

4.0 FIELD RESULTS



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### 4.1 Area 1

#### 4.1.1 Surface Collection

A total of 337, 10.0-meter by 10.0-meter (32.8-ft by 32.8-ft) square grid cells were surface collected in Area 1. The surface collection yielded 1,219 prehistoric artifacts, 1,124 historic artifacts, and 433 faunal artifacts (Appendix E). The prehistoric artifact assemblage contains a diverse collection of cultural materials. A variety of lithic tool forms were recovered from Area 1, including projectile points (n=6), bifaces (n=24), a scraper, a uniface, preforms (n=2), cores (n=28), pebble tools (n=2), utilized flakes (n=7), and a nondescript cutting tool. Several of the projectile points were temporally distinguishable, including a Late Woodland Period (A.D. 1000 to A.D. 1600) jasper Levanna triangle in Block H-3, a Late Archaic Period (3000 to 1000 B.C.) quartz MacPherson point in Block D-21, an Early Woodland Period (1000 B.C. to A.D. 0) quartz Tear Drop point in Block N-8, and a Middle to Late Archaic Period (6500 to 1000 B.C.) jasper Lamoka point in Block E-22. A total of 196 pieces of lithic debitage composed of primary (n=30), secondary (n=48), and tertiary (n=70) flakes, shatter (n=34), and flake fragments (n=14) were also collected in Area 1.

An assortment of artifacts associated with procurement and testing of raw lithic materials was also recovered from Area 1. Seven blanks composed of argillite (n=5) and quartzite (n=2) were surface collected from Area 1. A total of 35 tested cobbles (n=35) were also found during the collection. Inspection of the tested cobbles identified the overall selection of two main lithic types, jasper (n=16) and quartz (n=12), followed by smaller numbers of quartzite (n=1), chert (n=4), and unidentifiable lithic materials (n=2). Ground stone tools were found in Area 1 as well. The surface collection recovered numerous hammerstones (n=17), a celt, quartzite grinding stones (n=2), a net sinker, and four shaft abraders from across Area 1 (Appendix D).

A total of 15 Native American ceramic fragments were found during the controlled surface collection of Area 1. Of the 15 ceramic sherds recovered, eight proved to retain sufficient diagnostic characteristics reflective of Woodland I Period (3000 B.C. to A.D. 1000) wares. One ceramic body fragment was collected from Block C-19. This fragment exhibits crushed clay and

shell temper attributable to Wilgus ware (ca. 250 B.C. to 280 A.D.). Four fragments were recovered from Blocks 19-E, 23-D, 16-B, and 17-E. The ceramic fragments were all small, finely crushed quartz and quartz/mica tempered body fragments. Exterior surface treatment was not discernable. The wares are attributable to Hell Island wares (ca. A.D. 600 to 1000). Blocks 18-D and 19-D produced two sherds with clay nodules in the temper, attributable to Coulbourn ware (375 to 350 B.C.). One fragment of crushed quartz-temper, cord-marked exterior Wolf Neck ceramic (500 B.C.) was found in Block F-19. Two unidentifiable ceramic sherds were encountered in Block L-2, while Block R-11 contained one unidentifiable sherd of prehistoric ceramic.

Cultural materials likely associated with food resources and cooking were also recovered from Area 1. Faunal materials were identified with the Native American artifact assemblage. A total of 433 shell fragments were identified throughout Area 1. Due to the size of the fragments and the calcification of the shell remains, species identification of the entire collection was not practical, but several of the larger, well-preserved examples were identified as oyster and clam. In conjunction with the shell remains, a total of 868 pieces of fire-cracked rock (FCR) were recovered during the surface collection of Area 1.

The surface collection did uncover an unusual find. Block D-10 produced a small, polished steatite fragment, approximately 2.5 centimeters (1.0 in) long, 1.2 centimeters (0.5 in) wide, and 0.6 centimeters (0.2 in) thick. One edge exhibited a rounded, polished surface, unlike the jagged edge at the break, similar to a rim. However, the body of the steatite fragment was highly polished and exhibited a linear incision parallel to the rounded rim on one side. The opposite side of the fragment contained incised diagonal marks. It was thought that this steatite fragment was part of a gorget or pendant due to the highly polished surface and incised markings.

The historic artifact collection recovered in Area 1 is representative of mid-eighteenth- through early-twentieth-century domestic and architectural refuse. Ceramics (n=564) comprised the largest number of historic artifacts found. Redware (n=336) dominated the historic ceramic collection, followed by whiteware (n=123), porcelain (n=36), pearlware (n=29), vitreous china (n=15), stoneware (n=12), other earthenware (n=8), and creamware (n=5). Bottle glass (n=115)

and vessel glass (n=16) rounded out the larger classes of domestic artifacts. Architectural artifacts included brick (n=314), window glass (n=40), and nails (n=6). Other artifacts included a horseshoe (n=2), a barbed wire fragment (n=1), slag (n=3), plastic (n=4), a button (n=1), a fragment of mirror glass (n=1), a glazed terra cotta sewer pipe fragment (n=1), a lamp glass shard (n=1), metal fragments (n=10), and coal (n=15).

Given the number of prehistoric and historic artifacts found in Area 1, a series of artifact distribution maps were created to interpret any horizontal patterns of site activity based on surface artifact counts. Distinctive patterns of prehistoric artifact concentrations were noted in Area 1. While these prehistoric artifact concentrations did not delineate the exact location of subsurface features, the density of artifacts does suggest general activity areas (Figure 3). Based on the types and numbers of artifacts found in these concentrations, certain inferences can be made about potential site types and horizontal limits of prehistoric archaeological deposits in Area 1.

For the purposes of the Phase IB, areas of artifact density were referred to as loci. Locus 1, the area of high artifact density in the northern portion of the site, is delineated to the west by SR 12, to the south by Row 16, to the east by Column G, and to the north by SR 1. A smaller area of prehistoric artifact density to the south of Locus 1, labeled Locus 2, is bounded by Row 14 and Row 10 to the north and south, respectively, and by Column B and Column F to the west and east, respectively. To the east, Locus 3 is bounded by Row 17 to the north, Column M to the east, Row 11 to the south, and Column I to the west.

Three smaller areas of prehistoric artifact density were noted to the south of Area 1. Locus 4 is bounded by Row 13, Column R, Row 10, and Column O. Locus 5 is delineated by Row 5, Column N, Row 1, and Column K. Locus 6 is defined by Row 6 to the north, Row 2 to the south, Column C to the west, and Column G to the east.

Based on the artifact distribution maps for Area 1, specific temporal trends and patterns are suggested from the surface collection. Locus 1 contained two projectile points temporally associated with the Middle to Late Archaic Period (6500 B.C. to 1000 B.C.), as well as eight

prehistoric ceramic sherds, all attributable to the Woodland I Period (3000 B.C. to A.D. 1000). Conversely, Locus 6 produced a Late Woodland Period (A.D. 1000 to A.D. 1600) projectile point. An Early Woodland projectile point was also recovered from Block 8-N, just to the southwest of Locus 4. Locus 4 and Locus 5 produced one and two unidentifiable prehistoric ceramic sherds each, respectively, while the remaining ground in Area 1 did not yield prehistoric ceramics. The variation of dates between projectile points recovered from Area 1 implies that Locus 1 was established earlier than the loci found to the south and east. It can be suggested that Locus 1 represents a long-term occupation site, given the extensive time period covered by the projectile points and ceramics. The loci to the south and east may be interpreted as smaller satellite occupations of Locus 1 based on the later projectile point styles and the unidentifiable ceramic sherds recovered in the area. However, given that this hypothesis is substantiated by cultural materials found in a disturbed, plowed surface context, the interpretation may change with the exposure and investigation of subsurface features in Area 1

Conversely, the historic artifact distribution maps depict historic cultural remains scattered over a wide dispersal pattern in Area 1, with little indication of any artifact densities (Figure 4). However, a concentration of brick was noted in a small area along the marshlands defined by Row 4 to the north, Column N to the east, Row 1 to the south, and Column K to the west (Figure 5). This locus also happens to contain two corroded square nails. It is suggested that this locus may represent the remains of a building associated with a river landing located along Spring Creek. An early-eighteenth-century river landing was identified at Locus A (Site 7K-F-163A), located approximately 1,524.0 meters (5,000.0 ft) east (downstream) of the APE, associated with a dwelling and outbuilding upslope on the flatlands (Liebeknecht et al. 1996). In addition, the town of Frederica has supported a substantial eighteenth- and nineteenth-century shipbuilding industry and maritime trade center (Coverdale 1976; Valle 1984). The diversity of historic ceramics in Area 1 may reflect broken dishes and crockery unloaded from a vessel and discarded along the landing, although this is only speculation.

#### *4.1.2 Test Units*

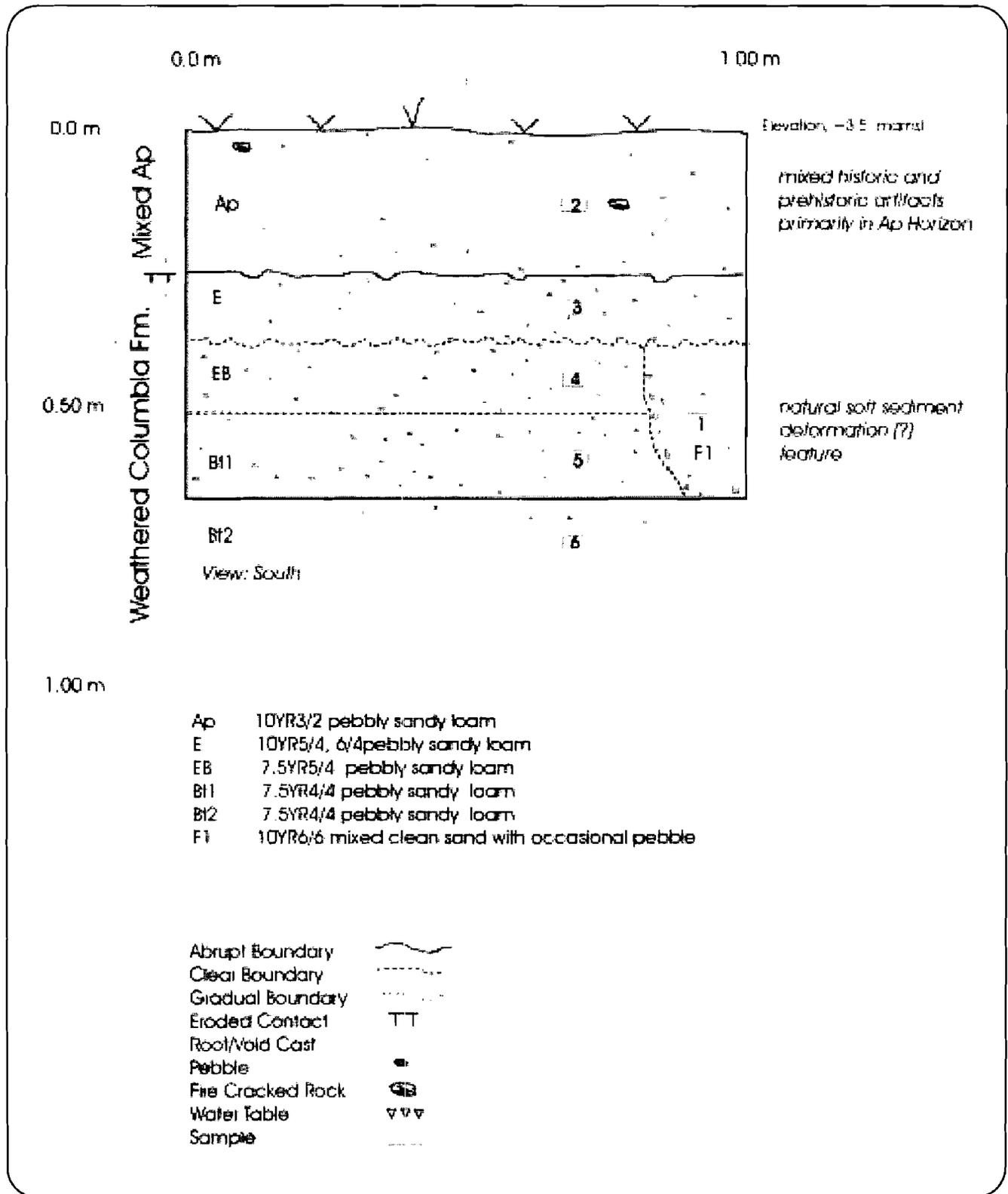
In Area 1, the symmetric grid placed across the landscape during the surface collection allowed for the use of cardinal coordinates to designate test units. The southwest corner of Block A-1 was

designated N500 E500, the southeast corner of Block A-1 labeled N500 E510, and so on. A total of 23, 1.0-meter by 1.0-meter (3.3-ft by 3.3-ft) test units were excavated in Area 1 (Attachment A).

The excavation of the test units in Area 1 revealed a relatively well-developed soil that has weathered within sediments attributable to the Pleistocene-age of landform construction. In general, the excavations exposed a 26.0 to 33.0 centimeter thick (10.2 to 13.0 in) dark brown (10YR 3/3) plowzone horizon capping the surface. Below the plowzone, the soil profile included a 17.0 to 28.0 centimeter-thick (6.7 to 11.0 in) dark yellowish brown to yellowish brown (10YR 4/6-5/6) sandy loam to sandy clay E-horizon, followed by a brown to strong brown (7.5YR 4/4-5/6) pebbly, sandy clay Bt-horizon. Test units N560 E570, N568 E510, N573 E530, N582 E546, N600 E560, N609 E565, N643 E580, and N680 E587 produced two consecutive dark yellowish brown to yellowish brown (10YR 4/6-5/6) E-horizons, a sandy loam over a sandy clay episode, below the plowzone horizon (Appendix D).

During the geomorphologic investigation, it was noted that the plowzone in Area 1 exhibited discreet areas that contained deposits of natural gravels (<40mm) likely attributable to original sediment deposition during the Pleistocene (Hayes 2004) (Appendix C). Test Unit N590 E554 was located within an area of pebble-rich plowzone (Figure 6). Its exposure detailed a relatively well-developed soil that has weathered within sediments of Pleistocene age. The 25.0-centimeter (9.8-in) thick plowzone (Ap) consists of a dark brown (10YR 3/3) mixed pebbly sandy loam (Appendix D). The majority of the artifacts recovered from this unit were found in the plowzone. These include: FCR (n=2), debitage (n=4), architectural debris (n=10), historic ceramics (n=5), and shell (n=2) (Appendix E). An underlying leached yellowish brown to light yellowish brown (10YR 5/4-6/4) pebbly sandy loam (E) soil horizon, encountered 25.0 to 40.0 centimeters (9.8 to 15.7 in) below surface, and a brown (7.5YR 5/4) pebbly sandy loam transitional (EB) soil horizon, found 40.0 to 50.0 centimeters (15.7 to 19.7 in) below surface, detail evidence of bioturbation and common gravels. The few artifacts found in these two horizons are represented by two lithic debitage in the E-horizon and one flake, one brick fragment, and one redware sherd in the EB-horizon. The excavation extended into a brown (7.5YR 4/4) clay-and iron-enriched, pebbly, sandy loam Bt-horizon from 50.0 centimeters (19.7 in) below surface to the bottom of

**Figure 6**  
**Test Unit N590 E553, South Wall Profile Area I**  
 SR I, Frederica Interchange  
 Murderkill Hundred, Kent County, Delaware



excavation at 81.0 centimeters (31.9 in) below surface. Two flakes were recovered from the Bt-horizon in this test unit; one flake from 50.0 to 60.0 centimeters (19.7 to 23.6 in) below surface, and the second flake from 60.0 to 70.0 centimeters (23.6 to 27.5 in) below surface. No cultural materials were recovered from below the second level of the Bt-horizon. A sandy anomaly noted in the southwest corner of the unit was of undetermined origin, but may have well represented a natural soft-sediment deformation feature (related to groundwater, pressure, and disturbance).

Test Unit N660 E584 was located within an area that lacked many pebbles in the plowzone (Figure 7). Notably, the pebble-rich sediment was first noted approximately 60.0 centimeters (23.6 in) below surface in a strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) pebbly mixed sandy loam Bt soil horizon typical of other units. Overlying sediments consisted of a 25.0-centimeter (9.8-in) thick dark brown (10YR 3/2) very fine sandy loam plowzone (Ap), a yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) very fine sandy loam E-horizon from 25.0 to 50.0 centimeters (9.8 to 19.7 in) below surface, and a brown (7.5YR 5/4-5/6) very fine sandy loam transitional (EB) soil horizon 50.0 to 60.0 centimeters (19.7 to 23.6 in) below surface (Appendix C).

The recovery of prehistoric and historic cultural materials generally decreased with the depth of the excavation. The plowzone horizon produced the greatest number of artifacts (n=82), including lithic debitage (n=12), FCR (n=3), tools (n=2), oyster shell (n=2), architectural debris (n=43), historic ceramics (n=18), bottle glass (n=1), and vessel glass (n=1). The E-horizon contained FCR (n=6), a hammerstone, debitage (n=7), a tested jasper cobble, a pearlware sherd, a window glass shard, and brick (n=4) (Appendix E). Prehistoric artifact counts dropped off below the E-horizon, with only seven debitage and one FCR found in the EB-horizon. The Bt-horizon produced small, but appreciable, quantities of debitage, including four flakes from the first level in the horizon and four flakes in the second level of the horizon. No cultural materials were recovered below the second excavation level of the Bt-horizon.

In Test Unit N660 E584, weathering processes associated with soil formation had masked obvious sedimentary structures that could help distinguish water- from wind-transported sediments. However, the lack of pebbles within the matrice and apparent dominance of very fine



sand suggest possible eolian deposition. The locational integrity of this relatively deep context has not been clearly determined.

Several features were documented in the test unit excavations in Area 1. Feature 1, a dark stain measuring approximately 20.0 by 25.0 centimeters (7.9 by 9.8 in) surrounded by a lighter stain measuring 100.0 by 30.0 centimeters (39.4 by 11.8 in), was identified 59.0 centimeters (23.2 in) below surface in the southeast corner of Test Unit N576 E539 (Photograph 4). The darker soil matrix is a loosely compacted dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) sandy loam, while the lighter stain consists of a dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) mottled with a yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) sandy loam. One jasper flake and one quartz shatter were recovered from the surface of the lighter color matrix, while charcoal flecking was noted throughout the feature.

A second feature was noted within Stratum II, level 1 (E-horizon) of TU N594 E559. Feature 2 consisted of a roughly 20.0- to 30.0-centimeter (7.9- to 11.8-in) diameter circular stain composed of a dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) sandy loam (Photograph 5). The feature was not excavated. However, the feature soil matrix is loosely compacted, distinct from the surrounding subsoil matrix, and may be the result of rodent activity.

Feature 3 consists of a dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) loosely compact loamy sand stain located in the southwest corner of TU N570 E525 (Photograph 6). This feature was identified approximately 60.0 centimeters (23.6 in) below surface at the interface between Stratum II, a yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) sandy loam with approximately ten percent gravel content (E-horizon), and Stratum III, a strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) sandy clay with approximately ten to 20 percent gravel content (Bt-horizon). Preliminary testing in the top 20.0 centimeters (7.9 in) of the feature produced one FCR fragment, three jasper flakes, and one quartzite flake from the feature matrix.

## **4.2 Area 2**

### *4.2.1 Surface Collection and Shovel Test Pits*

A total of 51, surface collected 10.0-meter by 10.0-meter (32.8-ft by 32.8-ft) square grid cells and 40 STPs in Area 2 yielded 27 prehistoric artifacts, 165 historic artifacts, and 13 faunal



**Photograph 4:** Feature 1, Test Unit N576 E539, Area 1, opening planview (April 2004).



**Photograph 5:** Feature 2, Test Unit N594 E559, Area 1, opening planview (April 2004).



**Photograph 6:** Feature 3, Test Unit N570 E525, Area 1, west wall profile (April 2004).

remains (Attachment A). A dramatic reduction in the quantity and diversity of prehistoric artifacts was observed in Area 2 in comparison to Area 1. A total of two hammerstones, one core/flake tool, one burnisher, six debitage, and 17 FCRs were found in the surface collection and STPs (Appendix E).

A dramatic reduction in the quantity and diversity of late-eighteenth- to mid-twentieth-century historic artifacts was also noted in Area 2. Architectural (n=104) and domestic (n=59) artifacts were recovered from Area 2. The domestic artifact assemblage included 28 historic ceramics, such as whiteware (n=14), red earthenware (n=9), pearlware (n=2), creamware (n=2), and stoneware (n=1); vessel glass (n=1) and bottle glass (n=29); and a sanitary can fragment. Architectural items were represented by brick (n=54), window glass (n=26), ceramic insulator fragments (n=3), a door latch (n=1), square nails (n=6), and two unidentifiable historic objects (Appendix E).

Test pit excavations placed in the northern portion of Area 2 identified evidence of a stable landform impacted by agricultural land use. Undisturbed STP soil profiles in Area 2 consisted of a 15.0- to 17.0-centimeter (5.9- to 6.7-in) thick, brown (10YR 4/3) sandy loam Ap-horizon overlying a yellowish brown (10YR 5/4-5/6) loamy sand E-horizon. Test pit excavations from Row 22 to the end at Row 26 exhibited a brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) sandy loam B-horizon subsoil in place of the yellowish brown (10YR 5/4-5/6) loamy sand E-horizon (Appendix D).

Subsurface testing in the fallow, grassy area north of the Soulie Gray House revealed evidence of infilling along the northern edge of the corridor. STP 26RR exhibited a 23.0-centimeter (9.1 in) thick package of mottled dark brown and yellowish brown (10YR 4/2 and 5/6) coarse sand fill overlying a dark brown (10YR 4/2) lamella stained coarse sandy loam fill horizon from 23.0 to 42.0 centimeters (9.1 to 16.5 in) below surface. These fill horizons capped a mottled yellowish brown and strong brown (10YR 5/6 and 7.5YR 5/6) coarse sandy loam horizon 42.0 centimeters (16.5 in) below surface to the end of excavation at 63.0 centimeters (24.8 in) below surface (Appendix D). Several STPs in the same area, such as STPs 23C, 24L, 24C, 24RR, 26L, and 26R, contained a 10.0- to 26.0-centimeter (3.9- to 10.2-in) thick dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) fill horizon overlying the brown (10YR 4/3) sandy loam Ap-horizon. These fill horizons were

identified as spoil materials excavated from the adjacent farm pond, banked along the edge of the pond, and spread over the field.

The prehistoric cultural material observed in Area 2 was scattered and of low density (Figure 8). A small cluster of FCR was noted in Rows 1 through 5, with one piece of FCR found in Blocks 1-R, 2-R, 2-C, 3-R, 3-C, 5-R, and 5-L, and two pieces of FCR found in Block 4-L. A hammerstone and two shell fragments were also recovered from Block 2-C. Row 23 exhibited a small area of prehistoric artifacts in the plowzone horizon. The Ap-horizon in STP 23-C, STP 23-C+5m East, and STP 23-RR (Lv II), STP 26-L (Lv II) each contained one piece of lithic debitage, while one FCR fragment was found in STP 23-R. No subsurface features were identified in the STP excavations.

Low numbers of historic cultural materials were dispersed to the east and north of the Soulie Gray House (Figure 9). Concentrations of brick (n=44) and bottle glass (n=19) were noted within Rows 10 through 17 east of the non-extant farm. Square nails (n=14) were recovered in notable quantities to the north of the farm, with STP 21-RR producing five nails alone.

The artifact distribution patterns for Area 2 suggest certain trends for prehistoric and historic site occupation. The concentration of FCR towards the southern end of the surface collected grid in Area 2 may have been part of Locus 3 in Area 1, but the construction of SR 1 adversely impacted site preservation, leaving a small portion of the site remaining to the east. The small lithic cluster found in the fill/plowzone horizons north of the farm is likely part of CRS #K-6720, a prehistoric/historic surface scatter documented along the east edge of the farm pond. Given the close proximity of the multiple prehistoric loci identified in Area 1 and the FCR remains noted on the south side of the farm, it can be suggested that CRS #K-6720 is part of the larger site complex documented in the APE. While archaeological testing was not conducted in the area of the Soulie Gray House, the construction of the residential dwelling, and associated subsurface features, such as privies and wells, has likely impacted prehistoric site preservation in Area 2.

The historic artifact assemblage found in Area 2 is associated with the non-extant Soulie Gray House. The mid-eighteenth- to mid-twentieth-century domestic and architectural remains

correspond to the general timeframe of historic occupation of the Soulie Gray House and are representative of the debris associated with farmstead occupations. The historic artifacts in the plowed field to the east of the farm and the fallow ground north of the farm reflect household refuse and building debris dispersed by plowing activities.

#### *4.2.2 Test Units*

A total of seven 1.0-meter by 1.0-meter (3.3-ft by 3.3-ft) test units were excavated in Area 2. Due to the variations in grid layout between Area 1 and Area 2, test units in Area 2 were designated differently than Area 1. Cardinal coordinates were not feasible due to the curve of the centerline and the shift in direction of the units. To facilitate unit designation, each test unit was assigned a number reflecting the sequence in which they were excavated.

Test Unit 4 provides a general profile of the soil stratigraphy encountered in Area 2 (Photograph 7). A 25.0-centimeter (9.8-in) thick Ap-horizon comprised of a dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) pebbly sandy loam was encountered in the top of the profile. Soils within the Ap-horizon were moderately compact and contained a fair amount (30 percent) of natural gravels (<40mm) likely attributable to original deposition during the Pleistocene. Cultural materials were recovered exclusively from the plowzone horizon, and consisted of two prehistoric debitage, architectural debris (n=12), bottle glass (n=5), plastic (n=2), and one vitreous china sherd. Below the plowzone, excavations exposed a strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) clay loam Bt-horizon with approximately ten to 20 percent gravel content. Soils within this Bt-horizon were moderately compact and contained no cultural materials (Appendix D).

The remains of a post mold was discovered in Area 2. Feature 1, a circular stain approximately 18.0 centimeters (7.1 in) in diameter, was exposed in the west wall of Test Unit 5 (Photograph 8). The feature soil consisted of a dark brown (10YR 3/3) sandy loam surrounded by a yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) sandy loam. The feature was excavated to a depth of 76.0 centimeters (29.9 in) below surface and revealed to be the remnant of a historic post, likely a fence post. A single brick fragment, discovered at the base of Feature 1, comprised the only cultural remains in the stain.



**Photograph 7:** Test Unit 4, Area 2, east wall profile (April 2004).



**Photograph 8:** Feature 1, Test Unit 5, Area 2, east wall profile (April 2004).

Other than Feature 1, no other cultural features were encountered in Area 2. Test Unit 2, placed in the area of the FCR concentration along the southern edge of the Soulie Gray House, did not exhibit any cultural materials below the plowzone, or any feature stains indicative of Native American occupation.

### **4.3 Area 3**

Seven shovel tests were excavated in Area 3, located to the west of SR 12. Excavations in Area 3 identified an impacted and disturbed setting composed of multiple fill horizons overlying and surrounding buried fiber optic and sewer line utilities. STP 5 is representative of a typical soil profile in Area 3. Stratum I, a fill horizon comprised of a mottled dark brown (10YR 3/3) and yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) sandy loam with road gravel, extended from 0.0 to 32.0 centimeters (0.0 to 12.6 in) below ground surface. Stratum II, a mottled yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) and yellow (10YR 7/8) sand, was encountered from 32.0 to 90.0 centimeters (12.6 to 35.4 in) below ground surface (Appendix D). Two clear vessel fragments, two square nails fragments, and an oyster shell fragment were recovered from Stratum I in STP 5. No subsurface features were encountered in Area 3.

Excavations in the remaining test pit excavations in Area 3 produced a similar selection of artifacts. STP 3 produced two clam shell fragments from fill, while fill horizons in STP 4 contained amber bottle glass (n=8), clear vessel glass (n=2), and oyster shell (n=10). STP 6 contained 14 amber bottle glass fragments from various fill horizons. STP 2 produced the only evidence of prehistoric remains, with one jasper flake recovered from a brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) sandy loam 12.0 to 59.0 centimeters (4.7 to 23.2 in) below surface. This level also produced amber bottle glass (n=2), clear vessel glass (n=1), tile fragments (n=2), clear window glass (n=1), and oyster shell (n=35) in the same context as the jasper flake (Appendix E). No artifacts were recovered from STP 1 or STP 7.

### **4.4 Area 4**

A controlled surface collection in Area 4 did not yield any prehistoric or historic cultural remains on the surface of the plowed field. No further excavations were conducted in this area.