

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

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This section reviews the results of the archaeological investigations of Parcels 1 to 26. Every parcel is described, and the results for every one are presented. Reviews of Parcels 1 to 6 draw heavily from the Phase IB Archaeology report (A.D. Marble & Company 2005b). Artifact tables, distributions maps, and photographs are included when appropriate. Although they are not precisely to scale, the 1859 Byles and 1868 Beers atlas maps depict the APE in relation to known mid-nineteenth-century structures (Appendix C: Figures 4-1 and 4-2). These maps are occasionally referenced in light of the findings in select parcels.

Table 4-1 overviews the areas, testing methods, and news from each parcel. A total of 69.2 ha (170.9 ac) was examined for archaeological resources, 48 ha (118.7 ac) underwent pedestrian survey, and the remaining 21.1 ha (52.2 ac) were surveyed via 515 STPs. Artifact concentrations potentially indicative of subsurface features were discovered in eight parcels: 1, 2, 5, 7, 8, 18, 25, and 26. *(It is important to note that Parcel 8 was surveyed but then dismissed from the project).* Appendix A contains the artifact catalog for all tested parcels. Appendix B contains photographs of each parcel.

Table 4-1. Master Table: Parcel, Acreage, Testing Method, Artifact Totals, and News.

Parcel	Area	Tested Acres	#STPs or Pedestrian Survey	Number of Artifacts	News
1	1-1	7.2	Ped	316	Historic artifact concentration
1	1-2	2.0	27 STPs	214	
1	1-3	0.2	Ped	8	
2	2-1	7.1	Ped	256	Historic artifact concentration
2	2-2	4.0	28 STPs	2	
2	2-3	2.7	18 STPs	39	Two historic artifact concentrations
2	2-4	0.5	2 STPs	-	
2	2-5	2.0	10 STPs	17	
2	2-6	0.5	8 STPs	16	
2	2-7	3.0	18 STPs	15	
2	2-8	2.0	35 STPs	477	Historic artifact concentration
2	2-9	2.0	9 STPs	2	
2	2-10	1.0	4 STPs	7	
2	2-11	1.2	6 STPs	-	
3	-	-	-	-	Dismissed – not tested
4	4-1	6.4	29 STPs	164	
4	4-2	1.7	11 STPs	125	
5	5-1	3.3	28 STPs	65	
5	5-2	1.7	3 STPs	26	
5	5-3	0.7	12 STPs	30	Historic artifact concentration

Parcel	Area	Tested Acres	#STPs or Pedestrian Survey	Number of Artifacts	News
6	6-0	0.6	13 STPs	20	
6	6-1	0.1	6 STPs	28	
6	6-2	0.3	11 STPs	73	
6	6-3	0.7	6 STPs	-	
6	6-4	0.6	12 STPs	8	
6	6-5	0.3	8 STPs	4	
6	6-6	0.2	6 STPs	13	
7	-	4.9	1 STP and Ped	189	Historic artifact concentration
8	-	8.0	Ped	(86)	Dismissed but tested; contains precontact artifact concentration
9	-	-	-	-	Dismissed – not tested
10	-	1.0	15 STPs	34	-
11	-	-	-	-	Disturbed – not tested
12	-	4.2	80 STPs	52	-
13	-	-	-	-	Disturbed – not tested
14	-	3.0	51 STPs	2	-
15	-	-	-	-	Disturbed – not tested
16	-	1.7	Ped	4	-
17	-	4.3	Ped	20	-
18	-	63.8	Ped	1,679	Historic and precontact artifact concentrations
19	-	2.7	43 STPs	2	-
20	-	2.6	10 STPs	9	-
21	-	-	-	-	Dismissed – not tested
22	-	-	-	-	Dismissed – not tested
23	-	2.0	Ped	18	-
24	-	1.2	5 STPs	8	-
25	-	8.0	Ped	114	Historic artifact concentration
26	-	11.5	Ped	180	Historic and precontact artifact concentration
TOTAL		170.9 ac. (69.2 ha.)	52.2 ac. [515 STPs]; 118.7 ac. [ped]	4,322	7 of 26 parcels not tested; additional study recommended in seven parcels (1, 2, 5, 7, 18, 25, 26)

4.1 Parcel 1

Parcel 1 is comprised of a 3.8-ha (9.4-ac) corridor situated along the west side of SR 1 north of Barratt’s Chapel Road (Appendix C: Figures 1-1 and 4-3). This parcel of ground consists of a small flat, rectangular grassy lot located in the northwestern corner of the SR 1 and Barratt’s Chapel Road intersection, and a parcel of plowed agricultural ground bordering the western edge of SR 1 (Appendix B: Photographs 1 and 2). A small section of plowed ground is located to the southwest of the grassy lot. Grassy banks line the edge of the roadways. An early-twentieth-century farmhouse and a late-eighteenth-century barn once stood on the grassy lot, but these structures have been demolished. Landscape plantings, such as rows of trees and shrubbery, line

the property. A cluster of bamboo surrounding a rubble pile is located in the middle of the grassy lot.

In Parcel 1, a high probability (15.2-m) interval grid system was placed over the grassy vacant lot and plowed field setting. Using a transit and 100-m reel tape, a baseline was established along the western edge of SR 1, using two utility poles as fixed reference points. From the southernmost pole located at the intersection of SR 1 and Barratt's Chapel Road, a series of pin flags was set in the eastern baseline at 15.2-m intervals. At 15.2 m north of the pole, a perpendicular transect was established west across Area 1-2, using a reel tape. This transect represented the southern baseline of the grid. A reel tape was used to fill in and mark 15.2-m intervals with pin flags between the established transects.

Based on the varying terrain within Parcel 1, different testing methodologies were employed in the Phase IB survey. In Area 1-1, a 2.9-ha (7.2-ac) plowed field, a system of numbers and letters was designated to define each column and row. The southern baseline was designated by a series of letters, beginning with the letter A in the easternmost column and proceeding to the letter D in the westernmost column. The eastern baseline received numerical designations, beginning with N850 in the southernmost row and ending with N2500 in the northernmost row. Each cell was then designated by the row and column heading (i.e., N1150 B, N850 A). A total of 118 grid cells were established in Area 1-1.

A controlled pedestrian surface collection was conducted in Area 1-1. A.D. Marble & Company staff walked the 15.2-m square collection blocks at intervals of approximately every 1.5 m. All historic and precontact cultural material was collected by individual block and bagged by provenience.

In Area 1-2, the grassy lot, the eastern baseline bordering SR 1 was designated the E500 transect and the southern baseline designated the N500 transect. North and east coordinates were assigned to the pin flags established in the lot. An STP was excavated at every pin flag location on the grid. Every STP was designated by its north and east coordinates on the grid. A total of 27 STPs were set up in Area 1-2.

Soils in each STP were excavated according to identifiable horizons. Each STP was excavated 10 cm or more into culturally sterile deposits. Soils were screened through 0.64-cm hardware cloth to recover all artifacts. Excavation data and soil profiles were recorded on standardized field forms. The project area and its environs were photographed using black-and-white, color slide, and digital formats.

In Area 1-3, a small section of plowed field situated along the southwest corner of Area 1-2, a controlled pedestrian surface collection was conducted with staff archaeologists walking survey lanes spaced approximately 1.5 m apart. All surface finds were flagged and recorded for provenience.

4.1.1 Area 1-1

The controlled surface collection of Area 1-1 recovered a total of 598 artifacts (Appendix C: Figure 4-4). Historic artifacts (N=311) were the predominant type recovered and accounted for 52 percent of the assemblage. Only a few precontact artifacts (N=5) were recovered from Area 1-1 and account for 1 percent of the entire assemblage. Precontact artifacts include one tested cobble, a quartzite and a rhyolite flake, and two fragments of FCR. No precontact ceramics or diagnostic stone tools were recovered from Area 1-1.

Architectural artifacts (N=85, 27%) collected from Area 1-1 include brick fragments (N=68), one cut nail, fragments of roofing slate (N=6), one fragment of architectural stone with mortar, and window glass fragments (N=9). Industrial items include coal fragments (N=62), five fragments of slag, one electric insulator, and one fragment of ceramic pipe (Appendix A).

Kitchen activity-related artifacts (N=142, 46%) were also collected from Area 1-1. Ceramics (N=99) include an assortment of late-eighteenth- through early-twentieth-century wares, such as redware (N=41), whiteware (N=28), porcelain (N=14), pearlware (N=10), stoneware (N=4), and creamware (N=2). A sherd of white salt-glazed stoneware recovered in Cell N1250 B is attributable to a mid-eighteenth-century date of production, while two fragments of undecorated creamware generally fall into a late-eighteenth-century association (Noël Hume 1969). Examples of lead-, clear lead-, and manganese lead-glazed redware sherds also represent late-eighteenth-

through nineteenth-century production methods (Godden 1966; Miller 1980; Noël Hume 1969; South 1977). Pearlware, including undecorated and polychrome sherds, generally represented a late-eighteenth-century through mid-nineteenth-century component of the ceramic assemblage (Miller 1980; Noël Hume 1969). Decorated whiteware sherds included colored glaze (N=2), annular (N=2), shell edge (N=2), and transfer print (N=3) designs, common patterns for early- to mid-nineteenth-century English and American whiteware (Godden 1966; Noël Hume 2001). A porcelain foot ring fragment found in Cell N900 A and N1000 C, and a whiteware tea cup fragment from Cell N900 C, suggest that drinking and serving vessels, as well as plates and saucers, represent some of the forms found in the ceramic collection.

Glass fragments (N=43) recovered from Parcel 1-1 included colorless glass (N=29), aqua glass (N=6), amber glass (N=4), green glass (N=2), cobalt glass (N=1) and olive glass (N=1). Much of the glass collection consists of nondescript shards, but a few embossed fragments were recovered. An aqua shard with the letters "...OR..." in Cell N850 C and a colorless shard with "...TERED..." in Cell N2350 A are possibly examples of late-nineteenth- through twentieth-century glass production, but the small size of the fragments prohibits assigning an accurate date.

Other items recovered from Area 1-1 included several personal items including two golf balls, one glass marble, one fragment of a hairbrush, one fragment of newspaper, and one knife fragment. Other identified artifacts included two plastic fragments and several links of an iron chain (Appendix A).

A sizeable number of faunal remains (N=282, 47%), including oyster (N=121) and clam (N=107) shell as well as eroded unidentifiable shell fragments (N=51), indicate the frequent use of shellfish in the project area, likely as a food source. Three fragments of bone were also recovered. Two bone fragments found in Cell N850 B exhibited saw marks.

The distribution of the artifact collection yielded limited information concerning activity areas within Area 1-1. The controlled surface collection did not identify any concentrations of brick or other architectural materials to suggest the location of undocumented structures in the plowed field. Two concentrations of historic ceramics, glass, and shell were observed in rows N800 and

N850, and between row N1750 and N2000 (Appendix C: Figure 4-4). Cell N850 A and N850 B produced the largest number of shell remains with 38 and 46 shell fragments, respectively (Appendix C: Figure 4-5). These concentrations contained a mix of temporally definable artifacts reflective of domestic refuse from a nineteenth- through twentieth-century household. It is not certain from the surface collection if these materials represent household waste from the nineteenth-century W. Townsend residence located to the northwest of Area 1-1, or from the non-extant early-twentieth-century Chapel View Farm situated on the southern edge of Area 1-1 in Area 1-2. The sparse number of precontact artifacts found in Area 1-1 and the mix of historic artifacts with the shell concentration suggests that the faunal remains are associated with historic household refuse and not associated with a Native American shell midden.

4.1.2 Area 1-2

Area 1-2 is a small residential lot located in the northwest corner of the Barratt's Chapel Road and SR 1 intersection. An early-twentieth-century residence and a late-eighteenth-century barn once stood at this location. Landscape plantings from the occupation of the property, including planted shrubs, trees, and a large stand of bamboo, are found scattered across the lot. A total of 27 STPs were excavated in Area 1-2.

The archaeological survey identified a relatively intact landscape along the southern half of the lot and disturbed soils in the northern section of the lot. The soil profile south of the N700 transect consists of a 25- to 35-cm thick dark brown to dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/3 to 4/4) sandy loam to loam plowzone Ap-horizon overlying a yellowish brown (10YR 5/6 to 5/8) sandy loam subsoil B-horizon. To the north of the N700 transect, excavations documented a 20- to 40-cm thick package of fill deposits overlying a yellowish brown (10YR 5/6 to 5/8) sandy loam subsoil B-horizon. Concentrations of stone rubble were noted in STP N700 E450, Stratum I (0 to 30 cm below ground surface [cmbs]) and Stratum II (30 to 38 cmbs), and in STP N700 E500, Stratum II (5 to 18 cmbs) and Stratum III (18 to 34 cmbs). A large chunk of stone or concrete was uncovered in the bottom of STP N700 E400 at 98 cmbs and in STP N800 E450 at 80 cmbs. The depth of the concrete/stone prohibited positively identifying these objects as associated with a building foundation.

The archaeological survey recovered 214 artifacts from Parcel 1-2. Architectural materials (N=122) account for 57 percent of the collection, with window glass (N=71), wire nails (N=10), cut nails (N=4), asphalt (N=12), tar shingle fragments (N=20), and lumber fragments (N=15) comprising the bulk of the artifact class. Three sherds of porcelain recovered in STP N800 E400, Stratum II (0 to 10 cmbs) account for the only historic ceramics in Area 1-2. The remainder of the artifact assemblage consists of small numbers of nondescript bottle and vessel glass, shell fragments, coal and coal slag, and other refuse (Appendix A).

4.1.3 Area 1-3

The surface collection of Area 1-3 yielded two redware sherds, one whiteware sherd, one colorless bottle glass fragment, one oyster shell fragment, two pieces of coal, and one brick fragment. These artifacts were evenly distributed across the small section of plowed ground, with no artifact concentrations noted. Similar to Area 1-1, the artifact collection in Area 1-3 represents cultural refuse associated with the domestic residence that once stood in Area 1-2, but offers no new information to suggest that any undocumented structures exist within the plowed field.

4.2 Parcel 2

Parcel 2 consists of a 10.4-ha (25.8-ac) corridor situated on the east side of SR 1 (Appendix C: Figure 1-2). This parcel of ground extends approximately 76.2 m south of Skeeter Neck Road north to Bowers Beach Road. Much of Parcel 2 is composed of a plowed agricultural setting (Appendix B: Photographs 3 and 4). Several hedgerows composed of medium- to large-diameter trees and scrub-shrub vegetation intersect perpendicular to SR 1 and divide the open fields in Parcel 2. A shallow, seasonally wet depression, likely a bay/basin feature, is noted in the plowed field of Parcel 2 approximately 121.9 m south of Bowers Beach Road. The terrain in proximity to the intersection of SR 1 and Bowers Beach Road has been subjected to a mix of residential and commercial development. The property at the southeast corner of the SR 1 and Bowers Beach Road intersection has served as a stockpile area with road construction machinery and large mounds of earth and broken asphalt stored on the lot (Appendix B: Photograph 5). Generally, the topographic setting gently undulates throughout Parcel 2, with shallow to deep drainage ditches found in the hedgerows. Grassy banks line the edge of the roadways.

Eleven separate areas were differentiated within Parcel 2. Area 2-1 consists of a 385.6-m long and 76.2-m wide plowed setting located along the eastern portion of SR 1. A grid system composed of 15.2-m square grid cells was imposed over the plowed field setting in Area 2-1. Using 100-m reel tape, a baseline was established along the eastern edge of SR 1 using two road signs as fixed reference points. From the southernmost sign, a series of pin flags was set in the baseline at 15.2-m intervals. A perpendicular transect was established east across Area 2-1 using a reel tape at the same location, and a series of pin flags was set in the baseline at 15.2-m intervals. This transect represented the southern baseline of the grid. A reel tape was then used to establish a 15.2-m grid of pin flags in Area 2-1 between the established transects.

After the grid was established across Area 2-1, a system of numbers and letters was designated to define each column and row. The southern baseline was designated by a series of letters, beginning with the letter A in the westernmost column and proceeding to the letter E in the easternmost column. The western baseline received numerical designations, beginning with 1 in the southernmost row and ending with 24 in the northernmost row. Each cell was then designated by the row and column heading (i.e., B-4, E-21).

A controlled pedestrian surface collection was conducted of the plowed field setting in Area 2-1. A.D. Marble & Company staff walked the 15.2-m square collection blocks at intervals of approximately every 1.5 m. All historic and precontact cultural material was collected by individual block provenience.

Areas 2-2, 2-3, 2-4, 2-5, and 2-7 were deemed to have moderate probability for buried precontact and historic resources (Appendix C: Figure 4-6). A baseline, designated the E500 transect, was extended between several road signs along the eastern edge of SR 1. A series of pin flags was placed on the E500 transect at 22.9-m intervals beginning at the southernmost road sign. A second perpendicular transect was extended to the east from the southernmost road sign. This transect, designated the N50 transect, represents the southern baseline of the grid. A reel tape was used to lay out and mark a 22.9-m interval grid with pin flags between the established transects. North and east coordinates were assigned to the pin flags established in the lot. An STP was excavated at each pin flag location on the grid. Each STP was designated by its north and

east coordinates on the grid. A total of 28 STPs were placed in Area 2-2, 18 STPs in Area 2-3, ten STPs in Area 2-5, and 18 test excavations placed in Area 2-7. The northern portion of Area 2-2 during the time of testing was being used as a staging area for ongoing road maintenance and not available for testing.

Area 2-6 was subjected to archaeological testing with STPs placed at 15.2-m intervals since this location had a high sensitivity for historic archaeological resources. The grid established in Areas 2-5 and 2-7 was extrapolated across Area 2-6 and excavations were placed at the reduced testing interval.

For Areas 2-8, 2-9, 2-10, and 2-11, the testing methodology employed STPs as well (Appendix C: Figure 4-7). Archaeological sensitivity varied between these four areas, with Area 2-8 containing high historic archaeological sensitivity, Area 2-9 low sensitivity, Area 2-10 low sensitivity, and Area 2-11 moderate sensitivity for precontact archaeological resources. A test grid was placed over the four areas. A baseline, designated the E500 transect, was extended between several road signs along the eastern edge of SR 1. A series of pin flags was placed on the E500 transect at 15.2-m, 22.9-m, and 30.5-m intervals, depending on the level of sensitivity, beginning at a point situated at the intersection of Skeeter Neck Road and SR 1. A second perpendicular transect, designated the N500 transect, was extended to the east along the northern edge of Skeeter Neck Road. A reel tape and pin flags were used to mark the grid in the areas. North and east coordinates were assigned to the pin flags. An STP was excavated at each pin flag location on the grid. Each STP was designated by its north and east coordinates on the grid.

4.2.1 Area 2-1

A total of 72 15.2-m square grid cells were surface collected in Area 2-1 (Appendix C: Figure 4-8). A variety of historic (N=252) cultural materials and a scattering of precontact artifacts (N=4) were recovered from the ground surface. Late-eighteenth- through early-twentieth-century ceramics (N=131) comprised the largest artifact class, with sherds of creamware (N=8), gray salt glaze stoneware (N=1), redware (N=84), pearlware (N=11), porcelain (N=12), and whiteware (N=15) found in Area 2-1. The collection exhibits examples of undecorated wares, as well as polychrome, transfer print, and annular pearlware, blue glaze white-bodied earthenware, blue

edge, sponge and Bead and Reel pattern whiteware, and blue glaze creamware. The redware collection contains examples of slip trail, clear lead, lead, and manganese glaze.

The glass collection recovered from Area 2-1 revealed a mix of modern and historic bottle and vessel glass. Different colors of bottle glass were noted, including colorless (N=12), amber (N=11), light green (N=1), aqua (N=8), and olive (N=4). The olive glass collection consists of nondescript fragments bearing heavy patination and bubble inclusions in the body, suggesting that these shards may represent the remains of late-eighteenth-century to early-nineteenth-century bottles. A dark aqua glass fragment bearing the embossed letter "...N..." in Cell B-8 and a machine-made aqua jar rim fragment in Cell A-14 attest to late-nineteenth- through early-twentieth-century diagnostic glass in the collection (Jones et al. 1989:35). A cobalt vessel glass rim fragment in Cell D-10 may represent a lid or the base of stemware (Appendix A).

Unlike domestic refuse, the architectural assemblage was limited mostly to brick fragments (N=67). Inspection of the brick fragments identified two different pastes, a sandy paste and a refined paste, in the collection. None of the fragments exhibited any surface glaze or diagnostic marks to suggest method of manufacture. A burnt brick fragment was recovered in Cell B-9.

The surface collection in Area 2-1 produced a small number of oyster shells (N=11), unidentified shells (N=9), and bone fragments (N=1). A minimal number of precontact artifacts (N=4) were recorded as well, including a battered cobble in Cell E-1, a heat-reddened jasper flake in Cell C-5, a tested jasper cobble in Cell D-15, and a tested jasper cobble in Cell D-22.

As seen in Figure 4-9, the surface collection identified two concentrations of historic artifacts along the eastern edge of the APE in Area 2-1. The first concentration of cultural materials, Locus 1, was recorded in an area bounded by Cells D-16, B-17, C-18, C-19, D-20, E-21, and C-22. A second concentration, Locus 2, was noted in Cells B-9, B-10, C-10, D-10, E-10, E-11, E-12, and D-13, but the number of artifacts was not as significant as found in the first locus. Analysis of the artifact assemblage within the loci revealed a strong domestic influence in the collections, with ceramics (Locus 1, N=65; Locus 2, N=28) comprising the majority of the materials found in the concentrations. Nineteenth-century redware was most frequently noted;

however, examples of creamware, slip trail redware, and polychrome pearlware represent a late-eighteenth-century ceramic component in the assemblage. Architectural refuse was somewhat limited when compared to the domestic assemblage. Locus 1 produced 20 brick fragments and two window glass fragments, while Locus 2 exhibited 13 brick fragments and one window glass shard.

The presence of historic artifact concentrations in Loci 1 and 2 poses a mystery. The Byles (1859) and Beers (1868) maps of the project area indicate that a residence once stood to the north (T. Vickery/Dr. T. Cahall) and to the south (J. Grier) of Area 2-1 (Appendix C: Figures 4-1 and 4-2). However, the general locations of these residences are more than 304.8 m from the surface collected area, with tracts of agricultural land situated between these residences and Area 2-1. While the artifact assemblage in Loci 1 and 2 does temporally correspond to the period of occupation in the Cahall and Grier residences, the distance of the artifact concentrations from these structures suggests that Loci 1 and 2 may be domestic refuse associated with a third undocumented occupation not represented on the 1859 or 1868 maps. The recovery of brick fragments and a small number of window glass shards offer some evidence of building materials; however, it is unknown whether these artifacts represent architectural materials used in the construction of a house or an outbuilding.

4.2.2 Area 2-2

A total of 28 shovel tests were placed in Area 2-2 (Appendix C: Figure 4-6). The Phase IA assessment determined that the northern section of Area 2-2 along Bowers Beach Road supported low to no potential for archaeological resources, as this property has been impacted with the development of a late-twentieth-century commercial business. In addition, a *circa*-1930 aerial photograph of the intersection shows that Conley's garage and gas station existed in the same lot (Appendix C: Figure 4-10). Ground disturbance from the installation of buried gas tanks, as well other construction activities, have impacted the lot. Currently, the lot is being used as a staging area for ongoing road maintenance.

The soil morphology in Area 2-2 was fairly consistent across the landscape, representative of extensive agricultural use. Test pits excavated between the N500 transect and the N800 transect

produced a 22-cm to 30-cm thick dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4 to 4/4) sandy loam plowzone Ap-horizon overlying a dark yellowish brown to yellowish brown (10YR 4/6 to 5/8) sandy loam B-horizon subsoil. Excavations north of the N800 transect in Area 2-2 yielded a 25-cm to 36-cm thick dark grayish brown to light olive brown (2.5Y 4/2 to 5/4) sandy loam plowzone over a light olive brown to olive yellow (2.5Y 5/4 to 6/8) sandy loam B-horizon. Evidence of lamella and natural gravel deposits were noted in STP N1025 E650, Stratum II (23 to 53 cmbs); STP N1025 E725, Stratum III (22 to 43 cmbs); STP N1100 E725, Stratum IV (39 to 46 cmbs); and STP N1175 E725, Stratum V (77 to 82 cmbs).

Cultural materials recovered from Area 2-2 include a fragment of coal from Stratum II (7 to 28 cmbs), STP N575 E650, and a piece of opaque plastic from Stratum I (0 to 9 cmbs), STP N1100 E725.

4.2.3 Area 2-3

Area 2-3 consists of a plowed field situated north of Area 2-1. A total of 18 STPs were excavated in this area (Appendix C: Figure 4-6). The archaeological excavations uncovered three different soil profiles, providing a cross-section of a natural landscape feature in this area and demonstrating how agricultural use of the land has altered the soil stratigraphy. The N50 transect revealed a soil profile consisting of a 23-cm to 30-cm thick brown (10YR 4/3) loamy sand plowzone horizon overlying a dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) loamy sand subsoil EB-horizon. Test pits excavated on the N125 and N200 transects produced a 19-cm to 25-cm thick brown to dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/3 to 4/6) loamy sand plowzone horizon over top of a yellowish brown to pale brown (10YR 5/8 to 2.5Y 6/4) loamy sand subsoil B-horizon. From the N275 transect on the north, the terrain gently sloped to form a shallow depression similar to a bay-basin feature. Excavations exposed a 23- to 40-cm thick very dark grayish brown to olive brown (10YR 3/2 to 2.5Y 4/3) plowzone horizon capping a grayish brown to gray (2.5Y 5/2 to 6/1) silt loam hydric subsoil within this depression.

The test excavations in Area 2-3 recovered a small number of cultural materials exclusively from the plowzone horizon. Historic period artifacts (N=38) include window glass (N=1), brick (N=15), olive (N=1), aqua (N=1) and colorless (N=1) bottle glass, ceramics (N=12), coal and

coal slag (N=6), and unidentified metal (N=1). The ceramic collection includes undecorated whiteware (N=6), redware (N=4), creamware (N=1) and pearlware (N=1), similar to the ceramic assemblage found in Area 2-1. Oyster shell (N=7) and eroded shell (N=3) fragments represent the faunal material recovered in the area. One jasper flake comprises the only precontact artifact found in Area 2-3 (Appendix A).

Two small concentrations of cultural materials were observed in the north and south end, respectively, of Area 2-3 (Appendix C: Figure 4-6). The first concentration was recorded on the N50 transect, while the second concentration was noted in STP N200 E575 and STP N200 E650. Both concentrations exhibited a mix of ceramics, glass, brick, shell, and coal, but neither concentration supported any significant variations in artifact type or quantity to suggest the presence of a subsurface feature.

4.2.4 Area 2-4

Two STPs were placed in Area 2-4, a front yard of a residential property (Appendix C: Figure 4-6). STP N375 E575 produced an 11-cm thick topsoil fill deposit consisting of a dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) loamy sand overlying a 20-cm thick dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) buried plowzone horizon. A yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) loamy sand subsoil B-horizon was recorded below the buried plowzone horizon. STP N450 E575 yielded a 43-cm thick fill horizon composed of a mottled dark yellowish brown and yellowish brown (10YR 4/4 and 5/8) coarse sandy loam. A sewer pipe connecting to the residence was exposed below this fill horizon. No cultural materials were recovered from these two test pits.

4.2.5 Area 2-5

A total of ten STPs were excavated in the backyard lots comprising Area 2-5 (Appendix C: Figure 4-6). The soil profile was consistent throughout the area, despite evidence of ground disturbance from defunct septic systems and wells. STP N425 E725 provides a typical soil profile for Area 2-5. Stratum I consists of a dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) sandy loam A-horizon from 0 to 38 cmbs, followed by a yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) sandy loam extending from 38 cm to the bottom of the excavation at 59 cmbs. A small assortment of plastic refuse,

modern bottle glass, wire nails, an asbestos tile fragment, and other recent household refuse was recovered exclusively from the A-horizon in Area 2-5 (Appendix A).

4.2.6 Area 2-6

Area 2-6, situated east of Area 2-4, is located in the backyard of a residence. A series of eight STPs were excavated at a high sensitivity interval of 15.2-m (Appendix C: Figure 4-6). The typical soil profile in Area 2-6 is represented in STP N450 E625. Stratum I consists of a dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) sandy loam A-horizon from 0 to 32 cmbs overlying a yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sandy loam extending from 32 cm to the end of excavation at 48 cmbs. A small assortment (N=16) of modern refuse, an oyster shell fragment, colorless bottle glass, and a window glass fragment were recovered from the A-horizon of the excavations. No precontact artifacts or subsurface features were noted in the excavations.

4.2.7 Area 2-7

A total of 18 test pits conducted in Area 2-7 exposed a soil profile representative of a plowed agricultural setting (Appendix C: Figure 4-6). In general, the test excavations uncovered a 30-cm to 35-cm thick dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4 to 4/6) loamy sand plowzone horizon capping the surface. Below the plowzone, the soil profile exhibited a yellowish brown (10YR 5/6 to 5/8) loamy sand to sandy loam subsoil B-horizon. Evidence of fill deposition was observed adjacent to the house in Area 2-7. STP N575 E575 produced one colorless bottle glass fragment and one oyster shell fragment from Stratum III, a dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) sandy loam deposit 20 to 60 cmbs; and an aluminum pull tab in Stratum IV, a gravelly brown (10YR 4/3) sandy loam fill deposit found 60 to 100 cmbs. STP N575 E650 produced an episode of fill in Stratum II, 23 to 88 cmbs, that was similar to that noted in Stratum IV of STP N575 E575 but did not contain any modern refuse. The remainder of the artifact assemblage, including modern bottle glass (N=3), brick (N=1), PVC pipe fragments, (N=3), pressed fiber insulation (N=1), window glass (N=1), a tar shingle fragment (N=1), and coal (N=1), was recovered from the plowzone horizon across the lot. One sherd of creamware, found in STP N725 E650, represents the only historic artifact found in Area 2-7.

4.2.8 Area 2-8

Area 2-8 consists of an agricultural field located north of Skeeter Neck Road and south of Parcel 2-9. At the time of the survey, a soybean crop in Area 2-8 had been recently harvested but the ground had not been tilled, so the lot was tested with a series of STPs. Mid-nineteenth-century maps indicate that a structure associated with J. Grier was located in this general area, and that Area 2-8 contains high sensitivity for intact historic deposits associated with this non-extant structure.

A total of 35 STPs were excavated in Area 2-8 (Appendix C: Figure 4-7). Soils generally consisted of two separate strata. Stratum I was comprised of a 25-cm to 41-cm thick dark brown to dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/3 to 4/4) sandy loam plowzone Ap-horizon. Stratum II consists of a dark yellowish brown to yellowish brown (10YR 4/6 to 5/6) loam B-horizon. A strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) sandy loam B-horizon was noted in several test excavations on the N600 and N650 transects, as well as on the N750 transect.

Archaeological testing recovered 477 artifacts from Area 2-8, including 63 fragments of faunal material and 414 historic artifacts. No precontact artifacts were recovered from this area. Kitchen (N=141) and architectural (N=186) artifacts account for 34 and 45 percent of the artifact assemblage, respectively. Bottle glass (N=81), vessel glass (N=5), can fragments (N=21), jar fragments (N=2), and ceramics (N=32) represent the kitchen artifact collection. The ceramic assemblage produced a fairly typical cross-section of nineteenth- through early-twentieth-century wares, including whiteware (N=15), redware (N=8), stoneware (N=4), ironstone (N=3), porcelain (N=1), and yellowware (N=1). Blue transfer print whiteware sherds in STP N500 E600 and N550 E750 and a sponge print whiteware sherd in STP N550 E500 provide examples of the few decorated wares found in Area 2-8. A fragment of stoneware with Albany slip interior represents a mid- to late-nineteenth-century ceramic production, distinct from mid- to late-eighteenth-century white salt-glazed stoneware (Appendix A).

The glass assemblage exhibits a sampling of containers and vessels found in late-nineteenth- and twentieth-century households. Colorless bottle fragments (N=36) are prevalent in the collection, but shards of aqua (N=30), amber (N=5), green (N=4), light green (N=4), and olive (N=2) bottle

glass are also noted. One colorless sherd of bottle glass, found in Stratum I, STP N500 E650, contains the letters "...ERICA..." embossed on the exterior. Fragments of a screw top glass jar lip in STP N650 E650 and N600 E700 are diagnostic of machine-manufactured screw top closures produced in the early twentieth century (Jones et al. 1989:165).

Architectural debris (N=186) recovered from Area 2-8 suggests that a structure may have once stood in the area. A variety of metal fasteners, including cut nail fragments (N=24), wire nail fragments (N=8), and unidentified nail fragments (N=8), illustrate the development of metal fastener manufacturing process in building construction in the last quarter of the nineteenth century. The recovery of 108 brick fragments, 28 window glass fragments, and 10 slate fragments offers some evidence for building materials used in construction. Nail holes were present in several of the slate fragments, indicating their use as roof shingles. Additional architectural items include wire fragments (N=5), coal and coal slag fragments (N=39), an asbestos tile fragment, lamp glass (N=4), sheet metal (N=3), a fragment of lumber, a fragment of plaster, and a fragment of tar shingle.

Other artifact classes recovered in Area 2-8 includes industrial (N=78), personal (N=9), and faunal (N=63) materials. Coal (N=38) and unidentified metal (N=19) account for 50 and 25 percent of the industrial assemblage, respectively. Faunal material recovered included one unidentified bone fragment, oyster shell (N=36), clam shell (N=6), and fragments of eroded, unidentifiable shell (N=20).

The largest concentration of cultural materials is found in an area bordered between the N500 and N600 transects (Appendix C: Figure 4-11). Notable quantities of brick fragments and other architectural debris were noted within this area, with smaller counts documented to the north (Appendix C: Figure 4-12). STP N550 E550 contained 44 brick fragments between Stratum I and II, while STP N550 E650 exhibited 13 brick fragments. STP N500 E550 produced ten slate fragments in Stratum I, the only test excavation in this area to contain this particular material. Ten cut nail fragments were recovered from Stratum II in STP N600 E650, with lesser quantities recorded across the concentration. Ceramic and bottle glass counts were greatest within this concentration as well (Appendix C: Figure 4-13). The distribution of the cultural material was

not limited exclusively to the plowzone horizon. STP N550 E500, N550 E550, N550 E650, and N600 E650 produced cultural remains in Stratum II as well. A comparison of the assemblage found in the plowzone and in Stratum II revealed no variations in artifact types or quantities between the two horizons.

4.2.9 Area 2-9

A total of nine STPs were excavated in Area 2-9. Soils in Area 2-9 were consistent across the APE, with a 26-cm to 33-cm thick dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4 to 4/6) sandy loam plowzone overlying a strong brown to yellowish brown (7.5YR 4/6 to 10YR 5/6) sandy loam B-horizon subsoil (Appendix C: Figure 4-7). A sherd of gray salt-glazed stoneware and polychrome whiteware found in the plowzone horizon of STP N850 E550 comprise the only cultural remains found in Area 2-9. No subsurface features or precontact artifacts were found in this area.

4.2.10 Area 2-10

Archaeological testing in Area 2-10 yielded a similar soil composition as noted in Area 2-9. Of the four STPs placed in this area, only STP N425 E600 and N425 E700 produced historic artifacts from the plowzone horizon (Appendix C: Figure 4-7). The artifact assemblage included one gray-bodied earthenware sherd, one creamware sherd, two window glass fragments, one brick fragment in STP N425 E600, and two washers in STP N425 E700. These materials were found adjacent to Skeeter Neck Road and are interpreted as a continuation of the artifact concentration documented in Area 2-8.

4.2.11 Area 2-11

A total of six STPs were excavated in Area 2-11. Soils in Area 2-11 were consistent across the APE, with a 22-cm to 31-cm thick dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4 to 4/6) sandy loam plowzone overlying yellowish brown (10YR 5/4 to 5/6) sandy loam B-horizon subsoil. No cultural remains or subsurface features were recorded in this area.

4.3 Parcel 3

Parcel 3 was a 1.8-ha (4.5-ac) area that was initially included in the 2003 project APE. It represented a narrow corridor that extended diagonally (southwest-northeast) through a field from SR 1 to Bowers Beach Road (Appendix C: Figure 1-2). It was dismissed as a result of changes to the construction plans and was never surveyed.

4.4 Parcel 4

Parcel 4 consists of a 3.3-ha (8.1-ac) area extending from the north side of Bowers Beach Road to the south side of Front Street, crossing through the commercial and residential center of the community (Appendix C: Figure 1-2). This parcel of ground contains multiple structures and evinces significant ground disturbance adjacent to SR 1 through the installation of buried utilities, asphalt pavement, concrete curb, and septic systems. Surprisingly, the backyard areas behind these structures do not exhibit visible evidence of disturbance, and they consist of grassy yards and small sections of wooded ground (Appendix B: Photographs 6 and 7). The residential properties are predominantly small bungalow-style dwellings with occasional newer prefabricated modular housing and trailer homes. Parcel 4 was divided into two areas, labeled Area 4-1 and Area 4-2.

4.4.1 Area 4-1

Area 4-1 exhibits evidence of fill episodes and ground disturbance associated with residential development along SR 1 with a relatively intact setting in the backyard area of the properties. A total of 29 test pits were excavated in this area (Appendix C: Figure 4-14). The soil profile of the backyard area consists of a 26-cm to 35-cm thick brown (10YR 4/3) loamy sand A-horizon capping a yellowish brown (10YR 5/4 to 5/6) sandy loam subsoil B-horizon. Discrete fill deposits were noted throughout the area, indicative of subsurface utility installation, landscaping, and other activities associated with residential development. STPs N900 E550, N900 E650, and N900 E750 exhibited two to three 10-cm to 15-cm thick brown to yellowish brown (10YR 4/3 to 5/4) loamy sand fill horizons overlying a buried A-horizon, corresponding to fill episodes deposited as part of a driveway bed.

A mix of modern refuse and historic artifacts was recovered in Area 4-1. Modern colorless (N=22) and amber (N=23) bottle glass, vessel glass (N=18), wire nails (N=9), window glass (N=16), and metal edging (N=11) represent the more prevalent artifact types found in the 164-artifact assemblage. Two whiteware fragments in STP N900 E550, Stratum IV (40 to 50 cmbs) and one white salt glaze stoneware sherd in STP N900 E650, Stratum III (23 to 49 cmbs) represent the only historic ceramics found in the testing of Area 4-1. These wares were found mixed with modern refuse in the buried A-horizon below episodes of driveway fill. No subsurface features or precontact artifacts were documented in Area 4-1.

4.4.2 Area 4-2

A total of 11 STPs were excavated in Area 4-2 (Appendix C: Figure 4-14). The test excavations identified a soil profile comparable to that described in Area 4-1, though the B-horizon produced color variations ranging from a yellowish brown to pale brown (10YR 5/6 to 6/3). Fill episodes associated with the residential and commercial development in the APE were recorded during the testing. STP N275 E650 exhibited a 97-cm thick package of four different fill episodes overlying a large chunk of concrete. Fill deposits extending between 22 to 67 cmbs were also noted in STP N350 E650, STP N425 E575, STP N425 E650, and STP N500 E575. It was noted that the A-horizon and subsoil horizon were found below these fill deposits, suggesting that these fill materials were used to raise and level off low spots on a property.

Modern refuse and a limited collection of historic artifacts were recovered from the fill deposits and the A-horizon in Area 4-2. Kitchen (N=50) and architectural (N=37) remains account for the 47 and 34 percent of the assemblage, respectively. Modern bottle glass (N=37), bottle caps (N=11), a jar fragment, and a sherd of whiteware comprise the kitchen artifact collection, while window glass (N=16), nails (N=13), shingle fragments (N=3), brick fragments (N=3), and asbestos tile fragments (N=2) define architectural remains. Industrial artifacts (N=10) such as coal and coal slag (N=2), faunal materials (N=17), and personal artifacts (N=7) represent other classes of artifacts found in Area 4-2. Interestingly, a mid- to late-eighteenth-century lead bale seal was found in Stratum I (0 to 20 cmbs), a fill horizon, in STP N425 E575. Approximately 1.6 cm in diameter, the seal bears the letters "...N...AD...AP..." inside of what appears to be a rectangle. Portions of the wire clasp are present at the top of the lead disk and appear to be two

separate wires molded to the seal. Unfortunately, the surface of the seal is heavily worn and does not exhibit a clear image of the design (Appendix B: Photograph 8).

No significant trends were noted in the distribution of cultural materials in Area 4-2. A concentration of modern refuse, including four .22 caliber rimfire cartridges and five U.S. coins dating from 1977 to 1988, was found in Stratum I (0 to 19 cmbs) and Stratum II (19 to 32 cmbs), two fill horizons, in STP N425 E650. However, the underlying buried A-horizon and subsoil contained no cultural materials. In addition, artifact counts decreased significantly around this concentration. This deposit is interpreted as a recent trash dump, possibly associated with a mid-twentieth-century residence situated along the north side of Bowers Beach Road.

4.5 Parcel 5

Parcel 5 comprises a 2.3-ha (5.7-ac) area of ground situated between the north side of Front Street and the south side of Skeeter Neck Road (Appendix C: Figure 4-15). This parcel is not as developed as Parcel 4 and exhibits areas covered with scrub-shrub vegetation and grassy lawns (Appendix B: Photographs 9 and 10). A commercial rental business, abandoned office building, and a single residential trailer comprise the structures found in Parcel 5 (Appendix B: Photograph 11).

4.5.1 Area 5-1

A total of 28 STPs were excavated in Area 5-1. Soils consist of a 26-cm to 35-cm thick brown to dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/3 to 4/4) loamy sand plowzone horizon overlying a strong brown to dark yellowish brown (7.5YR 5/6 to 10YR 4/6) loamy sand subsoil B-horizon. The plowzone horizon in Area 5-1 produced a small assortment of historic artifacts. Architectural materials (N=34) include brick fragments (N=4), window glass (N=2), and a cut nail fragment. Coal (N=23) and coal slag (N=4) were also noted in the collection. Kitchen artifacts include nine fragments of whiteware, six fragments of redware, and one fragment of earthenware. Examples of sponge print, green transfer print with green hand tinting, blue painted, and polychrome tint on black transfer print decorations found in the whiteware collection are designs common in early nineteenth- through twentieth-century whiteware production (Miller 1980). Ten fragments of

nondescript bottle glass were recovered and include seven clear and three aqua glass fragments. Faunal material includes five fragments of oyster shell.

The artifacts were generally found clustered along the eastern portion of the Area 5-1 APE. According to historic maps of the area, the residence of W. Gray once stood to the east of Area 5-1. In addition, CRS No. K-2731, listed as the W. Gray resource, is recorded east, and outside, of the APE for Area 5-1. Given the early nineteenth- through twentieth-century date range of the ceramic assemblage, the artifact assemblage found in Area 5-1 may be part of household and architectural refuse associated with the domestic occupation of the Gray residence.

4.5.2 Area 5-2

Three STPs were excavated in Area 5-2 (Appendix C: Figure 4-15). STP N250 E550 exhibited a 20-cm thick gravel horizon (Stratum I) capping the soil profile, followed by a gravelly, densely compact brown (10YR 4/3) loamy sand fill episode (Stratum II) from 20 to 40 cmbs. Below the fill episode, the excavation exposed a brown (10YR 4/3) loamy sand plowzone horizon (Stratum III) from 40 to 50 cm followed by a yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) subsoil B-horizon (Stratum IV). STP N250 E625 and N250 E700 produced a 20-cm to 40-cm thick brown (10YR 4/3) loamy sand plowzone overlying a yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) subsoil B-horizon. Modern bottle glass, plastic, architectural debris, and other refuse were recovered from Stratum II and Stratum III in STP N250 E550, while no cultural materials were found in STP N250 E625 and N250 E700. The western half of Area 5-2 had at one point been used as a possible parking lot or staging area, given the presence of the gravel horizon in the top of the soil column and the underlying fill deposit. The other two test pits are found in the yard of a residence and do not exhibit the gravel layer or fill horizon to suggest that the parking lot extended further to the east.

4.5.3 Area 5-3

Area 5-3 consists of a densely overgrown lot located north of a tool rental business and south of Skeeter Neck Road (Appendix C: Figure 4-15). Push piles were observed along the western edge of the overgrown thicket and a ditch borders the southern edge of Area 5-3. A total of 12 STPs were excavated in Area 5-3. Soils in Area 5-3 consist of a 23-cm to 52-cm thick brown to dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/3 to 4/4) loamy sand overlying a yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) loamy

sand subsoil. Excavations placed in the southeast quadrant of the lot uncovered an olive brown (2.5Y 4/4) loamy sand plowzone horizon in Stratum I and a light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) loamy sand subsoil horizon in Stratum II.

Excavations in Area 5-3 yielded a small assortment of whiteware sherds (N=11), coal (N=3), brick fragments (N=3), window glass (N=2), and one fragment of aqua vessel glass from the plowzone horizon. Blue sponge print, light blue annular, and blue shell edge decorations, examples of early-nineteenth- through twentieth-century ceramic designs, were noted in the whiteware assemblage. Artifact counts increased significantly in the north end of the area along the N650 transect, with STP N650 E650 containing the largest number of remains (N=11). No subsurface features were recorded in any of the test pits, and no precontact artifacts were found during the excavations.

This concentration happens to be located along the south side of Skeeter Neck Road, a local roadway established by at least the middle of the nineteenth century. One residence, listed as J. Faley, and an African-American church were recorded along the south side of Skeeter Neck Road during the nineteenth century, in or near Area 5-3. It is questionable whether the assemblage has any association with the church, as the small size of the collection and generic composition of the ceramics, glass, and other materials offers no definable evidence of use in the church. Rather, the artifacts recovered in Area 5-3 are reflective of a domestic occupation and may represent a refuse episode from the J. Faley residence. The cultural materials were recovered from a soil stratum (Stratum I) substantially thicker in STP N650 E650 and N650 E700 than noted in the rest of the excavations in Area 5-3, which suggests that this may be a small midden deposit.

4.6 Parcel 6

Parcel 6 is a 1.1-ha (2.85-ac) area that is located at the northern limits of the project APE between Skeeter Neck Road and Mulberrie Point Road (Appendix C: Figure 1-2). The property is predominantly residential and covered in mown lawn, with the exception of a small portion of wetlands associated with a small stream (Appendix B: Photographs 12 to 15). The land within Parcel 6 has experienced recent development; most houses are less than two years in age.

The entirety (Areas 6-0 to 6-6) of Parcel 6 was not tested during the Phase IB Archaeological Survey in October 2004 because access was denied by the landowners. After permission to enter the Parcel 6 properties was obtained, A.D. Marble & Company personnel (Richard White and Stephanie Yasick) completed the archaeological study of the remaining six areas (Areas 6-1 to 6-6) within the parcel in October 2007. They implemented a high-probability (15-m interval) systematic STP strategy in areas that were assessed as relatively intact (Areas 6-1, 6-2, 6-4, and 6-6). The crew implemented a low-probability (30-m interval) sampling strategy in areas that they assessed as unlikely to be intact (Areas 6-3 and 6-5). Their evaluations of subsurface integrity relied on visible characteristics of the surface of each area and evidence of mechanically disturbed topography.

4.6.1 Area 6-0

Area 6-0 is a relatively rectangular 0.24-ha (0.59-ac) lightly wooded area, residential, and open field (formerly residential yard) located adjacent to the east of a wetland/stream at the northeast corner of Skeeter Neck Road and SR 1. In October 2004, 13 STPs were excavated in this area. These STP locations were not geo-referenced and therefore have been depicted on mapping similar to that used in the earlier Phase IB investigation report (A.D. Marble & Company 2005b; Appendix C: Figure 4-16). The locations of these 13 STPs overlap with most of Area 6-1 and with the western margin of Area 6-2. These 13 STPs were not reported in the earlier Phase IB report (A.D. Marble & Company 2005b); therefore, testing was duplicated in the area defined as Area 6-0. The Phase IA study had determined that Area 6-0 had a high probability for intact buried precontact deposits; therefore, the 13 STPs were placed at 15.2-m intervals.

The deposits were found to be relatively intact in Area 6-0. Soils consist of a yellowish brown sandy loam Ap-horizon overlying a brownish yellow sand B-horizon. A second B-horizon, a yellowish brown coarse sand, was discovered below the second stratum. Several STPs in the southern and southeastern portion of Area 6-0 were slightly impacted by construction activities associated with the development of the properties.

Twenty (N=20) artifacts were recovered from the 13 STPs; these include historic and precontact artifacts. Eighteen (N=18) historic artifacts were recovered and included six fragments of clear

vessel glass, four fragments of coal, three fragments of coal slag, two oyster shell fragments, one plastic clip, one fragment of concrete, and one cut nail. Two (N=2) precontact artifacts were recovered and included one quartz secondary flake and one jasper primary flake. Most of these materials were retrieved from the A-horizon. The quartz flake was discovered in the B-horizon of STP 5; two pieces of coal were recovered from the B-horizon of STP 8. In STP 9, a cut nail and piece of coal were recovered from the B-horizon. The diffuse and chronologically mixed assemblages identified in the A- and B-horizons offer little evidence for subsurface features or signs of significant archaeological resources in the immediate area. A.D. Marble and Company recommends that no further archaeological work be conducted in Area 6-0 (Appendix C: Figures 4-16 and 4-17).

4.6.2 Area 6-1

Area 6-1 is a roughly rectangular 0.06-ha (0.14-ac) residential lot that is located on the north side of Skeeter Neck Road approximately 45.7 m east of the intersection of SR 1 and Skeeter Neck Road (Appendix C: Figure 4-17). Six STPs were excavated at this location. STPs 1 to 2 were located in the front and back yards, respectively, of the dwelling; STPs 3 to 6 were located in a lightly wooded area at the rear of the property. At the time Area 6-1 was tested, it was unknown that the previous session of testing (associated with Area 6-0) occurred in roughly the same place in October 2004. Thus, the areas encompassed by Areas 6-0 and 6-1 have received more than adequate subsurface study.

The stratigraphy is generally consistent across the area; a roughly 30-cm deep brown and yellowish brown loamy sand A-horizon overlies a light yellowish brown sand (coarse grained in STPs 3, 4, and 6; Appendix C: Figure 4-18) B-horizon in many tests. Slight variability among profiles is present; excavators encountered a gley at 45 and 68 cm, respectively, in STPs 6 and 7. These two tests were located adjacent to marshy terrain that separated Areas 6-1 and 6-2 from 6-3.

Cultural materials were recovered from the A-horizons of STPs 1 and 6; artifacts were also observed in a random distribution on the surface near these STPs. Most artifacts reflect “kitchen-related” activities (Table 4-2).

Table 4-2. Historic Artifacts in Area 6-1.

Historic Group	Number of Artifacts	Percentage
Kitchen	20	71
Architecture	3	11
Industry	3	11
Kitchen and Architecture	2	7
Total	28	100

The Area 6-1 assemblage includes sherds of redware and whiteware, a piece of a glazed brick, fragments of machine-made bottles, and plastic. These suggest a mix of nineteenth- and twentieth-century activities took place in the vicinity (Appendix A). Overall, this assortment of materials offers limited analytical value, and combined with their depositional contexts, they do not indicate the presence of subsurface features in the area. A.D. Marble & Company opines that additional archaeological testing would not likely produce any significant information concerning previous occupations and that additional testing is not warranted in this area.

4.6.3 Area 6-2

Area 6-2 is a roughly rectangular 0.12-ha (0.29-ac) residential study area that is located on the north side of Skeeter Neck Road, adjacent to the east of Area 6-1 (Appendix C: Figure 4-17). Eleven STPs were excavated at this location. The western margin of the area was also tested during the October 2004 study of Area 6-0.

Almost half of the stratigraphic sequences in the area contained a roughly 15-cm to 30-cm deep A-horizon of brown sand that capped a light yellowish brown sand B-horizon. Fill layers were discovered in STPs 2, 4, 8, 9, and 11. In STP 2, an A-horizon overlies a fill of compact sand and rock, which overlies a fill of compact sand. The B-horizon was then encountered beneath this second fill layer. STP 4 also contained two consecutive fill layers; a sand fill layer was found overlying another fill layer of compact sand. This second fill layer capped a buried A-horizon, which covered an intact B-horizon. The stratigraphic sequence defined in STPs 8 and 9 consisted of two fill layers. In STP 8, compact sand with gravels extended to 18 cmbs. A second fill layer identified as fine sand was excavated to a depth of 30 cmbs. STP 9 contained a similar sequence (Appendix C: Figure 4-18). It contained a layer of compact sand with gravels that extended 53 cmbs; an underlying fill extended from 53 to 84 cmbs. STP 11 also contained a layer identified

as fill. In STP 11, excavators discovered a fill of fine sand with gravels above a B-horizon at 32 cmbs.

The majority of artifacts retrieved from Area 6-2 indicate kitchen activities; minor amounts of architectural debris were also present (Table 4-3). Seventy-three artifacts were discovered in the Area 6-2 STPs; 50 were recovered from layers identified as fill. Aqua, colorless, and amber bottle glass fragments and whiteware sherds were common in the fill and A-horizon layers throughout the area. It was typical to find that STPs with intact stratigraphic profiles evinced a temporal mix of nineteenth- and twentieth-century materials in the A-horizon. For example, a kaolin pipe stem fragment and an aqua glass fragment were discovered in the same context as a modern amber bottle glass fragment. Temporally mixed sub-assemblages were also present in the fill. Materials recovered from the area indicated that no subsurface features or intact deposits are present within the area. We believe that additional archaeological testing in Area 6-2 is not warranted.

Table 4-3. Historic Artifacts in Area 6-2.

Historic Group	Number of Artifacts	Percentage
Kitchen	61	84
Architecture	7	10
Industry	1	1
Tobacco	1	1
Arms	1	1
Clothing	2	3
Total	73	100

4.6.4 Area 6-3

Area 6-3 is another roughly rectangular 0.28-ha (0.69-ac) area consisting of a residential lot adjacent to a low-lying, wooded drainage easement. Area 6-3 is located west of Swaim Road, south of Blevins Avenue, and east of SR 1 (Appendix C: Figure 4-17). Six STPs were excavated in this area. No cultural materials were discovered in any subsurface contexts. Given the visible disturbance on the surface of the area, STPs 1, 2 and 4 to 6 were excavated at 30-m intervals. STP 3 was placed 15 m west of STP 2 to inspect the integrity of the edge of the marshland on the west side of the area.

The deposits encountered in the Area 6-3 STPs vary; sandy fill layers were commonly observed in many tests. STPs 2 and 5 appear to have contained the only intact sequences in Area 6-3. STP 2 contained a 9-cm thick A-horizon of yellowish brown fine sand that capped a B-horizon of light gray sand with a lamellae structure that alternated between coarse and fine sand (Appendix C: Figure 4-18). STP 5 contained an A-horizon of brown loamy sand above a B₁-horizon of yellowish brown loamy sand. This layer overlay a B₂-horizon of light yellowish brown coarse sand. The remaining four STPs exhibited at least one fill layer. STPs 1 and 4 were similar; they exhibited two consecutive fill layers. The lower fill layer in these two STPs was found lying on a B-horizon. In STP 2, a 60-cm thick fill layer of mixed and mottled sand overlies a gley containing cobbles and pea gravels. The broad upper sedimentary package of sands in STP 2 may be associated with activity related to channelizing the former stream that ran through this location. STP 6 contained a 70-cm thick fill layer of brown silty loam and gravel. This STP is located adjacent to a cul-de-sac, the construction of which may have resulted in the disturbance of the area and deposition of a thick cap of gravels and silt loam.

4.6.5 Area 6-4

Area 6-4 is another roughly rectangular 0.24-ha (0.6-ac) residential lot adjacent to the east of a low-lying wooded marsh, north of Blevins Avenue, west of Swaim Road, and east of SR 1 (Appendix C: Figure 4-17). The A.D. Marble & Company field team excavated 12 STPs in this area. Based on obvious disturbance on the surface of the area, STPs 1 to 7 were placed according to 30-m intervals; STPs 8 to 12 were laid in at 15-m spacings after precontact materials were encountered in STP 2 of Area 6-5 (described in the following section). Active utility lines were observed running through the lot; STPs were not excavated near the utilities, therefore the map showing the STP locations in Area 6-4 reflects small untested areas.

The stratigraphy varies dramatically in the area. Stratigraphic data illustrate the extent of disturbance in the area and show the lack of integrity of the deposits. A-horizons of yellowish brown sand are common in STPs 1 to 7 (Appendix C: Figure 4-18). Underlying layers range from fills to B-horizon sands and loamy sands. STPs 8 to 11 contain an upper layer of brown or grayish brown sands with gravels. These layers overlie B-horizons of light yellowish brown compact sand in STPs 8 and 10. STPs 9 and 11 contain additional layers of fill above B-horizons

of light yellowish brown sand. STP 12 consisted of three fill layers; its excavation was halted by “refusal” due to large impenetrable chunks of concrete and stones.

Cultural materials were recovered from a landscaped layer/A-horizon (STP 1) and in layers identified as fill in STPs 6, 9, and 11. The oldest artifact, a cut nail fragment, was retrieved from a fill layer in STP 9. Two terra cotta flower pot fragments were recovered from the landscaped surface/A-horizon of STP 1. The fill in STP 11 contained a colorless bottle glass fragment, a threaded metal bolt, and a piece of rigid black plastic; the fill in STP 6 yielded two amber bottle glass fragments that together exhibit the Anheuser-Busch eagle logo.

The findings in Area 6-4 offer no analytical value and do not indicate the presence of subsurface features in the area. It is the opinion of A.D. Marble & Company that additional archaeological testing would not likely produce any significant information concerning historic or precontact occupations in this area and that additional testing would be unnecessary.

4.6.6 Area 6-5

Area 6-5 is an L-shaped, relatively open 0.13-ha (0.32-ac) commercial-use and agricultural-use lot in the southeast corner of the intersection of Mulberrie Point Road and SR 1. A pump station is located near the corner of Mulberrie Road and SR 1, adjacent to the area (Appendix C: Figure 4-17). The field crew excavated eight STPs in this area. They noted that the landscape around the pump station and residential yards surrounding Area 6-5 appears to be artificially elevated (“filled”). Given the obvious disturbance to the landscape in the area, which is presumably caused by activities related to the surrounding structures, grading and filling of the vicinity, and the burial of an underground sewer, the field crew placed the initial four STPs opportunistically (i.e., where the ground did not appear to be too severely disturbed) and in roughly 30-m intervals. After finding precontact materials in STP 6-5, a series of radial STPs were placed around STP 2 at 5-m intervals, according to the cardinal directions. As a result of uncovering precontact materials, an additional five STPs (STPs 8 to 12) were placed in Area 6-4; these were discussed in the prior section related to Area 6-4.

Stratigraphic profiles in Area 6-5 range from homogenous sequences of impenetrable fill (STPs 1 and 4) to intact sequences (Ap- and B-horizons) that are capped by fill layers (STPs 2 and 3). For example, STP 2 contained two fill layers that covered a 15-cm thick plowzone (Ap) of yellowish brown sand that was found overlying a B-horizon of light yellowish brown coarse sand (Appendix C: Figure 4-18). It is assumed that these two layers comprise the intact soil profile of the area. The fill in STP 1 was composed of granite and limestone rock; excavations were halted at 20 cmbs due to “refusal.” The fill layers in STP 4 were composed of a 60-cm thick mix of yellowish brown, light yellowish brown, and brown fine and coarse sand that sits on a compact (impenetrable) light gray coarse sand. Excavations were terminated at 68 cmbs in STP 4. Excavators noted that a driveway for a razed structure may have been at this location.

The radial STPs around STP 2, which yielded precontact material, shared generally similar profiles. STPs 2S, 2N, and 2E exhibited fills overlying plowzones consisting of yellowish to dark yellowish brown sand and coarse loamy sand that overlie B-horizons of light yellowish brown and brownish yellow medium and coarse sand. STP 2W consisted of multiple sand-dominated layers: a brown fine sand overlying a yellowish brown coarse sand with gravels, which was found above a yellowish brown coarse sand that sat above a light yellowish brown coarse sand. Another yellowish brown sand was found below this layer, and it was found overlying yet another light yellowish brown coarse sand. It is unclear if any of the latter/basal yellow coarse sand layers represent an intact B-horizon. It seems most plausible that each layer may represent a fill layer.

Cultural materials recovered in the area include a single sherd of creamware that was retrieved from the second fill layer (a light yellowish brown sand; possibly redeposited B-horizon soil) in STP 3 and between 27 and 47 cmbs. The layer identified as a plowzone in STP 2 yielded a piece of coal and a chalcedony flake. The top of the B-horizon (at 42 cmbs) in STP 2 yielded a precontact ceramic sherd that was identified as a fragment of Wolfe Neck-type ceramic. It exhibited a coarsely crushed quartz temper and a cord-impressed exterior. The Wolfe Neck ceramic type dates to the Early Woodland period, ca. 700 to 400 B.C., and thus suggests the presence of a nearby Early Woodland occupation. No additional precontact materials were discovered in the radial STPs excavated in the STP 2 locus.

Although the testing in Area 6-5 generated precontact materials, those artifacts (coupled with the historic materials also recovered) offer little analytical utility. Also, based on the large amount of disturbance in the area, A.D. Marble & Company recommends that additional archaeological testing would not likely produce any significant information concerning previous occupations in this area and that additional testing is not necessary in Area 6-5.

4.6.7 Area 6-6

Area 6-6 is a rectangular 0.09-ha (0.22-ac) area consisting of a residential lot adjacent to the east of Area 6-5 and on Mulberrie Point Road (Appendix C: Figure 4-17). The six STPs in this area were excavated at 15-m intervals. Excavators noted that the dwelling on this lot exhibited aluminum siding and a concrete block foundation. Excavators also noted that the yard is at least 0.9 m higher than the adjoining residential yard to the south.

The deposits vary across the area; sandy fill layers were commonly observed in many STPs. STP 2 in Area 6-6 appears to have yielded the only intact sequence in the area (Appendix C: Figure 4-18). It contained a 31-cm thick A-horizon of yellowish brown sand that covered a B-horizon of pale brown sand. STPs 3 to 6 contained truncated profiles that lacked the A-horizon and exhibited B₁-horizons of pale brown fine sand that capped B₂-horizons of vary pale brown compact sand. STPs 3 and 6 differed slightly; they exhibited fill layers above their B₁-horizons. STP 1 was different from all of these; it contained a mix of very loose, yellowish brown and pale brown sand that excavators found analogous to the loosely consolidated sand one might encounter in a child's sandbox.

STPs 3 and 6 yielded cultural materials from layers identified as construction fill. A light green bottle glass fragment, a whiteware sherd, and a piece of rigid plastic were recovered from STP 3. Layers 1 and 2 (a fill layer and the B₁-horizon, respectively) in STP 6 were excavated together; they revealed two fragments of modern amber beer bottle, one piece of slag, a fragment of colorless glass, and a thin rectangular strip of metal. Given that no artifacts were discovered in the B₁-horizon that was sampled elsewhere in Area 6-6, it seems plausible that the artifacts assigned to the B₁ layer instead originated from the overlying fill layer of fine light yellowish

brown sand and pea gravel. In summary, no archaeological resources were encountered in the testing of Area 6-6; no further archaeological testing is recommended.

4.7 Parcel 7

Parcel 7 is a 0.79-ha (4.94-ac) area that is located primarily in an agricultural field between SR 1 and Clapham Road (Appendix B: Photographs 16 to 18). Based on cursory reviews of historic atlases (Appendix C: Figures 4-1 and 4-2) and a United States Geological Survey (USGS) topographic map (1993), it was determined that the parcel contained low to moderate potential for encountering historic resources, but moderate to high potential for encountering precontact resources. Parcel 7 was not included in the initial project planning documents (A.D. Marble & Company 2005b).

The field was plowed and disked, underwent a washing rain (December 26, 2007), and was subjected to a pedestrian survey in early January 2008. A.D. Marble & Company archaeologists Bryan Butina and Justin Bracken examined the field in 2-m transects and flagged all visible artifacts. When the pedestrian survey was completed, it was obvious that the field contained a dense concentration of historic artifacts in the western portion of the parcel, southwest of the wooded area, adjacent to the east of Clapham Road, and north of the Mt. Olive School. Artifacts in this cluster were treated separately from those outside the cluster. The locations of artifacts outside the cluster were recorded individually using a handheld GPS unit. The boundary of the historic artifact concentration and temporally diagnostic artifacts inside the concentration were then recorded. Those diagnostic materials were also bagged individually. The locations of non-temporally diagnostic artifacts within the historic artifact cluster boundary were not individually recorded. Instead, they were collected and placed, in aggregate, in a separate bag.

At the time these materials were collected, it was striking to find that the bulk of materials were bottle glass and ceramic sherds dating to the very late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. It was curious that trace amounts of brick but no nails or metal were present. Based on this preliminary examination and the lack of architectural materials, it seemed most plausible that the historic artifact cluster was related to the practice of field manuring (DESHPO 2001:19-20).

4.7.1 Shovel Testing at Buffalo Road and Clapham Road Intersection

A single shovel test (STP 1) was excavated in a manicured residential lot in the northwest corner of the Buffalo and Clapham roads T-intersection (Appendix B: Photograph 19; Appendix C: Figure 4-19). The lot appears to be elevated in relation to the surrounding landscape. A 3-cm thick root mat was found overlying a 37-cm thick brown silty sand layer (A-horizon/possible plowzone) that capped a layer of yellowish brown sand (possible B-horizon) (Appendix C: Figure 4-18). The interface between the second and third layers was abrupt, and therefore the second layer may represent a buried plowzone. Excavators encountered pale brown sand at 62 cmbs. Excavations were terminated in this final layer at 73 cmbs. One piece of coal, a washer, a piece of metal wire, and fragments of modern colorless and amber bottle glass were recovered from the second layer (the possible A-horizon/former plowzone). These materials were the only artifacts encountered in the shovel test; they were recorded in the field notes and subsequently discarded. The lack of evidence for historic or precontact occupations recovered in STP 1 indicates that further archaeological investigation at this location is unnecessary.

4.7.2 Pedestrian Survey in Plowed Field between Clapham Road and SR 1

A pedestrian survey was conducted in the roughly 2-ha (5-ac) plowed field comprising the bulk of the Parcel 7 study area (Appendix C: Figure 4-19). The survey identified numerous historic-era artifacts (N=182), including mostly bottle glass fragments and ceramic sherds. Modern bottle glass and synthetic materials (e.g., plastic and styrofoam) were also identified, but these were noted and discarded in the field. The single precontact-era artifact recovered in Parcel 7 consisted of a Piedmont stemmed variety projectile point that likely dates to the Late Archaic or Early Woodland period.

A 76.2-m by 45.7-m, high-density historic artifact concentration was discovered along Clapham Road, southwest of the wooded and marshy area adjacent to the north of Parcel 7, and north of the Mt. Olive School (Appendix B: Photograph 20). The majority of the historic materials inside and outside of the historic artifact cluster primarily date to the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries (ca. 1890 to 1930). Twenty-seven artifacts inside the artifact concentration were assessed as temporally diagnostic and were recorded using handheld GPS units (Table 4-4). These consist of sherds of whiteware, yellowware, and ironstone; fragments of pharmaceutical

bottle, olive green bottle, pale aqua, and aqua bottle glass; two glass pull-cord handles and a glass doorknob; the base of a colorless drinking glass; Prosser-type buttons; and a costume bead. Non-provenienced materials collected inside the artifact-dense area included additional whiteware, ironstone, and yellowware sherds, as well as American porcelain, redware, turn-of-the-twentieth-century stoneware and bottle-glass fragments, and additional Prosser-type buttons (Table 4-5).

Table 4-4. Provenienced Artifacts Located within the Historic Artifact Concentration.

Artifact Class	Artifact Type	Frequency	Class Abundance
<i>HISTORIC</i>	Whiteware (green and blue transfer print)	5	
<i>CERAMICS</i>	Yellowware	1	26
	Ironstone	1	
	Pharmaceutical bottle glass closure	6	
	Depression glass (serving vessel)	2	
	Olive green bottle glass	1	
<i>GLASS</i>	Pale aqua bottle glass	1	59
	Aqua bottle glass	1	
	Bottle (complete, "2-Way")	1	
	Glass handle (furniture)	3	
	Colorless drinking glass	1	
<i>OTHER</i>	Button (Prosser)	3	11
	Bead (cobalt, costume)	1	4
<i>TOTAL</i>		27	100

Table 4-5. Historic Artifact Cluster Assemblage.

Artifact Class	Artifact Type	Frequency	Abundance
	Whiteware	38	29
	Stoneware	4	3
	Ironstone	8	6
<i>HISTORIC</i>	Redware	4	3
<i>CERAMICS</i>	Porcelain	7	5
	Yellowware	3	2
	Redware drawer knob	1	<1
	Porcelain resistor	1	<1
	Light green bottle glass	2	2
	Depression glass	5	4
	Olive green bottle glass	5	4
	Colorless bottle glass	16	12
<i>GLASS</i>	Pale aqua bottle glass	7	5
	Brown bottle glass	6	5
	Cobalt blue bottle glass	11	8
	Jadeite glass	3	2
	Milk glass	6	5

Artifact Class	Artifact Type	Frequency	Abundance
	Mason jar lid liner	1	<1
	Milk glass w/ green flashing	1	<1
	Glass marble	1	<1
	Colorless tumbler	1	<1
<i>OTHER</i>	Button (Prosser)	1	<1
	Carbon battery rod	1	<1
<i>TOTAL</i>		133	100

Figure 4-20 depicts the distribution of the artifact assemblage recovered from Parcel 7. Material classes appear to be randomly distributed inside and outside of the historic artifact cluster. The shape of the historic-artifact concentration boundary suggests that the practice of alternating directions of plowing (perpendicular plowing) may have expanded the spatial extent of an artifact concentration that was initially located in the southwest-central portion of the concentration area. The origin of the materials is unclear. When the artifact cluster was first encountered, it was believed that the artifacts were likely the result of the agricultural practice of manure spreading because the materials were discovered in the context of a plowed field and because the materials represented domestic refuse (e.g., glass and ceramic) with very little architectural remains (e.g., brick, window glass, nails). It seemed reasonable that late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century household debris was mixed with manure that was then redeposited in the agricultural field.

In an effort to evaluate the manure spreading hypothesis for the origins of the artifact concentration in Parcel 7, historic atlas maps, USGS topographic maps, and aerial photographs of the project area, and in particular the artifact cluster locus, were examined. The 1859 Map of Kent County (Byles 1859) depicted no former structure at this location, but the 1868 Atlas of Delaware (Beers 1968) did. The property owner appears to be Thos. James, who lived in a dwelling north of the tested area. This nonetheless leaves the archaeologists questioning if the structure represents an outbuilding (e.g., barn or coop) or a dwelling that may have belonged to a tenant farmer or field hand. The structure also appears on the 1936, 1949, and 1956 USGS maps (Appendix C: Figure 4-21). This tentatively suggests that the structure existed minimally between 1868 and 1956. Although the resolution is poor, the 1937 and 1954 aerial photographs appear to show an anomaly (structure roof?) in the location of the historic artifact concentration.

Background research conducted during the A.D. Marble & Company historic architecture survey generated a historical narrative that may shed light on the nature of the unnamed structure potentially related to the artifact cluster. Archibald et al. (A.D. Marble & Company 2005a) note that:

The *Guide* tells us that the name of Little Heaven “was applied to a group of cabins built about 1870 by Jehu Reed and his son Jehu M. Reed for Irish laboring families brought here to work in the orchards” (Works Progress Administration [WPA] 1948:372). Apparently to serve the Irish residents of the community, a Roman Catholic church had been planned for the area, but it was never built. Local author Hazel Wright Reynolds remarks in her book that Catholicism never flourished in the area, and that it was the dominant Protestant establishment that began to refer to the settlement as “Little Heaven.” As there was no nearby church, Catholics who stayed on would need to travel to the Holy Cross parish in Dover (Reynolds 1982:365). Around the same time, an African-American settlement was started near the Jehu Reed lands, and was owned by another fruit grower named Jonathan Willis. This settlement came to be known as “Little Hell” (WPA 1948:372; Reynolds 1982:365). (A.D. Marble & Company 2005a)

Unfortunately, no property owner with the surname of Willis is depicted on the historic atlas mapping. Mike Hahn (DelDOT, personal communication 2008) graciously sent a digital copy of a reference to Little Heaven and the African-American settlement, colloquially named “Little Hell.” This reference from Alotta (1992:289) adds that there was a stream that separated Little Heaven from “Little Hell” and that this watercourse was called the “River Styx.” It is difficult to verify which stream may have received the “River Styx” moniker. Without knowing the property owned by Jonathan Willis, who established the African-American settlement, one can only speculate the possibility that the unnamed structure visible on the Beers 1868 map and through to the mid-twentieth century on aerials, and apparently beneath the historic artifact concentration, is related to “Little Hell.”

Property deed research shows that the historic-era Thomas James property encompassed Parcel 7. Deed research suggests that Thomas James established his dwelling on the property in the early 1820s and that the land was handed down patrilineally, through the James family, until the early twentieth century (A.D. Marble & Company 2008b). It seems unlikely that the James property contained an African-American settlement, unless there was a tenant relationship between Jonathan Willis and the James family. Additional background research of property titles, deeds, and tax records should be undertaken to discover the location of “Little Hell,” since

current evidence cannot verify its location on Parcel 7 (or anywhere else in Little Heaven) at this time.

4.8 Parcel 8

Parcel 8 is a 3.2-ha (8-ac) area in an agricultural field that is located east of SR 1 and immediately west of a lightly forested wetland and north of (Lower) Skeeter Neck Road (Appendix B: Photographs 21 to 23). This area was chosen as a potential wetland creation site. A pedestrian survey was conducted in this parcel and a total of 86 artifacts were recovered (N=69 historic, N=9 precontact, N=8 non-cultural rocks) (Table 4-6).

Table 4-6. Parcel 8 Artifact Assemblage.

Artifact	Quantity	Remarks
Brick fragments	18	
Coal pieces	6	
Creamware	1	
Ironstone	1	
Pearlware	11	
Porcelain	2	Possibly export
Redware	17	
Stoneware	2	One Albany slip interior, salt-glaze exterior
Whiteware	3	Undecorated
Bottle glass	7	Amber, colorless, olive
Glass	1	Melted
FCR	3	
Debitage	1	Opaque white quartz, large-size, secondary
Biface	1	Chert, late-stage, contracting stem
Biface fragment	1	Opaque white quartz, appears bifacially thinned
Pebble core fragment	1	Jasper
Ground stone tool fragment	2	Anvilstone fragments
Non-cultural rocks	8	

The historic artifacts date generally to the early to late nineteenth century and occur randomly in the field. No historic structures are known to have been located in Parcel 8. The presence of these materials is likely attributed to the practice of manure spreading, in which household debris was often incorporated into the manure and thus randomly deposited in the field.

No precontact sites are known to exist in Parcel 8. However, a modest concentration of precontact materials was encountered within an approximately 45.7-m radius of the top of a slight topographic rise on the southern edge of the parcel adjacent to (Lower) Skeeter Neck Road

(Appendix B: Photograph 24; Appendix C: Figure 4-22). Artifacts recovered from this area include two thermally altered rocks, a large secondary quartz flake, a pebble core fragment, a quartz biface fragment, and a late-stage contracting stem biface fragment derived from gray chert. Two anvilstone fragments and another thermally altered rock were also recovered from the field, but these did not occur in any discernable spatial concentration. These three precontact artifacts were located along the eastern/southeastern edge of the field, adjacent to the lightly forested wetland to the east.

The precontact materials are likely the products of ancient occupations that took place ephemerally, albeit repeatedly, at this location throughout the last three millennia. Based on the contracting-stem biface, the concentration of precontact materials on the slight rise dates at least to the Late Archaic to Early Woodland periods. As a result of project developments, Parcel 8 was dismissed from the construction plans.

4.9 Parcel 9

Parcel 9 is a 3.2-ha (8-ac) area in a slightly sloping portion of an agricultural field and is located adjacent to the north side of the forested wetland that borders the northern edge of the “forked” portion of Parcel 7 (Appendix C: Figure 1-2). This area was formerly chosen as a potential wetland mitigation site (A.D. Marble & Company 2005c:Appendix C). Pedestrian survey was recommended but never completed because this parcel was dismissed altogether as project designs developed.

4.10 Parcel 10

Parcel 10 is located partly on the margins of Clapham Road; the western portion of the parcel is situated in a combination of agricultural and residential settings, and the eastern portion of the parcel is situated in an agricultural setting (Appendix B: Photographs 25 to 27). The western portion measures roughly 548.6-m by 9.1-m in area (0.4 ha [1 ac]). The eastern portion is divided by the Thomas James property (CRS No. K-2686) into two linear areas: the area to the south measures roughly 91.4 m by 9.1 m (0.08 ha [0.2 ac]), and the area to the north measures 61 m by 7.6 m (0.06 ha [0.14 ac]). This parcel also includes the margins of Buffalo Road, extending roughly 304.8 m from the intersection of Buffalo Road and Clapham Road. STPs were excavated

in the roughly 0.4-ha (1-ac) combined portions of the parcel that are situated in the field. The remainder of the parcel was not tested due to the presence of drainage swales and topographic modifications associated with residential development.

Fifteen STPs were excavated at 15-m intervals in Parcel 10 (Appendix C: Figure 4-23). STPs 1, 2, 4, 5, 11, and 12 collectively yielded a total of 34 artifacts: one brick fragment; one redware fragment; 30 amber, colorless, and green bottle glass fragments; one window glass fragment; and a metal nut. All of these materials were collected from the plowzone layer. The number of bottle glass fragments is not surprising. The origin of these items is hypothesized to be a byproduct of beverage consumption by passersby who discarded empty, glass beverage containers. The broken bottle remnants likely represent secondary refuse deposition and probably stem from multiple, separate discard activities.

4.11 Parcel 11

Parcel 11 is a narrow, 0.16-ha (0.4-ac) area located on the sides of SR 1 north of the eastern “spur” of the Parcel 7 test area. A swale in an agricultural field constitutes the west side of this test area; a ditch and abrupt slope constitute the east side of the test area. As a result, no testing was performed in this parcel.

4.12 Parcel 12

Parcel 12 is bordered by (Upper) Skeeter Neck Road to the north, Bowers Beach Road to the south, and the eastern edges of the previously tested Parcels 4 and 5 to the west (Appendix B: Photographs 28 to 34). The APE at this location was expanded to the east to include the entirety of the previously tested residential properties of Parcels 4 and 5. This parcel is 3 ha (7.4 ac) in area. The W. Gray residence (CRS No. K-2731) was situated approximately 30.5 m east of this portion of the APE and located to the south of (Upper) Skeeter Neck Road. STPs were excavated in the undisturbed portions (not disturbed by modern commercial and residential development) of the parcel (N=1.7 ha [4.2 ac]). Testing took place specifically in the forested northern end of the parcel and in the field located approximately in the center of the parcel situated east of where a convenience store was formerly located and to the south of a cell phone tower. The Olive Church was located adjacent to the east of the northern portion of the test area (Mrs. Pat

Northrup, personal communication, 2008), but no structural remains or evidence of a potential cemetery were encountered during the survey of this parcel.

A total of 80 STPs placed at 15-m intervals were situated in Parcel 12; 61 of these were positioned in five transects in the field, 19 of which were positioned in four transects located in the heavy brush/forested northern end of the parcel (Appendix C: Figure 4-24). Ten of the STPs (STPs 8 to 12, 25, 51, 52, 54, 56) in the open field were not excavated due to severe earthen disturbances observed in the southern portion of the test area. One STP (STP 76) in the densely vegetated northern portion was not excavated due to localized ground disturbance. STP profiles were generally consistent, composed of a plowzone overlying a B-horizon (subsoil).

A total of 52 artifacts were recovered from the parcel and only from plowzone contexts. Seven artifacts were retrieved from the 19 STPs in the overgrown northern portion of the parcel, which was the area adjacent to the west of the former location of the Olive Church. These artifacts included: a chunk of concrete, two brick fragments, a whiteware rim sherd, a whiteware sherd with a blue transfer print decoration, an aqua vessel glass fragment, and a colorless bottle glass fragment. The remainder of the parcel contained brick fragments; cut and wire nail fragments; amber, aqua, colorless, milk, and olive green bottle glass fragments; amethyst and aqua vessel glass fragments; pearlware, redware, and whiteware sherds; and metal fragments (Appendix A). These materials generally date from the middle of the nineteenth century to the early twentieth century. Given the plowzone context and relatively light and even spatial distribution of these materials, it appears that they were likely secondarily deposited via the largely nineteenth-century practice of field manuring.

4.13 Parcel 13

Parcel 13 is composed of roughly 9.1-m margins that border the edges of Bowers Beach Road. The western limit of the parcel is located on Bowers Beach Road and approximately 146.3 m east of SR 1; its eastern limit is located at the intersection of Bowers Beach Road and Skeeter Neck Road. The parcel measures roughly 1.8 ha (3.4 ac) in area. The parcel contains agricultural field and residential contexts. However, a combination of underground utilities, swales, and

ditches is situated on the road margin and inside the whole of this test area. As a result, Parcel 13 was not tested.

4.14 Parcel 14

Parcel 14 is a 1.2-ha (3-ac) area located in a former agricultural and commercial setting immediately south of Bowers Beach Road and east of the former location of Conley's Garage (CRS No. K-6777) in the previously tested Parcel 2-2 (Appendix B: Photograph 35). Drainage swales in the parcel decreased the amount of testable area to 0.69 ha (1.7 ac). A total of 51 STPs were placed at 15-m intervals on three transects (Appendix C: Figure 4-25). Portions of the area were found to be heavily disturbed; as a result, STPs 19 to 23 and 36 to 40 were not excavated. A total of two artifacts were recovered. STPs 33 and 47 contained single whiteware sherds each.

4.15 Parcel 15

Parcel 15 is a long, narrow parcel that extends along the west margin of SR 1, from a point approximately 163.4 m north of (Lower) Skeeter Neck Road to the intersection of Buffalo Road and Clapham Road. It measures roughly 2.3 ha (5.8 ac) in area. This parcel is primarily located in a residential/commercial setting. This project will not impact the Jehu Reed property (CRS No. K-137) and Cain's Furniture Store property (CRS No. K-6778), which are located adjacent to this parcel. This test area is laden with underground utilities and drainage swales. No testing was conducted in Parcel 15.

4.16 Parcel 16

Parcel 16 is a rectangular-shaped area that measures approximately 0.69 ha (1.7 ac) (Appendix B: Photograph 36). This parcel is located in an agricultural field on the east side of SR 1, approximately 204.2 m north of the intersection of (Lower) Skeeter Neck Road and SR 1; it is also located immediately east of the southern end of previously tested Parcel 2-1. Although Emory (A.D. Marble & Company 2005b) recommended Phase II investigations at two historic artifact concentrations in the northern half of Parcel 2-1, the southern section of the parcel was relatively artifact barren. A pedestrian survey was performed in this parcel; a very light scatter of historic and modern artifacts (N=4) were recovered from the parcel. The assemblage was composed of two ironstone rim sherds, a piece of metal strapping, and a brick fragment.

4.17 Parcel 17

The majority of Parcel 17 is in an agricultural field; it is a rectangular-shaped area that measures 91.4 m by 161.5 m (1.6 ha [4 ac]) (Appendix B: Photograph 37). The parcel also includes a narrow, 143.2-m long area on the east margin of SR 1. This portion of the parcel measures roughly 0.1 ha (0.3 ac) in area. The total area of this parcel is 1.7 ha (4.3 ac). Pedestrian survey was performed in this parcel; a very light scatter of historic and modern artifacts (N=20) was observed in the parcel. The artifact assemblage is primarily composed of brick fragments (N=15). A colorless glass lid liner fragment, colorless bottle glass fragment, an embossed cobalt blue glass vessel fragment, a small piece of coal, and a black plastic spool of thread constitute the remainder of the assemblage. The materials possibly originated from a combination of field manuring practices and secondary deposition (i.e., littering) by people traveling on SR 1 and discarding refuse.

4.18 Parcel 18

Parcel 18 is composed of a roughly 25.8-ha (63.8-ac), relatively flat agricultural field located northwest of the intersection of Barratt's Chapel Road and SR 1 (Appendix B: Photograph 38). This parcel underwent a pedestrian survey. Three artifact concentrations were discovered in the parcel: an eighteenth-century artifact concentration was discovered in the south-central margin of the parcel; a nineteenth-century historic artifact concentration was discovered in the northwestern portion of the parcel; and a precontact artifact concentration was discovered in the southeastern portion of the parcel (Appendix C: Figures 4-26 to 4-29) (Table 4-7).

The eighteenth-century materials include sherds of tin-glazed earthenware, creamware, refined redware, and white salt-glazed sherds; their clustered distribution strongly suggests the presence of an eighteenth-century site along the road in the southwest corner of the parcel. Delaware's earliest historic-era sites has been of great interest over the last decade (Bedell 2001; Lukezic and Fithian 2008; Martin and Griffith 2008; [and the May 2008 and 2009 Early Colonial Archaeology Symposia, New Castle, DE]). The eighteenth-century artifact concentration in Parcel 18 hints at additional evidence below the surface that may inform us about early Euro-Delawarean life. The nineteenth-century artifact cluster included high numbers of pearlware and whiteware. The distribution of architectural material was also plotted in an effort to identify the

location of unknown structures in the parcel. Brick fragments are relatively ubiquitous, although they do appear to occur in slightly higher density in the north-central portion of the parcel. Tile fragments and window glass also tend to occur in higher densities in the north-central area of the field.

Table 4-7. Parcel 18 Artifact Assemblage.

Artifact Class	Artifact Type	N	Abundance
ARCHITECTURAL	Architectural Stone	1	0.06%
	Brick	695	41.39%
	Ceramic Tile	87	5.18%
	Fasteners	7	0.42%
	Glass	44	2.62%
	Insulators	9	0.54%
	Mortar	1	0.06%
	HISTORIC CERAMIC	Buff-Bodied Earthenware	2
Creamware		18	1.07%
<i>Mold Decoration</i>		1	
<i>Overglaze Handpainted</i>		1	
<i>Undecorated</i>		16	
Ironstone/White Granite		4	0.24%
Other Earthenwares		6	0.36%
Pearlware		113	6.73%
<i>Dipped</i>		1	
<i>Kitchen - Strainer</i>		1	
<i>Mold Decoration</i>		7	
<i>Shell Edge</i>		1	
<i>Sponged</i>		1	
<i>Undecorated</i>		66	
<i>Underglaze Handpainted</i>		34	
<i>Transfer-printed</i>		2	
Porcelain		42	2.50%
<i>Overglaze Handpainted</i>		5	
<i>Undecorated</i>		31	
<i>Underglaze Handpainted</i>		6	
Red-Bodied Earthenware		223	13.28%
Refined Earthenware		3	0.18%
Slip-Trailed Earthenware		10	0.60%
Stoneware		29	1.73%
<i>Brown-Bodied Stoneware</i>		4	
<i>Gray-Bodied Stoneware</i>		14	
<i>White-Bodied Stoneware</i>		6	
<i>White-Bodied Stoneware - Scratch Blue</i>		5	
Tin-Glazed Earthenware		1	0.06%
Whiteware		81	4.82%
<i>Dipped</i>		1	
<i>Mold Decoration</i>		4	
<i>Undecorated</i>	62		
<i>Underglaze Handpainted</i>	12		

Artifact Class	Artifact Type	N	Abundance
	<i>Transfer-Printed</i>	2	
	Yellowware	6	0.36%
	<i>Rockingham</i>	1	
	<i>Undecorated</i>	5	
GLASS			
	Bottle Glass	137	8.16%
	<i>Amber</i>	2	
	<i>Amethyst</i>	7	
	<i>Aqua/Teal</i>	50	
	<i>Cobalt/Blue</i>	4	
	<i>Colorless</i>	39	
	<i>Olive</i>	25	
	<i>Green</i>	5	
	<i>Milk</i>	5	
	Container	13	0.77%
	<i>Milk</i>	12	
	<i>Teal</i>	1	
	Tableware	27	1.61%
	<i>Amethyst</i>	9	
	<i>Aqua</i>	4	
	<i>Colorless</i>	14	
	Other	12	0.71%
SMALL FINDS			
	Buttons	2	0.12%
	Coins	1	0.06%
	Pipe Stems	2	0.12%
	Tools/Hardware	14	0.83%
FAUNAL			
	Bone	4	0.24%
PRECONTACT			
	Biface	3	0.18%
	Core	1	0.06%
	Debitage	11	0.66%
	FCR	43	2.56%
	Projectile Point	2	0.12%
	<i>Brewerton Corner-Notched</i>	1	
	<i>Levanna</i>	1	
	Retouched Flake	1	0.06%
	Uniface	1	0.06%
SAMPLES			
	Rock	21	1.25%
	Slag	2	0.12%
TOTALS	Totals	1679	100.00%

The precontact artifact cluster was defined by a modest concentration of thermally altered rock and lithic tools in the central/east-central portion of the parcel. A Brewerton corner-notch projectile point and a Levanna projectile point were recovered in the central portion of the field.

These diagnostic artifacts are indicative of Late Archaic and later Woodland occupations that took place in the parcel.

It is not clear if the historic artifact concentrations are related to nearby historic occupations. They may be related to the W. Townsend farmstead located in the vicinity to the north of the parcel. They may also be related to occupation(s) that preceded and were perhaps associated with the G. Smith/W. Manlove farmstead properties located in the vicinity to the south of the parcel (Appendix C: Figures 4-1 and 4-2). The two historic artifact concentrations and the single precontact artifact concentration are potentially indicative of subsurface features. A.D. Marble & Company archaeology staff recommends that additional testing should be considered in order to identify the presence of subsurface features and further delineate the vertical and horizontal extents of these loci.

The Byles (1859) and Beers (1868) historic atlas maps depict a structure owned by W. Townsend in the northeast corner of Parcel 18. The remainder of the parcel contains no evidence for the presence of any properties 50+ years old and no additional documented historic structures. With the exception of the historic-era Townsend occupation, the Barratt's Chapel Road field has been maintained as an agricultural field with an unpaved historic road. This road is evident in twentieth-century aerial photographs of the field. USGS topographic maps depict three shallow lowlands in the northwest corner of Parcel 18. If these lowlands were present in ancient times, it is presumed that they would have been attractive habitats for wildlife, and by proxy, for human settlement. Therefore, this corner of the parcel has good potential to contain buried archaeological resources associated with Native American occupations.

4.19 Parcel 19

Parcel 19 consists, in part, of a narrow 0.45-ha (1.1-ac) area that extends from Barratt's Chapel Road to a point 871.7 m to the south on the west side of SR 1. A drainage swale is present along the length of this parcel. No testing was performed in this portion of the parcel. Parcel 19 also includes a narrow 0.65-ha (1.6-ac) area situated in a combination of agricultural fields (in the eastern three-quarters of the parcel) and residential yards (the western one-quarter of the parcel) on the southern margin of Barratt's Chapel Road (Appendix B: Photographs 39 to 40). The

length of the area stretches for 716.2 m to the west of the SR 1/Barratt's Chapel Rd intersection. Forty-three STPs were excavated at 15-m intervals and on a single transect in this parcel (Appendix C: Figure 4-30). Two artifacts, an aqua bottle glass fragment and a wire nail fragment, were recovered during the survey of this parcel (Appendix A).

4.20 Parcel 20

Parcel 20 is a triangular, open field located between SR 1 and Clapham Road, south of Mulberrie Point Road, and north of (Upper) Skeeter Neck Road (Appendix B: Photographs 41 and 42; Appendix C: Figure 4-31). It constitutes an approximately 1-ha (2.6-ac) area. It was a residential or commercial (i.e., trailer home vendor) site consisting of mobile homes in the mid- to late twentieth century. Concrete sidewalks and gravel paths are present throughout the parcel. Given the proximity of the G.R. Warren property depicted adjacent to the north of the parcel on the 1868 Beers map and the early-twentieth-century Olive School also located north of the parcel, the potential for this study area to contain historic archaeological resources was determined to be moderate to high. However, after completing the first three STPs to be excavated in the parcel, archaeological sensitivity of the test area was determined to be very low. The field crew excavated nine of ten STPs that were laid in at 30-m intervals; STP 6 was located on the asphalt road bisecting the parcel. No intact soils were encountered. Based on the STP profiles, it appears that the parcel has been severely compromised by mechanical grading and in-filling. Nine artifacts were recovered in Parcel 20. These included: single colorless, green, and milk bottle glass fragments; a metal can pull-tab fragment; a PVC sewer pipe fragment; a wood fragment (identified as "lumber"); a complete cut nail; and an undecorated whiteware fragment.

4.21 Parcel 21

Parcel 21 was one of two optional locations for wetland creation. Parcel 21 is an 3.2-ha (8-ac) area on the west end of the agricultural field that is located north of Mulberrie Point Road, south of an unnamed tributary, and east of the forested wetland that borders the northbound lane of SR 1 (Appendix C: Figure 1-2). Pedestrian survey was recommended for the parcel but never performed due to changes in project construction designs.

4.22 Parcel 22

Parcel 22, like Parcel 21, was an optional location for wetland creation. Parcel 22 is a 3.2-ha (8-ac) area in an agricultural field that is located on the east side of SR 1, nestled between two lightly forested drainage ditches to the north of Parcel 16 and southeast of the previously tested Parcel 2-1 (Appendix C: Figure 1-2). Pedestrian survey was recommended for the parcel but never performed due to changes in project construction designs.

4.23 Parcel 23

Parcel 23 parcel is composed of an approximately 0.8-ha (2-ac) flat area in an agricultural field that is located in the southwest quadrant of the intersection of Bowers Beach Road and Skeeter Neck Road (Appendix B: Photograph 43; Appendix C: Figure 1-2). A pedestrian survey was conducted in this parcel. The 1859 Byles map depicts the Abraham School No. 28 (“S.H.” on the 1868 Beers map) in the southeast quadrant across Skeeter Neck Road from this parcel. The field team encountered a light scatter of historic and modern artifacts (N=18). Modern bottle glass and plastic was observed but discarded. The assemblage consisted of four brick fragments; one piece of coal; one redware sherd with lead glaze; two undecorated whiteware sherds; one piece of metal (possibly pig iron); three colorless bottle glass fragments; one colorless glass vessel fragment (molded body and embossed base); one molded aqua vessel glass fragment; one emerald green bottle glass fragment; one embossed amber bottle glass base fragment; one olive bottle glass fragment; and one thick flat glass fragment. These materials probably date collectively from the middle of the nineteenth century to the first half of the twentieth century, and they likely originated from the practice of field manuring.

4.24 Parcel 24

Parcel 24 is a 0.5-ha (1.2-ac) area located adjacent to the east of the Olive School House (CRS No. K-2685) (Appendix B: Photographs 44 and 45). The excavation of five STPs in the parcel led to the conclusion that the parcel had been comprehensively disturbed; no intact deposits were encountered. STPs were positioned in three transects (Appendix C: Figure 4-32). The first two STPs (STPs 1 and 2) were situated at 15-m intervals and exhibited heavily disturbed profiles. The three remaining STPs were then positioned at 30-m intervals; they also contained heavily disturbed profiles.

Shovel test profiles strongly suggest that the parcel has been mechanically cut and filled in the recent past; all STPs contained fill deposits symptomatic of disturbed areas. Underground utilities are located along the east and south sides of the parcel. A gravel parking lot is present in the western half of the parcel. Eight artifacts were recovered from the parcel. One piece of brick was retrieved as a surface collection find. The remainder were collected from Layer 3 (a fill layer encountered 37 to 56 cmbs) in STP 1. The remaining materials included: a colorless bottle glass fragment, a glass marble toy, three window glass fragments, a possible cut nail, and an undecorated possible creamware sherd.

4.25 Parcel 25

Parcel 25 is an approximately 3.2-ha (8-ac) area in the agricultural field in the southeast quadrant of the (Lower) Skeeter Neck Road and SR 1 intersection (Appendix B: Photographs 46 to 49). No known precontact archaeological sites have been recorded in the vicinity of the study parcel, although historic atlas maps depict a historic structure (associated with the nineteenth-century Grier farmstead, CRS No. K-2727), in the northeast quadrant of the (Lower) Skeeter Neck Road and SR 1 intersection. Previous Phase IB investigation in the southeast quadrant was conducted in 2005 in a roughly 0.37-ha (0.91-ac) area abutting SR 1. A pedestrian survey was conducted in Parcel 25. A total of 117 artifacts were recovered from the parcel (Table 4-8). Brick fragments constitute the majority of the materials collected, but red-bodied earthenware, whiteware, and pearlware appear in modest amounts.

Table 4-8. Parcel 25 Artifact Assemblage.

Artifact Class	Artifact Type	N	Abundance
ARCHITECTURAL	Brick	32	27.3%
	Brick (handmade)	3	2.5%
HISTORIC CERAMIC	Buff-Bodied Earthenware	1	0.8%
	Creamware	1	0.8%
	<i>Undecorated</i>	1	
	Ironstone	3	2.5%
	<i>Blue Transfer Print</i>	2	
	<i>Undecorated</i>	1	
	Pearlware	10	8.5%
	<i>Blue Shell-Edge, Scalloped Rim</i>	1	
	<i>Flow Blue</i>	1	
<i>Mold Decoration, Hand-Painted Blue</i>	1		

Artifact Class	Artifact Type	N	Abundance
	<i>Undecorated</i>	5	
	<i>Underglaze Handpainted</i>	2	
	Porcelain	3	2.5%
	<i>Molded, Scalloped Rim, Red Painted</i>	1	
	<i>Overglaze Handpainted</i>	1	
	<i>Underglaze Handpainted</i>	1	
	Red-Bodied Earthenware	23	19.6%
	<i>Clear Lead Glaze</i>	16	
	<i>Green or Brown Glaze, Burned, Possible Import</i>	1	
	<i>Paste Only, Eroded</i>	6	
	Refined Earthenware	6	5.1%
	Stoneware	2	1.7%
	<i>White-Bodied – Salt Glaze</i>	1	
	<i>White-Bodied – Scratch Blue</i>	1	
	Terra-Cotta (Red Earthenware)	2	1.7%
	Whiteware	13	11.1%
	<i>Annular</i>	2	
	<i>Blue Design</i>	1	
	<i>Base, Maker’s Mark “..T. Pense..”</i>	1	
	<i>Thin-Bodied</i>	1	
	<i>Undecorated</i>	4	
	<i>Underglaze Handpainted</i>	4	
	White Earthenware (Poss. Pearlware)	1	
GLASS	Bottle Glass	11	9.4%
	<i>Aqua</i>	1	
	<i>Colorless</i>	4	
	<i>Emerald Green</i>	1	
	<i>Light Aqua</i>	1	
	<i>Olive</i>	4	
	Vessel	1	0.8%
	<i>Olive, Possibly Ground Lip</i>	1	
	Lid/Lid-liner	2	1.7%
	<i>Colorless</i>	1	
	<i>Milk</i>	1	
PRECONTACT	Projectile point fragment	1	0.8%
	<i>Medial-Distal Fragment</i>	1	
SAMPLES	Rock	2	1.7%
TOTALS	Totals	117	100.0%

The distributions of ceramics, glass, brick, and the single precontact artifact (a medial-distal projectile point fragment) were plotted in Figure 4-33; the distributions of pearlware, redware, porcelain, creamware, whiteware, olive bottle glass, and the single sherds of scratch-blue and undecorated white salt-glaze stoneware were plotted in Figure 4-34. With the exception of the south-central area of the parcel, which is relatively devoid of artifacts, and the southwestern

quadrant of the parcel, which primarily contains brick fragments, the materials appear to cluster in the east-northeastern quadrant of the parcel. The oldest identified materials were single sherds of white salt-glaze and scratch blue stoneware and creamware; these occur north of the center point of the parcel. The Grier farmstead was located adjacent to the north, across (Lower) Skeeter Neck Road (Appendix C: Figures 4-1 and 4-2); the historic materials collected from Parcel 25 correspond roughly to the time frame of the occupation of the Grier property. The historic materials may have been secondarily deposited as a result of field manuring practices by the Grier household. It is also possible that the remains of a structure that preceded the Grier residence are located below the Parcel 25 surface.

Given this potential for finding buried historic archaeological resources, it is the opinion of A.D. Marble & Company archaeologists that additional background research and subsurface testing should be considered for the north-central and northeastern portions of the parcel. The single precontact artifact, a medial-distal fragment of a chert projectile point, indicates that indigenous groups occupied this location in the deeper past, though perhaps only ephemerally because of the lack of precontact materials.

4.26 Parcel 26

Parcel 26 is a relatively flat, approximately 4.7-ha (11.5-ac) survey parcel that is located in an agricultural field east of SR 1, adjacent to a wetland and north of (Lower) Skeeter Neck Road (Appendix B: Photograph 50). In 2004, A.D. Marble & Company had chosen a portion of this area as a potential wetland creation site for the Little Heaven project (A.D. Marble & Company 2005c:Appendix C). Changes to project plans required the dismissal of this location in 2008; however, based on recent developments, this location is again slated for wetland creation in 2009.

No known precontact or historic archaeological sites are present in the parcel. Nonetheless, the Dr. T. Cahall residence was located approximately 457.2 m northwest of the parcel, and the Grier residence was located approximately 152.4 to 228.6 m southwest of the parcel. Based on historic property boundaries, the Grier property (CRS No. K-2727) encompassed the parcel in the nineteenth century.

A total of 180 items were recovered during the survey (Table 4-9), seven of which were identified in the lab as naturally occurring rocks that were probably collected as possible FCR, brick, or blocky quartz shatter. Thus, a total of 173 artifacts were retrieved from the parcel. Historic artifacts (N=161) included aqua and colorless bottle glass and window glass fragments; brick fragments; one piece of coal; three creamware, three ironstone, 21 pearlware, ten porcelain, 38 redware, one white salt-glaze stoneware, and three whiteware sherds; and one kaolin pipe bowl fragment. Precontact artifacts (N=12) included a possible anvilstone, fine-grain quartzite retouched flake, a base fragment of an argillite contracting stem point (possible Virginsville/Savannah River Broadspear), five pieces of debitage, and four FCR.

Table 4-9. Parcel 26 Artifact Assemblage.

Artifact Class	Artifact Type	N	Abundance
ARCHITECTURAL	Brick	53	29.4%
	Brick (Handmade)	13	7.2%
HISTORIC CERAMIC	Creamware	3	1.6%
	<i>Undecorated</i>	3	
	Ironstone	3	1.6%
	<i>Undecorated</i>	3	
	Pearlware	21	11.6%
	<i>Blue Edge</i>	3	
	<i>Blue Glaze, One Surface</i>	1	
	<i>Polychrome</i>	1	
	<i>Undecorated</i>	16	
	Porcelain	10	5.5%
	<i>Decal, Soft Paste</i>	3	
	<i>Red Overglaze, Soft Paste</i>	1	
	<i>Undecorated, Soft Paste</i>	6	
	Red-Bodied Earthenware	38	21.1%
	<i>Clear Lead Glaze</i>	10	
	<i>Manganese</i>	10	
	<i>Paste Only, Eroded</i>	18	
	Stoneware	1	0.5%
	<i>White-Bodied – Salt Glaze</i>	1	
	Whiteware	3	1.6%
<i>Burnt</i>	1		
<i>Blue Floral Transfer-Print</i>	1		
<i>Undecorated</i>	1		
GLASS	Bottle Glass	12	6.6%
	<i>Aqua</i>	8	
	<i>Colorless</i>	4	
	Window	2	1.1%

Artifact Class	Artifact Type	N	Abundance
OTHER	Pipe Bowl Fragment (Kaolin)	1	0.5%
	Coal	1	0.5%
PRECONTACT			
	Projectile Point Fragment	1	
	Anvilstone	1	
	Retouched Flake	1	
	Debitage	5	
	FCR	4	
SAMPLES			
	Rock	7	3.8%
TOTALS	Totals	180	100.0%

Distributions of ceramics, glass, brick, and precontact materials indicate that historic artifacts generally cluster in the eastern portion of the parcel (Appendix C: Figure 4-35). The distribution of pearlware, whiteware, and porcelain (soft-paste, possibly British import[?]) sherds suggests the presence of a nineteenth-century occupation in the east end of the field (Appendix C: Figure 4-36). Although relatively few (N=12) precontact materials were recovered in Parcel 26, they appear to cluster in the northeastern corner of the parcel (Appendix C: Figure 4-37). Based on the diagnostic hafted biface fragment (proximal portion: stem, shoulders, and lower medial section) identified as a possible Savannah River Broadspear, indigenous groups likely occupied this location at least in the Late Archaic period.

Given the historic and precontact artifact concentrations and the associated potential for finding buried historic and precontact archaeological resources in the parcel, it is the opinion of A.D. Marble & Company archaeologists that additional background research and subsurface testing should be considered for Parcel 26.