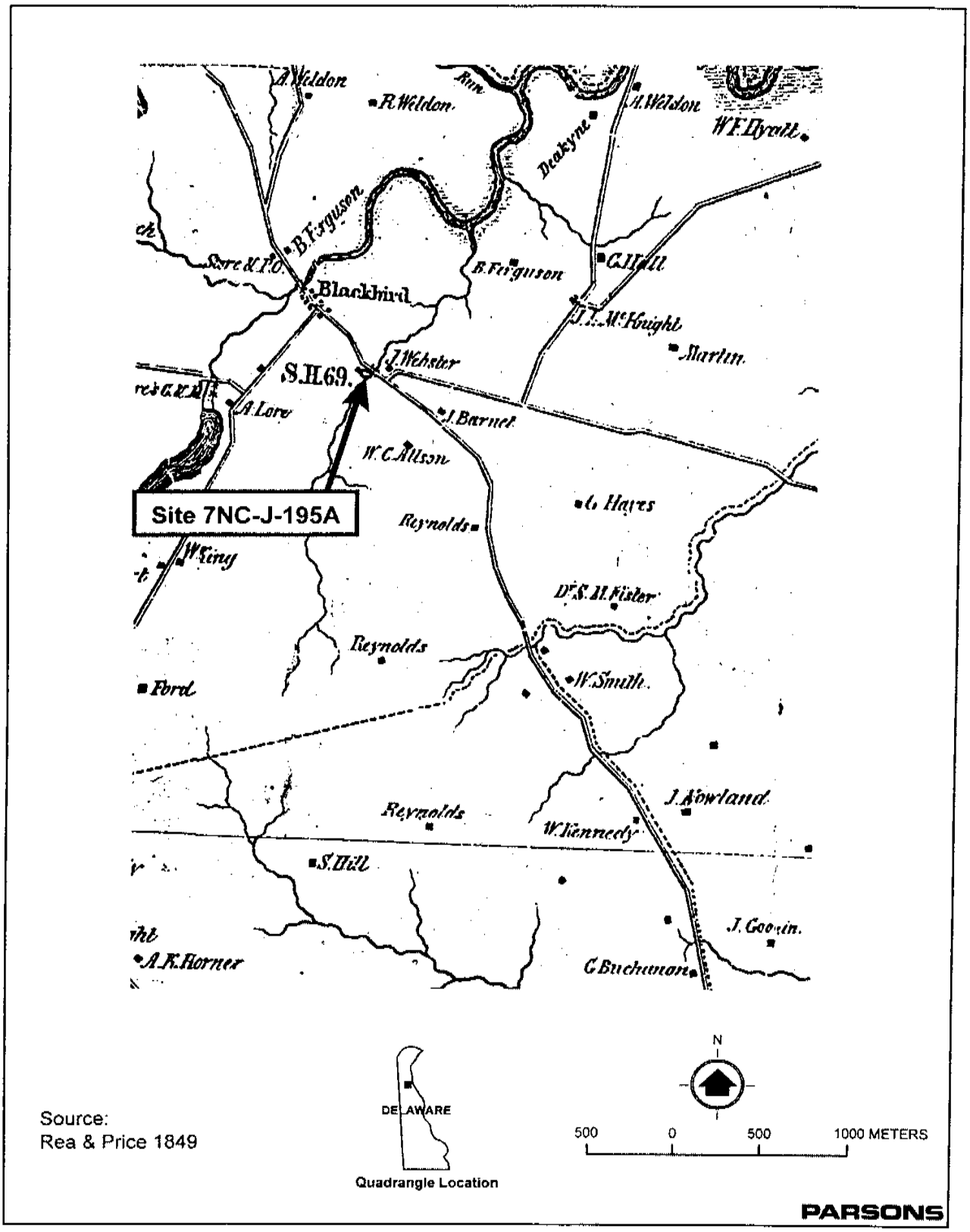

Figure 4-41. The Site 7NC-J-195A Project Area in 1849 (Rea & Price 1849)

In January 1857, Ann Weldon, widow of Benton Weldon, of New Castle County, sold a half acre of this property to the School Committee of School District Number Sixty-nine for $20.00. The lot was located on the west side of the State Road leading from Blackbird to Smyrna, south of Sandom Branch and north of the land of William Allston (NCCDB 1857a). A new school for School District 69 was built on the land soon thereafter. This one-half acre parcel contained Site 7NC-J-199/200. The one-half acre remained a separate parcel until the present day, and its history is discussed in Section 4.2.3 (Site 7NC-J-199/200).

Ann Weldon died in 1857. In her will, dated June 5, 1851, she left Presley Spruance and Enoch Spruance all the rest and residue of her estate, not otherwise bequeathed in the will. The residue, including the 91 acres of the Blackbird property, was left in trust, to be sold at public auction shortly after her death. The will excluded from the 91 acres the one acre which Weldon sold to "the widow Patty Hall." Enoch Spruance died between 1851 and 1857. Presley Spruance sold the 91 acres at public auction in April 1857, to Alexander Clements for $1,000.00 (NCCDB 1857b).

In February 1860, Alexander Clemans (Clements) and his wife, P.C.A., sold the 92 acres to Robert Geston for $2,200.00 (NCCDB 1860a). There are several notable facts gleaned from this deed. The deed states that the "Lands and premises" were bought by Clements from James Brockson and his wife in 1854; the land was said to contain a dwelling house and kitchen. Clements and his wife were residents of Appoquinimink Hundred when he purchased the 91 acres at auction in April 1857. Perhaps he had moved into the dwelling house after purchasing the acre from Brockson in 1854, and then purchased the surrounding land in April 1857. The 1860 deed mentions that the land had been sold to Clements by Presley Spruance, trustee; this suggests that the 91 acres had no major buildings in 1857. The deed excludes the one-half acre "with a new School House thereon erected" on the public road leading through Blackbird, which Ann Weldon sold to School District 69. This refers to the former portion of the 92-acre parcel situated south of Sandom Branch, containing Site 7NC-J-199/200. In February 1860, Clements was still a resident of Appoquinimink Hundred, while Geston was living in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

The 1868 Beers map identifies a home belonging to R. Geston on the project area parcel (Figure 4-42). The Geston house seems to be located northwest of the location of the former school. Geston was assessed for 85 acres worth $35.00 per acre containing a frame house and a frame shed in the 1870s (NCC South Appoquinimink Hundred, Tax Lists 1873-1877). The remaining 8 acres was classified as "waste" land worth $15.00 per acre, for a total value of $3095.00 for the 93 acres. Geston also was assessed for $422.00 of livestock. This was the only land Geston owned in Appoquinimink Hundred in the 1870s, and he also owned livestock in Appoquinimink Hundred during those years, suggesting he was either living on the farm, or paying a tenant farmer to care for his livestock. By 1868, the 1849 map's school building was no longer depicted north of Sandom Branch, but the new school built by 1860 to the south of Sandom Branch was shown.

In November 1887, Robert Geston died intestate, his only heir being his daughter, Mary, who was married to Jacob Richardson. The 1881 Hopkins and 1893 Baist maps identify a dwelling owned by J. Richardson on 100 acres and also designate this house as his residence (Figure 4-43). The house appears to be in the same location as R. Geston's in 1868.

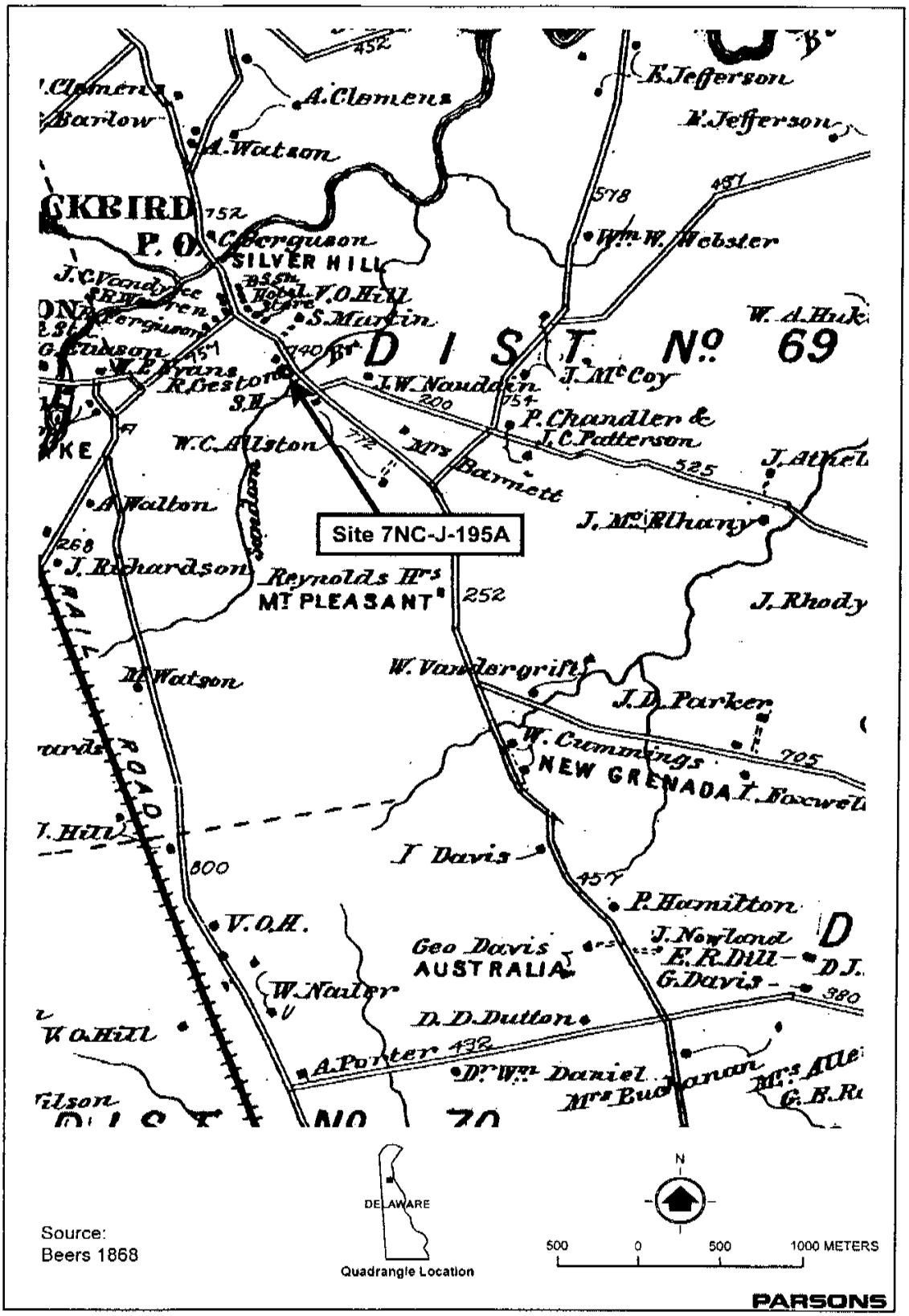

Figure 4-42. The Site 7NC-J-195A Project Area in 1868 (Beers 1868)

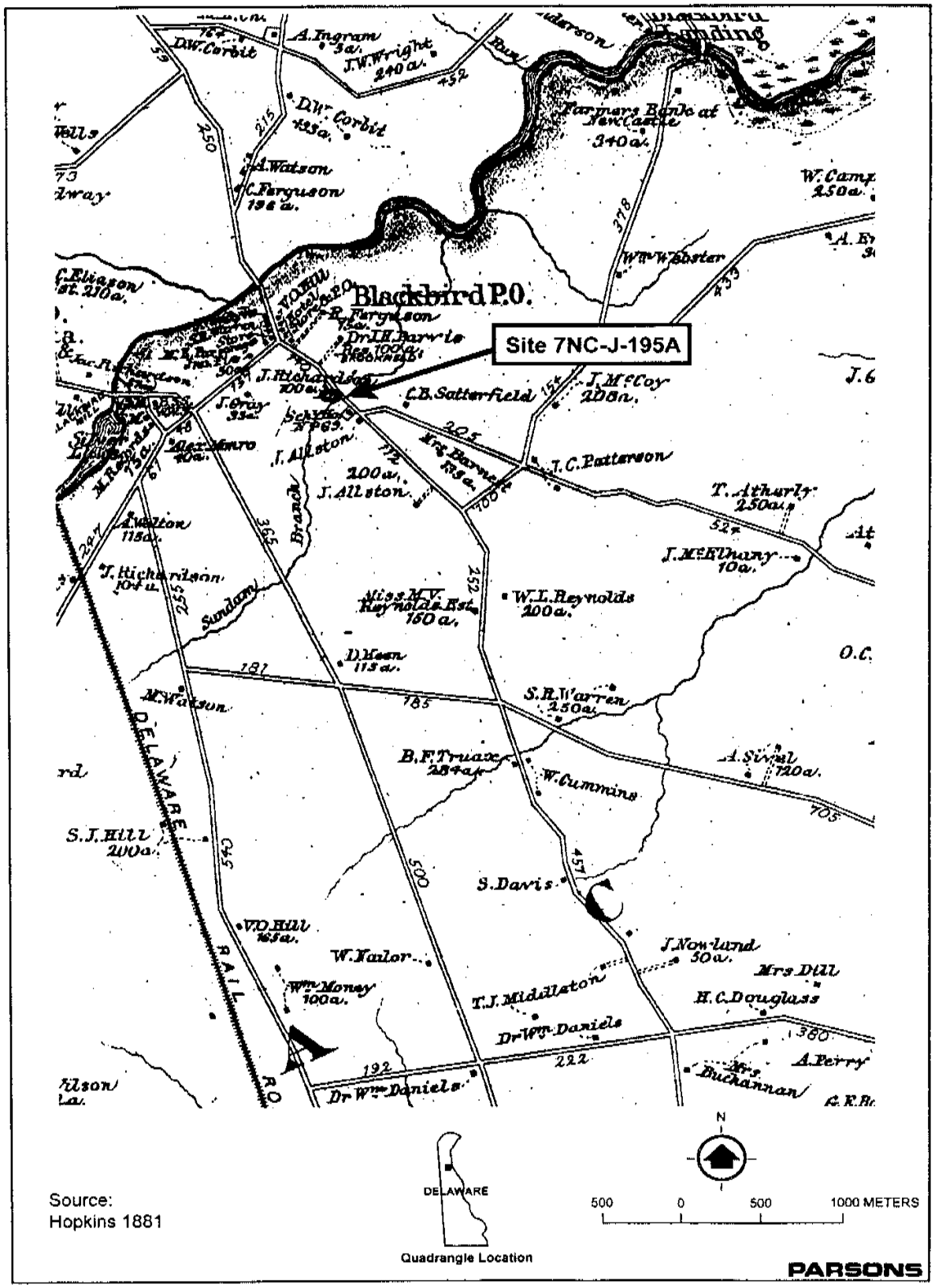

Figure 4-43. The Site 7NC-J-195A Project Area in 1881 (Hopkins 1881)

In July 1896, Mary Richardson and her husband, apparently living in Wilmington, sold the 92 acres (with the exception of the school lot) to Hannah Price (or Prince) (wife of John) for $10.00 (NCCDB 1896). A year later, in March, Hannah and her husband, living in Brandywine Hundred, sold the land to James H. McCollum of Parkwood, Pennsylvania for $2,000.00 (NCCDB 1897). The property still had "a dwelling house and kitchen thereon erected" in 1897.

In 1902, James McCollum and his wife sold the same land to Jacob H. Spicer (NCCDB 1902). Jacob H. Spicer and his wife, Adelaide ("Ada") lived on the 106 acres they owned in 1914 (Farm Journal 1914: 97). Their address was Rural Route 3 in Townsend, so they apparently did not reside on the project area parcel in 1914. Their son, William, William's wife, Katie, and William's son, Jacob, all boarded with Jacob H. and Ada in 1914. No Spicers were listed in Blackbird in 1914. Therefore, the project area farm was probably occupied by tenants during the Spicer ownership.

Jacob Spicer died in October 1925 and in accordance with his will, left this property to his wife Ada (Adelaide) for the remainder of her life. Ada died in 1929 and the property was bequeathed to the Spicer's two sons, John and William. John Spicer died leaving two daughters, Ruth and Florence; each daughter received a half-interest in the property. William Spicer and his wife, Katie, received the other half-interest. In April 1931, William Spicer received full interest in the property (NCCDB 1931). By June 1945, William Spicer was a widower still residing in Blackbird Hundred, when he sold the 92 acres on the old road to Adelaide Nelson of Middletown for $5,500.00 (NCCDB 1945).

In August 1950, Adelaide Nelson and her husband, William, who were living in Smyrna, sold the tract to Edward L. Powell and his wife, Cora B., for $8,000.00 (NCCDB 1950). The property included the "dwelling house and all farm buildings, attachments, and improvements erected on the aforesaid farm." The Nelsons reserved all benefit from the 1950 wheat crop to be harvested at their expense, but the Powells "shall have immediate possession of the within conveyed land and premises."

Edward L. Powell died in February 1979. The property continues to be in the possession of Cora Powell, except for several small parcels sold in recent years. Cora sold one acre to William Randy Powell in 1982 (NCCDB 1982); the acre currently contains a ranch house built in 1982 (New Castle County Land Tax Records [NCCLTR] 2002). Cora also sold roughly 2 acres to the State of Delaware in 1999 for the continued construction of SR1 from Smyrna to Townsend (NCCDB 1999). The parcel currently owned by Cora Powell has roughly 87 acres and is Tax Parcel 15-010.00-045. Cora B. Powell's house complex was depicted on SR1 project maps in the 1990s west of the project corridor and northwest of Site 7NC-J-195A. The complex consisted of a frame house with a garage, sheds, barn, silo, and corncrib. The tax records indicate that the parcel contains a two-story "colonial house" with a gable roof built in 1840 (although the date was likely ca.1850) (NCCLTR 2002) and therefore seems to date back to the first home known to be built on the property, presumably on the Hall acre.

Test Results. A total of 25 STPs were excavated at 7NC-J-195A, of which 15 contained Native American artifacts (Figure 4-44). Five 1m x 1m test excavation units were also excavated inside site boundaries. Phase II investigations at 7NC-J-195A resulted in the recovery of 1,404 artifacts, 360 recovered from STPs and 1,044 from test units.

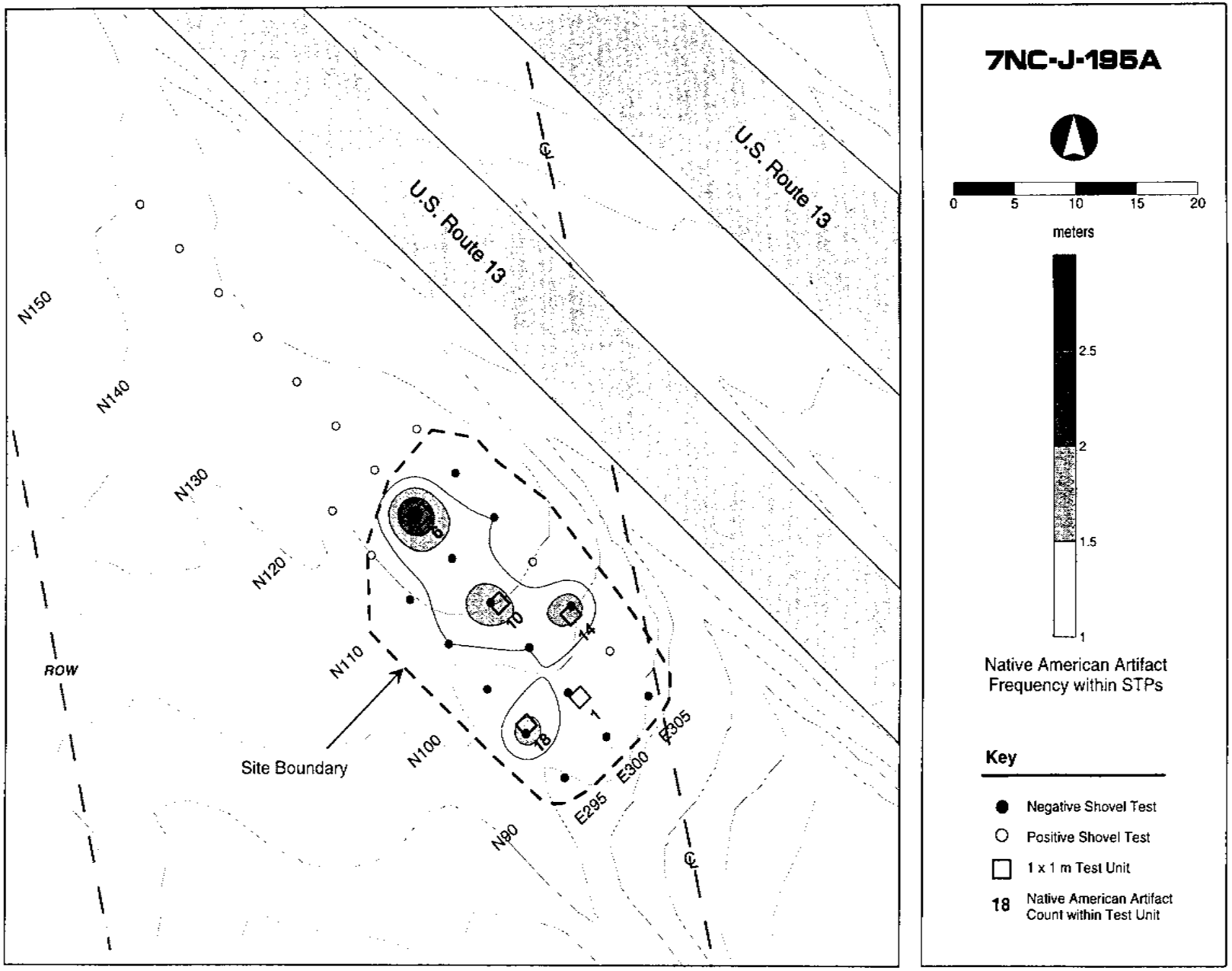

Figure 4-44. Site 7NC-J-195A Excavation Units and Artifact Distribution.

A typical stratigraphic sequence was observed in Test Unit N104/E300 (Figure 4-45). Topsoil consisted of a dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) silty loam extending to approximately 15 cm below the surface and represented the plowzone. This stratum was underlain by a brown (10YR5/3) sandy loam that extended to approximately 20 cm below surface. The third soil in the stratigraphic sequence consisted of a yellowish brown (10YR5/6) sandy loam.

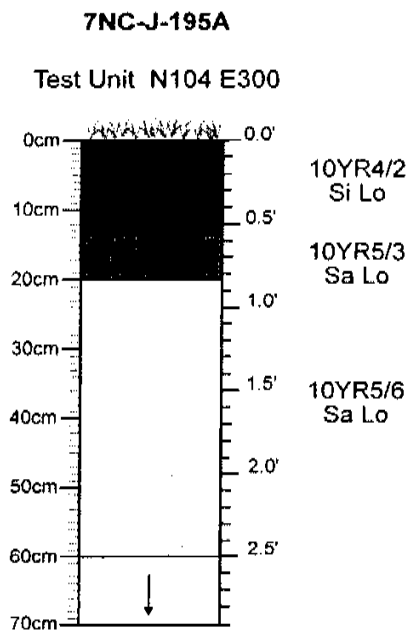

Figure 4-45. Representative Stratigraphic Profile from Site 7NC-J-195A.

Artifacts were recovered from all three stratigraphic units (Table 4-27; Figure 4-46). Stratum A recorded the highest density of overall artifacts and the majority of historical artifacts were recovered from this stratum. Historical artifacts within the first stratum (A) include machine-made bottle glass, blown-in-mold bottle glass, solarized glass (amethyst), Albany slipped stoneware, decal-decorated and hand painted whiteware, wire nails, cut nails, glass marks indicating manufacture between 1908 and 1966, and a 1931 dog license tag. This assemblage spans from the mid-nineteenth century through the mid-twentieth century. Native American artifacts occurred in the greatest percentage in the second stratum; historical artifacts included in this stratum consist of hand painted and transfer print (flow blue) whiteware, cut nails, wire nails and a ceramic mark (1886-1912) and represent the mid to late nineteenth century. The third stratum contained both historical (wire nails) and Native American artifacts in smaller percentages. The few artifacts recovered from the third stratum may have resulted from migration due to natural forces, such as tap roots and rodent activity. The presence of historical period artifacts, dating to the mid-nineteenth through mid-twentieth century in both strata A and B may indicate disturbance. The level of disturbance is inconsistent with bioturbation and more indicative of mechanical forces such as plowing. The presence of wire nails in the third stratum also indicates stratigraphic mixing.

Table 4-27. Artifact Distribution by Stratum from Site 7NC-J-195A

Stratum	Native American Artifact	Historical Artifact	Other*	Total
A	21	887	7	915
B	36	431	7	474
C	6	8	0	14
Feature	1	0	0	1
Total	**64**	**1,326**	**14**	**1,404**

*includes faunal remains, floral remains (charcoal) and gravel

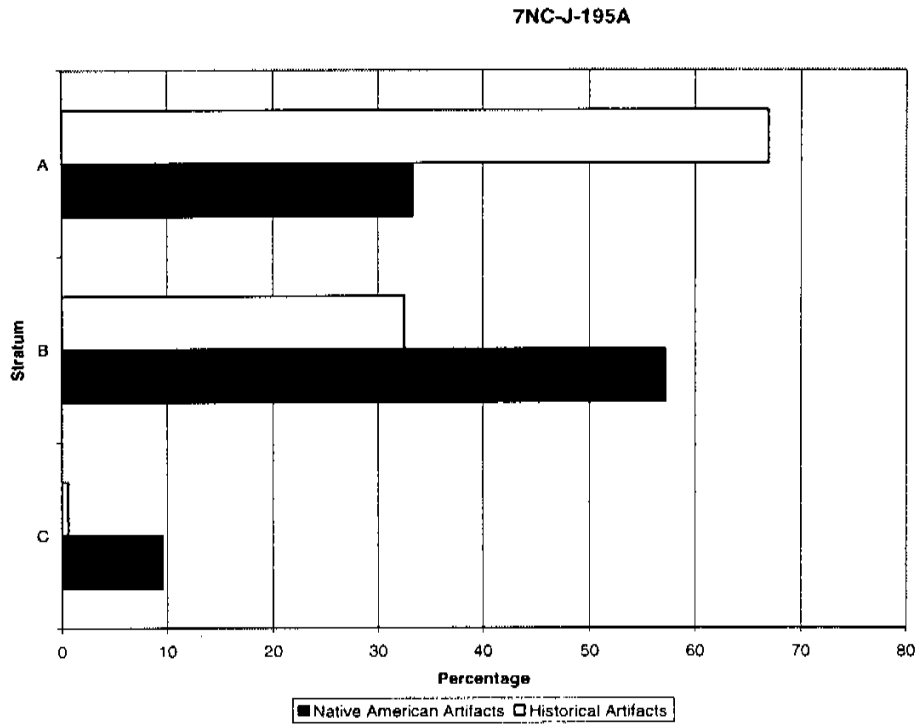

Figure 4-46. Artifact Frequency Distribution with Depth at 7NC-J-195A

Artifact Description. Over 1,400 artifacts were recovered from site 7NC-J-195A: 64 Native American artifacts, and 1,326 historical artifacts. Native American artifacts consist primarily of flakes (n=49) but also include stone chips or shatter (n=4), thermally altered stone (n=10), and one contracting stemmed point (Table 4-28). Faunal remains (n=8), charcoal (n=2), and gravels (n=4) are included in the Other category.

Native American Artifacts. The projectile point (#17-1) is lanceolate in shape and measures 55.3mm long, 14.8mm wide and 5.6mm thick (Figure 4-47). The projectile point is made from argillite and is weathered. The blade edge angles are 43 and 59 degrees; the base edge angles are 54 and 56 degrees. Due to the nature of the lithic material, flaking patterns and use wear could not be ascertained.

Table 4-28. Native American Artifacts by Type and Material Recovered from Site 7NC-J-195A

Artifact	Argillite	Chert	Chalcedony	Jasper	Quartz	Quartzite	Sandstone	Count
Projectile Point	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Flake Tool	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1
Flake	--	6	--	24	1	17	--	48
Chip	--	1	1	--	--	2	--	4
Thermally Altered Stone	--	--	--	1	7	1	1	10
Total	**1**	**7**	**1**	**26**	**8**	**20**	**1**	**64**

Figure 4-47. Projectile Point (#17-1) from Site 7NC-J-195A.

A flake tool (#32-12) of tan jasper with cortex (although not cobble cortex) measures 42.9mm long, 25.8mm wide and 6.0mm thick. This flake exhibits unifacial retouch in two areas along one edge. The first EU occurs on the ventral side with unifacial microflake removal and an edge angle of 68 degrees. The second EU is located on the dorsal side with unifacial microflake removal and an edge angle of 62 degrees. Based on edge angles and use wear, this flake tool may have been used for scraping tasks.

The debitage consists mostly of non-cortical flakes and chips (Table 4-29). Jasper contains the most non-cortical debitage with most of the flakes measuring less than 2cm in size (Table 4-29) suggesting secondary reduction or tool finishing activities. The quartz debitage contains similar frequencies of both cortical and non-cortical debitage exhibiting a range of flake sizes. The quartz debitage may represent initial reduction of local quartz cobbles.

Table 4-29. Flaking Debris Size and Lithic Material Type from Site 7NC-J-195A

Material	<1 cm	1-2 cm	2-3 cm	3-4 cm	4-5 cm	>5 cm	Total
Chalcedony		1					1
Chert	1	4 (1)		1	1 (1)		7 (3)
Jasper	3 (1)	19 (3)	1 (1)		1 (1)		24 (6)
Quartz	1	9 (2)	6 (4)	1	2 (2)		19 (9)
Quartzite		1					1
Total	**5 (1)**	**34 (6)**	**7 (5)**	**2**	**4 (4)**		**52 (18)**

(n) indicates cortex frequency of total

The artifact assemblage contains a total of 10 fragments of thermally altered stone with a combined weight of 981.2 grams (Table 4-30).

Table 4-30. Thermally Altered Stone Count and Weight from Site 7NC-J-195A

Material	Count	Weight (in grams)	Mean Weight	Individual Weight Range
Jasper	1	1.5	1.5	--
Quartz	1	20.6	20.6	--
Quartzite	7	819.3	117.04	11.2-459.6
Sandstone	1	139.8	139.8	--
Total	**10**	**981.2**		

Historical Artifacts. Several types of historical artifacts were recovered from Site 7NC-J-195A including architectural debris, domestic artifacts and miscellaneous items (Table 4-31). The collection of architectural artifacts includes relatively few brick and mortar fragments; window glass occurs with much greater frequency. Wire nails are predominant. Domestic artifacts include ceramics, machine made bottles, pressed glass, lamp glass and a tin can fragment. Domestic artifacts consist of both plain storage wares as well as decorated tablewares. Miscellaneous artifacts include a dog license tag, buttons, keys, and a pocket watch fragment (Figure 4-48).

Of the 1,326 historical artifacts recovered from Site 7NC-J-195A, 401 exhibit signs of burning and include 10 brick fragments, 322 pieces of glass, 51 ironstone sherds, 16 whiteware sherds, one Albany slipped stoneware sherd, and one unrecognized piece of lead. The 401 burned specimens constitute approximately 30 percent of the total historical assemblage of 1,326 artifacts.

Temporally diagnostic artifacts include a dog license tag, ceramics, ceramic maker's mark, glass, glass maker's marks, porcelain, and nails (Table 4-32). Historical ceramic types provide the best temporal markers for historical archaeological sites dating before approximately 1860. The only historical ceramic types identified at 7NC-J-195A are hard paste porcelain, whiteware, ironstone, and stoneware; few are decorated. Three distinct decorative techniques are identified, flow blue transfer print (n=3), overglaze decal (n=6) and overglaze hand painting (n=2). In addition, to these earthenwares, certain stonewares recovered are also diagnostic. One ceramic maker's mark is from the Ohio China Company (Figure 4-49) with manufacturing dates from 1886-1912 (Kovel and Kovel 1986:18). The vast majority of glass recovered is unidentifiable as to method

of manufacture. Of the identifiable fragments, most are machine-made with a few blown-in-mold examples; there are no free-blown examples. Glass color is generally not a diagnostic attribute with two exceptions: solarized amethyst (manganese additive) and solarized with a straw or yellow hue (selenium additive) (Jones and Sullivan 1989: 12-13). At Site 7NC-J-195A, a few examples of solarized amethyst (manganese) glass are recorded; no straw tinted glass (selenium) was identified. The lack of mold-blown glass provides for post-1903 deposition while the presence of solarized amethyst (manganese) fragments suggests site use before 1915. Of the 206 nails recovered from 7NC-J-195A, 167 are wire, 30 are machine-cut, and nine are unidentifiable indicating a mid to late nineteenth century occupation. The historical artifact collection suggests a mid nineteenth century through mid twentieth century occupation (1880-1930s).

Table 4-31. Historical Artifacts Recovered From Site 7NC-J-195A

GROUP	ARTIFACT	COUNT
Architectural	Wire Nails	167
	Cut Nails	30
	Unidentified Nails	9
	Fence Staple/Barbed Wire	17
	Screws/Nuts/Bolts	8
	Bracket/S-Hook	1
	Furniture Part	1
	Window Glass	189
	Marble	28
	Slate	1
	Brick/Mortar	50
Domestic	Porcelain	3
	Whiteware/Ironstone	113
	Flow Blue Whiteware/Ironstone	3
	Stoneware	4
	Glass Vessel Fragments	27
	Lamp Glass	66
	Machine Made Glass	45
	Pressed Glass	9
	Unidentified Bottle Glass	374
	Unidentified Fruit Jar	7
	Tin Can	1
Miscellaneous	Clothing Snap	1
	Buttons	3
	Pocket Watch Fragment	1
	Key	2
	Dog Tag	1
	Rubber Gasket	1
	Unidentified Glass	81
	Unidentified Metal and Slag	78
	Coal/Clinker	5
TOTAL		**1,326**

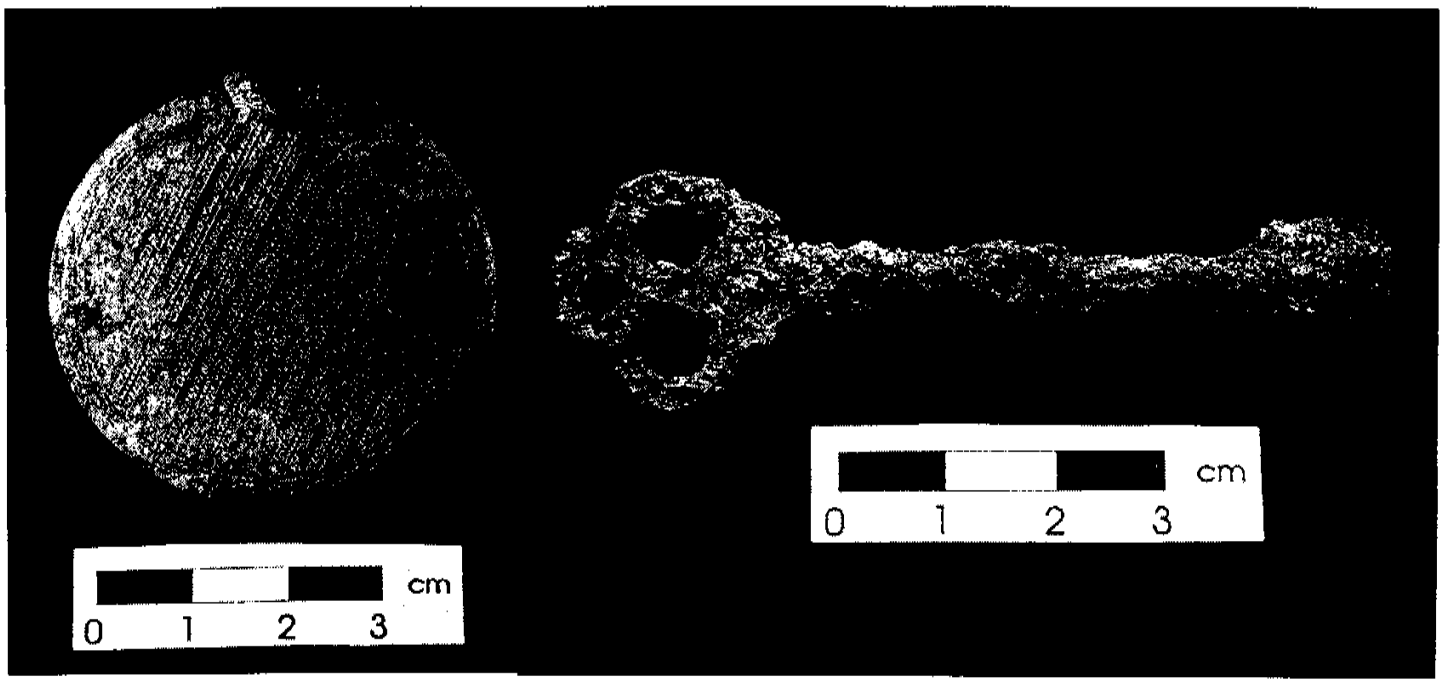

Figure 4-48. Pocket Watch back (#36-28) and Key (#8-16) from Site 7NC-J-195A

One rectangular stone was identified in STP N95 E295 and was initially concluded to be a footer or foundation stone for a structure. However, the stone was not in situ and was mixed with burned refuse.

Spatial Distribution. The distribution of historical artifacts is most pronounced in the southeastern portion of the survey area, counts diminishing quickly towards the northwest (Figure 4-50). The intense clustering, as opposed to a wide dispersal, suggests intentional deposit rather than general yard scatter. No features were identified to suggest any nearby structures, such as a house or outbuilding. Many of the artifacts indicate heat exposure. While it is possible that the artifact grouping represents 'kick-out' from a feature, it is more likely given the evidence of burning that the materials from the site were redeposited from a nearby domicile and burned as refuse.

Site Summary. The Native American component represents a limited activity site with minimal lithic reduction, tool maintenance and discard, and warming or food preparation as primary activities. The projectile point suggests hunting activities and that it is made of a non-local lithic material (argillite) either weapon maintenance where the projectile point was removed from the haft for replacement or incidental discard. The flake tool suggests expedient tool manufacture, use and discard, and indicates use for scraping activities. Flint knapping activities consisted of initial reduction of local quartz cobbles, and secondary reduction of jasper materials or tool finishing tasks for jasper artifacts. This site may represent a short term transient camp associated with hunting activities.

Phase II Evaluation: SR 1 Smyrna to Pine Tree Corners

Table 4-32. Temporally Diagnostic Artifacts by Type for Site 7NC-J-195A

Artifact	Type	Manufacturer/Place	Manufacturing Dates	Terminus Post Quem (TPQ)	Reference
Aluminum	Dog Licensing Tag, Delaware	USA	1931	1931	Artifact Stamped with Year
Ceramic	Ironstone, plain	England, USA	1800-Present	1800	Price 1979:11; Noel Hume 1969: 131
Ceramic	O.C.C.O/ Limoges Porcelain, Ohio China Company	Ohio, USA	1886-1912	1886	Kovel and Kovel 1986:18
Ceramic	Stoneware, American - Albany Slip	USA	1850-1900/Present	1850	Noel Hume 1969:101
Ceramic	Stoneware, Bristol Glaze	USA, England	1890-Present	1890	Stelle 2001
Ceramic	Whiteware, Decal	USA	1890-Present	1890	Stelle 2001
Ceramic	Whiteware, hand painted	England	1820-1900	1820	Noel Hume 1969
Ceramic	Whiteware, plain	England	1820-Present	1820	Noel Hume 1969:130-131
Ceramic	Whiteware, transfer printed	England	1830-1900	1830	Price 1979:19; Noel Hume 1969
Glass	American Glass Works, or Armstrong Cork Company	Virginia or Pennsylvania	1908-1935 or 1938-1969	1908	Toulouse 1971: 22-25
Glass	Owens Illinois Glass Company	Toledo, Ohio	1929-1966	1929	Toulouse 1971: 403
Glass	'No Deposit No Return'		Post 1940	Post 1940	IMACS 1992
Glass	'Not to be Refilled'		1938-	1938	IMACS 1992
Glass	Machine Made Bottle Glass	USA	1903-present	1903	Jones and Sullivan 1989
Glass	Solarized amethyst (Manganese)	USA	1880-1914	1880	Kendrick 1971:55
Glass	White, Mason Jar lid liner	USA	1870-	1870	Stelle 2001
Porcelain	Chinese	China	1600-Present	1600	Hughes and Hughes 1968
Nail	Cut	England, France, USA	ca. 1795-present	1795	Edwards and Wells 1993
Nail	Wire	USA	ca. 1880-present	1880	Edwards and Wells 1993:16

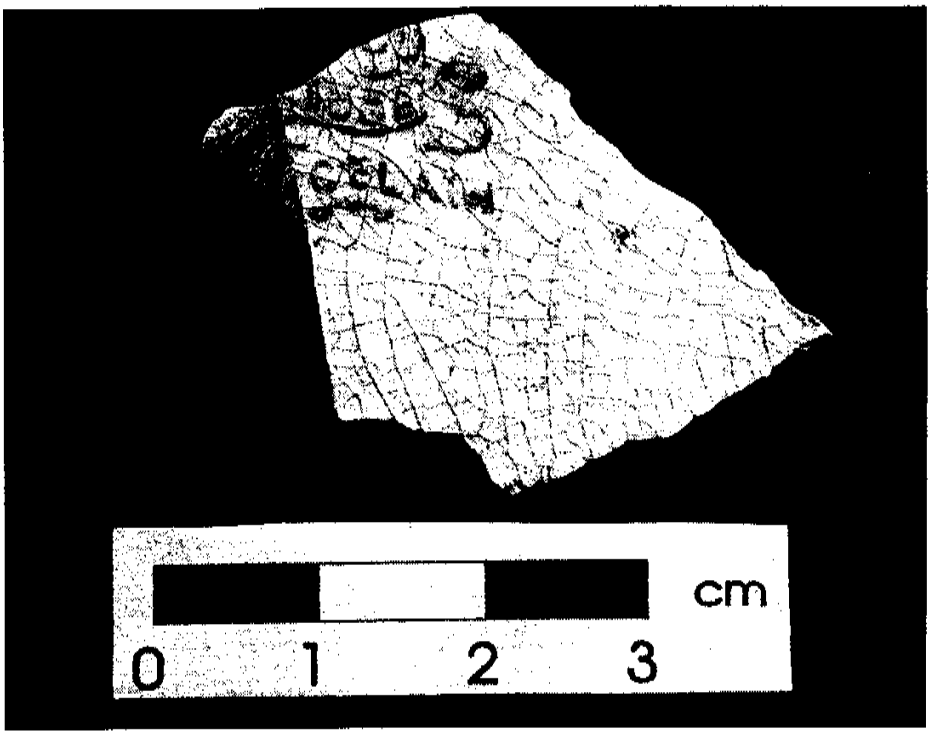

Figure 4-49. Ceramic Maker's Mark (# 27-22) from Site 7NC-J-195A

The historical artifact assemblage consists mainly of architectural and domestic debris with several personal items (e.g., buttons, pocket watch, clothing snap). The site deposits were mixed stratigraphically, although most of the discrete post-1900 artifacts occur in first strata. Overall, the historical assemblage represents a mixed deposit from the mid-nineteenth through mid-twentieth centuries. The date range of the historical artifact assemblage (i.e. 1850-1950) does overlap with the occupation span of the schoolhouse (1833-1860); however, no school related artifacts are evident in the assemblage. Archival research indicates that a dwelling was probably built in the vicinity by 1854; by 1868, a frame house and shed owned by Robert Geston were located northwest of Site 7NC-J-195A. The Geston farm has been continuously occupied by either landowners or tenants through the present day.

No evidence for residential structures or other types of outlying buildings has been identified in the archival record for Site 7NC-J-195A. The historical assemblage is most likely related to the 1868-1945 occupations of the adjacent Geston farm. Because no structures existed at this site, the archaeological deposits indicate secondary activity rather than primary deposition associated with a residential occupation. Almost 30 percent of the historical assemblage was burned suggesting refuse disposal activities. The historical artifacts likely represent a secondary dumping episode in which debris was accumulated at another location, transported to this site, and burned.

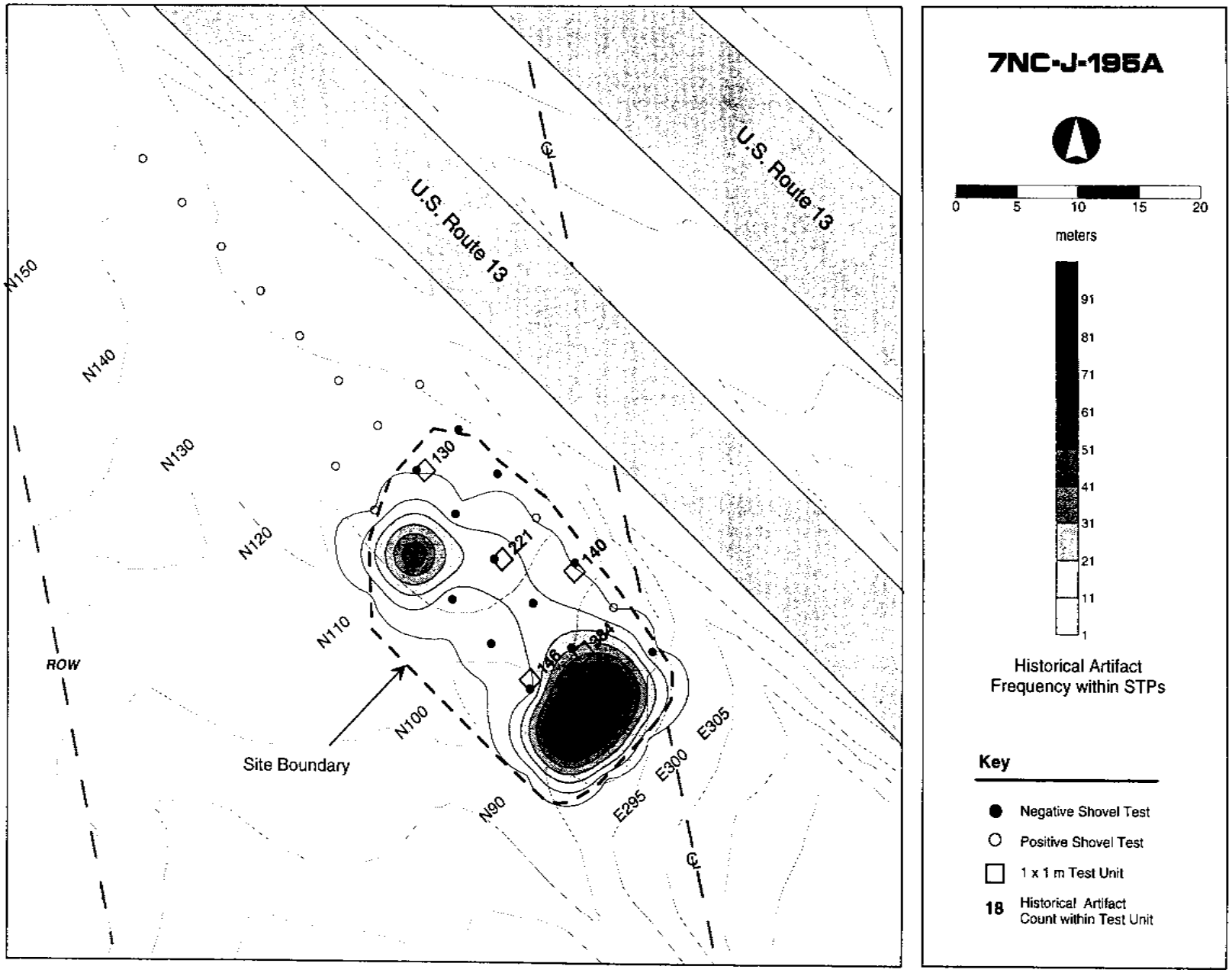

Figure 4-50. Site 7NC-J-195A STP Distribution and Test Unit Counts for Historical Artifacts