

## **5.0 RESULTS**

Twenty-eight testable areas were identified and surveyed during the Phase I survey of the Contract 2C Armstrong Corner Interchange archaeological APE. A total of 340 STPs was excavated in the 28 test areas. One historic/modern isolated find (Richardson Isolate 1), one pre-contact period isolated find (Ringgold Isolate 2), one historic period isolated find (Ringgold Isolate 1), two historic period field scatters (J. Armstrong 1 Test Area and FLZ Test Area), and two historic period sites, the Walker (Hopkins 1881) site (7NC-F-158; CRS# N-04348) and J. Armstrong 3 site (7NC-F-159; CRS# N-04349), were identified. The following is a discussion of the test areas which were surveyed by Skelly and Loy for the US 301 Contract 2C Armstrong Corner Interchange project and the survey results. A Survey Summary Table is included in Appendix B and STP soil profiles are included in Appendix C.

### **5.1 Gulrich Test Area**

The Gulrich Test Area is located at the southern terminus of the archaeological APE between station markers 11+00 and 12+06 on the west side of existing US 301 and south of Armstrong Corner Road (see Figure 2:Sheet 1 of 8). The test area is at an elevation of approximately 21.0 m (69.0 ft) above mean sea level. Conditions in the test area at the time of the survey consisted of maintained lawn (Photograph 9). The test area is approximately 0.02 ha (0.06 ac) in size. Two STPs were excavated within the Gulrich Test Area and both were negative for cultural material. The stratigraphic profiles of the two STPs are similar to each other and are comprised of two natural strata. Stratum 1 is present at the modern ground surface and is a brown (10YR 5/3) colored sandy silt loam Ap (plowzone) horizon soil. Stratum 1 has a maximum thickness of 17.0 cm (6.7 in). Stratum 2 is located beneath Stratum 1 and is a yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sandy silt loam B horizon subsoil. No cultural materials of any kind were recovered from within the Gulrich Test Area. No further archaeological testing within the Gulrich Test Area is warranted.

### **5.2 Price 1 Test Area**

The Price 1 Test Area is located between station markers 12+06 and 13+90 on the west side of existing US 301, south of Armstrong Corner Road (see Figure 2:Sheet 1 of 8). The test area is at an elevation of approximately 21.0 m (69.0 ft) above mean sea level. Vegetation in the test area at the time of survey consisted of grasses and soybeans (Photograph 10). The test area is



Photograph 9. View of the Gulrich Test Area, facing north.



Photograph 10. View of the Price 1 Test Area, facing north.

approximately 0.04 ha (0.09 ac) in size. Two STPs were emplaced within the Price 1 Test Area and no cultural materials were recovered. The stratigraphic profiles of the two STPs are similar to each other and are comprised of two natural strata. Stratum 1 is present at the modern ground surface and is a brown (10YR 4/3) silt loam Ap (plowzone) horizon soil. Stratum 1 has a maximum thickness of 23.0 cm (9.1 in). Stratum 2 is located beneath Stratum 1 and is a yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silt loam B horizon subsoil. No cultural materials of any kind were recovered from within the Price 1 Test Area. No further archaeological testing within the Price 1 Test Area is warranted.

### **5.3 Armstrong Test Area**

The Armstrong Test Area is located between station markers 13+90 and 16+52 on the west side of existing US 301, south of Armstrong Corner Road (see Figure 2:Sheet 1 of 8). The test area is at an elevation of approximately 21.0 m (69.0 ft) above mean sea level. Vegetation in the test area at the time of survey consisted of soybeans (Photograph 11). The test area is approximately 0.05 ha (0.13 ac) in size. Five STPs were emplaced within the Armstrong Test Area and no cultural materials were recovered. The stratigraphic profiles of the five STPs are similar to each other and are comprised of two natural strata. Stratum 1 is present at the modern ground surface and is a brown (10YR 4/3) silt loam Ap (plowzone) horizon soil. Stratum 1 has a maximum thickness of 30.0 cm (11.8 in). Stratum 2 is located beneath Stratum 1 and is a yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silt loam B horizon subsoil. No cultural materials of any kind were recovered from within the Armstrong Test Area. No further archaeological testing within the Armstrong Test Area is warranted.

### **5.4 Ringgold 2 Test Area**

The Ringgold 2 Test Area is located between station markers 18+34 and 19+80 on the east side of existing US 301 and south of Marl Pit Road (see Figure 2:Sheet 2 of 8). The test area is at an elevation of approximately 21.0 m (69.0 ft) above mean sea level and totals approximately 0.03 ha (0.07 ac) in size. Vegetation in the test area at the time of the survey consisted of maintained lawn (Photograph 12). Two STPs were initially emplaced within the Ringgold 2 Test Area and both were positive for cultural material. An additional three retest STPs were emplaced around the positive STPs where the soil was not previously disturbed. The stratigraphic profiles of the five STPs are similar to each other and are comprised of two natural strata. Stratum 1 is present at the modern ground surface and is a brown (10YR 4/3) colored silt loam Ap (plowzone) horizon soil. Stratum 1 has a maximum thickness of 25.0 cm (9.8 in). Cultural materials recovered from Stratum



Photograph 11. View of the Armstrong Test Area, facing south.



Photograph 12. View of the Ringgold 2 Test Area, facing south.

1 include a historic glass bottle fragment, three container glass fragments, and one pre-contact period quartz projectile point fragment. Stratum 2 is located beneath Stratum 1 and is a yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silt loam B horizon subsoil. No cultural materials were recovered from Stratum 2.

Historic maps from 1881 (Hopkins) and 1893 (Baist) indicate that a structure formerly stood immediately east of the Ringgold 2 Test Area on property owned by A.C. Nowland. The glass bottle fragment recovered during the Phase I survey appears to have come from a bottle that was free-blown or dip molded, which loosely indicates a nineteenth century manufacturing date. The glass is also a pale amethyst color due to solarization and indicates the use of manganese as a clarifying agent in the manufacturing process. Manganese was used in this manner from approximately 1880 to 1915, when glassmakers could no longer acquire manganese to decolorize their glass due to World War I (Jones and Sullivan 1985:13). This date may associate the glass with the historic period occupation of the property and the structure that stood nearby. Because only non-diagnostic glass fragments were recovered from the plowzone within two adjacent STPs, the glass fragments are considered Ringgold Isolate 1 (Plate 1).

The pre-contact period artifact recovered from the Ringgold 2 Test Area is a quartz mid-section projectile point fragment. The tip and base of the projectile point are missing; therefore, it cannot be typed and is not chronologically diagnostic. It is designated as Ringgold Isolate 2, a pre-contact period isolated find (Plate 2). Based on the fact that only the pre-contact period and historic period isolated finds were identified within the Ringgold 2 Test Area during Phase I survey, and isolated finds are not considered archaeological sites, no further archaeological testing of the projectile point fragment or glass find locations within the Ringgold 2 Test Area is warranted.

## **5.5 Church Test Area**

The Church Test Area is located between station markers 19+80 and 20+66 on the east side of existing US 301, south of Marl Pit Road (see Figure 2:Sheet 2 of 8). The test area is at an elevation of approximately 21.0 m (69.0 ft) above mean sea level. Vegetation in the test area at the time of survey consisted of grasses (Photograph 13). The test area is approximately 0.01 ha (0.02 ac) in size. One STP was emplaced within the Church Test Area and no cultural materials were recovered. The stratigraphic profile of the STP is comprised of two natural strata. Stratum 1 is present at the modern ground surface and is a brown (10YR 4/3) silt loam Ap (plowzone) horizon soil. Stratum 1 has a maximum thickness of 7.0 cm (2.8 in). Stratum 2 is located beneath Stratum 1 and is a yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silt loam B horizon subsoil. No cultural materials of any kind



FS 2.1  
bottleneck and rim fragment  
solarized container glass



FS 1.2  
container glass



FS 2.2  
container glass



FS 2.3  
container glass





obverse

reverse

FS 1.1  
projectile point





Photograph 13. View of the Church Test Area, facing south.

were recovered from within the Church Test Area. No further archaeological testing within the Church Test Area is warranted.

## **5.6 Price 2 Test Area**

The Price 2 Test Area is located between station markers 16+52 and 24+50 on the west side of existing US 301, immediately south of Armstrong Corner Road (see Figure 2:Sheet 2 of 8). The elevation in the test area is approximately 21.0 m (69.0 ft) above mean sea level and it totals approximately 0.80 ha (1.98 ac) in size. Vegetation in the test area at the time of survey consisted of a grassy field in the eastern portion of the test area and a soybean field in the western portion of the test area (Photograph 14). Initially, 37 STPs were emplaced within the test area and seven of these were positive for historic period cultural materials. An additional 19 retest STPs were emplaced around the positive STPs. The stratigraphic profiles of the 55 STPs are similar to one another and are comprised of two natural strata. Stratum 1 is present at the modern ground surface and is a brown (10YR 4/3) colored silt loam Ap (plowzone) horizon soil. Stratum 1 has a maximum thickness of 31.0 cm (12.2 in). Cultural material recovered from Stratum 1 consisted of historic period ceramics, glass, metal, coal, slag, and plastic (Plate 3). Stratum 2 is a yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) colored silt loam B horizon subsoil. No cultural material was recovered from Stratum 2.

Historic maps (Baist 1893; Hopkins 1881) indicate that this property was once part of the Martin E. Walker farm and that a former structure stood in the Price 2 Test Area in the approximate location where the artifacts were recovered. The historic period artifacts recovered (e.g., whiteware, porcelain, and milkglass) are indicative of a nineteenth century domestic habitation. The plastic that was recovered is likely modern roadside litter which was more recently incorporated into the Ap horizon during plowing. The recovered artifacts appear to be associated with activities that took place near a structure formerly located on the Walker property, and is therefore considered the Walker (Hopkins 1881) site (7NC-F-158; CRS# N-04348) (Appendix D). The Walker (Hopkins 1881) site (7NC-F-158; CRS# N-04348) has the potential to contain as yet unidentified cultural features or additional artifacts that may be associated with the Walker family. In order to determine if this historic period locus is significant (i.e., eligible for listing in the NRHP), Phase II testing is recommended.



Photograph 14. View of the Price 2 Test Area, facing north.



FS 1.1  
green milkglass



FS 2.2  
glass marble



FS 4.1  
pearlware



FS 4.3  
hand-painted  
whiteware



FS 4.15  
milkglass



FS 5.1  
plaster molding?



FS 6.1  
whiteware



FS 7.1  
brick fragment



FS 8.1  
porcelain



FS 9.2  
solarized container glass



FS 9.4  
container glass



FS 12.1  
nail



Plate 3. Walker (Hopkins 1881) Site (7NC-F-158; CRS# N-04348)  
Artifacts

## **5.7 Price 3 Test Area**

The Price 3 Test Area is located between station markers 110+00 and 116+00 west of existing US 301 and south of Armstrong Corner Road (see Figure 2:Sheet 2 of 8). The test area is at an elevation of approximately 21.0 m (69.0 ft) above mean sea level. Vegetation in the test area at the time of survey consisted of soybeans (Photograph 15). The test area is approximately 0.24 ha (0.59 ac) in size. A total of 13 STPs was emplaced within the Price 3 Test Area and no cultural materials were recovered. The stratigraphic profiles of the 13 STPs are similar to each other and are comprised of two natural strata. Stratum 1 is present at the modern ground surface and is a brown (10YR 4/3) silt loam Ap (plowzone) horizon soil. Stratum 1 has a maximum thickness of 28.0 cm (11.0 in). Stratum 2 is located beneath Stratum 1 and is a yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silt loam B horizon subsoil. No cultural materials of any kind were recovered from within the Price 3 Test Area. No further archaeological testing within the Price 3 Test Area is warranted.

## **5.8 J. Armstrong 4 Test Area**

The J. Armstrong 4 Test Area is located between station markers 110+00 and 116+25 on the west side of existing US 301 and north of Armstrong Corner Road (see Figure 2:Sheet 2 of 8). The test area is at an elevation of approximately 21.0 m (69.0 ft) above mean sea level. Vegetation in the test area at the time of survey consisted of soybeans (Photograph 16). The test area is approximately 0.09 ha (0.23 ac) in size. Ten STPs were emplaced within the J. Armstrong 4 Test Area and no cultural materials were recovered. The stratigraphic profiles of the 10 STPs are similar to each other and are comprised of two natural strata. Stratum 1 is present at the modern ground surface and is a brown (10YR 4/3) silt loam Ap (plowzone) horizon soil. Stratum 1 has a maximum thickness of 29.0 cm (11.4 in). Stratum 2 is beneath Stratum 1 and is a yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silt loam B horizon subsoil. No cultural materials of any kind were recovered from within the J. Armstrong 4 Test Area. No further archaeological testing within the J. Armstrong 4 Test Area is warranted.

## **5.9 Growmark Test Area**

The Growmark Test Area is located between station markers 26+00 to 29+40 on the east side of existing US 301, north of Marl Pit Road (see Figure 2:Sheets 2 and 4 of 8). The test area is



Photograph 15. View of the Price 3 Test Area, facing east.



Photograph 16. View of the J. Armstrong 4 Test Area, facing west.

at an elevation of approximately 21.0 m (69.0 ft) above mean sea level. Vegetation in the test area at the time of survey consisted of tall grasses (Photograph 17). The test area is approximately 0.15 ha (0.36 ac) in size. Six STPs were emplaced within the Growmark Test Area and no cultural materials were recovered. The stratigraphic profiles of the six STPs are similar to each other and are comprised of two natural strata. Stratum 1 is present at the modern ground surface and is a brown (10YR 4/3) silt loam Ap (plowzone) horizon soil. Stratum 1 has a maximum thickness of 35.0 cm (13.8 in). Stratum 2 is beneath Stratum 1 and is a yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silt loam B horizon subsoil. No cultural materials of any kind were recovered from within the Growmark Test Area. No further archaeological testing within the Growmark Test Area is warranted.

### **5.10 Cooper Test Area**

The Cooper Test Area is located between station markers 29+40 and 44+00 on the east side of existing US 301, north of Marl Pit Road (see Figure 2:Sheets 4-5 of 8). The elevation of the test area is approximately 21.0 m (69.0 ft) above mean sea level. Vegetation in the test area at the time of survey consisted of maintained grasses in the central portion of the test area and soybeans in the northern and southern portions (Photograph 18). The test area is approximately 0.68 ha (1.67 ac) in size. A total of 28 STPs was emplaced within the Cooper Test Area and no cultural materials were recovered. The stratigraphic profiles of the 28 STPs are similar to one another and are comprised of two natural strata. Stratum 1 is present at the modern ground surface and is a brown (10YR 4/3) silt loam Ap (plowzone) horizon soil. Stratum 1 has a maximum thickness of 27.0 cm (10.6 in). Stratum 2 is beneath Stratum 1 and is a yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silt loam B horizon subsoil. No cultural materials of any kind were recovered from within the Cooper Test Area. No further archaeological testing within the Cooper Test Area is warranted.

### **5.11 J. Armstrong 1 Test Area**

The J. Armstrong 1 Test Area is located between station markers 26+00 to 34+75 on the west side of existing US 301 and at an elevation of approximately 21.3 m (70.0 ft) above mean sea level (see Figure 2:Sheets 2 and 4 of 8). At the time of survey, the vegetation in the test area consisted of soybeans (Photograph 19). The test area is approximately 0.36 ha (0.90 ac) in size. Initially, 19 STPs were emplaced within the J. Armstrong 1 Test Area. An additional six retest STPs were excavated in the areas surrounding two original positive STPs. The stratigraphic profiles of



Photograph 17. View of the Growmark Test Area, facing north.



Photograph 18. View of the Cooper Test Area, facing north.



Photograph 19. View of the J. Armstrong 1 Test Area, facing south.

the 25 STPs are similar to one another and are comprised of two natural strata. Stratum 1 is located at the modern ground surface and is a brown (10YR 4/3) colored silt loam Ap (plowzone) horizon soil. Stratum 1 has a maximum thickness of 30.0 cm (11.8 in). Cultural materials recovered from Stratum 1 include historic period ceramics, glass, shell, and brick (Plate 4). Stratum 2 is a yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silt loam B horizon subsoil. No cultural materials were recovered from Stratum 2.

Historic maps (Baist 1893; Hopkins 1881; Rea and Price 1849) indicate that a structure once stood on the Armstrong property, in the general vicinity of the historic period artifact find location. Liebeknecht and Burrow (2010) refer to the property as the Armstrong Farm (1820 to present). The previously completed US 301 Section 2 Phase IB archaeology survey conducted by Hunter Research, Inc. recovered artifacts from both north and south of the J. Armstrong 1 Test Area. The material recovered by Hunter in their Area 16 is mainly domestic in association and was previously assessed to be field scatter. The materials recovered by Hunter to the south of the J. Armstrong 1 Test Area are associated with the 1878 brickyard owned by Benjamin Armstrong (Liebeknecht and Burrow 2010). The historic period materials recovered during the US 301 Contract 2C archaeological survey from the J. Armstrong 1 Test Area include possible transitional pearlware-whiteware ceramic fragments (ca. 1820-1830) as well as whiteware ceramic fragments (ca. 1830 to the early nineteenth century) (Brown and Bewick 1982) and are more domestic than industrial in nature.

Because the materials recovered from the J. Armstrong 1 Test Area are domestic in nature, are adjacent to a previously identified field scatter, and because the data fit the DE SHPO (2008:2) criteria of a “light density of dispersed, ca. 1830 to 1920 period artifacts in a currently or formerly plowed field, with no soil discoloration, ruins, or any other identification of a historic activity area,” the J. Armstrong 1 Test Area materials are also considered historic field scatter. Historic field scatters are not considered archaeological sites; therefore, no further archaeological testing within the J. Armstrong 1 Test Area is warranted.

## **5.12 J. Armstrong 2 Test Area**

The J. Armstrong 2 Test Area is located between station markers 36+75 and 43+30 on the west side of existing US 301, north of Armstrong Corner Road (see Figure 2:Sheets 4 and 5 of 8). The test area is at an elevation of approximately 21.0 m (69.0 ft) above mean sea level. Vegetation in the test area at the time of the survey consisted of tall grasses and soybeans (Photograph 20). The test area is approximately 0.20 ha (0.49 ac) in size. A total of 15 STPs was excavated within the J. Armstrong 2 Test Area and all were negative for cultural material. The stratigraphic profiles



FS 1.1-1.2  
pearlware-  
white ware



FS 1.3-1.5  
white ware



FS 1.6-1.7  
brick fragments



FS 1.10  
shell



FS 2.5  
container glass



FS 2.9  
flat glass

Plate 4. J. Armstrong 1 Test Area Historic Field Scatter Artifacts





Photograph 20. View of the J. Armstrong 2 Test Area, facing south.

of the 15 STPs are similar to each other and are comprised of two natural strata. Stratum 1 is present at the modern ground surface and is a brown (10YR 4/3) colored silt loam Ap (plowzone) horizon soil. Stratum 1 has a maximum thickness of 28.0 cm (11.0 in). Stratum 2 is beneath Stratum 1 and is a yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silt loam B horizon subsoil. No cultural materials of any kind were recovered from within the J. Armstrong 2 Test Area. No further archaeological testing within the J. Armstrong 2 Test Area is warranted.

### **5.13 Miller Test Area**

The Miller Test Area is located between station markers 44+00 and 48+00 on the east side of existing US 301 (see Figure 2:Sheet 5 of 8). The test area is at an elevation of approximately 20.4 m (67.0 ft) above mean sea level. Vegetation in the test area at the time of the survey consisted of maintained lawn (Photograph 21). The test area is approximately 0.10 ha (0.25 ac) in size. A total of eight STPs was excavated within the Miller Test Area and all were negative for cultural material. The stratigraphic profiles of the eight STPs are similar to each other and are comprised of two natural strata. Stratum 1 is present at the modern ground surface and is a brown (10YR 4/3) colored silt loam Ap (plowzone) horizon soil. Stratum 1 has a maximum thickness of 28.0 cm (11.0 in). Stratum 2 is located beneath Stratum 1 and is a yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silt loam B horizon subsoil. No cultural materials of any kind were recovered from within the Miller Test Area. No further archaeological testing within the Miller Test Area is warranted.

### **5.14 Usilton Test Area**

The Usilton Test Area is located between station markers 46+50 and 47+00 on the west side of existing US 301 and at an elevation of approximately 20.1 m (66.0 ft) above mean sea level (see Figure 2:Sheet 5 of 8). Vegetation at the time of the survey consisted of maintained lawn (Photograph 22). The test area is approximately 0.004 ha (0.0100 ac) in size. One STP was emplaced within the Usilton Test Area. Historic period cultural materials were recovered from the STP including brick, flat glass, and container glass fragments. Retest STPs were not excavated because the immediate surrounding area was heavily disturbed by roadway construction, a gravel driveway, and buried utilities. The stratigraphic profile of the STP is comprised of two natural strata. Stratum 1 is located at the modern ground surface and is a brown (10YR 4/3) colored silt loam Ap (plowzone) horizon soil. Stratum 1 has a maximum thickness of 28.0 cm (11.0 in). Cultural materials recovered from Stratum 1 include historic period glass and brick fragments. Stratum 2 is



Photograph 21. View of the Miller Test Area, facing north.



Photograph 22. View of the Usilton Test Area, facing south.

a yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silt loam B horizon subsoil. No cultural materials were recovered from Stratum 2.

Because the Usilton Test Area STP is only 5.0 m (16.4 ft) from the J. Armstrong 3 Test Area, and because it is only separated from it by a modern private driveway, the materials from the Usilton Test Area are considered to be part of the J. Armstrong 3 site (7NC-F-159; CRS# N-04349) discussed in greater detail below. The Cultural Resource Survey forms are included in Appendix D.

### **5.15 J. Armstrong 3 Test Area**

The J. Armstrong 3 Test Area is located between station markers 47+00 to 51+00 on the west side of existing US 301 and at an elevation of approximately 20.1 m (66.0 ft) above mean sea level (see Figure 2:Sheet 5 of 8). At the time of survey, vegetation in the test area consisted of a grasses in the southern portion of the test area and soybeans in the central and northern portions of the test area (Photograph 23). The test area is approximately 1.16 ha (2.87 ac) in size. Initially, 50 STPs were excavated within the J. Armstrong 3 Test Area. The northern portion of J. Armstrong 3 Test Area partially overlaps Hunter's previously surveyed Area 18, which was assessed as containing historic field scatter. No artifacts of any kind were recovered in the northern portion of the J. Armstrong 3 Test Area. Four of the STPs in the southeast portion of the J. Armstrong 3 Test Area were positive for historic period artifacts and 25 retest STPs were emplaced surrounding the four positive STPs. The stratigraphic profiles of the 75 STPs are similar to one another and consist of two natural strata. Stratum 1 is found at the modern ground surface and is a brown (10YR 4/3) silt loam Ap (plowzone) horizon soil. Cultural material recovered from Stratum 1 included historic ceramics, glass, coal, brick, bone, and metal (Plate 5). Stratum 1 has a maximum thickness of 33.0 cm (13.0 in). Stratum 2 is a yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silt loam subsoil which is also continuous across the test area. No cultural material was recovered from Stratum 2.

Historic period ceramics recovered from the test area include transitional pearlware-whiteware fragments (ca. 1820-1830) as well as plain and hand-painted whiteware fragments. Hand-painted whitewares were manufactured from ca. 1830 into the early twentieth century (Brown and Bewick 1982). Although historic maps do not indicate a structure in the immediate vicinity of the recovered artifacts in the J. Armstrong 3 and Usilton Test Areas, it is well established that the Armstrong family owned this land and is believed to have employed members of the local African American community. The artifacts are dispersed over an area approximately 30.0 x 30.0 m (98.4 x 98.4 ft) in size. The types of artifacts recovered include domestic architectural materials such as nails and window glass; domestic housewares such as container glass and ceramics; and domestic



Photograph 23. View of the J. Armstrong 3 Test Area, facing south.



FS 1.1  
wire nail



FS 4.1  
container glass



FS 4.3  
flat glass



FS 7.1  
whiteware



FS 7.2  
brick fragment



FS 8.2  
pearlware-  
whiteware



FS 12.1  
whiteware



FS 12.2  
whiteware



FS 13.3  
milkglass



FS 13.4  
container glass



FS 14.1  
porcelain



Plate 5. J. Armstrong 3 Site (7NC-F-159; CRS# N-04349) Artifacts

waste materials such as coal. While no associated cultural features or historic structures were identified during the Phase I archaeological survey, approximately 48 percent of the artifact assemblage is architectural in nature. The area of the artifact distribution was assessed to be an archaeological site and was registered with the DE SHPO as the J. Armstrong 3 site (7NC-F-159;CRS# N-04349) (Figure 3). The Cultural Resource Survey forms are included in Appendix D). This site may have been the location of a temporary structure or tenant house associated with the Armstrong family residence or businesses.

Based on the possibility that the recovered artifacts are associated with activities that took place on property owned by the prominent Armstrong family, that they may be associated with African American use/occupation of the area, that there is potential for an as yet unidentified structure to be present, and that there is potential for this locus to be significant (i.e., eligible for listing in the NRHP), Phase II testing to assess the site's potential eligibility for listing in the NRHP is recommended.

#### **5.16 Batzel Test Area**

The Batzel Test Area is located between station markers 48+00 and 51+25 on the east side of existing US 301 (Figure 2:Sheet 5 of 8). The test area is at an elevation of approximately 19.8 m (65.0 ft) above mean sea level. Vegetation in the test area at the time of the survey consisted of maintained grasses (Photograph 24). The test area is approximately 0.06 ha (0.15 ac) in size. A total of six STPs was excavated within the Batzel Test Area and all were negative for cultural material. The stratigraphic profiles of the six STPs are similar to each other and are comprised of two natural strata. Stratum 1 is present at the modern ground surface and is a brown (10YR 4/3) colored silt loam Ap (plowzone) horizon soil. Stratum 1 has a maximum thickness of 24.0 cm (9.4 in). Stratum 2 is located beneath Stratum 1 and is a yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silt loam B horizon subsoil. No cultural materials of any kind were recovered from within the Batzel Test Area. No further archaeological testing within the Batzel Test Area is warranted.

#### **5.17 Loller Test Area**

The Loller Test Area is located between station markers 54+50 and 58+88 on the east side of existing US 301 (Figure 2:Sheets 6 and 7 of 8). The test area is at an elevation of approximately 18.6 m (61.0 ft) above mean sea level. Vegetation in the test area at the time of the survey consisted of grasses (Photograph 25). The test area is approximately 0.15 ha (0.38 ac) in size. A



Photograph 24. View of the Batzel Test Area, facing north.



Photograph 25. View of the Loller Test Area, facing southeast.

total of six STPs was excavated within the Loller Test Area and all were negative for cultural material. The stratigraphic profiles of the six STPs are similar to each other and are comprised of two natural strata. Stratum 1 is present at the modern ground surface and is a brown (10YR 4/3) colored silt loam Ap (plowzone) horizon soil. Stratum 1 has a maximum thickness of 35.0 cm (13.8 in). Stratum 2 is located beneath Stratum 1 and is a yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silt loam B horizon subsoil. No cultural materials of any kind were recovered from within the Loller Test Area. No further archaeological testing within the Loller Test Area is warranted.

### **5.18 Elhinger Test Area**

The Elhinger Test Area is located near station marker 60+33 on the east side of existing US 301 (Figure 2:Sheet 7 of 8). The test area is at an elevation of approximately 20.7 m (68.0 ft) above mean sea level. Vegetation in the test area at the time of the survey consisted of maintained grasses (Photograph 26). The test area is approximately 0.0004 ha (0.0010 ac) in size. One STP was excavated within the Elhinger Test Area, and it was negative for cultural material. The stratigraphic profile of the STP did not contain natural strata. Fill 1 is present at the modern ground surface and is a brown (10YR 4/3) colored gravelly silt loam fill. Fill 1 has a maximum thickness of 10.0 cm (3.9 in). Beneath Fill 1 is compacted gravel which could not be penetrated. Excavations ceased at the base of Fill 1. The Elhinger Test Area was determined to contain disturbed soils and fill with no evidence of intact natural strata. No cultural materials of any kind were recovered from within the Elhinger Test Area. No further archaeological testing within the Elhinger Test Area is warranted.

### **5.19 Home Design Test Area**

The Home Design Test Area is located near station marker 61+00 on the east side of existing US 301 (Figure 2:Sheet 7 of 8). The test area is at an elevation of approximately 21.0 m (69.0 ft) above mean sea level. Vegetation in the test area at the time of the survey consisted of maintained grasses (Photograph 27). The test area is approximately 0.0004 ha (0.0010 ac) in size. One STP was excavated within the Home Design Test Area, and it was negative for cultural material. The stratigraphic profile of the STP did not contain soils with the potential to contain cultural materials. Fill 1 is present at the modern ground surface and is a dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) colored gravelly silt loam fill. Fill 1 has a maximum thickness of 13.0 cm (5.1 in). Beneath Fill 1 is yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silt loam B horizon subsoil. The property appears to



Photograph 26. View of the Elhinger Test Area, facing north.



Photograph 27. View of the Home Design Test Area, facing north.

have been graded and filled. The Home Design Test Area was determined to contain disturbed soils and fill with no evidence of intact natural strata with the potential for cultural materials. No further archaeological testing within the Home Design Test Area is warranted.

## **5.20 FLZ Test Area**

The FLZ Test Area is located between station markers 57+00 and 66+65 on the west side of existing US 301 and at an elevation of approximately 21.3 m (70.0 ft) above mean sea level (see Figure 2:Sheet 7 of 8). At the time of survey, vegetation in the test area consisted of soybeans and grasses (Photograph 28). The test area is approximately 0.66 ha (1.63 ac) in size and is partially disturbed by a field access road. Initially, 33 STPs were emplaced within the FLZ Test Area. Five of these were positive for historic period cultural materials. Another 15 retest STPs were emplaced at 5.0 m (16.4 ft) intervals surrounding the positive STPs. A total of 48 STPs was excavated in the FLZ Test Area. The stratigraphic profiles of the 48 STPs are similar to one another and are comprised of two strata. Stratum 1 is located at the modern ground surface. It is a brown (10YR 4/3) colored silt loam Ap (plowzone) horizon soil and is continuous across the test area. Stratum 1 has a maximum thickness of 33.0 cm (13.0 in). Cultural material recovered from Stratum 1 included historic period ceramics, glass, brick, and metal (Plate 6). Stratum 2 is a yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) colored silt loam B horizon subsoil. No cultural material was recovered from Stratum 2 and no cultural features were identified.

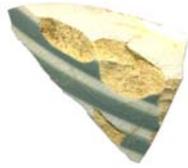
The historic period ceramics recovered from the test area include one fragment of sponge decorated whiteware (ca. 1830-1871) and two fragments of annular whiteware (ca. 1830-1860). Historic maps indicate the presence of a former structure on the Wm. Matlack property (Hopkins 1881) later recorded as the J.W. Davidson property (Baist 1893). The majority of the recovered historic period artifacts are dispersed over an area 30.0 x 15.0 m (98.4 x 49.2 ft) in size with additional materials located further to the southwest at approximately 120.0 m (393.7 ft). Because the data fit the DE SHPO (2008:2) criteria, the FLZ Test Area materials are considered historic field scatter. Historic field scatters are not considered archaeological sites; therefore, they are not considered eligible for the NRHP. No further archaeological testing within the FLZ Test Area is warranted.



Photograph 28. View of the FLZ Test Area, facing south.



FS 1.2  
brick fragment



FS 2.1  
whiteware



FS 2.2  
whiteware



FS 3.2  
flat glass



FS 3.3  
container glass



FS 4.1  
container glass



FS 5.1  
stoneware



FS 6.1  
whiteware

Plate 6. FLZ Test Area Historic Field Scatter Artifacts



## 5.21 Ministries Test Area

The Ministries Test Area is located near station marker 64+00 on the east side of existing US 301 (Figure 2:Sheet 7 of 8). The test area is at an elevation of approximately 21.6 m (71.0 ft) above mean sea level. Vegetation in the test area at the time of the survey consisted of maintained grasses (Photograph 29). The test area is approximately 0.0004 ha (0.0010 ac) in size. One STP was excavated within the Ministries Test Area and it was negative for cultural material. The stratigraphic profile of the STP did not contain soils with the potential to contain cultural materials. Fill 1 is present at the modern ground surface and is a dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) colored silt loam fill with brown (7.5YR 4/4) mottles. Fill 1 has a maximum thickness of 10.0 cm (3.9 in). Beneath Fill 1 is a dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) silt loam B horizon subsoil. The property appears to have been graded and filled. The Ministries Test Area was determined to contain disturbed soils and fill with no evidence of intact natural strata with the potential for *in situ* archaeological materials. No further archaeological testing within the Ministries Test Area is warranted.

## 5.22 Centerville Test Area

The Centerville Test Area is located near station marker 66+50 on the east side of existing US 301 (Figure 2:Sheet 7 of 8). The test area is at an elevation of approximately 21.6 m (71.0 ft) above mean sea level. Vegetation in the test area at the time of the survey consisted of maintained grasses (Photograph 30). The test area is approximately 0.0004 ha (0.0010 ac) in size. One STP was excavated within the Centerville Test Area and it was negative for cultural material. The stratigraphic profile of the STP did not contain soils with the potential to contain cultural materials. Fill 1 is present at the modern ground surface and is a brown (10YR 4/3) colored silt loam fill with gray (10YR 5/1) mottles. Fill 1 has a maximum thickness of 6.0 cm (2.4 in). Beneath Fill 1 is a yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silt loam B horizon subsoil. The property appears to have been graded and filled. The Centerville Test Area was determined to contain disturbed soils and fill with no evidence of intact natural strata with the potential for cultural materials. No further archaeological testing within the Centerville Test Area is warranted.



Photograph 29. View of the Ministries Test Area, facing south.



Photograph 30. View of the Centerville Test Area, facing north.

### **5.23 Richardson Test Area**

The Richardson Test Area is located between station markers 66+65 and 68+70 on the west side of existing US 301 (see Figure 2:Sheet 7 of 8). Elevation of the test area is approximately 21.0 m (69.0 ft) above mean sea level. The test area is approximately 0.12 ha (0.29 ac) in size. Vegetation in the test area at the time of survey consisted of maintained grass (Photograph 31). Four STPs were initially excavated within the Richardson Test Area. Brick fragments were recovered from one STP. Two additional retest STPs were excavated at 5.0 m (16.4 ft) intervals north and south of the positive STPs; however, no further cultural materials were recovered. The stratigraphic profiles of the six STPs were similar to one another and consisted of two natural strata. Stratum 1, located at the modern ground surface, is a brown (10YR 4/3) colored silt loam Ap (plowzone) horizon soil and is continuous across the test area. Stratum 1 had a maximum thickness of 28.0 cm (11.0 in). Cultural materials recovered from Stratum 1 consisted of four reddish-orange brick fragments (Plate 7). Stratum 2 is located beneath Stratum 1 and is a yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) colored silt loam B horizon subsoil. No cultural material was recovered from Stratum 2 and no cultural features were identified.

Because the brick fragments recovered from this test area are small and do not exhibit any makers' marks, they cannot be distinguished as historic or modern period materials. A *ca.* early 1960s dwelling (N14333) is located on the property; however, the brick fragments do not appear to be related to the early occupation of that dwelling. Based on the possibility that the brick fragments are modern, and that they were recovered from the plowzone within a single STP, the brick fragments are considered to be a historic/modern isolated find (Richardson Isolate 1). Isolated finds are not considered archaeological sites and, therefore, are not eligible for listing in the NRHP. No further archaeological testing of the brick find location within the Richardson Test Area is warranted.

### **5.24 Herrman 1 Test Area**

The Herrman 1 Test Area is located between station markers 68+70 to 71+00 on the west side of existing US 301, north of Armstrong Corner Road (see Figure 2:Sheet 7 of 8). The elevation of the test area is approximately 21.0 m (69.0 ft) above mean sea level. Vegetation in the test area at the time of survey consisted of soybeans (Photograph 32). The test area is approximately 0.10 ha (0.25 ac) in size. Four STPs were emplaced within the Herrman 1 Test Area and no cultural materials were recovered. The stratigraphic profiles of the four STPs are similar to each other and consist of two natural strata. Stratum 1, located at the modern ground surface, is a brown (10YR



Photograph 31. View of the Richardson Test Area, facing south.



FS 1.1-1.4  
brick fragments





Photograph 32. View of Herrman 1 Test Area, facing south.

4/3) colored silt loam Ap (plowzone) horizon and is continuous across the test area. Stratum 1 has a maximum thickness of 30.0 cm (11.8 in). Stratum 2 is located beneath Stratum 1 and is a yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) colored silt loam B horizon subsoil. No cultural materials of any kind were recovered from within the Herrman 1 Test Area. No further archaeological testing within the Herrman 1 Test Area is warranted.

### **5.25 Herrman 2 Test Area**

The Herrman 2 Test Area is located between station markers 73+00 and 77+28 on the west side of existing US 301, north of Armstrong Corner Road (see Figure 2:Sheet 8 of 8). The elevation in the test area is approximately 21.6 m (71.0 ft) above mean sea level. Vegetation in the test area at the time of survey consisted of soybeans (Photograph 33). The test area is approximately 0.12 ha (0.29 ac) in size. Nine STPs were emplaced within the Herrman 2 Test Area and no cultural materials were recovered. The stratigraphic profiles of the nine STPs are similar to each other and consist of two natural strata. Stratum 1 is present at the modern ground surface and is a brown (10YR 4/3) colored silt loam Ap (plowzone) horizon soil and is continuous across the test area. Stratum 1 has a maximum thickness of 24.0 cm (9.4 in). Stratum 2 is located beneath Stratum 1 and is a yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) colored silt loam B horizon subsoil. No cultural materials of any kind were recovered from the Herrman 2 Test Area. No further archaeological testing within the Herrman 2 Test Area is warranted.

### **5.26 DRTS Test Area**

The DRTS Test Area is located near station marker 75+00 on the east side of existing US 301, north of Marl Pitt Road (Figure 2:Sheet 8 of 8). The elevation in the test area is approximately 21.3 m (70.0 ft) above mean sea level. Vegetation in the test area at the time of survey consisted of tall grasses (Photograph 34). The test area is approximately 0.0004 ha (0.0010 ac) in size. One STP was excavated within the DRTS Test Area and it was negative for cultural material. The stratigraphic profile of the STP did not contain soils with the potential to contain cultural materials. Fill 1 is present at the modern ground surface and is a brown (10YR 4/3) colored silt loam fill with gray (10YR 5/1) mottles. Fill 1 has a maximum thickness of 8.0 cm (3.1 in). Beneath Fill 1 is a yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silt loam B horizon subsoil. The area appears to have been graded and filled. The DRTS Test Area was determined to contain disturbed soils and fill with no evidence of



Photograph 33. View of the Herrman 2 Test Area, facing south.



Photograph 34. View of the DRTS Test Area, facing north.

intact natural strata with the potential for *in situ* archaeological materials. No further archaeological testing within the DRTS Test Area is warranted.

### **5.27 Capriland Test Area**

The Capriland Test Area is located between station markers 77+28 and 79+00 on the west side of existing US 301, north of Armstrong Corner Road (Figure 2: Sheet 8 of 8). The elevation of the test area is approximately 21.6 m (71.0 ft) above mean sea level. Vegetation in the test area at the time of survey consisted of soybeans (Photograph 35). The test area is approximately 0.05 ha (0.12 ac) in size. Four STPs were excavated within the Capriland Test area and no cultural materials were recovered. The stratigraphic profile of the four STPs are similar to each other and are comprised of two natural strata. Stratum 1 is present at the modern ground surface and is a brown (10YR 4/3) colored silt loam Ap (plowzone) horizon soil. Stratum 1 has a maximum thickness of 23.0 cm (9.1 in). Stratum 2 is beneath Stratum 1 and is a yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silt loam B horizon subsoil. No cultural materials of any kind were recovered from the Capriland Test Area. No further archaeological testing within the Capriland Test Area is warranted.

### **5.28 Greenwood Test Area**

The Greenwood Test Area is located near station marker 78+00 on the east side of existing US 301 at the northern terminus of the archaeological APE (see Figure 2: Sheet 8). The elevation in the test area is approximately 21.9 m (72.0 ft) above mean sea level. Vegetation in the test area at the time of survey consisted of tall grasses (Photograph 36). The test area is approximately 0.0004 ha (0.0010 ac) in size. One STP was excavated within the Greenwood Test Area and it was negative for cultural material. The stratigraphic profile of the STP did not contain soils with the potential to contain cultural materials. Fill 1 is present at the modern ground surface and is a brown (10YR 5/4) colored sand loam fill. Fill 1 has a maximum thickness of 6.0 cm (2.4 in). Beneath Fill 1 is a yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silt loam B horizon subsoil. The area appears to have been graded and filled. The Greenwood Test Area was determined to contain disturbed soils and fill with no evidence of intact natural strata with the potential for *in situ* archaeological materials. No further archaeological testing within the Greenwood Test Area is warranted.



Photograph 35. View of the Capriland Test Area, facing south.



Photograph 36. View of the Greenwood Test Area, facing south.