RESULTS OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

In order to facilitate the accurate recording and presentation of archaeological data, the project area was arbitrarily divided into 20 areas, designated A through N (Figures 5-7). Within each area shovel test units were numbered consecutively. Each area is discussed in the sections below. Following the descriptions of areas is a discussion of the archaeological data recovered during the survey.

Description of Test Areas

Area A

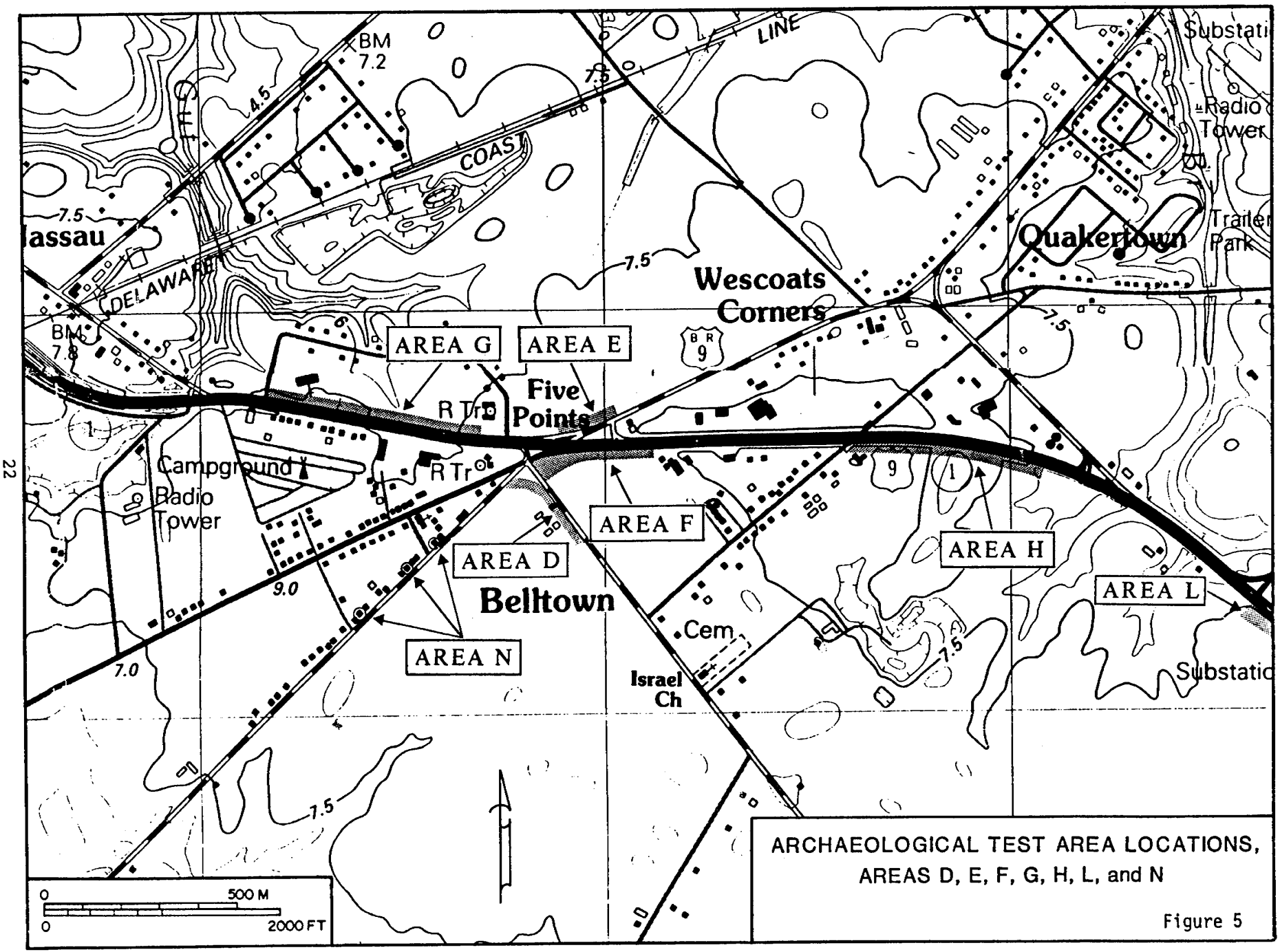
Area A, located in the vicinity of the proposed Route 273 intersection, is comprised of a fallow agricultural field and a wooded segment containing an ephemeral stream (Figures 8-9). Surface visibility in Area A ranged from 40 to 60 percent. One prehistoric artifact, a black chert reworked biface, was recovered from the western portion of the proposed right-of-way (Plate 1). The remainder of the artifacts recovered from the surface were historic in origin and consist of glass, brick, and shell fragments (Appendix II).

Relatively poor surface visibility, combined with the presence of the small stream and the recovery of a prehistoric tool, prompted subsurface testing to determine whether *in situ* deposits existed below the plowzone. A total of 46 shovel test units was excavated at 20 meter transect intervals. These units were limited to the area of the proposed alignment. Soil stratigraphy typical of the formerly plowed fields is represented by Shovel Test Unit 41 (Figure 10). This unit consisted of 26 centimeters of yellowish brown (10 YR 5/4) silt loam underlain by 24 centimeters of brown (7.5 YR 5/4) sandy silt loam. The shovel test units excavated in the wooded portion of the alignment (Figure 10) displayed three levels of soil deposition. These soils are exemplified by Shovel Test Unit 35, which displayed five centimeters of very dark grayish brown (10 YR 3/2) humus, 39 centimeters of brown/dark brown (10 YR 4/3) loamy sand, and 25 centimeters of yellowish brown (10 YR 5/6) wet coarse sand.

In spite of intensive testing, no artifacts were recovered from the shovel test units, either in the fallow field or within the wooded portion of the alignment. No further testing was conducted in Area A.

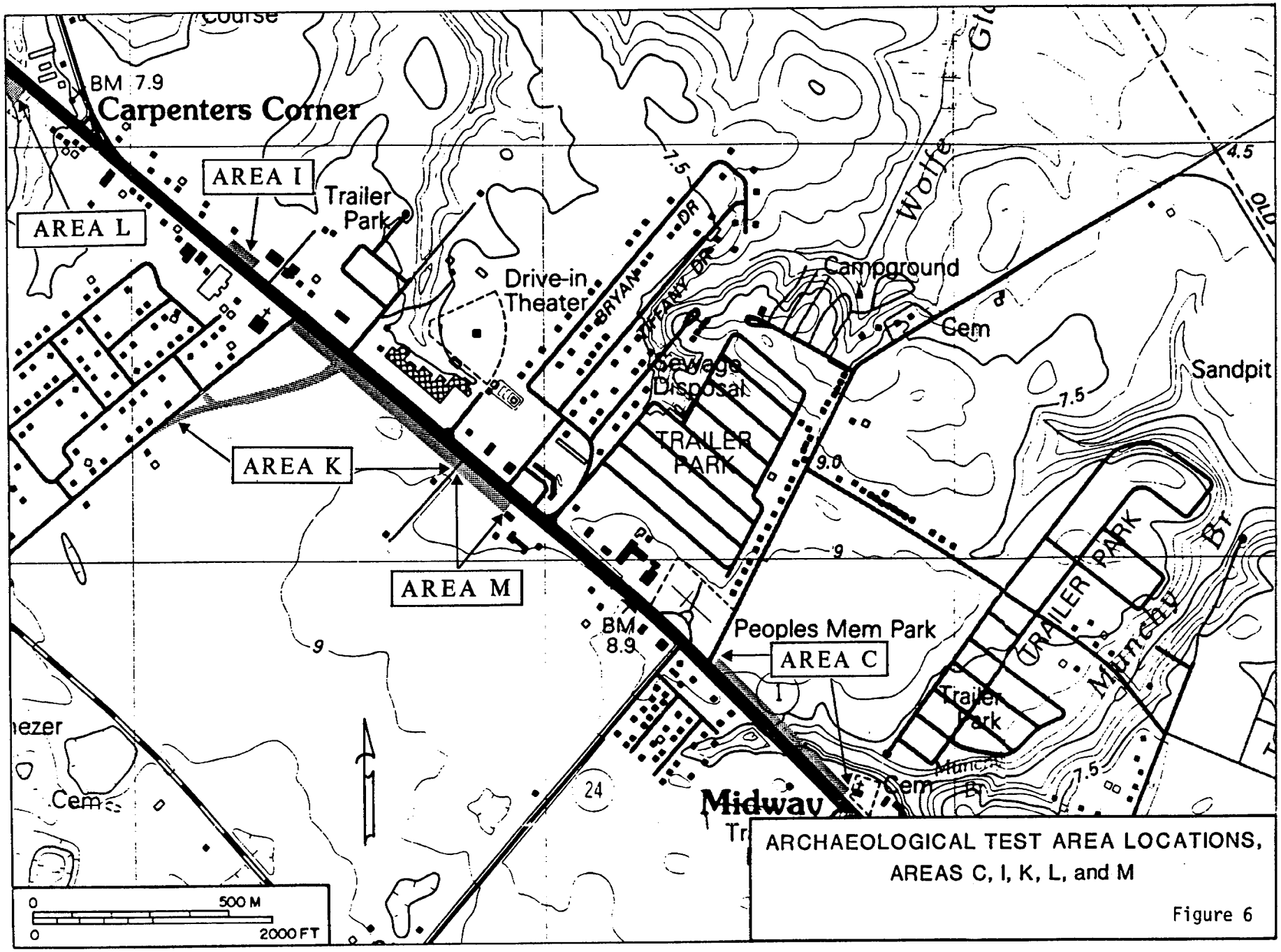
Area B

Situated northeast of Route 1 and north of Route 271, Area B is the site of the former Dorothy Dodd farm. The Dodd farmhouse,



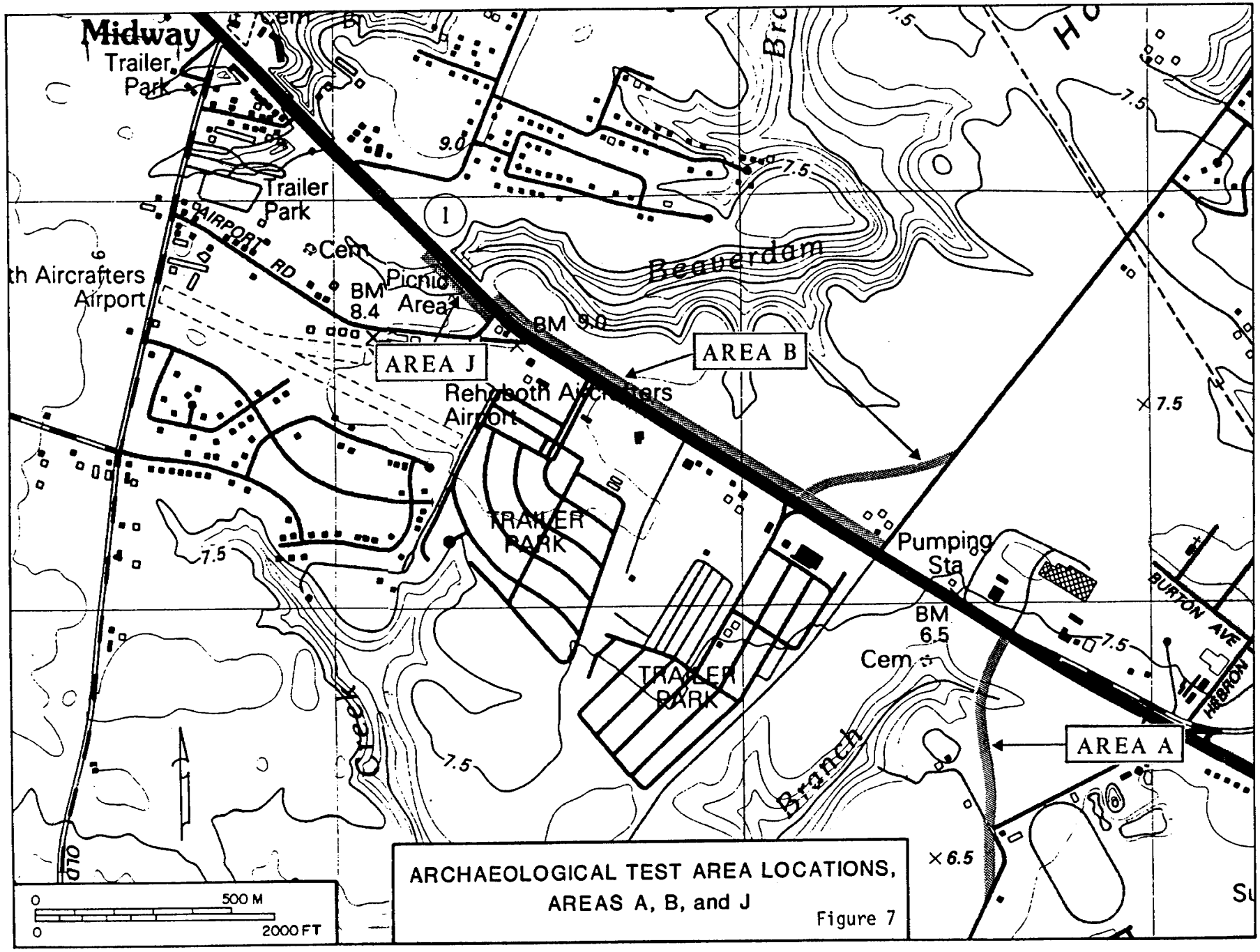
ARCHAEOLOGICAL TEST AREA LOCATIONS,
AREAS D, E, F, G, H, L, and N

Figure 5



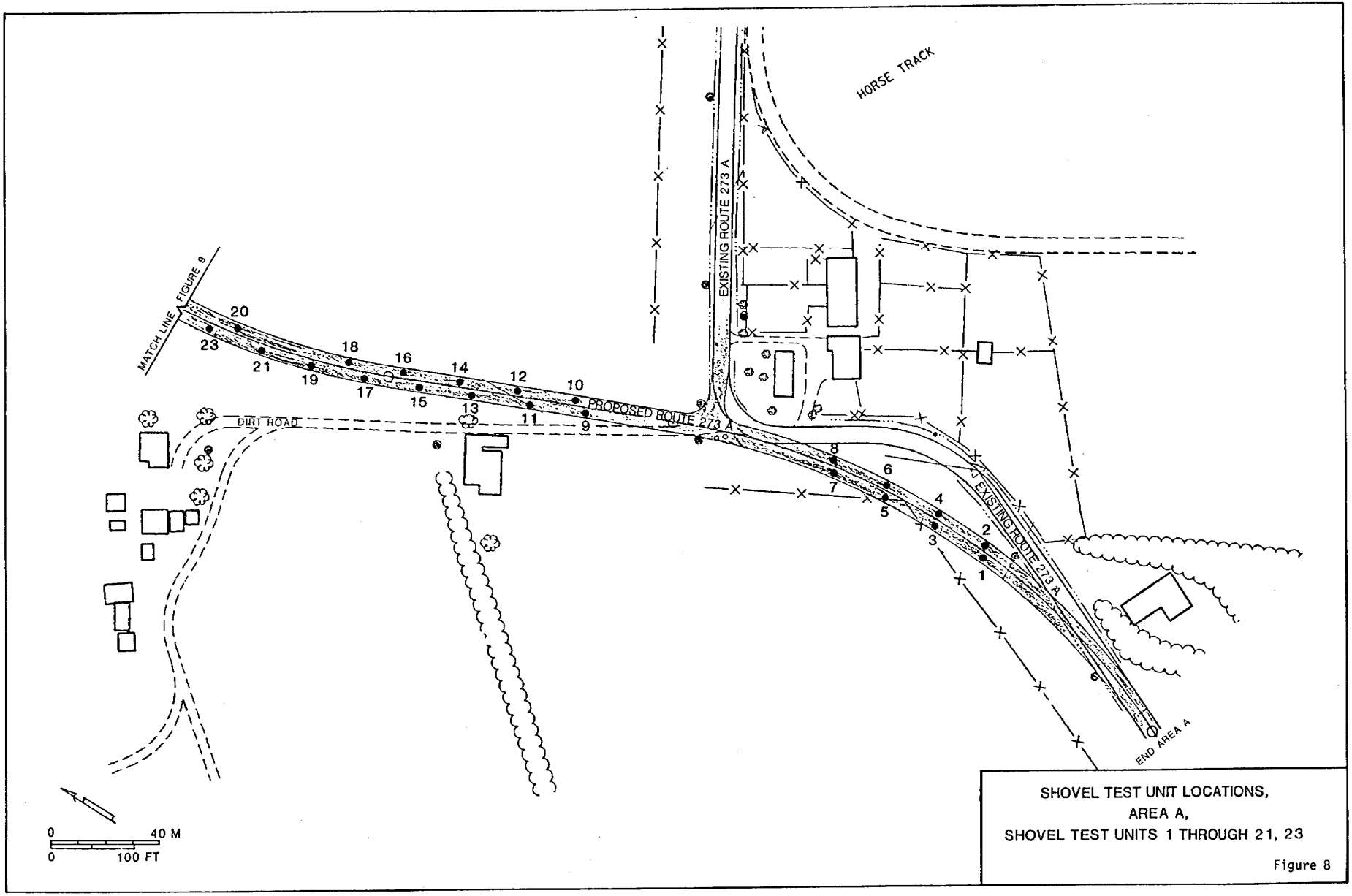
ARCHAEOLOGICAL TEST AREA LOCATIONS, AREAS C, I, K, L, and M

Figure 6



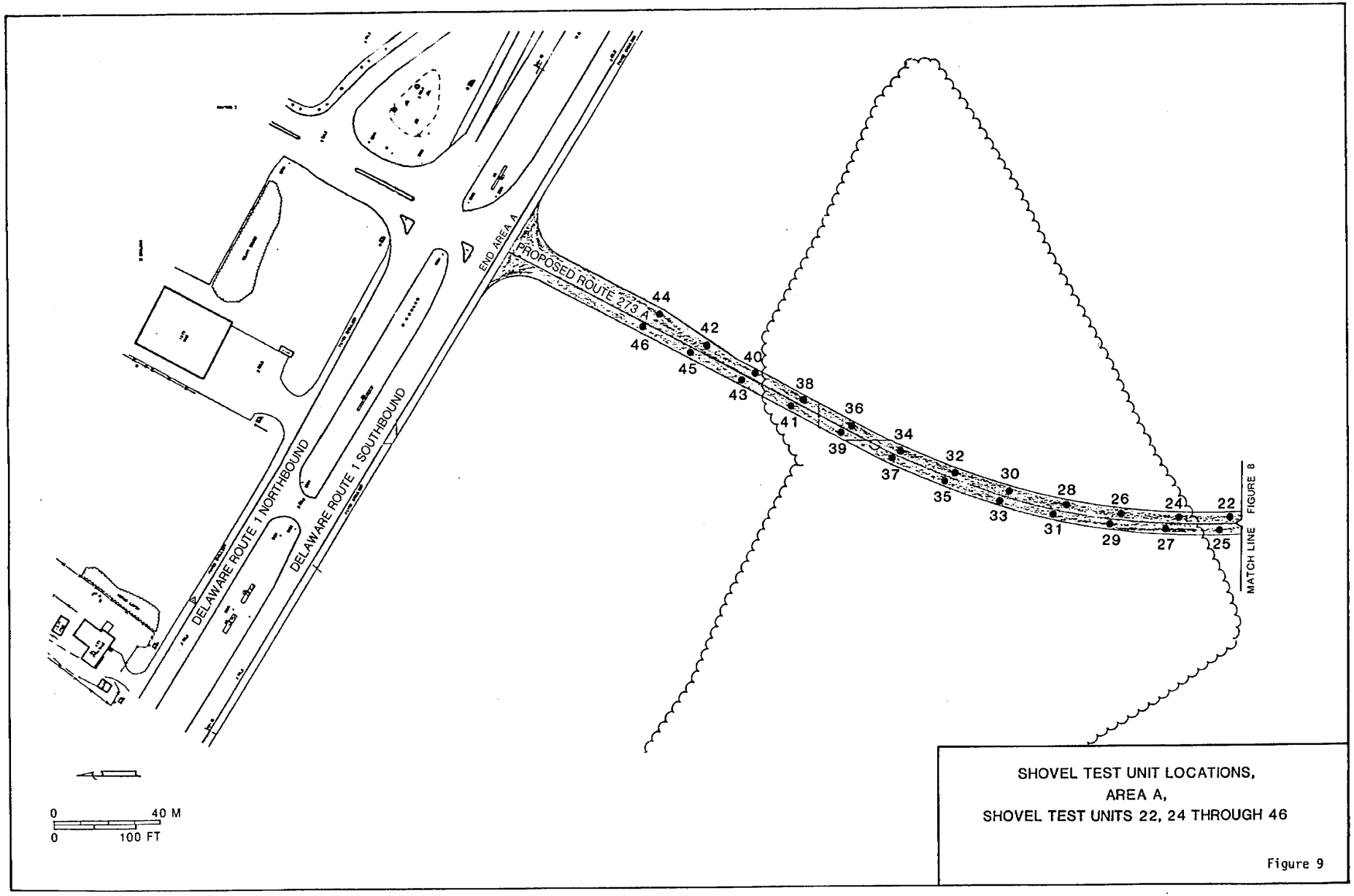
ARCHAEOLOGICAL TEST AREA LOCATIONS, AREAS A, B, and J

Figure 7



SHOVEL TEST UNIT LOCATIONS,
AREA A,
SHOVEL TEST UNITS 1 THROUGH 21, 23

Figure 8



SHOVEL TEST UNIT LOCATIONS,
AREA A,
SHOVEL TEST UNITS 22, 24 THROUGH 46

Figure 9

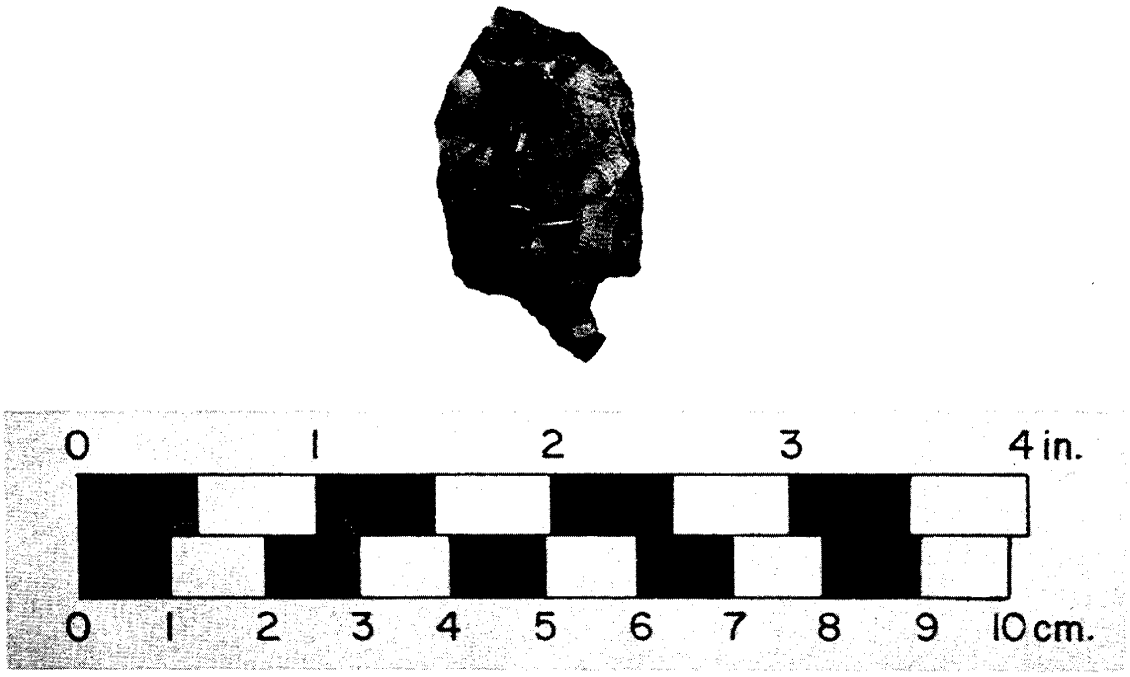


Plate 1. Reworked Biface, Black Chert, Area A, Surface.

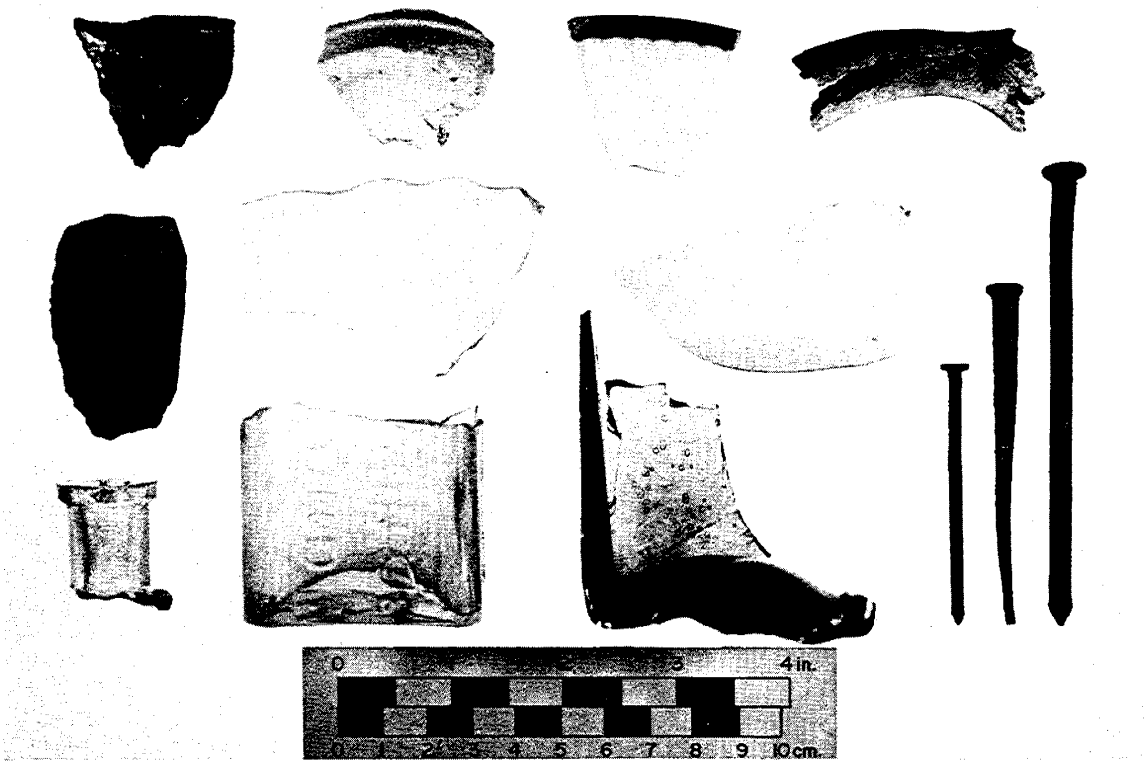
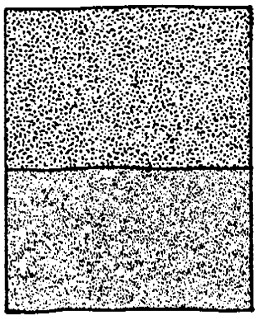


Plate 2. Artifacts, Area B, Dodd Property, Surface.

REPRESENTATIVE SHOVEL TEST UNIT PROFILES
AREAS A and B

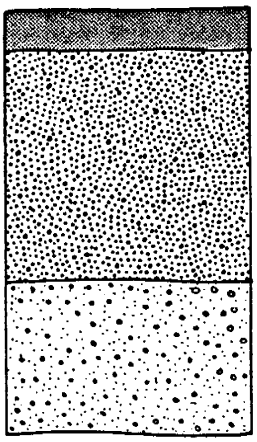
AREA A - PLOWED FIELD
SHOVEL TEST UNIT 41



10 YR 5/4 yellowish brown silt loam

7.5 YR 5/4 brown sandy silt loam

AREA A - WOODS
SHOVEL TEST UNIT 35

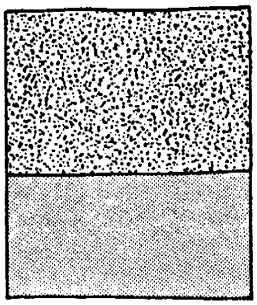


10 YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown humus

10 YR 4/3 brown/dark brown loamy sand

10 YR 5/6 yellowish brown wet coarse sand

AREA B
SHOVEL TEST UNIT 2



10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown silt loam

10 YR 5/4 yellowish brown silty clay

Figure 10

which has been relocated to another site, was built on a brick foundation in the southeastern corner of the tract (Figure 11). Outbuildings formerly associated with the farmstead had been razed prior to the archaeological survey. The agricultural fields adjacent to the project area boundary were subjected to surface reconnaissance. A total of 160 artifacts was recovered. These consisted of 59 white earthenware sherds, 33 fragments of bottle glass, 20 shell fragments, and 8 metal fragments, including nails and farm machinery parts. Other artifacts include 15 fragments of window glass and lesser amounts of red earthenware, porcelain, stoneware, ironstone, bone, and brick (Plate 2; Appendix II). In addition, one prehistoric artifact, an argillite biface, was recovered (Plate 2).

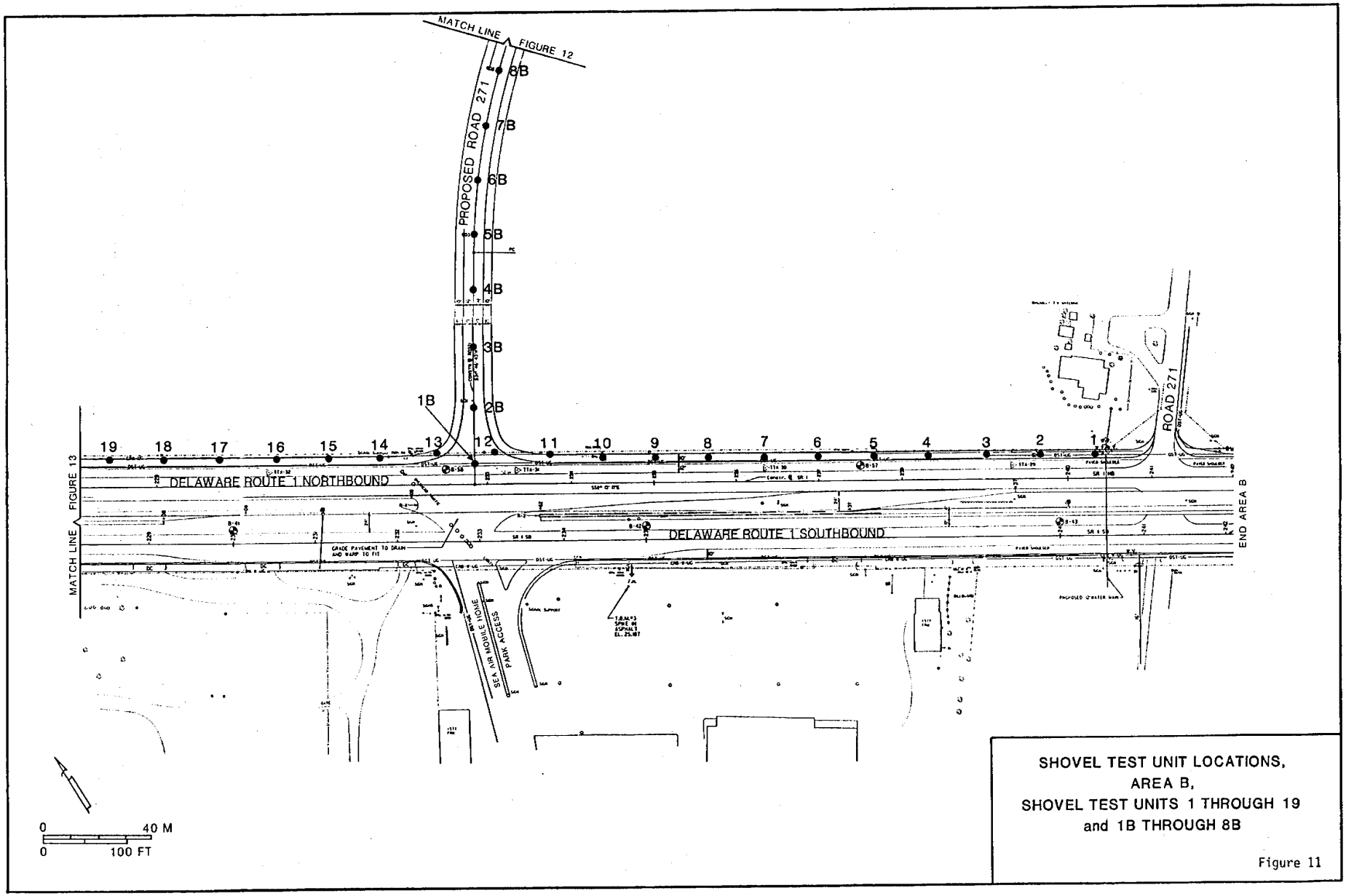
A series of 86 shovel test units was excavated in Area B (Figures 11-14). Fifty-seven of these units were excavated at 20 meter intervals on a transect extending westward from Route 271 to the east bank of the Beaverdam Branch of the Holland Glade. These shovel test units were situated in a grassy strip of land between Route 1 and the edge of the plowed field. The shovel test units were placed at the northeast edge of the proposed alignment due to a shared public utility right-of-way immediately adjacent to Route 1. The utility right-of-way had been demarcated by survey flags; employees of Diamond State Telephone indicated that cables were buried to a minimum depth of three feet. Thus, any archaeological resources that may have been present adjacent to Route 1 have been disturbed. The remaining 29 shovel test units in Area B were excavated along a 600 foot long interchange for Route 271.

Of the 86 shovel test units, 19 units produced artifacts, all of which derived from the plowzone. These consisted of 32 nails, five fragments of iron farm machinery, four fragments each of bottle glass and brick, and six sherds of white earthenware. Also recovered were three shell fragments, a wrought iron nail, a red earthenware sherd, a stoneware sherd, and a yellowware sherd (Appendix II). Soil stratigraphy in Area B is illustrated by the profile of Shovel Test Unit 2 (Figure 10). This shovel test unit consisted of 27 centimeters of dark yellowish brown (10 YR 4/4) silt loam, underlain by 20 centimeters of yellowish brown (10 YR 5/4) silty clay.

Area C

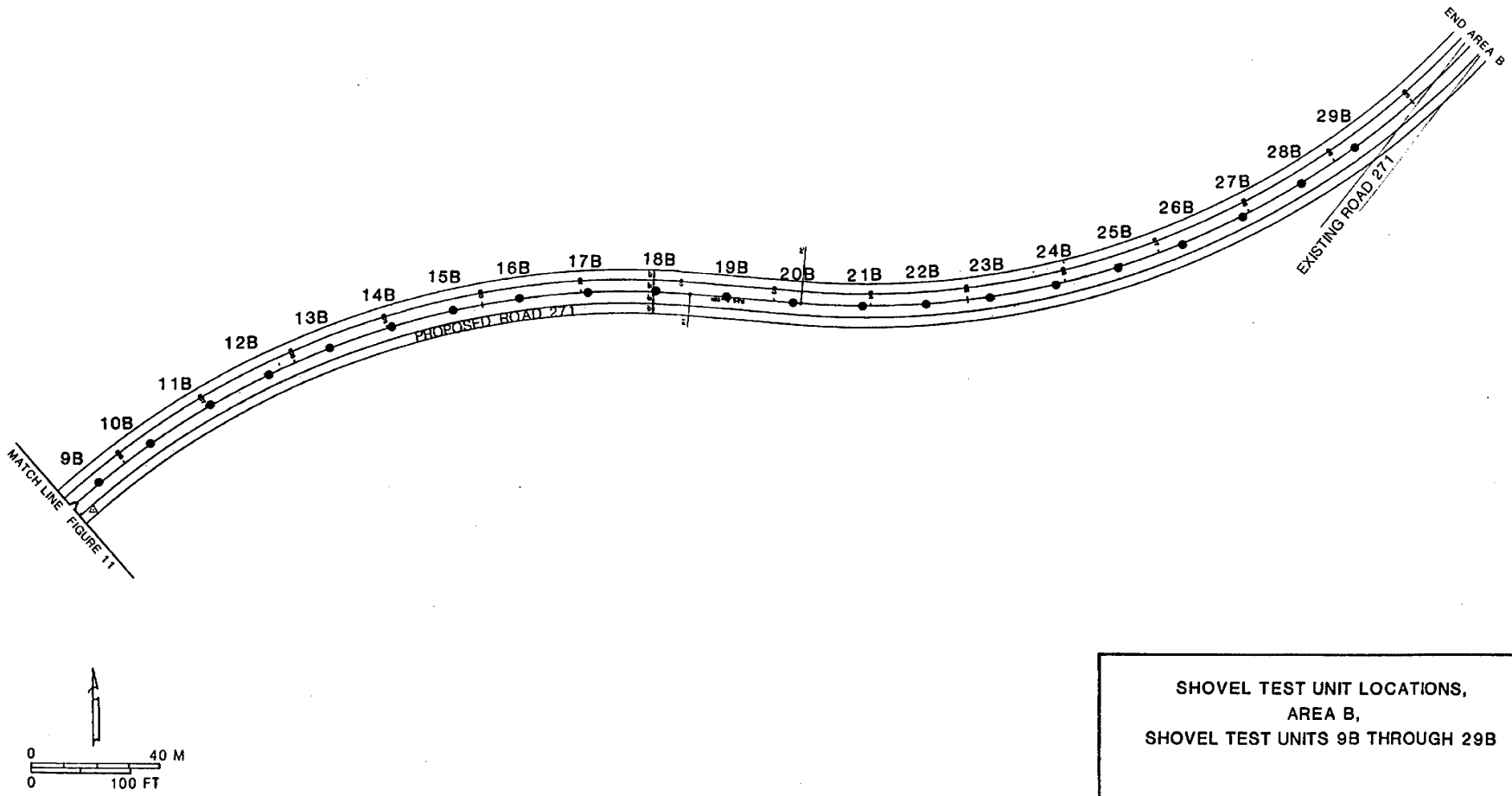
Area C is situated between Route 271 and the Midway Presbyterian Church, and consists of a plowed field and fallow section of land adjacent to Route 1 (Figure 15). The area also contains a paved driveway for a service station, a creek bed, a grassy and wooded lot, and church parking lot.

The plowed field adjacent to Route 271 was initially examined by pedestrian surface reconnaissance, which resulted in the



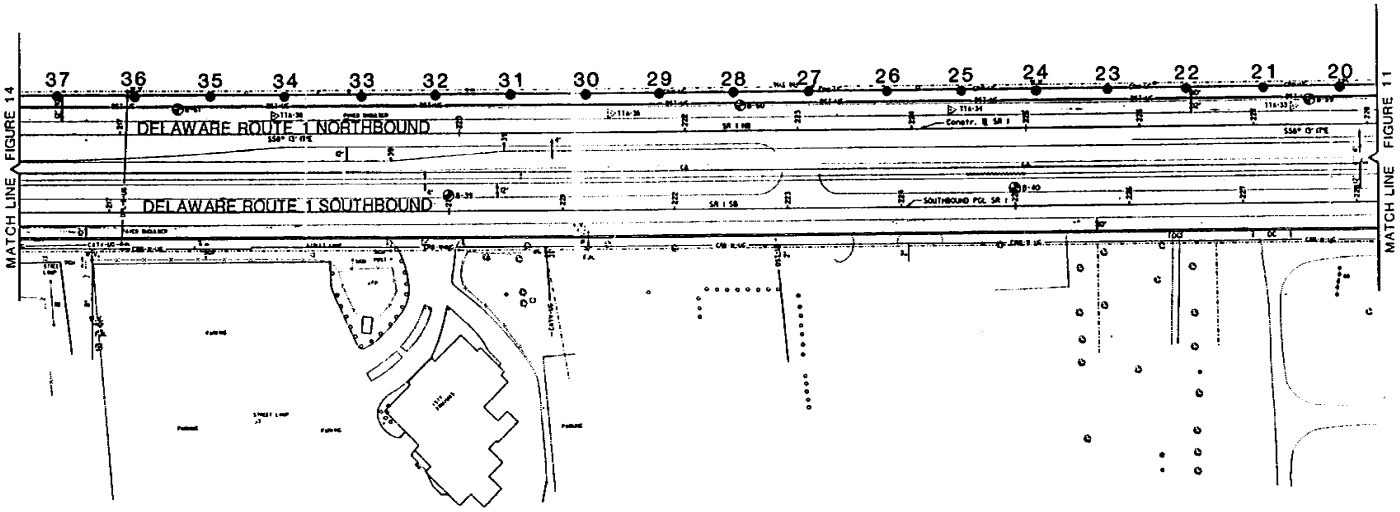
SHOVEL TEST UNIT LOCATIONS,
AREA B,
SHOVEL TEST UNITS 1 THROUGH 19
and 1B THROUGH 8B

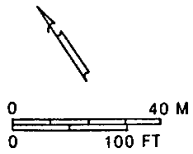
Figure 11



SHOVEL TEST UNIT LOCATIONS,
AREA B,
SHOVEL TEST UNITS 9B THROUGH 29B

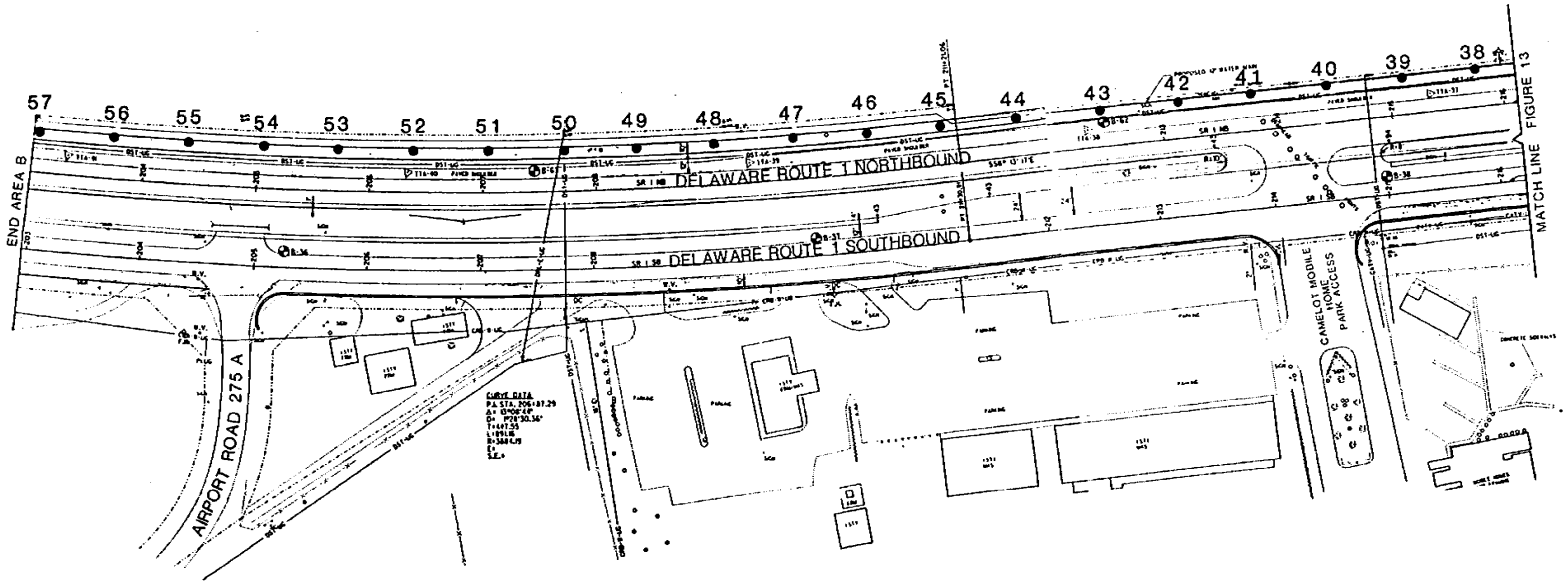
Figure 12





SHOVEL TEST UNIT LOCATIONS,
AREA B,
SHOVEL TEST UNITS 20 THROUGH 37

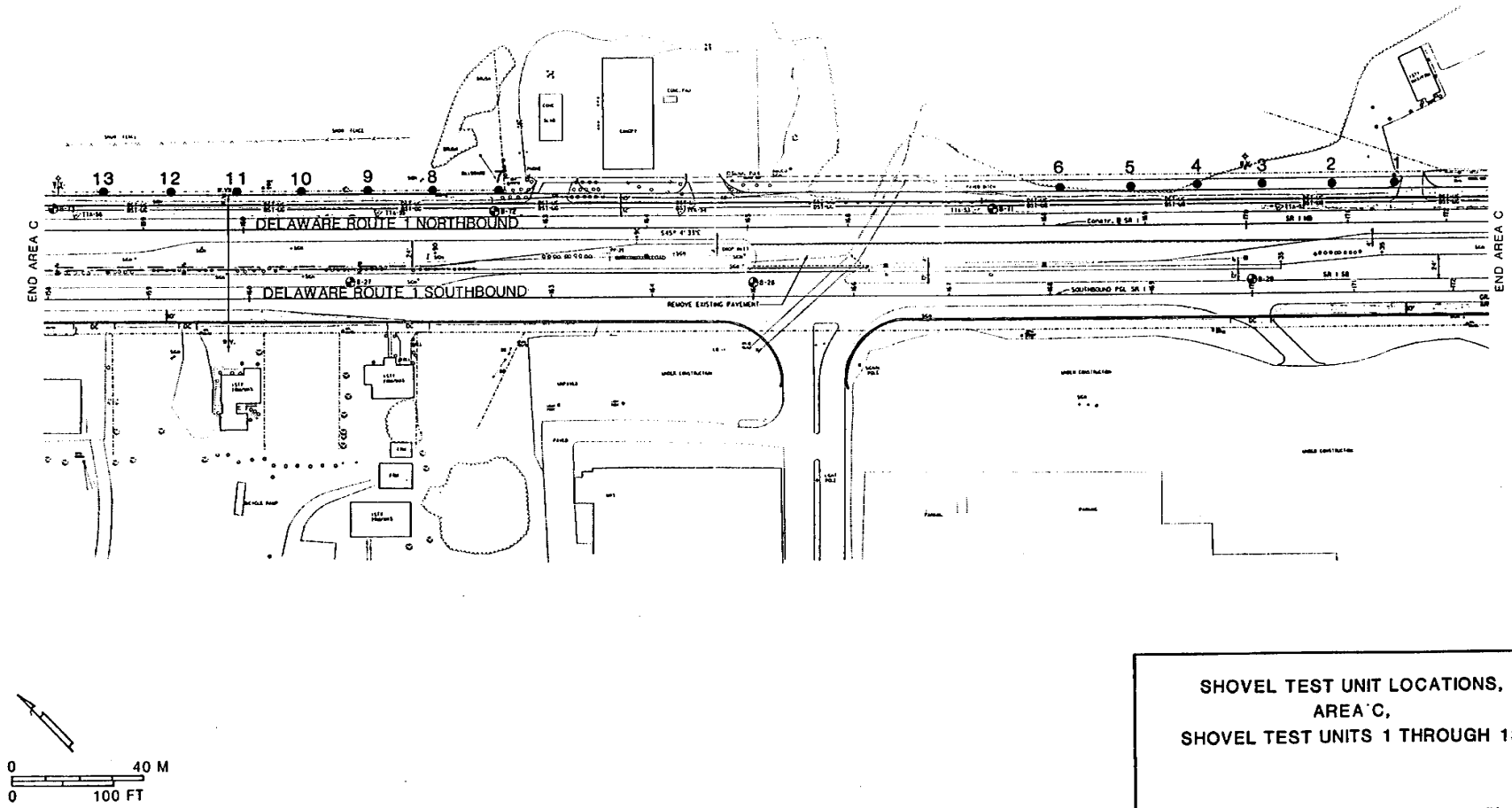
Figure 13



0 40 M
0 100 FT

SHOVEL TEST UNIT LOCATIONS,
AREA B,
SHOVEL TEST UNITS 38 THROUGH 57

Figure 14



SHOVEL TEST UNIT LOCATIONS,
AREA C,
SHOVEL TEST UNITS 1 THROUGH 13

Figure 15

recovery of seven artifacts. These consisted of one iron stove plate, two fragments of white earthenware, and one fragment each of porcelain, red earthenware, glass, and brick. Thirteen shovel test units were excavated in Area C. None produced artifacts, and the area was found to be disturbed by the excavation for underground utilities and the grading of the creek banks. The soil stratigraphy typical of Area C is represented by Shovel Test Unit 6 (Figure 16). The profile displayed 21 centimeters of yellowish brown (10 YR 5/4) sandy loam overlying 49 centimeters of sand fill.

Area D

Situated in the vicinity of the proposed Route 285 connector, Area D incorporates the property of the Knapp Family Farmstead (Figure 17). Thirteen shovel test units were excavated at 20 meter intervals along the proposed centerline of an interchange. Eight of these shovel test units were situated adjacent to the existing road in the front yard of the farmstead. These shovel test units could not be excavated below approximately ten centimeters, since directly below the sod level was a former roadbed and driveway that was not evident on the surface. The remaining five shovel test units were excavated in a plowed field adjacent to the farmstead. This field did not possess adequate surface visibility to allow a proper reconnaissance survey. Each shovel test unit was excavated to a depth of 40 centimeters below surface.

Shovel Test Unit 4 represents the soil profile most commonly occurring within Area D (Figure 16). This profile displayed 30 centimeters of brown/dark brown (10 YR 4/3) sandy loam overlying 10 centimeters of strong brown (7.5 YR 5/6) silty clay with sand. Shovel Test Units 1, 3, and 5 produced a total of three artifacts from the active plowzone level. These artifacts consist of two cut nails and one piece of a modern iron plow. No *in situ* deposits were encountered.

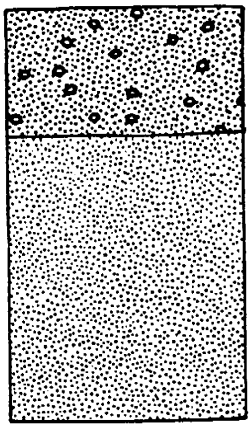
Area E

The area of proposed "Ramp B" from Route 1 and 9, was designated Area E (Figure 18). This area had been plowed and afforded 100 percent surface visibility. No archaeological materials were recovered from the surface. Seven shovel test units were excavated in order to determine whether materials were present within buried strata. The upper stratum, as represented by Shovel Test Unit 6, consisted of 24 centimeters of dark grayish brown (10 YR 4/2) sandy loam (Figure 16). The subsoil was yellowish brown (10 YR 5/4) sandy loam. Three artifacts including two nails and one fragment of bottle glass, were recovered from the plowzone in two shovel test units (Appendix II). No artifacts were recovered from the subsoil.

REPRESENTATIVE SHOVEL TEST UNIT PROFILES
AREAS C, D and E

AREA C

SHOVEL TEST UNIT 6

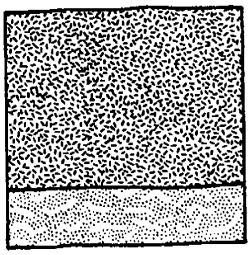


10 YR 5/4 yellowish brown sandy loam

sand fill

AREA D

SHOVEL TEST UNIT 4

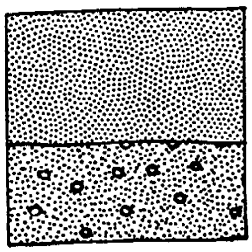


10 YR 4/3 brown/dark brown sandy loam

7.5 YR 5/6 strong brown silty clay with sand

AREA E

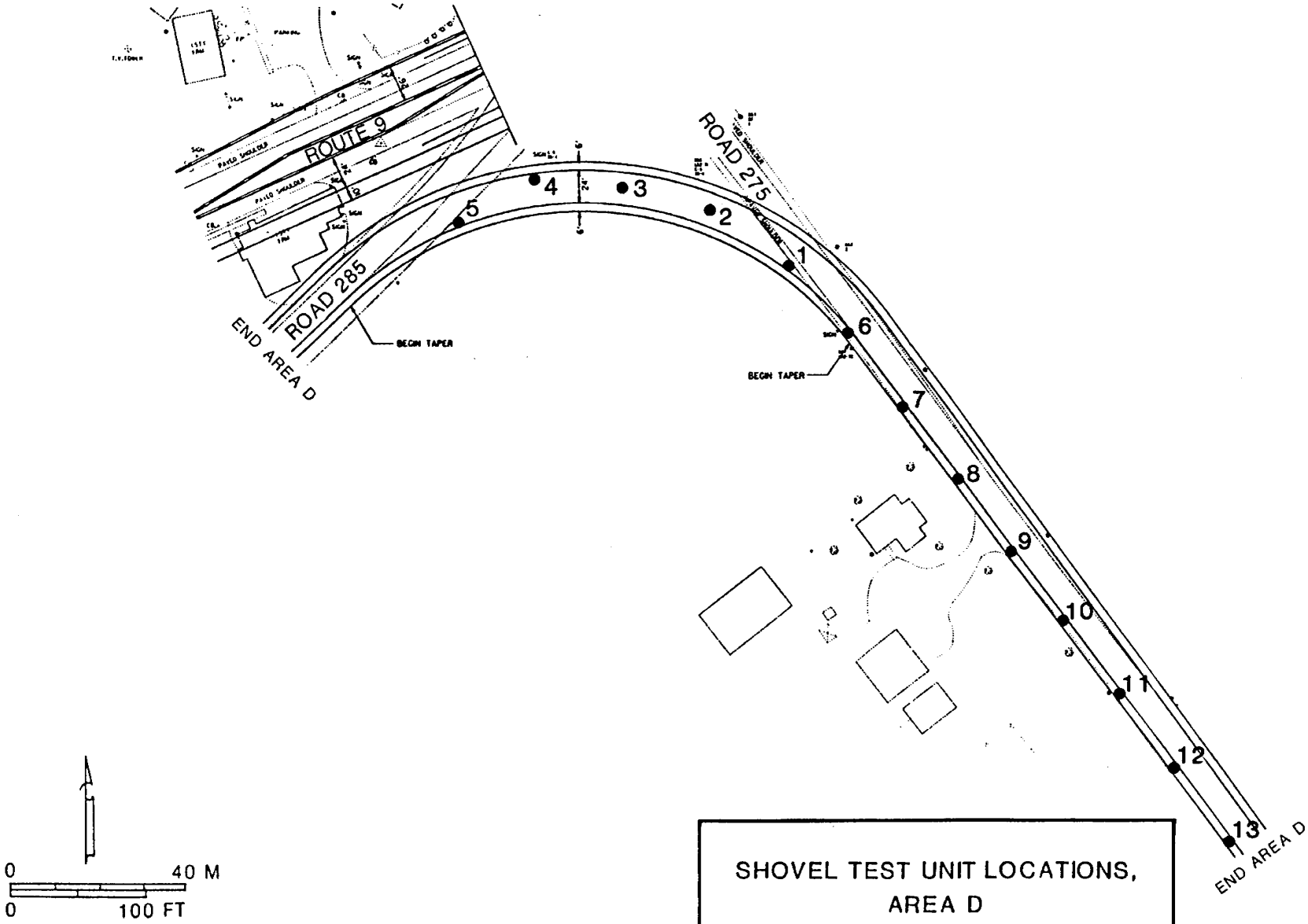
SHOVEL TEST UNIT 6



10 YR 4/2 dark grayish brown sandy loam

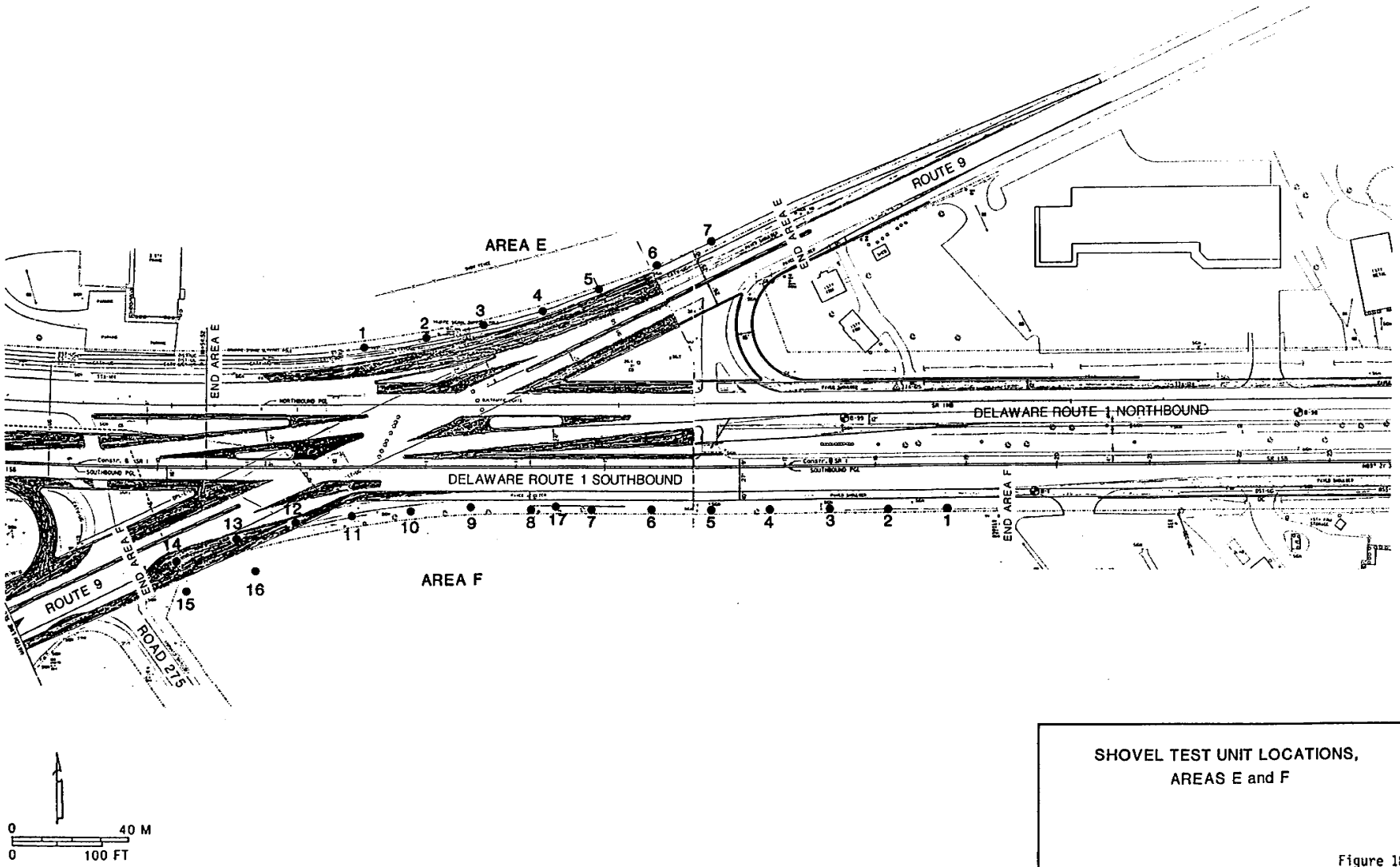
10 YR 5/4 yellowish brown sandy loam

Figure 16



SHOVEL TEST UNIT LOCATIONS, AREA D

Figure 17



SHOVEL TEST UNIT LOCATIONS,
AREAS E and F

Figure 18

Area F

Like the majority of the areas tested, Area F is situated on a fallow strip of land paralleling Route 1, and is bounded by a plowed field (Figure 18). The plowed field was subjected to surface reconnaissance which resulted in the discovery of three white ceramic sherds. Subsurface shovel testing was conducted in the fallow strip of land. Evidence of disturbance to the area was observed in the form of culverts and underground utilities; accordingly, the 17 shovel test units were excavated at 20 meter intervals along a transect situated adjacent to the disturbed areas.

Stratigraphic profiles revealed that previous disturbance was much more extensive than was evident on the surface. Uniform stratigraphy was not encountered across Area F. Soil textures and colors varied between each shovel test unit, and each evidenced disturbance. Shovel Test Unit 2, as depicted in Figure 19, shows four distinctive stratigraphic levels: 10 centimeters of very dark grayish brown (10 YR 3/2) wet sand loam, four centimeters of dark yellowish brown (10 YR 4/4) sand, 20 centimeters of dark brown (10 YR 3/3) wet sandy clay, disturbed, and nine centimeters of yellowish brown (10 YR 5/6) wet sandy clay.

Twenty-six artifacts were recovered from the upper stratum in seven shovel test units. These consisted of five brick fragments, five red earthenware sherds, four glass fragments, four bone fragments, two fragments each of nails and shell, and one sherd of yellowware and two sherds of white earthenware (Appendix II). All of these artifacts were recovered from disturbed contexts, and no *in situ* deposits were encountered.

Area G

Twenty-eight shovel test units were excavated in the fallow section of right-of-way designated Area G (Figures 20 and 21). Shovel Test Unit 13 typifies the stratigraphic profile encountered in Area G. This unit was composed of 30 centimeters of yellowish brown (10 YR 5/4) silt loam underlain by brown (7.5 YR 5/4) silty clay (Figure 19). Ten of the 25 shovel test units produced artifacts from the upper level. Artifacts included five refined earthenware sherds, three brick fragments, four shell fragments, two nails, three red earthenware sherds, a bottle glass fragment, and a window glass fragment (Appendix II). No artifacts were recovered from the subsoil level, which displayed disturbance from previous construction in the majority of shovel test units.

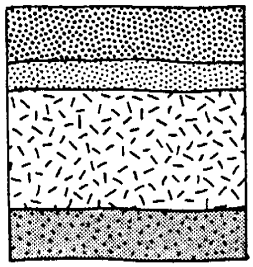
Area H

Area H is situated adjacent to the Delaware State Police

REPRESENTATIVE SHOVEL TEST UNIT PROFILES
AREAS F, G and H

AREA F

SHOVEL TEST UNIT 2



10 YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown wet sand loam

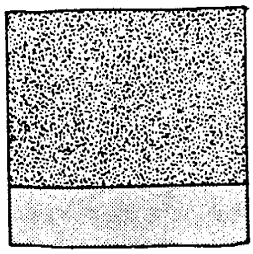
10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sand

10 YR 3/3 dark brown wet sandy clay, disturbed

10 YR 5/6 yellowish brown wet sandy clay

AREA G

SHOVEL TEST UNIT 13

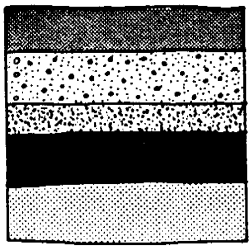


10 YR 5/4 yellowish brown silt loam

7.5 YR 5/4 brown silty clay

AREA H

SHOVEL TEST UNIT 7



10 YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown humus

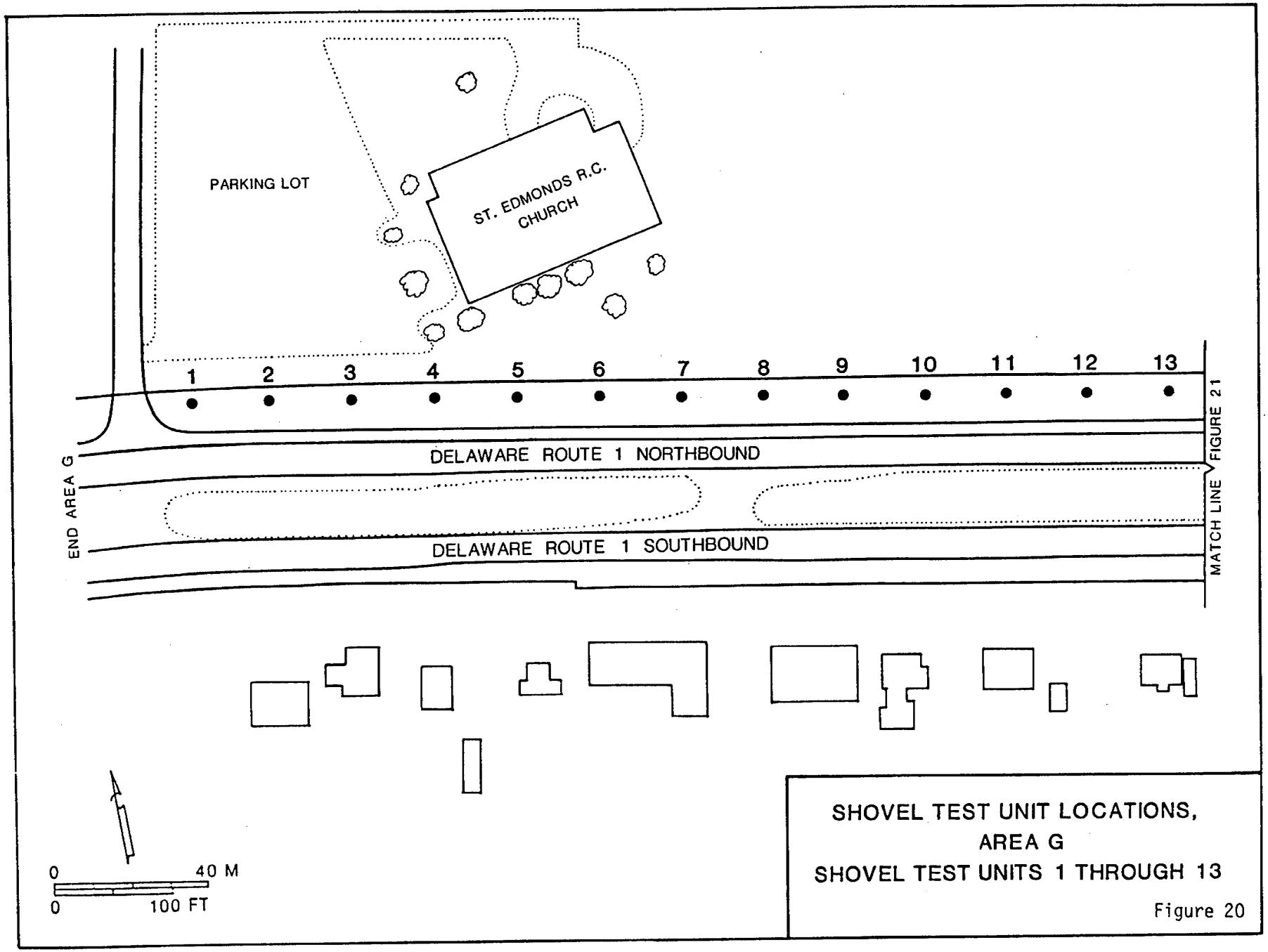
10 YR 6/6 brownish yellow coarse sand

10 YR 5/3 brown silt loam

charcoal fill

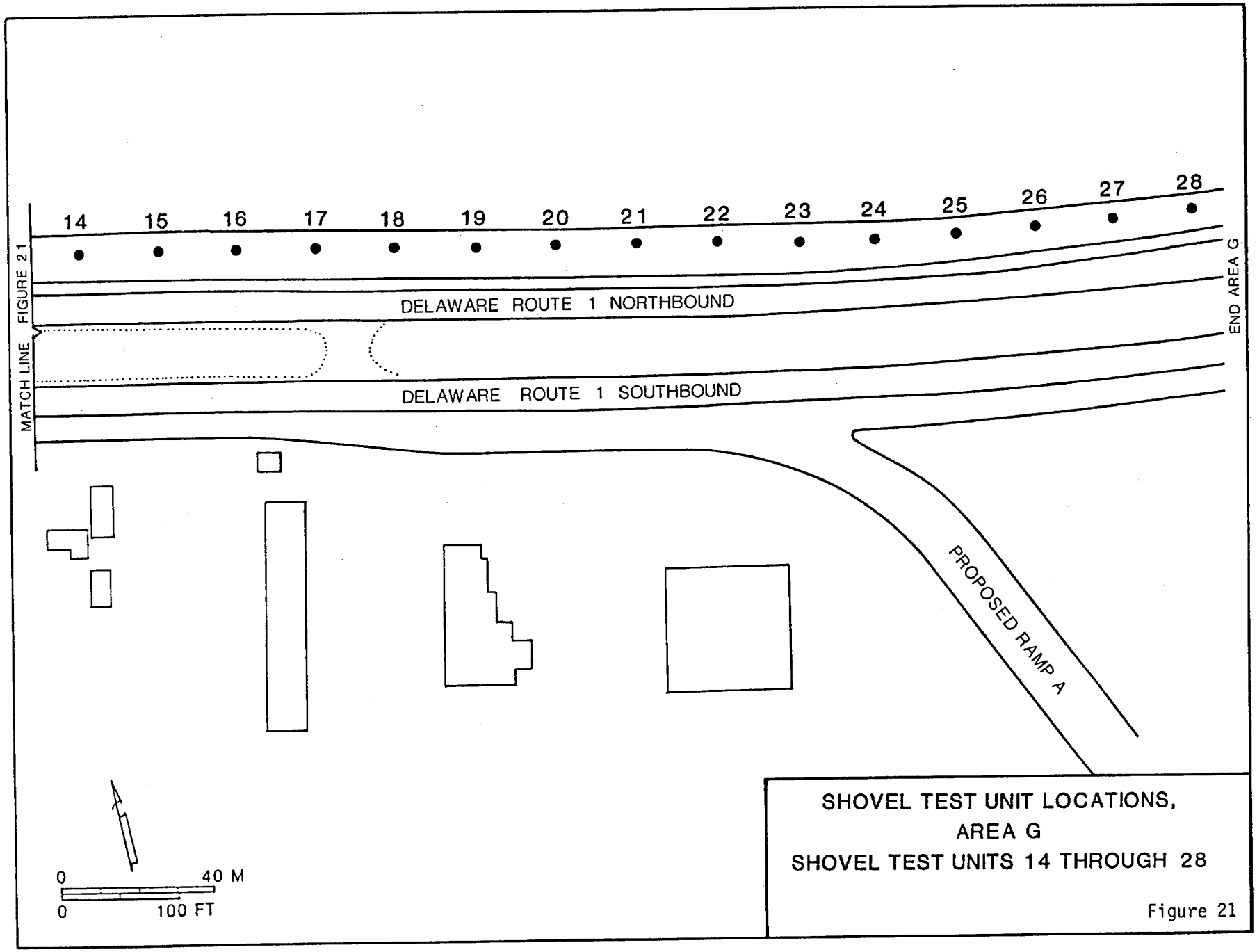
10 YR 5/4 yellowish brown silty sand

Figure 19



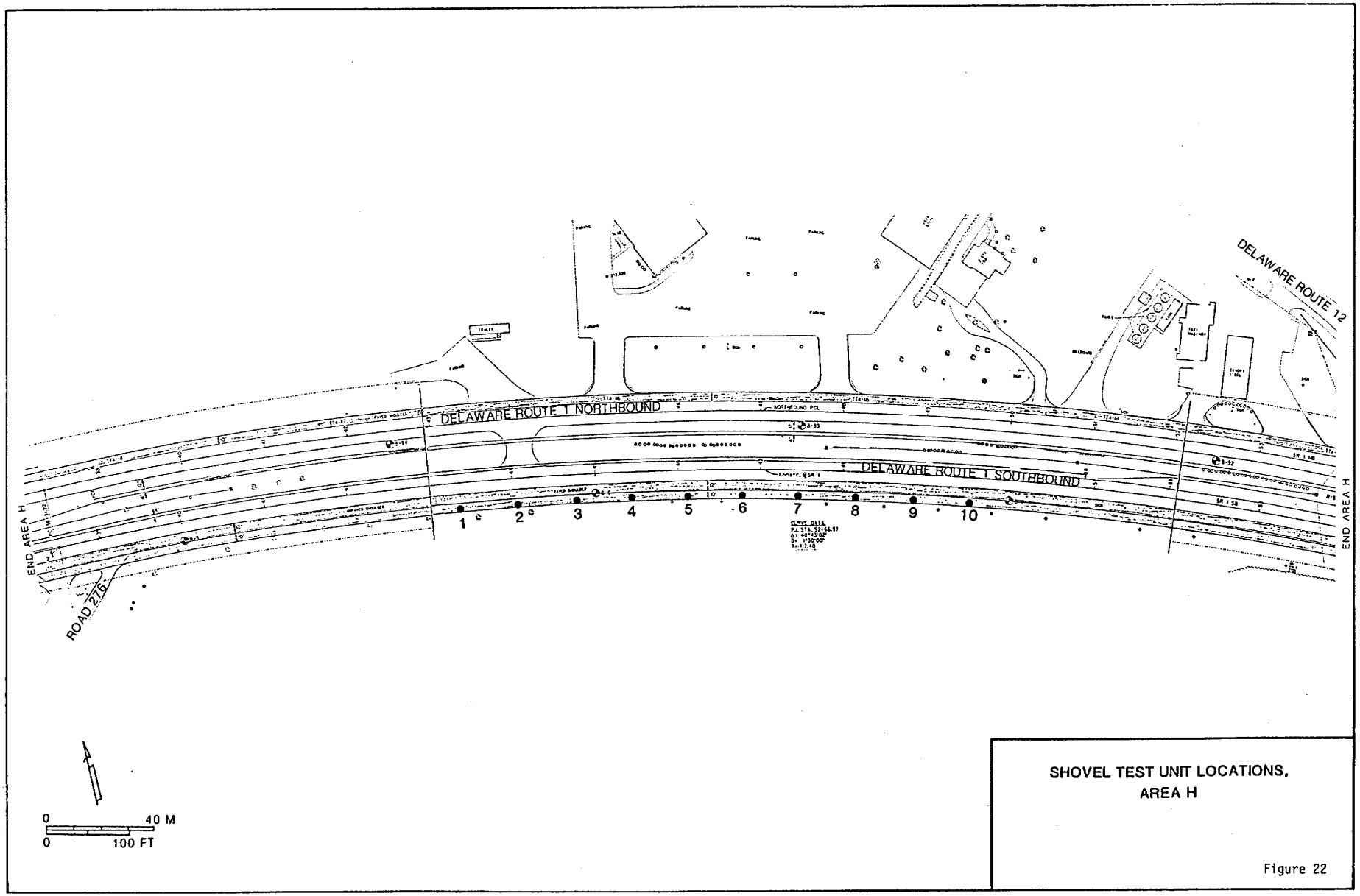
SHOVEL TEST UNIT LOCATIONS,
AREA G
SHOVEL TEST UNITS 1 THROUGH 13

Figure 20



SHOVEL TEST UNIT LOCATIONS,
AREA G
SHOVEL TEST UNITS 14 THROUGH 28

Figure 21



SHOVEL TEST UNIT LOCATIONS,
AREA H

Figure 22

Station, between Route 268A and Route 12 (Figure 22). The area consisted of a grass-covered strip containing small shrubs and bushes, the existing Route 1 corridor, and a plowed field directly south of the proposed alignment.

Ten shovel test units were excavated within Area H, and each showed evidence of infilling and/or grading from the construction of existing Route 1. Each unit displayed either alternating bands of coarse sand and loam, or charcoal fill. The sands and charcoal were evidently used to fill the area under the existing road shoulder. These profiles are represented by Shovel Test Unit 7, as depicted in Figure 19. This shovel test unit was comprised of seven centimeters of very dark grayish brown (10 YR 3/2) humus. The second stratum displayed eight centimeters of brownish yellow (10 YR 6/6) coarse sand underlain by five centimeters of brown (10 YR 5/3) silt loam. A fourth stratum showed nine centimeters of charcoal fill; the final stratum was 10 centimeters of yellowish brown (10 YR 5/4) silty sand. No artifacts were recovered from these 10 shovel test units.

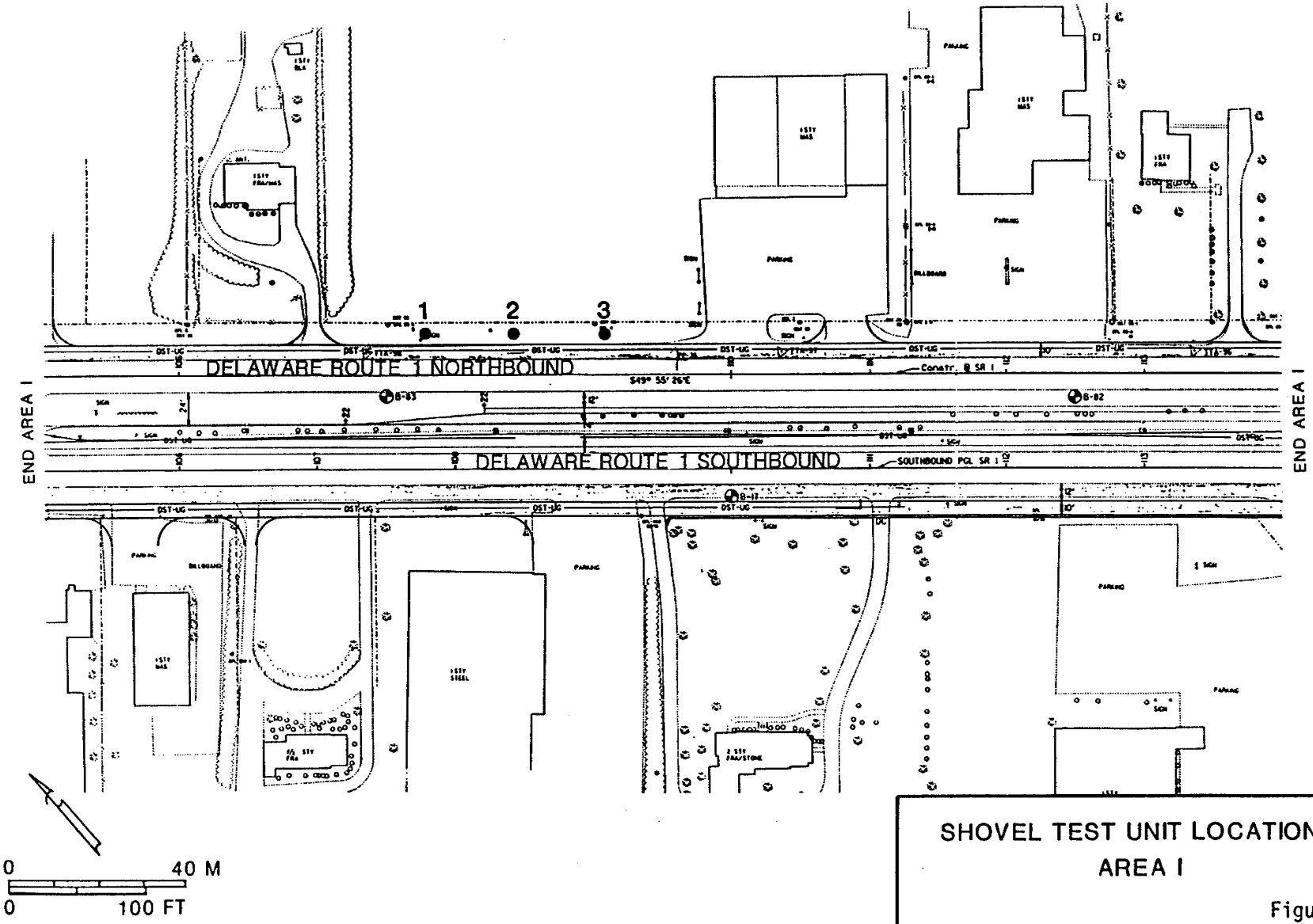
Area I

Area I is located in a developed portion of the existing Route 1 corridor, and only three shovel test units could be excavated within this area (Figure 23). Although not obvious on the surface, the soil profiles of these units demonstrated previous disturbance within the proposed alignment. Each of the soil profiles varied, although Shovel Test Units 1 and 3 were similar. Shovel Test Unit (Figure 24), contained 30 centimeters of brown/dark brown (10 YR 4/3) silt loam, evidently an inactive plowzone, and 15 centimeters of yellowish brown (10 YR 5/4) silty clay. Shovel Test Unit 2 did not display the inactive plowzone observed in Shovel Test Unit 1. Rather, this level in Shovel Test Unit 2 resembled the sterile subsoil encountered in Shovel Test Units 1 and 3. None of the units yielded artifactual materials.

Area J

Located on the south side of existing Route 1 near the Beaverdam Branch, Area J is situated adjacent to previously recorded historic archaeological site 7-S-G-67. This site was discovered during a cultural resource survey for underground sewer lines associated with the John M. LeCato Wastewater facilities, and produced "colonial artifacts in great profusion" (MAAR 1977:4-10).

During the present survey, five shovel test units were excavated at 20 meter intervals along the proposed construction right-of-way (Figure 25). Stratigraphic profiles recorded are illustrated by Shovel Test Unit 3 (Figure 24). This shovel test



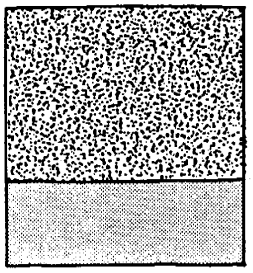
SHOVEL TEST UNIT LOCATIONS, AREA I

Figure 23

REPRESENTATIVE SHOVEL TEST UNIT PROFILES
AREAS I and J

AREA I

SHOVEL TEST UNIT 1

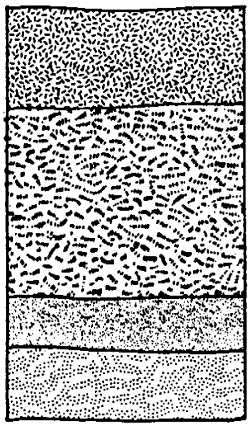


10 YR 4/3 brown/dark brown silt loam

10 YR 5/4 yellowish brown silty clay

AREA J

SHOVEL TEST UNIT 3



10 YR 4/3 brown/dark brown sandy loam

10 YR 5/6 yellowish brown clayey sand

10 YR 5/2 grayish brown sandy clay

10 YR 5/4 yellowish brown sand mottled with
10 YR 5/2 grayish brown sand

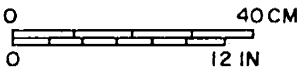
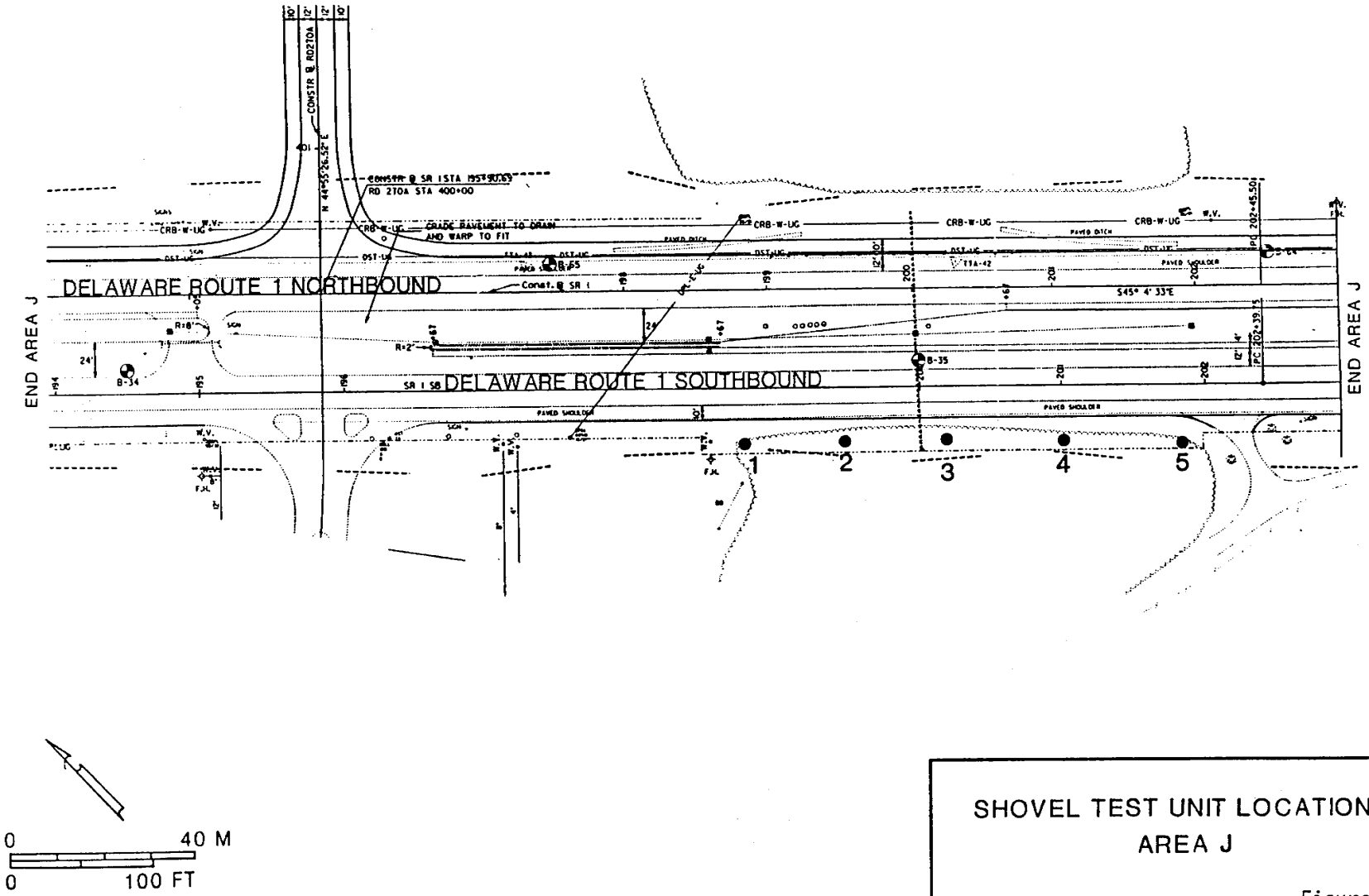


Figure 24



SHOVEL TEST UNIT LOCATIONS, AREA J

Figure 25

unit was comprised of four soil strata. Stratum 1, 17 centimeters of brown/dark brown (10 YR 4/3) sand loam was underlain by 32 centimeters of yellowish brown (10 YR 5/6) clayey sand. Strata 3 contained eight centimeters of grayish brown (10 YR 5/2) sandy clay, and Stratum 4 showed 13 centimeters of yellowish brown (10 YR 5/4) sand mottled with grayish brown (10 YR 5/2) sand.

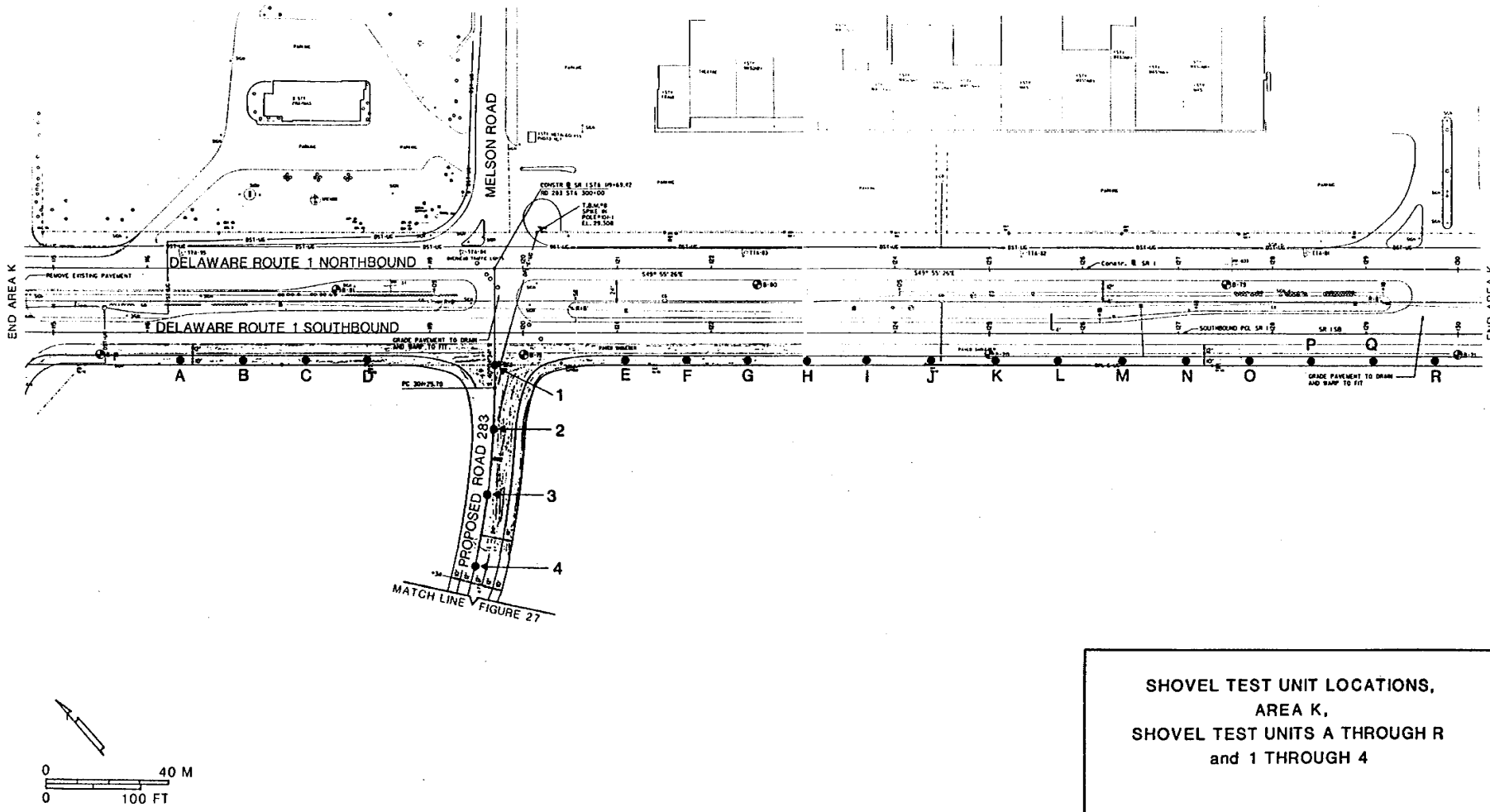
Twenty-five artifacts were recovered from the first 17 centimeters excavated in two of the five shovel test units. These artifacts include 13 fragments of modern bottle glass, seven fragments of shell, two fragments of bone, a cut nail, a burnt ceramic sherd, and a fragment of plaster (Appendix II).

Severe disturbance to the natural stratigraphy was evidenced in the shovel test units. Several factors account for the severity of the disturbance. One is the infilling for the foundation for the existing Route 1. An artificial grade of ten percent is present at this location. Construction of this slope also required the installation of culverts to aid in the creek flow. During periods of high water this area has been known to flood, and flooding is evidenced in Level 4 of Shovel Test Unit 1 (Figure 25). Much disturbance has occurred adjacent to the area to the west, and a camping area to the east has been graded and filled to create level ground. Although modern artifacts were recovered, no evidence of the previously recorded site was discovered in the area, suggesting that the extensive grading and other construction may have destroyed the site, or at least any portion or it that may have existed in Area J.

Area K

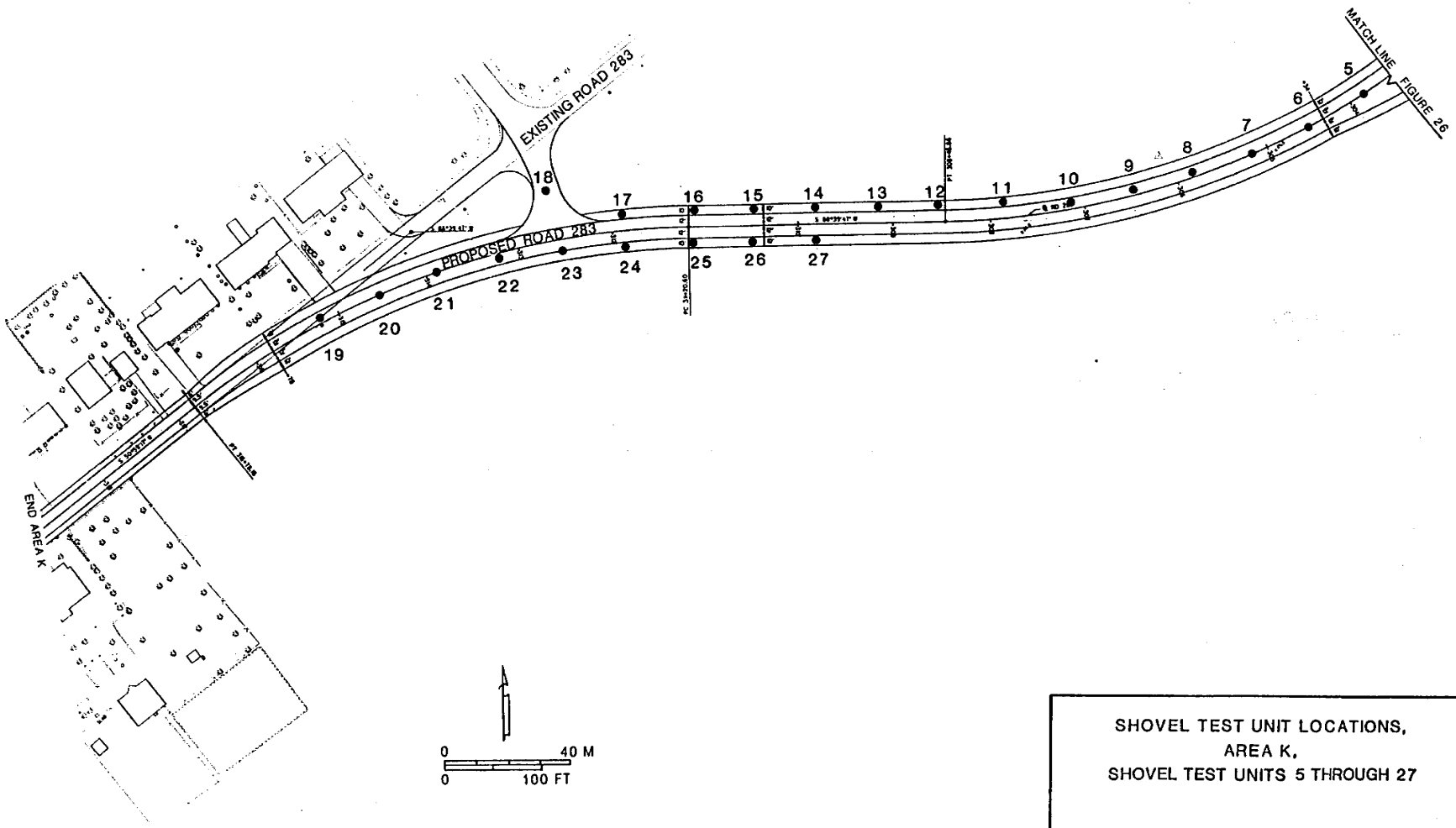
A grassy strip paralleling Route 1 and the proposed Road 283 interchange at Midway was designated Area K (Figures 26 and 27, CRS #S-8004, Site 7-S-G-131). During the surface reconnaissance survey, 214 artifacts were discovered. Eight-eight of these artifacts were white earthenware, followed by 24 fragments of bottle glass and 18 fragments of window glass, 16 sherds of porcelain, and 12 brick fragments. The remaining artifacts consisted of nine red earthenware sherds, eight shell fragments, three fragments of plaster and bone, two nails, two fragments of terra-cotta sewer pipe, one fragment of metal, and one kaolin pipe fragment (Plate 3; Appendices II and III). The vast majority of the artifacts was recovered from an area measuring approximately 15 meters square. The large amount of brick and glass, as well as the presence of a stone drive leading to an area east of the proposed alignment, indicates that a former structure was situated adjacent to the right-of-way.

In order to determine whether the structure foundations were located within the alignment, 45 shovel test units were



SHOVEL TEST UNIT LOCATIONS,
AREA K,
SHOVEL TEST UNITS A THROUGH R
and 1 THROUGH 4

Figure 26



SHOVEL TEST UNIT LOCATIONS,
AREA K,
SHOVEL TEST UNITS 5 THROUGH 27

Figure 27

Plate 3. Artifacts, Area N, Surface and Plowzone.

Plate 4. Artifacts, Area N, John H. Maker House (3-34-5-210).

excavated. The shovel test units that were excavated in the proposed interchange were given number designations, while those excavated adjacent to Route 1 were given letter designations (Figure 26). The plowzone is illustrated as the first level in Shovel Test Unit 6 in Figure 20. This unit profile showed 30 centimeters of brown/dark brown (10 YR 4/3) sandy loam overlying 13 centimeters of yellowish brown (10 YR 5/6) silty clay subsoil. Eleven units produced artifacts from the plowzone; bottle glass is the most common artifact, with eight fragments being recovered. Also found were five fragments of window glass, three brick fragments, two white earthenware sherds as well as two buff stoneware sherds and two nails. Rounding out the collection were a fragment of coal, a chunk of mortar, a 1934 half dollar, one red earthenware sherd, a shell, and a fragment of plastic (Plate 3; Appendix II). No artifacts were recovered from the subsoil level.

No evidence of the former structure was found to be located within the proposed construction area in Area K. Artifacts were recovered from the surface. However, the few units to produce artifacts below the surface indicate that either the site is wholly contained outside of the project area or no *in situ* deposits remain undisturbed from plowing activities.

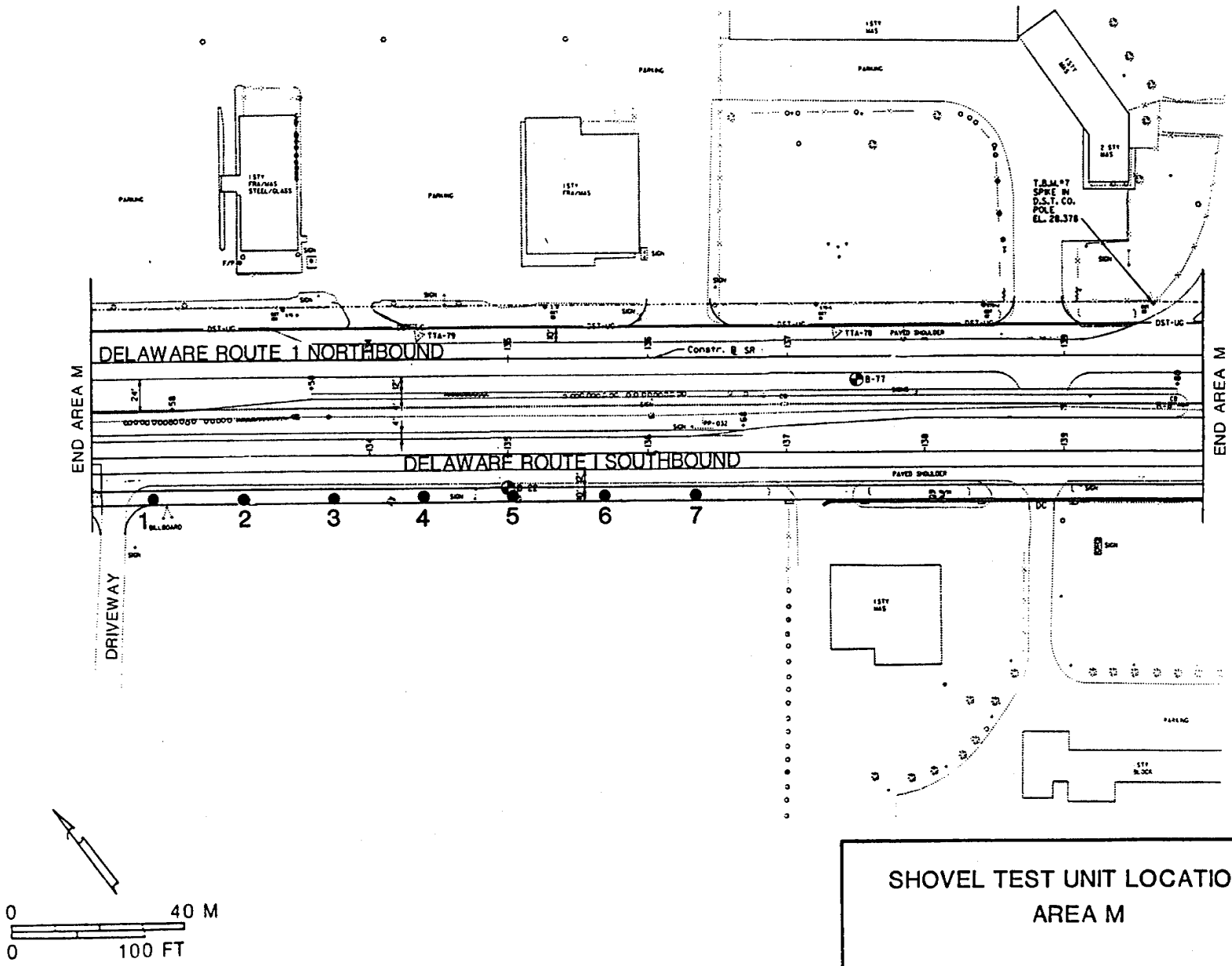
Area L

Area L consisted of a narrow strip of grass adjacent to Route 1, between the Delaware State Police Station and the Delmarva Power and Light substation (Figure 6). The plowed field to the south of the proposed right-of-way was surveyed, but only one whiteware sherd was recovered. This narrow area evidenced subsurface disturbance in the form of excavated manholes and a double row of flags indicating the presence of buried cables. Although subsurface testing was conducted in other areas containing a public utility right-of-way, no testing was conducted in Area L since no artifacts were recovered from the plowed field adjacent to the proposed alignment.

Area M

Situated along southbound Route 1, Area M is located immediately east of Area K (Figure 28). Six artifacts were observed on the surface, five of which were redware sherds. Seven shovel test units were then excavated at 20 meter intervals adjacent to Route 1.

Typical stratigraphic profiles within Area M are represented by Shovel Test Unit 1 (Figure 29). This test unit contained 15 centimeters of very dark grayish brown (10 YR 3/2) silt loam underlain by 33 centimeters of yellowish brown (10 YR 5/4) silt loam. Two yellowware sherds were recovered from one of the units.

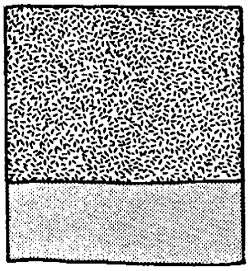


SHOVEL TEST UNIT LOCATIONS,
AREA M

Figure 28

REPRESENTATIVE SHOVEL TEST UNIT PROFILES
AREAS K and M

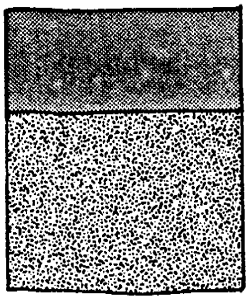
AREA K
SHOVEL TEST UNIT 6



10 YR 4/3 brown/dark brown sandy loam

10 YR 5/6 yellowish brown silty clay

AREA M
SHOVEL TEST UNIT 1



10 YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown silt loam

10 YR 5/4 yellowish brown silt loam

Figure 29

Area N

Area N corresponds to the limits of the proposed Belltown Historic District (Figure 5). Archaeological investigations within Area N were confined to the rear and side yard of three of the oldest houses within the district. It was expected that these excavations might recover evidence concerning construction methods used to build these houses as well as contributing information concerning the lifeways of the earliest inhabitants. Shovel test units were excavated at each of the houses. All of the units were placed in the back and side yard areas. Six shovel test units were excavated at the John H. Maker House, six at the Virginia Williams House, and four at the Hattie Burton House (Figure 30).

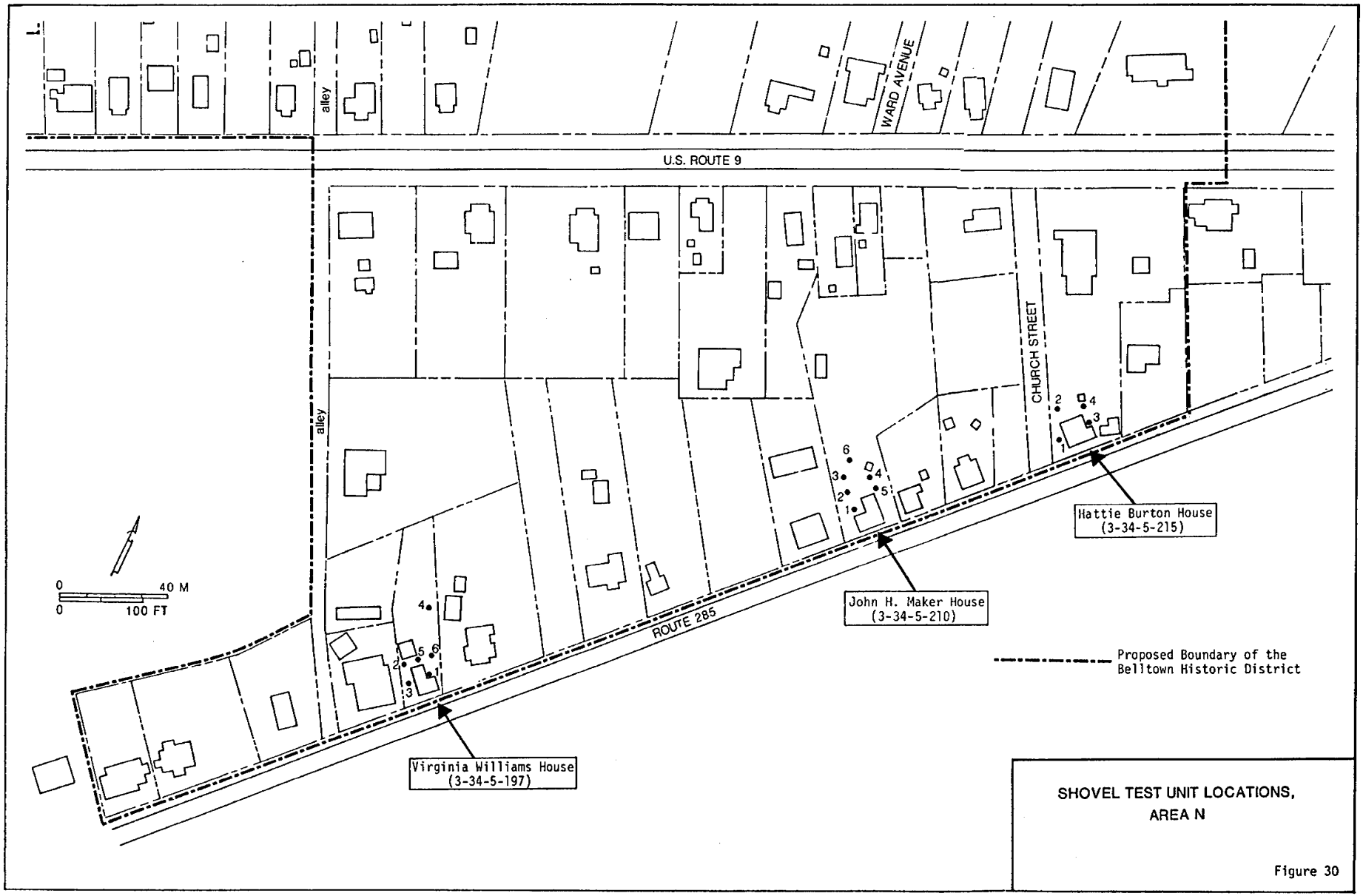
John H. Maker House

Soil stratigraphy encountered at the John H. Maker House is exemplified by the profile of Shovel Test Unit 5 (Figure 31). This unit contained 25 centimeters of very dark grayish brown (10 YR 3/2) silt loam that was underlain by 15 centimeters of yellowish brown (10 YR 5/6) sandy clay. A total of 83 artifacts was recovered during testing, consisting primarily of 25 fragments of bottle glass and 24 nails. The remaining artifacts include five white earthenware sherds, a porcelain sherd, and a stoneware sherd. One crown closure bottle cap, a hinge, a bolt, a brick fragment, plastic, and a lamp part were also recovered (Plate 4). The majority of the artifacts are modern in origin, and do not provide significant information regarding former inhabitants or house construction methodologies.

Virginia Williams House

Six shovel test units were excavated in the back and side yard areas of the Virginia Williams House. Shovel Test Units 1, 2, 5, and 6 displayed similar soil profiles as, represented in Figure 31 by Shovel Test Unit 1. This unit contained 20 centimeters of dark brown (10 YR 3/3) silt loam underlain by 19 centimeters of dark brown (7.5 YR 4/4) silty clay. Shovel Test Units 3 and 4, located in the center of the back yard (Figure 30) each contained an ash level believed to represent the remains of a former campfire/charcoal pit or a clean ash fill that was deposited directly behind the house. No artifacts were recovered from this level, which was encountered directly under the loam stratum. The profile of Shovel Test Unit 4 is depicted in Figure 31.

A total of 142 artifacts (Plate 5; Appendix II) was retained for analysis and included 65 fragments of bottle glass, 31 fragments of window glass, and eight wire nails. The remaining artifacts include two white earthenware sherds, a brick fragment, a 1935



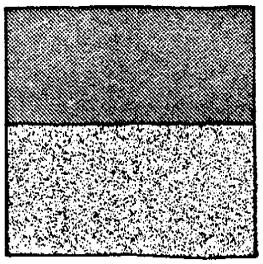
SHOVEL TEST UNIT LOCATIONS,
AREA N

Figure 30

REPRESENTATIVE SHOVEL TEST UNIT PROFILES, AREA N, JOHN H. MAKER HOUSE (3-34-5-210) and VIRGINIA WILLIAMS HOUSE (3-34-5-197)

JOHN H. MAKER HOUSE

SHOVEL TEST UNIT 5

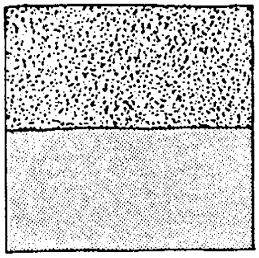


10 YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown silt loam

10 YR 5/6 yellowish brown sandy clay

VIRGINIA WILLIAMS HOUSE

SHOVEL TEST UNIT 1

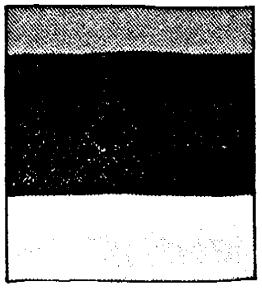


10 YR 3/3 dark brown silt loam

7.5 YR 4/4 dark brown silty clay

VIRGINIA WILLIAMS HOUSE

SHOVEL TEST UNIT 4



10 YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown silt loam

10 YR 4/3 dark brown sandy silt with charcoal and ash

7.5 YR 4/4 brown/dark brown silty clay

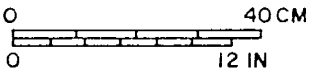


Figure 31

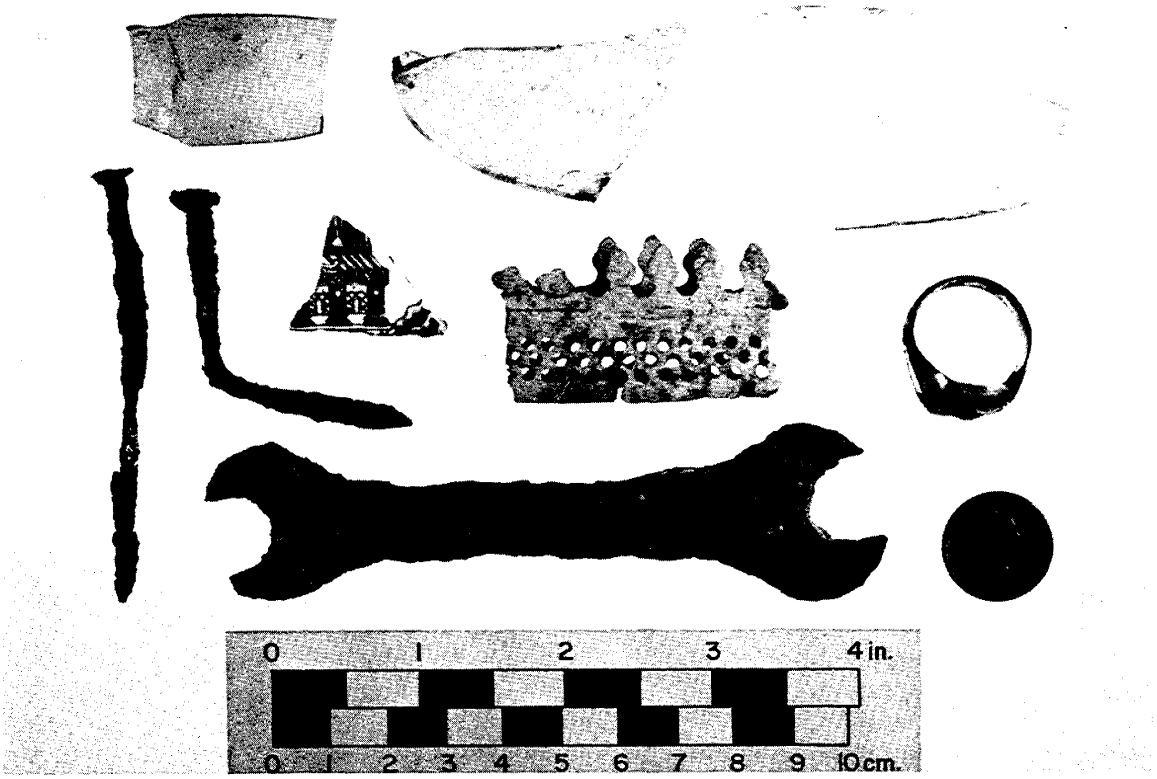


Plate 5. Artifacts, Area N, Virginia Williams House (3-34-5-197).

Plate 6. Artifacts, Area N, Hattie Burton House (3-34-5-211).

copper penny, a man's black onyx ring, a lamp fragment, and a wrench.

Hattie Burton House

The Hattie Burton House is situated directly east of and adjacent to the Belltown Church. The testable area behind the Hattie Burton House was limited by the presence of an operational privy and a concrete slab foundation directly outside the rear entry of the house. Consequently, only four shovel test units were excavated in the rear and side yards.

The stratigraphic profiles at the Hattie Burton House varied across the site and are illustrated by Shovel Test Units 2 and 4 (Figure 32). Shovel Test Unit 2 contained 25 centimeters of dark grayish brown (10 YR 4/2) silty clay underlain by 15 centimeters of brown/dark brown (7.5 YR 4/2) silty clay. Shovel Test Unit 4 contained four distinctive soil strata. Stratum 1 showed five centimeters of very dark grayish brown (10 YR 3/2) silt loam. This stratum was underlain by 17 centimeters of brown/dark brown (10 YR 4/3) sandy loam mottled with yellowish brown (10 YR 5/6) sandy loam. Stratum 3 contained 13 centimeters of brown (10 YR 5/3) silty clay, while Stratum 4 contained five centimeters of yellowish brown (10 YR 5/6) clayey sand. A total of 64 artifacts was recovered and include seven wire nails, 14 fragments of bottle glass, and fragments of coal. Other artifacts include three white earthenware sherds, fragments of bone, wire, and mortar; and two porcelain sherds, as well as a cotter pin, brick and shell fragments, a red earthenware sherd, and a drawer handle fragment (Plate 6; Appendix II).

Summary

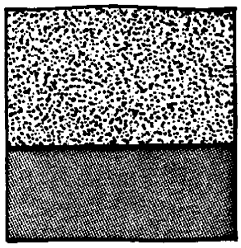
The following section presents a summary of the data recovered during archaeological survey and testing of the project area. Assemblages deriving from two contexts are discussed: artifacts discovered during the linear right-of-way survey, and artifacts associated with the proposed Belltown Historic District.

Linear Right-of-Way Survey

Two prehistoric artifacts were recovered during the survey, one from Area A and the other from Area B. Since both of these artifacts were recovered from surface contexts, their importance is difficult to interpret; both probably represent isolated finds. No *in situ* prehistoric artifacts and/or features were located in undisturbed strata. It is concluded, then, that the project area within the linear right-of-way does not contain potentially significant prehistoric archaeological resources.

REPRESENTATIVE SHOVEL TEST UNIT PROFILES, AREA N, HATTIE BURTON HOUSE (3-34-5-215)

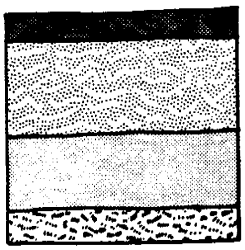
SHOVEL TEST UNIT 2



10 YR 4/2 dark grayish brown silty clay

7.5 YR 4/2 brown/dark brown silty clay

SHOVEL TEST UNIT 4



10 YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown silt loam

10 YR 4/3 brown/dark brown sandy loam mottled with 10 YR 5/6 yellowish brown sandy loam

10 YR 5/3 brown silty clay

10 YR 5/6 yellowish brown clayey sand

Figure 32

Historic artifacts discovered during the linear survey consist primarily of nineteenth and twentieth century artifacts, including kitchen group materials, architectural group materials, personal artifacts, and modern refuse (South 1977:95-96). Artifacts occurred in both surface and subsurface contexts. For statistical purposes, however, the materials are considered together since the vast majority of materials was discovered within plowzone levels. Ceramic and glass percentages are based on total sherd and/or fragment counts, as vessel counts could not be determined.

Kitchen group materials predominate in the assemblage. White earthenware was the most abundant artifact recovered. A total of 153 sherds (29%) was recovered from surface and subsurface contexts. Other ceramic wares included red earthenware (4%), porcelain (3%), buff earthenware (1%), stone (1%), ironstone (1%), and yellowware (1%). Bottle glass is the second largest artifact group, representing 18 percent of the total artifact assemblage. Flat or window glass contributed only seven percent.

Shell (10%), and bone (1%), were also represented along with a 1935 silver half dollar (1%), a kaolin pipe fragment (1%), and plastic (1%). The remaining 14 percent of the assemblage consist of artifacts of the architectural related group, with brick predominating (7%).

Interpretation of the artifacts recovered is difficult as the vast majority were recovered from a narrow linear section of right-of-way adjacent to plowed fields and the existing roadway. Recent archaeological and documentary research has shed light upon the 19th century practice of utilizing urban privy fill as rural agricultural fertilizer (Roberts and Barrett 1984). Rural household organic wastes were probably also used as agricultural fertilizer. Such wastes could be expected to contain small numbers of artifacts which would be spread upon the fields along with the organic materials. This may explain the presence of some of the artifacts in plowzone proveniences away from their original contexts. The proposed construction alignment also contains shared utility right-of-way and thus has been subjected to various filling and earthmoving activities. It is concluded that various processes may be responsible for the low density occurrence of historic artifacts in much of the project area. None of these materials can be construed as representing a significant archaeological resource, however. Thus the project area within the linear right-of-way does not contain significant historic archaeological resources.

Two areas surveyed contain historic archaeological sites located adjacent to and outside of the proposed construction alignment. Area B contains the site of the former Dorothy Dodd farm and Area K contains a square area measuring approximately 15 meters

square that contains numerous historic artifacts. Both of these areas are associated with historic buildings that are no longer extant. Negative results of subsurface testing indicated that neither site will be affected by the proposed construction.

Belltown

Belltown is situated at the western terminus of the proposed alignment, and is a small community of black residents founded and established in the mid-nineteenth century. This area is recommended eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (see Results of the Historical Survey).

Recent research in historical archaeology has examined the role of the individual family in society and has sought to define the variables which affect that role (Beaudry 1982; Mrozowski 1984; LeeDecker and Friedlander 1985). Through the analysis of the material culture of the household and an understanding of historical information, aspects of cultural behavior can be identified. Such variables as consumer behavior, socio-economic status, internal composition, and ethnicity can be inferred from such studies. It was anticipated that archaeological excavations within the proposed Belltown Historic District might aid in the interpretation of the behavior of the local inhabitants.

To this end, three properties within the proposed historic district were tested, and 289 artifacts were recovered. Glass was the dominant artifact class, with bottle glass making up 36 percent and flat glass 15 percent of the total. Architectural related artifacts recovered included nails (21%), mortar, plaster, brick, doorknobs, and hinges, each with less than one percent representation. Kitchen related artifacts include white earthenware (3%) and porcelain (1%). Red earthenware and stoneware were barely represented at less than 1 percent. Several miscellaneous artifacts were also recovered.

The archaeological investigations at Belltown were conducted primarily in the backyard areas directly behind the houses. The small size of the majority of the artifacts recovered indicate that some of them may have derived from house cleaning activities or possibly were broken in the ground after deposition. Others were inadvertently dropped or lost in the rear yards. In summary, the archaeological investigations conducted at Belltown have demonstrated that the lifeways of the past and current occupants of Belltown may be difficult to observe through the artifacts recovered from the yards. Accordingly, these artifacts have not yielded nor are they likely to yield information important in history. Thus they do not appear to be significant as contributing resources of the proposed Belltown Historic District. No archaeological evidence of occupations predating the development of Belltown was identified.