

## RESULTS OF FIELD INVESTIGATIONS

The discussions that follow summarize the results of field study in the fourteen study areas. The text gives verbal descriptions of the property tracts surveyed, soils information, and summaries of site settings and findings, including collections of archaeological material from the sites, and estimates of site age and function. Best use of this compendium can be made by first locating the study area segment of interest on Figure 3 and then looking up the relevant text in the Table of Contents. The list of study segments on page 4 also includes references to the corresponding figures and tables for each segment.

### **Segment 1: Five Points Study Area**

One prehistoric and two historical sites (Table 2) were found in the 2400 feet that constitute Five Points Study Area, which is the eastern terminus of the proposed Sussex East-West Corridor alignments (Figure 7). Soils in the area are of the Sassafras-Fallsington association, consisting of well-drained and poorly-drained soils that have a moderately permeable subsoil of sandy loam to sandy clay loam (Ireland and Matthews 1974.) At the time of the survey, over half of this segment was under residential development or occupied by commercial property, and consequently was not tested. Tested portions of the segment were a wooded lot and fallow fields.

#### **C. Mills (Trustee) Property: Tract 1.1.**

Locus 1.1A. A prehistoric site (7S-G-134) was discovered on Tract 1.1. The site was located in a wooded area of Sassafras sandy loam, where seven shovel test pits were excavated. One of the shovel test pits yielded a fragment of grit-tempered Woodland I Period ceramic from an unplowed setting above a small gully or ephemeral stream. The other shovel test pits, placed at regular intervals, recovered no cultural materials, though a charred nut hull was found in an unplowed setting.

#### **Texas Highway One Association Property: Tract 1.2.**

Locus 1.2A. Southwest of State Route 1, a pedestrian survey recovered a small amount of historical ceramics at Site 7S-G-135, including whiteware, redware, and glass; brick fragments were observed on the surface, but not collected. The artifacts suggest a site dating from between 1830-1880, but the site function is unknown. Visibility in this field of Sassafras loam ranged from 10 to 60 percent, and the artifacts were recovered from an area approximately 200 x 400 feet in size.

#### **E. Holsten Property: Tract 1.3.**

Locus 1.3A. Located on the northeast side of State Route 1 the Holsten Tract consisted of three separate parcels. Shovel

TABLE 2

Summary of Archaeological Sites Identified  
in the Five Points Study Area, Segment 1

Parcel/ Owner	Locus Number	Type of Testing	Type of Site
	Site Number CRS Number		
1.1 C. Mills (Trustee)	1.1A 7S-G-134 S-8593	Shovel test pits	Prehistoric
1.2 Texas Highway One Association	1.2A 7S-G-135 S-8594	Pedestrian survey	Historic
1.3 E. Holsten	1.3A 7S-G-136 S-8495	Shovel test pits/ Pedestrian survey	Historic

test pits and pedestrian surveys identified one historical (Site 7S-G-136). The artifacts, which consisted of whiteware, stoneware, glass, and metal fragments, and a part of a porcelain insulator, suggest a site dating to approximately 1830-1880, but the function of the site is unknown. The artifacts were recovered in a fallow field of Sassafras sandy loam with about 10 percent visibility.

## **Segment 2: Beaverdam Creek Study Area**

One prehistoric and two historical sites were identified (Table 3) in the Beaverdam Creek segment, which begins on Route 9, west of Harbeson, and runs southeast for 7400 feet, across Beaverdam Creek, State Route 293 and ends on State Route 5 (Figure 8). Soils consisted of the Evesboro-Rumford association of excessively drained and somewhat excessively drained soils with a rapidly permeable subsoil of sand to sandy loam (Ireland and Matthews 1974). Much of the segment was in woods and had not been previously plowed. Residential lots in the segment were not tested. Permission for testing was denied for a large area of the Beaverdam Creek segment.

### **C. Friend and N. Montgomery Property: Tract 2.1.**

Locus 2.1A. Excavation of 21 shovel test pits at various intervals, based on the topography of the area, comprised the testing on Tract 2.1. Soils consisted solely of Evesboro sandy loams. Several slight rises were investigated, but none of these yielded any artifacts. One historical site, 7S-F-80, was identified on the surface. The site is a trash dump dating to between 1880 and 1940. Artifacts included whiteware sherds, blown and molded bottle glass fragments, and whole "baking powder" bottles, asphalt shingles, oyster shells, sewer pipe fragments, and metal bucket fragments.

### **C. Kopple Property: Tract 2.2.**

Locus 2.2A. Tract 2.2 is located at the extreme southern end of Segment 2, on both sides of Route 5. The eastern portion of the tract was wooded, and the 4 shovel test pits excavated recovered no artifacts. The remainder of the tract was agricultural field with about 20 percent visibility. The entire property was Evesboro sandy loam type soil. West of Route 5 is a farmstead (7S-F-74), consisting of a farmhouse and about a dozen outbuildings built sometime between 1830 and 1880. Behind the structures, but out of the segment, was a small family burial plot (at least six interments). Local informants indicated that this farm was used until the late 1960s, when it was abandoned, and that the burial ground was related to the Veasey (or Beasey) family. Beers' Atlas shows a "Veasey" as the occupant of the farm in 1868. Only a few late nineteenth-century artifacts were surface collected from the site. The significance of this site lies in the variety of standing outbuildings.

TABLE 3

Summary of Archaeological Sites Identified in the  
Beaverdam Creek Study Area, Segment 2

Parcel/ Owner	Locus Number Site Number CRS Number	Type of Testing	Type of Site
2.1 C. Friend N. Montgomery	2.1A 7S-F-80 S-8673	Shovel test pits/ Pedestrian survey	Historic
2.2 C. Kopple	2.2A 7S-F-74 S-3619	Shovel test pits/ Pedestrian survey	Historic
2.3 Jehovahs Witness	2.3A 7S-F-79 S-8672	Shovel test pits	Prehistoric

**TABLE 4**  
**Summary of Archaeological Sites Identified in the**  
**Gravel Hill Study Area, Segment 3**

<b>Parcel/ Owner</b>	<b>Locus Number Site Number CRS Number</b>	<b>Type of Testing</b>	<b>Type of Site</b>
3.2 R. Lynch	3.2A 7S-F-77 S-8603	Shovel test pits	Unknown
3.7 R. Besche Furniture Store and home	3.7A 7S-F-75 S-8520	Previous survey by McCann Inc., Informant	Historic
3.7 R. Besche Furniture Store and home	3.7B 7S-F-76 S-8490	Shovel test pits/ Pedestrian survey	Historic
3.9 W. Kopple	3.9A 7S-F-78 S-8604	Pedestrian survey	Historic

**Georgetown Congregation of Jehovahs Witness Property: Tract**

**2.3.**

Locus 2.3A. Tract 2.3 comprised all of the land in the study area west of Beaverdam Creek and south of Route 9. The tract was heavily wooded, and twenty-one shovel test pits were excavated in the tract. One site (7S-F-79) was located, 200 feet south of the Delaware Coast Line Railroad Tracks, on a small topographic high of Evesboro sandy loam, bordered to the east by low, wet Johnston soils. Artifacts recovered from the shovel test pits at Site 7S-F-79, close to the crest of the rise, included two fragments of Coulbourn ceramic, and sixteen flakes (one rhyolite). Artifacts and site location suggest a Woodland I Period procurement site.

**Segment 3: Gravel Hill Study Area**

The Gravel Hill segment runs 2800 feet east and 6000 feet west, along State Route 9 from the Gravel Hill intersection (Figure 8, Table 4). Soils in the segment were of the Elkton-Matawan-Keyport association, a series of poorly-drained to moderately-drained soils with a clayey subsoil. (Ireland and Matthews 1974). Field check of the large wooded portion of the segment found no dry, testable areas. Residential development, as well as borrow pit operations by the State of Delaware, precluded testing for a large remaining portion of the segment.

**R. Lynch Property: Tract 3.2.**

Locus 3.2A. Six shovel test pits were excavated on this wooded tract with Evesboro sandy loam soils. The area contained several very large, mature hardwoods, suggesting that it had not

been plowed. The shovel test pits confirmed that the area had not been plowed. In one of the shovel test pits, an 0.8 foot thick concentration of oyster shell was encountered. No artifacts, either prehistoric or historical, were recovered. Although the exact nature of the oyster shell feature is not presently known, the location was assigned site number 7S-F-77.

#### **R. Besche Property: Tract 3.7.**

Locus 3.7A. Tract 3.7 lies north of Route 9 approximately 1200 feet west of the Route 9 and Route 30 intersection at Gravel Hill. Two historical sites were found. Site 7S-F-75, the Wagamon Family Cemetery, was discovered behind the false facade of the Besche furniture store. The owners of the store had earlier in the year requested a subsurface testing of the area to determine if any graves or burials could be detected. Test borings by an engineering firm, McCann, Inc., confirmed the presence of human remains at the site, providing rough dimensions for the burial ground of about 50 x 50 feet (Figure 9).

Locus 3.7B. North and west of the cemetery, pedestrian and subsurface testing identified an archaeological component of the Besche House (CRS S-8490), an early twentieth century Classical Box structure with associated outbuildings (Tabachnick and Keller 1992:275). Subsurface testing and pedestrian survey recovered pearlware, redware, whiteware, porcelain, and white granite stoneware fragments from the field area west of the house, and was designated as Site 7S-F-76.

**W. Kopple Property: Tract 3.9.** Tract 3.9, at the eastern end of the study area, is about 1000 feet east of the Gravel Hill intersection, both north and south of Route 9. Eight shovel test pits were excavated in the wooded area north of State Route 9. Soils consisted of Kalmia sandy loam; no plow zone was observed, and no artifacts were recovered.

Locus 3.9A. On the south side of State Route 9, approximately 2400 feet east of the Gravel Hill Intersection, a historical archaeological site was identified. The site, 7S-F-78, was located on a prominent rise of Evesboro sandy loam. No structures were extant, but a pedestrian survey of the site recovered whiteware, porcelain, white granite stoneware, stoneware, and blown glass fragments. Beers' Atlas (1868) does not show a house here. The **1913 Farm Directory of Sussex County** (Sussex Prints n.d.) records that the farm was owned by Absalom Rust, and that other members of the Rust family lived nearby. Based on the artifacts collected during the planning survey and the historical information, Site 7S-F-78 is probably a farmstead dating from 1880 to 1940.

#### **Segment 4: Georgetown Study Area**

The large Georgetown segment is located primarily to the north of Georgetown, straddling the Mid-peninsular Drainage Divide (Figure 10). Thirty-seven property tracts were field checked, and 29 prehistoric and historical sites were identified during the survey in the study area (Table 5). The study segment is characterized by a mix of woodlands and fields, with commercial and residential structures interspersed throughout. Several portions were not field surveyed due to the wet, swampy conditions, or due to access denial. Also, properties immediately west of Route 113 were not checked because they had been surveyed previously (LeeDecker et al. 1989).

Soils in the Georgetown segment fall generally into two groups. The Pocomoke-Fallsington-Evesboro association consists of very poorly-drained and poorly-drained soils that have a moderately permeable subsoil of sandy loam or sandy clay loam, and excessively-drained soils that have a rapidly permeable sandy subsoil. The Fallsington-Pocomoke-Woodstown association is similar, and consists of very poorly-drained to moderately well-drained soils that have a moderately permeable sandy loam or sandy clay loam subsoil (Ireland and Matthews 1974). The present vegetation is mostly mixed pine and hardwoods, with some small agricultural fields and dwelling complexes interspersed. The relatively rare topographic highs in the Georgetown study area were considered as potential prehistoric site settings.

#### **Redden State Forest Property: Tract 4.1.**

Locus 4.1A. Site 7S-F-88 was located approximately 2000 feet south of the intersection of State Route 522 and State Route 527, on the west side of State Route 522 on the Bailey Tract in the Redden State Forest. Twenty-one shovel test pits were excavated along both sides of the road through the mixed pine and hardwood forest. Soil development suggests that the area was unplowed. Three jasper flakes (one with cortex), one utilized jasper flake, and one jasper flake tool (with cortex) were recovered from a small rise. The site is probably a procurement site, but the cultural time period of occupation could not be determined.

Loci 4.1B, 4.4B, and 4.24A. These property tracts at the intersection of State Route 522 and State Route 527 encompass what appears to be one large prehistoric site, designated 7S-F-89. The site extends from the intersection approximately 2000 feet west towards Mifflin ditch, and 200 feet east from the intersection along State Route 527. Soils consist of well-drained Evesboro silt loam on a slight upland in the otherwise swampy forest area. Prehistoric artifacts (Table 6), including twenty-three flakes, utilized flakes, and miscellaneous tools, fire-cracked rock, and seven sherds of prehistoric ceramic, were recovered through both pedestrian surveys and the excavation of shovel test pits.

The prehistoric ceramics included three fragments of Nassawango (clay and crushed rock tempering), two fragments of Wilgus (crushed clay and shell tempering), a fragment of Mockley

TABLE 5

Summary of Archaeological Sites Identified in the Georgetown Study Area, Segment 4

Parcel/ Owner	Locus Number Site Number CRS Number	Type of Testing	Type of Site	Parcel/ Owner	Locus Number Site Number CRS Number	Type of Testing	Type of Site
4.1 Bailey Tract Redden State Forest	4.1A 7S-F-88 S-8677	Shovel test pits	Prehistoric	4.10 B. Brittingham	4.10A 7S-F-111 S-8694	Pedestrian survey	Historic
4.1 Bailey Tract Redden State Forest	4.1B 7S-F-89 S-8678	Shovel test pits	Prehistoric	4.10 B. Brittingham	4.10B 7S-F-110 S-8693	Pedestrian survey	Prehistoric
4.4 Hearn	4.4B 7S-F-89 S-8678	Pedestrian survey	Prehistoric	4.11 M. Conway	4.11A 7S-F-107 S-3213	Pedestrian survey	Historic
4.24 Tunnel Properties	4.24A 7S-F-89 S-8678	Shovel test pits	Prehistoric	4.14 Unknown	4.14A 7S-F-100 S-8685	Pedestrian survey	Historic
4.3 Gooss	4.3A 7S-F-87 S-8676	Pedestrian survey	Historic	4.18 L. Mills	4.18A 7S-F-98 S-8435	Shovel test pits	Historic
4.3 Gooss	4.3B 7S-F-86 S-8675	Pedestrian survey	Prehistoric	4.18 L. Mills	4.18B 7S-F-99 S-8684	Pedestrian survey	Prehistoric
4.4 Hearn	4.4A 7S-F-84 S-8425	Pedestrian survey	Historic	4.23 F. Craemer	4.23A 7S-F-137 S-8711	Pedestrian survey	Historic
4.4 Hearn	4.4C 7S-F-85 S-8426	Visual (can be seen from road)	Historic	4.25 E. Buck	4.25A 7S-F-103 S-3218	Pedestrian survey	Historic
4.5 G. Betts	4.5A 7S-F-91 S-8679	Pedestrian survey	Historic	4.26 W. Calloway	4.26A 7S-F-104 S-8688	Pedestrian survey	Historic
4.5 G. Betts	4.5B 7S-F-92 S-8680	Pedestrian survey	Historic	4.27 F. Conway	4.27A 7S-F-106 S-8690	Pedestrian survey	Historic
4.5 G. Betts	4.5C 7S-F-93 S-8681	Pedestrian survey	Historic	4.34 J. Clendaniel	4.34A 7S-F-102 S-8687	Pedestrian survey	Prehistoric
4.5 G. Betts	4.5D 7S-F-95 S-8682	Pedestrian survey	Historic	4.34 J. Clendaniel	4.34B 7S-F-101 S-8686	Pedestrian survey	Historic
4.5 G. Betts	4.5E 7S-F-94 S-8452	Pedestrian survey	Historic	4.36 T. Conley, G. Wilson	4.36A 7S-F-97 S-8683	Pedestrian survey	Prehistoric
4.5 G. Betts	4.5F 7S-F-90 S-8515	Pedestrian survey	Historic	4.36 T. Conley G. Wilson	4.36B 7S-F-96 S-3216	Pedestrian survey	Historic
4.6 Baxter Farms Inc.	4.6A 7S-F-109 S-8692	Pedestrian survey	Historic	4.37 J. Melvin	4.37A 7S-F-105 S-8689	Pedestrian survey	Historic
4.6 Baxter Farms Inc.	4.6B 7S-F-108 S-8691	Pedestrian survey	Historic				

TABLE 6

Summary of Prehistoric Artifacts from Site 7S-F-89

	Quartzite	Quartz	Jasper	Argillite	Chalcedony	Chert	Total
Flakes	2(2)	8(4)	8(3)	1	1(1)	1	21(10)
Utilized flakes	---	---	1(1)	---	---	---	1(1)
Miscellaneous tools	---	---	1(1)	---	---	---	1(1)
<b>Total</b>	<b>2(2)</b>	<b>8(4)</b>	<b>10(5)</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1(1)</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>23(12)</b>
Fire-cracked rock = 4g							
Ceramics sherds	<b>Wilgus</b> 2	<b>Nassawango</b> 3	<b>Mockley</b> 1	<b>Unidentified</b> 1	<b>Total</b> 7		
( ) = cortex							

(crushed shell tempering), and one unidentified sherd. Both Nassawango and Wilgus ceramics are termed Transitional wares; they may be associated with the Delmarva Adena Complex. Nassawango, first identified at an Adena cemetery near Salisbury, Maryland (Wise 1974) grades into Coulbourn, then Wilgus ceramics, which in turn grades into Mockley types. Based on the ceramic fragments recovered during the planning survey, Site 7S-F-89 is a rather extensive Woodland I Period site situated on a narrow well-drained ridge that ranges in date from 785 B.C. to perhaps A.D. 450 (Griffith 1982; Custer 1985:146; Custer 1989:173). No features were found during shovel test pit excavation on Tract 4.1; however, on Tract 4.4, there may have been features. The owner, W. Hearn, informed us that he found many shells while excavating the foundation for a shed. He also showed us his collection of artifacts from his property and Tract 4.24 across the road, on which he has a garden.

**Gooss Property: Tract 4.3.**

Locus 4.3A. Pedestrian survey of a fallow field with 10 percent visibility recovered historical artifacts, including window glass, molded bottle glass, milkglass, a knife, and twenty-four ceramic sherds, including whitewares, bone china, white granite stoneware, American blue and gray stoneware, and decal porcelain. Site 7S-F-87 is 1600 feet east of the intersection of State Route 522 and State Route 527, and about 100 feet south of State Route 527. Near the artifact concentration is the remains of an abandoned chicken house. The artifacts suggest a date for the site of 1880 to approximately 1940.

Locus 4.3B. A pedestrian survey, 200 feet south of State Route 527, identified a prehistoric site, designated as Site 7S-F-86. A quartz pebble tool and fire-cracked rock were collected from the field along the south side of a drainage ditch running parallel to State Route 527. Visibility was 10 percent and the soils consisted of Kalmia sandy loam. No function or date can be assigned to the site based on the limited finds.

**Hearn Property: Tract 4.4.** The Hearn tract is north of State Route 527 at its intersection with State Route 522. Two historical sites associated with standing structures were identified, as well as a prehistoric site which is discussed under Locus 4.1B. Soils consisted of Evesboro sandy loams.

Locus 4.4A. Site 7S-F-84 is 50 feet north of the intersection of State Route 522 and State Route 527. It is associated with a standing structure, CRS S-8425 (Tabachnick and Keller 1992:133). Despite ground visibility of only two percent or less in the fallow fields, two separate historical artifact concentrations, including whiteware, stoneware, and glass sherds, were observed. A chicken house and other outbuildings are present.

Locus 4.4C. Site 7S-F-85, corresponding with standing structure CRS S-8426 (Tabachnick and Keller 1992:135) is 600 feet east of the intersection of State Route 522 and State Route 527 and 50 feet north of State Route 527. The house is still standing, but overgrown. No pedestrian or subsurface testing were conducted; however, the site does possess archaeological potential.

**G. Betts Property: Tract 4.5.** The Betts Property includes all the fields and woods east of U.S. Route 113 and west of the Conrail railroad tracks, from State Route 244 to the northern end of the study area. Poorly-drained Pocomoke and Fallsington sandy loams constitute most of the soil except for a small area of Evesboro sandy loam. Visibility in the fields of corn stubble was good. The woods were too low and wet to allow subsurface testing. Six historical sites were identified on this extensive tract.

Locus 4.5A. Site 7S-F-91 is 2800 feet north of the U.S. Route 113 and State Route 244 intersection, 700 feet east of U.S. Route 113, in a fallow field with 20 to 60 percent visibility. Several fragments of window glass, three ceramic sherds (creamware, redware, and pearlware), and brick fragments were found in an area about 300 feet long and 150 feet wide. Beers' Atlas (1868) does not show houses or sites in this vicinity. Based on the few artifacts recovered from the fallow field, this could be the location of a historical site dating to the period 1770 to 1830 (De Cunzo and Catts 1990), a time period poorly represented in the archaeological record of the Sussex East-West project corridor.

Locus 4.5B. Site 7S-F-92 is 2400 feet north of State Route 244 and 1100 feet east of Route 113 within 200 feet of the railroad. Like Locus 4.5A, the site was in corn stubble and visibility was good. A pedestrian survey identified a concentration of brick fragments, window glass, molded container glass, whiteware, white granite stoneware, and redware sherds. The site probably dates to between 1880 and 1940.

Locus 4.5C. Site 7S-F-93 is 1200 feet north of State Route 244 and 1100 feet east of U.S. Route 113. A pedestrian survey recovered two nineteenth-century tobacco pipe bowls (one stoneware and one clay), molded container glass, window glass, milkglass, a stoneware sherd, and numerous brick fragments. The site probably dates to the period between 1880 and 1940.

Locus 4.5D. Site 7S-F-95 is in a corn field 2200 feet north of State Route 244 and 600 feet east of Route 113. The field was in stubble and visibility was good. The site is represented by a thin scatter of historical artifacts recovered during a pedestrian survey, including molded container glass, a porcelain insulator, and window glass. The site is east (to the rear) of some dwellings along Route 113, and could represent a previous structure, or a trash disposal area. One chert flake (with cortex) indicates some prehistoric activity in the area also.

Locus 4.5E. Site 7S-F-94 is 900 feet north of the intersection of Route 113 and State Route 244, and 300 feet east of Route 113, directly south and east of a dwelling complex, and west of a shallow drainage ditch. A pedestrian survey of the tract, in soybean stubble with good visibility, found a concentration of historical artifacts. Artifacts recovered included over forty fragments of molded container glass and window glass, milkglass, a porcelain insulator, and nine sherds of historic ceramics, including stoneware, redware, whiteware, white granite stoneware, and American porcelain. Like the previous site, 7S-F-94 could be the location of a 1880 to 1940 structure, or a trash disposal area.

Locus 4.5F. Site 7S-F-90 (also recorded as historic standing structure CRS S-8515) is 2400 feet south of the intersection of Route 113 and State Route 213, and 100 feet east of Route 113. A pedestrian survey of the site observed modern trash, and bricks associated with the structure. No subsurface testing was conducted. Beers' Atlas (1868) shows a house north of Mifflin ditch called "Dr. D. W. Maull" in the approximate location of this structure. Tabachnick and Keller (1992:178) describe the house as a two and one-half story, three bay I-house dating to the mid-nineteenth century.

**Baxter Farm, Inc. Property: Tract 4.6.** The Baxter Farm, Inc. property is at the eastern end of the southern prong of the study area. The Baxter Farm property consisted of two large fallow fields separated by a ditch reportedly excavated in the 1930s. Prior to that time the fields were swampy. The area between State Route 319 and the ditch was in soybean and weed stubble, and had about 10 percent visibility; the part of the field west of the ditch was also fallow, but had about 20 percent surface visibility. No sites were found in the field west of the ditch, but two historical sites were identified between State Route 319 and the ditch.

Locus 4.6A. Site 7S-F-109 is 2000 feet north of the intersection of State Route 319 and Route 404, and 200 feet west of State Route 319. The site extends south of the study area limits. A pedestrian survey of the site recovered stoneware and whiteware sherds, and window and container glass, along with brick fragments. Beers' Atlas (1868) shows a dwelling labeled "J. Dickerson" here. Also associated with this structure were a "W & B. S. shop" -- wheelwright and blacksmith shop. No subsurface testing was conducted at the site to confirm the presence or absence of smith-related debris or artifacts. The Harbeson U.S.G.S. quadrangle map (1955) shows a structure at this location, but it is no longer extant.

Locus 4.6B. Tract 4.6B is in a fallow field approximately 2600 feet north of the intersection of Route 404 and State Route 319, and 100 feet west of State Route 319. A historical artifact scatter (Site 7S-F-108) was identified during pedestrian survey. Artifacts recovered included molded container glass and American stoneware, whiteware, and white granite stoneware. The function

of the site is unknown, but it probably dates to between 1880 and 1940.

**B. Brittingham Property: Tract 4.10.** The Brittingham is located in the eastern end of the northern prong of the study area, just south of Black Savannah Ditch. Two sites, one historical and one prehistoric, were identified. Soils in the eastern end of the study area consist of Fallsington and Woodstown sandy loams. The Brittingham property was in soybean stubble with approximately 15 percent surface visibility. Both sites were identified through pedestrian survey.

Locus 4.10A. Site 7S-F-111 consists of a historical artifact scatter in a fallow field. The site is approximately 500 feet south of State Route 245 and 400 feet west of State Route 319, on the downslope side of a small rise separating the Brittingham property from the land to the south. Artifacts recovered included molded container glass, white granite stoneware, whiteware, and redware sherds in a concentration approximately 300 x 600 feet in area. The function of the site is unknown, but it probably dates to between approximately 1880 and 1940.

Locus 4.10B. Site 7S-F-110, 400 feet south of State Route 245 and 800 feet west of State Route 319, is centered on a low swampy area of the field. A quartz flake tool (with cortex) and two fragments of fire-cracked rock were surface collected from the site. Site 7S-F-110 is a prehistoric procurement site of an unknown age.

**M. Conoway Property: Tract 4.11.**

Locus 4.11A. Site 7S-F-107, associated with standing structure CRS S-3213, is 1200 feet east of the intersection of State Route 243 and State Route 244, and 50 feet north of State Route 244. A pedestrian survey of the tract recovered molded container glass, milkglass, whiteware, bone china, redware and brick fragments. All of the artifacts were found in the vicinity of the dwelling and from the field to the rear and east of the structure. The property owner recalled that the main section of the house was over 100 years old, and that several outbuildings had been razed from the site. Tabachnick and Keller (1992:152) describe this structure as a late nineteenth century, three bay I-house altered by an addition to the front.

**Owner Unknown: Tract 4.14.**

Locus 4.14A. Site 7S-F-100 is also associated with a standing structure, CRS S-8685. The site is 200 feet east of the intersection of State Route 114 and Route 113, approximately 50 feet northeast of State Route 114. The one and one-half story frame, twentieth-century structure measures approximately 20 x 30 feet on the first floor. To the rear of the dwelling was evidence of outbuildings, consisting of a pile of bulldozed bricks, and five 1 1/2 x 1 1/2 feet cement piers or supports.

Nearby was a well pump. No artifacts were recovered from the site, although considerable amounts of glass were spread around the dwelling. The site is overgrown in scrub woods.

**L. Mills Property: Tract 4.18.** The L. Mills property is 200 feet east of the intersection of State Route 527 and U.S. Route 113. Two sites, 7S-F-98 and 7S-F-99, were identified on the property. The sites are both on a small rise of moderately well-drained Evesboro sandy loam, surrounded by poorly-drained Pocomoke series soils. The 27-acre tract was both in woods and fallow field. The wooded area was on Pocomoke soils. In the fallow field, a change in vegetation revealed the contact between Pocomoke and Evesboro soils. Several shovel test pits were excavated in the wooded area, but no cultural materials were recovered from the water-logged soils.

**Locus 4.18A.** An historical artifact scatter, probably associated with a dwelling, was found at Site 7S-F-98. A mobile home presently occupies the site. Pedestrian and subsurface testing (shovel test pits) recovered molded container glass, window glass, table glass, milkglass, and a variety of whitewares, white granite stoneware, porcelain, and redware. Beers' Atlas (1868) shows the dwelling of "G. Torbert" in this vicinity. The trailer at the site may have replaced an 1830 to 1880 period structure.

**Locus 4.18B.** Located 250 feet east of the intersection of State Route 527 and U.S. Route 113, pedestrian survey identified a prehistoric site, 7S-F-99. Soil visibility was approximately 20 percent. Artifacts recovered included 12 quartz, chert, argillite, and jasper flakes (seven with cortex), a jasper core, a jasper Woodland I Period side-notched projectile point, fire-cracked rock, and a hammerstone. The artifact assemblage suggests that Site 7S-F-99 is a Woodland I Period procurement site.

**F. Craemer Property: Tract 4.23.**

**Locus 4.23A.** Site 7S-F-137 is approximately 900 feet east of the intersection of State Route 522 and State Route 527, and 100 feet north of State Route 527. Pedestrian survey of the fallow field, with about 5 percent visibility, identified a historical site. Artifacts recovered included molded container glass, a porcelain insulator, milkglass, whiteware and white granite stoneware sherds. Beers' Atlas (1868) does not show any structures in the vicinity, so the site is probably related to a later agricultural complex.

**E. Buck Property: Tract 4.25.**

**Locus 4.25A.** Site 7S-F-103 is on the Buck tract 1100 feet east of the railroad tracks and 50 feet north of State Route 244. The tract was both fallow field and horse pasture with about 80 percent surface visibility. Pedestrian survey of the tract found a surface scatter of historical artifacts including whiteware,

white granite stoneware, redware, porcelain, brick, sewer pipe, window glass, table glass, milkglass, and molded container glass. The scatter was concentrated in an area approximately 100 x 150 feet in size. A standing structure (the Buck House, CRS S-3218) is located several hundred feet east of the concentration. It is likely that the site is associated with the late nineteenth-century standing structure. Tabachnick and Keller (1992:148) describe the Buck House as a mid-nineteenth century three bay, I-house.

**W. Calloway Property: Tract 4.26.**

Locus 4.26A. Site 7S-F-104 is 2000 feet west of the intersection of State Route 243 and State Route 244, and 100 feet north of State Route 244. The surface scatter, identified during a pedestrian survey of a fallow field with 30 percent surface visibility, is located on Evesboro sand loam soils. Historical artifacts were recovered from a 75 x 75 foot area and consisted of molded container glass fragments, window glass, a ceramic drainpipe fragment, and several sherds of stoneware. The site is not directly associated with any standing structures, and dates to the 1880 to 1940 period.

**F. Conoway Property: Tract 4.27.**

Locus 4.27A. A historical site, 7S-F-106, in the northern prong of the eastern study area corridors, is 1600 feet east of the intersection of State Route 243 and State Route 244, approximately 200 feet south of State Route 244. Surface visibility was 100 percent on Tract 4.27, planted in winter wheat on Evesboro sandy loam soil. A pedestrian survey found a surface concentration of historical artifacts measuring approximately 300 x 150 feet. Artifacts recovered included molded container glass fragments, window glass, milkglass, redware, white granite stoneware sherds, whiteware sherds, and two buttons (one metal, one plastic). Beers' Atlas (1868) shows a dwelling labeled "K. Sharp" in this approximate vicinity; however, since the present road network was not in existence in 1868, this identification is tenuous.

**J. Clendaniel Property: Tract 4.34.** Two sites were identified on the Clendaniel property, one prehistoric (7S-F-102) and one historical (7S-F-101). The fallow field was in soybean stubble and surface visibility was approximately 50 percent. Soils in the fields were of the Fallsington sand loam and Berryland sand loam variety, with poorly-drained Pocomoke soils to the southwest and northeast of the sites.

Locus 4.34A. Site 7S-F-102 is approximately 1000 feet northeast of the intersection of State Route 114 and 243. The site is a large surface scatter of prehistoric artifacts ranging from the Archaic through Woodland I periods (Table 7). The artifacts were concentrated in an area approximately 1000 feet long and about 300 feet wide along the eastern woodline that marks the beginning of the Pocomoke soils. The majority of the

TABLE 7

## Summary of Prehistoric Artifacts from Site 7S-F-102

	Quartzite	Quartz	Chert	Jasper	Argillite	Total
Flakes	1(1)	2(1)	1(1)	5(3)	1	10(6)
Utilized flakes	---	1(1)	---	1(1)	---	2(2)
Flake tools	---	3(3)	---	2(1)	---	5(4)
Archaic points	---	---	1	---	---	1
Woodland I points	---	---	1	1	---	2
Other bifaces	1	---	---	1(1)	---	2(1)
Miscellaneous tools	---	---	---	1	---	1
Shatter	---	1	---	1(1)	---	2(1)
Cores	---	---	1(1)	3(3)	---	4(4)
Total	2(1)	7(5)	4(2)	15(10)	1	29(18)

1 bi-pitted Hammerstone

( ) = cortex

diagnostic artifacts were recovered from the northern section of the site. Artifacts included ten flakes, two utilized flakes, five flake tools, one Archaic bifurcate point, two Woodland I Period projectile points, one bi-pitted hammerstone, four cores (all with cortex), two bifaces, and quartz and jasper shatter (Plate 1). The setting and artifact assemblage from Site 7S-F-102 suggest a procurement site dating from the Archaic through Woodland I Periods. No subsurface testing was conducted.

Locus 4.34B. Also located on the J. Clendaniel property, Site 7S-F-101 is 600 feet east of the intersection of State Route 114 and State Route 243, and 400 feet south of State Route 243. A pedestrian survey of the tract found a historical artifact scatter approximately 700 x 300 feet in size, extending from close to Route 243 to the northeast. Artifacts recovered included molded container glass, lampglass, milkglass, a fragment of lead, one sherd of creamware, and a sherd of whiteware. The artifacts suggest an occupation beginning between approximately 1770 and 1830 through the late nineteenth century. No subsurface testing was conducted at the site.

**T. Conely and G. Wilson Properties: Tract 4.36.** Tract 4.36 is on the south side of Route 244, approximately 1200 feet east of the intersection of U.S. Route 113 and State Route 244. The two parcels that make up the study tract are on an approximately 10-acre fallow field of soybean, sorghum, and corn stubble, with varying surface visibility. Soils on the property are Evesboro sandy loams with Pocomoke series soils to the south. Two sites, one prehistoric and one historical, were identified during pedestrian survey of the property.

Locus 4.36A. Site 7S-F-97 is 1200 feet east of the U.S. Route 113 intersection with State Route 244, and 100 feet south of State Route 244. Two jasper Woodland I Period projectile points, fifteen flakes, utilized flakes and flake tools (ten with

*Example*

Prehistoric Artifact Assemblage from Site 7S-F-102

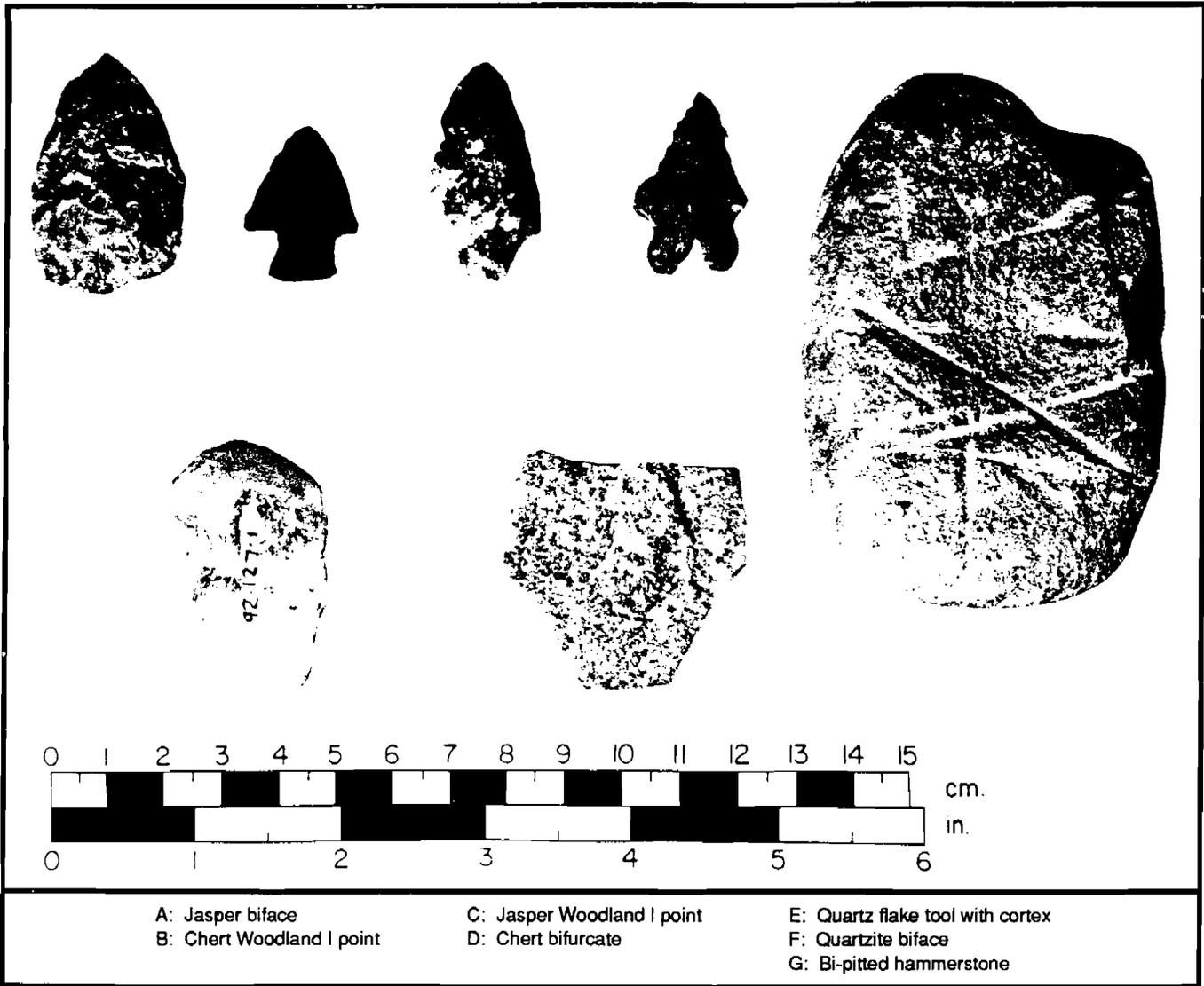


TABLE 8

Summary of Prehistoric Artifacts from Site 7S-F-97

	Quartzite	Quartz	Jasper	Chert	Total
Flakes	1(1)	2(1)	9(6)	---	12(8)
Utilized flakes	---	---	1	---	1
Flake tools	---	---	2(2)	---	2(2)
Woodland I points	---	---	2	---	2
Other bifaces	---	1(1)	---	1	2(1)
Shatter	1(1)	---	1(1)	---	2(2)
Total	2(2)	3(2)	15(9)	1	21(13)

1 Hammerstone  
 Fire-cracked rock = 75g  
 ( ) = cortex

cortex) were found during pedestrian survey of the fallow field (Table 8). The artifacts and the presence of fire-cracked rock suggest that Site 7S-F-97 is a Woodland I Period procurement site. No subsurface testing was conducted at the site.

Locus 4.36B. Site 7S-F-96 is 1300 feet east of the U.S. Route 113 intersection with State Route 244, and 100 feet south of State Route 244. A pedestrian survey recovered historical artifacts, including molded container glass, window glass, a porcelain insulator, American stoneware, whiteware, white granite stoneware, and transfer-printed pearlware sherds. Beers' Atlas (1868) shows no structures here, suggesting that the site post-dates the 1860s. A dwelling with associated outbuildings which could date to circa 1900 is on the tract. No subsurface testing was conducted at the site.

#### **J. Melvin Property: Tract 4.37.**

Locus 4.37A. Site 7S-F-105 is approximately 4000 feet south of the intersection of State Route 245 and State Route 246 (Black Savannah Ditch Road), 100 feet east of State Route 246. Although the soils maps of Ireland and Mathews (1974) show only poorly-drained Pocomoke sandy loam on the tract, the pedestrian survey of the site found a slight topographic rise with a concentration of historical artifacts. Artifacts recovered from the fallow field (0-2% surface visibility) included molded container glass, stoneware sherds, redware, milkglass, and a clay pigeon fragment. No structures are shown in this vicinity on Beers' Atlas (1868). No subsurface testing was conducted at the site.

#### **Segment 5: Cokesbury Church Study Area**

Eighteen archaeological sites, seventeen historical and one prehistoric, were identified in the Cokesbury Church study area (Figure 11 and Table 9). The prehistoric site, 7S-F-27, located around Cokesbury Church, had been identified prior to the planning survey (Custer and Mellin 1989). The study area extends approximately 17,600 feet, from just west of Hebron Church on State Route 18, crossing Deep Creek, and continuing to a point 2200 feet west of Cokesbury Church. Soil associations in the study area are dominated by two types: the Fallsington-Pocomoke-Woodstown association in the eastern section of the segment, and the Evesboro-Rumford association in the western section of the segment. The Evesboro-Rumford association consists of excessively-drained and somewhat excessively-drained soils with rapidly permeable sand or sandy loam subsoil. The Fallsington-Pocomoke-Woodstown association consists of very poorly-drained to moderately well-drained soils with moderately permeable sandy loam to sandy clay loam subsoils (Ireland and Matthews 1974).

#### **S. Isaac Property Tract 5.1.**

Locus 5.1A. Tract 5.1 was a newly-seeded wheat field with nearly 100 percent surface visibility. Soils consisted of

Evesboro sandy loam types. Pedestrian survey of the tract found a historical artifact concentration, designated as Site 7S-F-114, approximately 75 feet south of State Route 18 and 1500 feet west of the intersection of State Route 18 and State Route 529. Historical artifacts were concentrated in an area approximately 250 feet in diameter, and included molded container glass, window glass, ceramic drainpipe, American blue and gray stoneware, whiteware, white granite stoneware, bone china, porcelain, redware, and brick fragments. The function of the site is not yet known, but it dates to between approximately 1830 and 1880.

#### **F. Hudson Property: Tract 5.2.**

Locus 5.2A. Site 7S-F-115 is in a soybean field adjacent to Site 7S-F-114 discussed above. Surface visibility was generally good ranging from 5 to 30 percent. Soils at the site are Evesboro sandy loams. A pedestrian survey of the tract found a surface concentration of historical artifacts 25 feet south of State Route 18 and 300 feet west of the intersection of State Route 18 with State Route 529. Artifacts included several ceramic sherds (whiteware and bone china), and brick and concrete fragments were observed in a concentration on the surface. The site may represent the remains of 1880 to 1940 outbuilding.

TABLE 9

Summary of Archaeological Sites Identified in the Cokesbury Church Study Area, Segment 5

Parcel/ Owner	Locus Number Site Number CRS Number	Type of Testing	Type of Site	Parcel/ Owner	Locus Number Site Number CRS Number	Type of Testing	Type of Site
5.1 Stan Issac	5.1A 7S-F-114 S-8689	Pedestrian survey	Historic	5.8 Baxter Farms, Inc.	5.8C 7S-F-119 S-8700	Pedestrian survey	Historic
5.2 Floyd Hudson	5.2A 7S-F-115 S-8697	Pedestrian survey	Historic	5.8 Baxter Farms, Inc.	5.8D 7S-F-120 S-8517	Pedestrian survey	Historic
5.3 K. Fowler	5.3A 7S-F-123 S-5064	Pedestrian survey	Historic	5.9 N. Warren	5.9A 7S-F-128 S-8705	Shovel test pits/ Pedestrian survey	Historic
5.3 K. Fowler	5.3B 7S-F-124 S-8702	Pedestrian survey	Historic	5.9 N. Warren	5.9B 7S-F-129 S-8706	Pedestrian survey	Historic
5.5 G. Isaac	5.5A 7S-F-116 S-8698	Shovel test pits	Historic	5.10 J. Townsend	5.10A 7S-F-126 S-8703	Shovel test pits	Prehistoric
5.6 A. Isaac	5.6A 7S-F-112 S-8695	Pedestrian survey	Historic	5.11 D. Milburn	5.11A 7S-F-127 S-8704	Pedestrian survey	Historic
5.6 A. Isaac	5.6B 7S-F-113 S-5072	Pedestrian survey	Historic	5.12 John O'Day	5.12A 7S-F-125 S-5063	Pedestrian survey	Historic
5.8 Baxter Farms, Inc.	5.8A 7S-F-117 S-5070	Pedestrian survey	Historic	5.13 RBK, Inc.	5.13A 7S-F-121 S-8701	Pedestrian survey	Historic
5.8 Baxter Farms, Inc.	5.8B 7S-F-118 S-8699	Pedestrian survey	Historic	5.14 M. Rogers	5.14A 7S-F-122 S-5067	Visual (can be seen from road)	Historic

**K. Fowler Property: Tract 5.3.** Two historical sites (sites 7S-F-123 and 7S-F-124) were identified on the Fowler property, east of the intersection of State Route 528 with State Route 18, on the north side of the road. Soils are Evesboro and Fallsington sandy loams. The sites were identified during a pedestrian survey of a recently planted wheat field with approximately 50 percent visibility.

**Locus 5.3A.** Site 7S-F-123 is 1200 feet east of the intersection of State Route 528 and State Route 18, approximately 50 feet north of Route 18. Survey of the tract found the locations of several outbuildings associated with the landowner's dwelling. Artifacts recovered included molded container glass, a porcelain stopper, ceramic drainpipe, a sherd of stoneware, a sherd of porcelain, and brick fragments were observed. The artifacts were concentrated in an area extending from the rear of the Fowler dwelling approximately 100 to 125 feet west, north, and east. The owner of the property confirmed that there had been outbuildings associated with the house, but these had been removed at an earlier (unknown) date.

**Locus 5.3B.** Site 7S-F-124 was located on the western edge of the Fowler property, 800 feet east of the intersection of State Route 528 and State Route 18, and 300 feet north of State

Route 18. Pedestrian survey identified a historical artifact concentration consisting of brick fragments, molded container glass, milk glass, table glass, and one sherd of white granite stoneware. The site could represent the location of an early-twentieth century outbuilding(s) associated with the Fowler dwelling.

**G. Isaac Property: Tract 5.5.**

Locus 5.5A. Site 7S-F-116 is approximately 300 feet south of State Route 18 and 50 feet east of State Route 484. At the time of the survey the tract was a cornfield, so thirteen shovel test pits were excavated to augment the pedestrian survey. Soils at the site are Evesboro sandy loams on a terrace above the Deep Creek flood plain. The shovel test pits identified a historical site, and one of the shovel test pits uncovered a historical feature with brick in situ. Artifacts recovered included window glass, and a range of historical ceramics, including white salt-glazed stoneware, creamware, hand-painted pearlware, redware, American blue and gray stoneware, and whiteware. The surface survey of the tract also found brick and oyster shell fragments. Beers' Atlas (1868) does not show any structures here, and the recovered artifacts suggest a mean date of occupation circa 1809. The site is probably an agricultural complex, dating as early as perhaps 1730 to 1770.

**A. Isaac Property: Tract 5.6.** Two historical sites were identified on Isaac property, which is at the western end of the study area, on the north side of State Route 18. Soils at the sites are Evesboro and Rumford sandy loams. The investigation of the sites consisted of a pedestrian survey on a harvested cornfield with about 50 percent surface visibility.

Locus 5.6A. Site 7S-F-112 is located 1000 feet west of the intersection of State Route 18 and State Route 579, approximately 200 feet north of State Route 18. The site is a surface concentration of historical artifacts on a slight rise. Artifacts included large amounts of charcoal, coal, and brick (not collected), and molded container glass, milkglass, ceramic drainpipe, redware, bone china, whiteware, and white granite stoneware sherds. The site extends east along the rise for approximately 250 feet. The site dates to sometime between 1880 and 1940.

Locus 5.6B. Site 7S-F-113 is 600 feet west of the intersection of State Route 579 and State Route 18, and 100 feet north of State Route 18. Pedestrian survey of the tract found a concentration of brick fragments and some glass sherds in the corn field to the north of a standing structure on the Isaac property. The artifacts probably represent the remains of outbuildings for the structure.

**Baxter Farms, Inc. Property: Tract 5.8.** Four historical sites (7S-F-117, 7S-F-118, 7S-F-119, and 7S-F-120) were identified on the Baxter Farms property. Soils on the property

consisted of Evesboro sandy loams, with Woodstown soils to the north and south. The Baxter Farm fields on both sides of the road were harvested soybean fields with approximately 50 percent visibility.

Locus 5.8A. Site 7S-F-117 is 50 feet north of State Route 18 and 2500 feet west of the intersection of State Route 18 and State Route 528, in association with standing structure CRS S-5070. Pedestrian survey of the soybean field located a historical artifact concentration to the north and east of the structure. Artifacts recovered included window glass, molded container glass, milkglass, plastic, a light bulb base, bone china, whiteware, white granite stoneware, and American stoneware. Also observed were brick and cement fragments. The artifacts suggest an 1830 to 1880 occupation for the site. Tabachnick and Keller (1992:239) describe the standing structure (CRS S-5070) as a massive I-shaped house clad in vinyl siding with large additions.

Locus 5.8B. Site 7S-F-118 is south of State Route 18, approximately 150 feet from the road, and 2600 feet west of the intersection of State Route 528 and Route 18. The site survey observed brick fragments and recovered molded container glass, milkglass, cast metal fragments, bone china, American porcelain, American blue and gray stoneware, whiteware, and white granite stoneware sherds. The artifacts were found in a concentration approximately 250 feet in diameter. The site dates from the period 1880 to approximately 1940. The function of the site is unknown.

Locus 5.8C. Site 7S-F-119 was identified 475 feet south of State Route 18 and 2600 feet west of the intersection of State Route 18 and State Route 528. Pedestrian survey of the site found a brick concentration and one fragment of window glass. The artifacts may represent the location of an outbuilding, perhaps associated with Site 7S-F-118 discussed above.

Locus 5.8D. Site 7S-F-120 is 2000 feet west of the intersection of State Route 18 and State Route 528, and 150 feet south of State Route 18. Pedestrian survey of the site yielded brick fragments and molded container glass, window glass, American porcelain, bone china, whiteware and white granite stoneware sherds. The site is on the eastern edge of the property, and like Site 7S-F-118 discussed above, may represent the remains of a late-nineteenth to early-twentieth century structure.

**N. Warren Property: Tract 5.9.** The Warren property is near the eastern end of the study area, on the north side of State Route 18 and west of State Route 522. Soils on the property are Elkton sandy loam, a poorly-drained soil on uplands and in slight depressions. Vegetation on this type of soil consists of wetland hardwoods and loblolly pine (Ireland and Matthews 1974:13). At the time of the survey the Warren property fields were fallow corn fields with generally low surface visibility. Two

historical sites were identified on the property, through a combination of both pedestrian survey and subsurface testing (shovel test pits). Subsurface testing was conducted in locations of high site probability, such as areas of different vegetation or ground cover, and areas of higher ground.

Locus 5.9A. Site 7S-F-128 is 400 feet north of State Route 18 and 300 feet west of State Route 522. Excavation of shovel test pits and pedestrian survey of the area identified an approximately 250 feet diameter concentration of historical artifacts. Brick and concrete fragments were observed on the surface, and recovered artifacts included molded container glass, window glass, clam shell fragments, and a piece of leather. The site may represent the remains of an outbuilding or chicken house dating from between 1880 and 1940.

Locus 5.9B. Site 7S-F-129 is 200 feet north of State Route 18 and 1000 feet west of the intersection of State 522 and State Route 18. The site is on a slight rise on the western edge of the cornfield, near a large, dead tree. Surface visibility was excellent. The artifact concentration is about 200 feet in diameter, and artifacts included brick (observed), molded container glass, window glass, milkglass, copper wire, whiteware, white granite stoneware, roof shingle, and four pieces of abalone, probably the debris from a button factory (LeeDecker et al. 1989), dating to between 1880 and 1940.

#### **J. Townsend Property: Tract 5.10.**

Locus 5.10A. Site 7S-F-126, on the Townsend tract, is 100 feet south of State Route 18, and 1300 feet east of the intersection of State Route 18 and State Route 521. The site is on a slight rise of Evesboro sandy loam. The north branch of Layton-Vaughn Ditch lies nearby to the south. The tract was in pine woods at the time of the planning survey, so shovel test pits were excavated in high site probability areas. Seven shovel test pits were excavated; one recovered a jasper flake from an unplowed context. Some historical artifacts were recovered also, but they came from disturbed or surface contexts. A second, slight rise, closer to the north branch of Layton-Vaughn Ditch was also tested with four shovel test pits, but no artifacts were recovered. The presence of a jasper flake in situ suggests a possible prehistoric processing or procurement site of undetermined age.

#### **D. Milburn Property: Tract 5.11.**

Locus 5.11A. Site 7S-F-127 is 250 feet north of State Route 18, 900 feet east of the intersection of Route 18 and State Route 521. A pedestrian survey of the fallow field found a historical artifact concentration approximately 300 x 200 feet. Soils at the site are Evesboro sandy loam. Artifacts recovered included molded container glass, window glass, milkglass, copper and zinc fragments, a porcelain knob, a ceramic drainpipe fragment, a large number of whiteware sherds, bone china, American blue and

gray stoneware, a sherd of late nineteenth century majolica, and white granite stoneware. Brick fragments were also observed on the surface. The artifacts suggest that the site, possibly a dwelling or agricultural structure, dates from circa 1830 to 1880, but occupation extended into the period between 1880 and 1940. A mean date range for the site computed from the ceramic assemblage is circa 1870. No subsurface testing was conducted at the site.

**J. O'Day Property: Tract 5.12.**

Locus 5.12A. Site 7S-F-125 is 300 feet south of State Route 18, and 1300 feet west of the intersection of that road and State Route 521. A historical artifact concentration associated with standing structure CRS S-5063 was found in a harvested field with 100 percent surface visibility. The site is approximately 150 feet long (north-south) and 75 feet wide (east-west). Artifacts included brick fragments, window glass, molded container glass, milkglass, American blue and gray stoneware, redware, yellowware, white granite stoneware, and whiteware. The ceramic assemblage suggests a mean occupation date of circa 1864. The site may represent the remains of an outbuilding associated with CRS S-5063, described by Tabachnick and Keller (1992:244) as an agricultural complex represented by a two story, five bay wide, two bay deep I-house, a machine shed, a chicken house, and a concrete block garage.

**R. B. K., Inc. Property: Tract 5.13.**

Locus 5.13A. Site 7S-F-121 is on the R. B. K, Inc. property, approximately 400 feet south of State Route 18 and 3400 feet west of State Route 528. At the time of the survey the property was a recently harvested soybean field with good surface visibility. Soils at the site are Woodstown sandy loams. The site is approximately 200 feet in diameter. Artifacts recovered during pedestrian survey were molded container glass sherds, table glass, a ceramic drainpipe fragment, redware, white granite stoneware, and edged, decorated, and plain whiteware sherds. The site could be the location of a house or outbuildings associated with an existing farmhouse located closer to State Route 18. Although the ceramic assemblage is small, the computed mean date range for the site is circa 1850. Beers' Atlas (1868) shows the "Wm. McColley, Est." in the vicinity of Site 7S-F-121, but it is difficult to pinpoint the present location of the McColley, Est. accurately on the ground.

**M. Rogers Property: Tract 5.14.**

Locus 5.14A. Site 7S-F-122 is a historical family cemetery associated with standing structure CRS S-5067. The cemetery is approximately 700 feet west of State Route 528 and 300 feet north of State Route 18. Soils at the site consisted of Evesboro sandy loams. Tabachnick and Keller (1992:242) describe the standing structure as a two and one-half story, three bay wide and two bay deep I-house with a gabled roof. Permission to access the

property around the house and cemetery was denied to the archaeologists by the landowner, so no archaeological data could be obtained on the cemetery or house. The cemetery is not shown on the Georgetown U.S.G.S. quadrangle map (1954).

### **Segment 6: Cedar Corners Study Area**

The Cedar Corners Study Area is approximately 17,000 feet in length extending from the intersection of State Route 579 and State Route 527 to State Route 565, 3000 feet west of Chaplins Chapel (Figure 12). Segment 6 crosses several drainages, including Gravelly Branch, and Smith-Short and Willin ditches. Soils in the study area fall into the Evesboro-Rumford association, which is excessively drained to somewhat excessively drained sandy loam with rapidly permeable subsoils. Topography in the area is generally level, with occasional sandy dune-like ridges, some swampy sink holes, and some steep slopes bordering the major drainages (Cotnoir 1973:18; Ireland and Matthews 1974).

TABLE 10  
 Summary of Archaeological Sites Identified in the Cedar  
 Corners Study Area, Segment 6

Parcel/ Owner	Locus Number Site Number CRS Number	Type of testing	Type of site
6.1 Mary Messick	6.1A 7S-E-158 S-8645	Pedestrian survey	Historic
6.2 F. Russel	6.2A 7S-E-155 S-8642	Pedestrian survey	Historic
6.2 F. Russel	6.2B 7S-E-157 S-8644	Pedestrian survey	Prehistoric
6.2 F. Russel	6.2C 7S-E-156 S-8643	Pedestrian survey	Historic
6.2 F. Russel	6.2D 7S-E-154 S-8641	Pedestrian survey	Historic
6.8 A. Isaacs	6.8A 7S-F-83 S-5122	Pedestrian survey	Historic
6.11 E. Lauer	6.11A 7S-F-82 S-8674	Shovel test pits	Prehistoric
6.11 E. Lauer	6.11B 7S-F-81 S-5109	Pedestrian survey	Historic

At the time of the survey, the study area was a mix of agricultural fields and farming complexes, woodlots and larger stands of timber, and swampy areas. The study area does not follow any existing or previous road pattern. Eleven properties were field tested in the Cedar Corners Study Area. Eight archaeological sites were identified (Table 10).

**M. Messick Property: Tract 6.1.**

Locus 6.1A. Site 7S-E-158 is at the western end of the study area, approximately 1700 feet south of State Route 565 along the eastern edge of the Messick property. At the time of the survey the site was in a fallow soybean field with approximately 30 percent surface visibility on Evesboro sandy loam soils. Pedestrian survey of the tract identified a historical artifact concentration about 200 feet in diameter. Artifacts observed included brick fragments, and artifacts recovered were molded container glass sherds, window glass, milkglass, metal fragments, redware, whiteware, white granite stoneware, and American bone china sherds. The artifact assemblage suggests the location of an agricultural or dwelling complex dating between approximately 1880 and 1940.

TABLE 11

## Summary of Prehistoric Artifacts from Site 7S-E-157

	Quartzite	Jasper	Rhyolite	Total
Flakes	--	2(2)	1	3(2)
Utilized flakes	1	---	---	1
Flake tools	---	1(1)	---	1(1)
Total	1	3(3)	1	5(3)
Fire-cracked rocks - 556 grams				
( ) = cortex				

**F. Russel Property: Tract 6.2.** The Russel property consisted of several large fields located west and east of State Route 42. West of State Route 42 no sites were identified, but on the east side of the road four sites were found. Fields on the east side of State Route 42 at the time of the survey were planted in winter wheat, providing about 95 percent surface visibility. Soils consisted solely of Rumford sandy loams.

Locus 6.2A. Site 7S-E-155 is 1400 feet south of the intersection of State Route 565 and State Route 42, and 500 feet east of State Route 42. Located just beyond the northern edge of the study area, the site is a historical artifact concentration approximately 700 by 200 feet. Historical artifacts recovered during the pedestrian survey included window glass, metal fragments, whiteware, white granite stoneware, and redware sherds. The site may represent a habitation site, or it could be associated with Site 7S-E-154 (see below).

Locus 6.2B. Site 7S-E-157 is a large concentration of prehistoric artifacts on the edge of the cultivated wheat field and the surrounding woods 1800 feet south of State Route 565, and 2200 feet east of State Route 42. Pedestrian survey of the field identified a concentration of prehistoric artifacts approximately 900 feet (east-west) by 400 feet (north-south). No subsurface testing was conducted, but it is likely that the site extends into the woods to the north and east of the site. A small drainage (probably ditched) is within 100 feet of the northern edge of the site limits. Artifacts (Table 11) included two jasper flakes and one jasper scraper (all with cortex), one quartzite utilized flake (no cortex), one rhyolite flake (no cortex), and twenty fire-cracked rocks, fifteen of which were observed in a circular concentration approximately two feet in diameter. The age of this procurement site could not be ascertained.

Locus 6.2C. Site 7S-E-156 is 2200 feet east of State Route 42 and 1900 feet south of State Route 565. Pedestrian survey found a historical artifact concentration approximately 600 by 900 feet. Historical artifacts were so dense that in some places it was difficult to walk without stepping on ceramic sherds. Many of the ceramic fragments were large. The site overlaps the prehistoric Site 7S-E-157 to the north. Artifacts recovered from

the historical site included molded container glass (including a complete molded bottle), milkglass, a marble, a wire nail, metal fragments, ceramic drainpipe, redware, whiteware, white granite stoneware, American porcelain, and bone china sherds. The site dates to the period 1880 to 1940.

Locus 6.2D. Site 7S-E-154 is 500 feet east of State Route 42, and 2000 feet south of the intersection of State Route 565 and State Route 42. Pedestrian survey found a dense concentration of historical artifacts on a slight rise. Brick fragments were observed clustered in two discrete areas, and artifacts recovered from the site included molded container glass, table glass, window glass, milkglass, ceramic drainpipe fragments, porcelain insulator fragments, and forty-eight pieces of ceramic, including redware, American blue and gray stoneware, white granite stoneware, bone china, American porcelain, plain, edged, and transfer-printed whiteware, and pearlware sherds. Beers' Atlas (1868) shows a dwelling here labeled "C. Macklin" and named "Mt. Pleasant". The ceramic collection from the site provides a tentative mean occupation date of 1865, suggesting that the site dates from the 1830 to 1880 and 1880 to 1940 historical time periods. The site is probably the remains of an agricultural complex.

#### **A. Isaacs Property: Tract 6.8.**

Locus 6.8A. Site 7S-F-83 is along the southern edge of Segment 6, about 1200 feet northwest of State Route 527, and 3000 feet west of the intersection of State Route 527 and State Route 579. Soils at the site are Evesboro sandy loams. The property was partly fallow field with about 20 percent surface visibility and partly in early growth pines. A pedestrian survey of the tract identified a house foundation of cement and brick, and four standing outbuildings (a barn with attached lean-to, two corn cribs, and a third smaller structure). No artifacts were recovered from the site, and no subsurface testing was conducted. Approximately 900 feet north of the house, a historical trash dump was identified that could be associated with the site. Beers' Atlas (1868) records a structure at this approximate location, identified as "J. Isaac", and the Georgetown U.S.G.S. quadrangle map (1954) shows a farm complex at this location. The site is an agricultural complex that probably dates to the 1830-1880 and 1880-1940 historical time periods.

**E. Lauer Property: Tract 6.11.** The E. Lauer property is near the center of Segment 6, east of State Route 592 and west of Gravelly Branch. Soils on the property consisted of a broad expanse of Rumford sandy loams. Two sites were identified on the tract through both pedestrian survey and subsurface testing.

Locus 6.11A. Site 7S-F-82 is a prehistoric site 2000 feet east of State Route 592 and 2100 feet south of State Route 565. The site is a small rise approximately 200 feet west of Gravelly Branch in scrub woods. Modern trash (including junked automobiles, bottles, cans, furniture, etc.) were scattered

about on the surface, and a recent pig pen was located in the woods. Nineteen shovel test pits were excavated in the woods between the fallow field and Gravelly Branch. Two chert flakes (one with cortex) were recovered from a shovel test pit in an unplowed context. As no other prehistoric artifacts were recovered the function or date of the site is unknown.

Locus 6.11B. Site 7S-F-81 includes the remains of the abandoned farmstead (including house and outbuildings) on the E. Lauer property designated as standing structure CRS S-5109. The site is 1000 feet east of State Route 592 and 2100 feet south of State Route 565. Pedestrian survey of the winter wheat fields surrounding the farming complex found historical artifacts, including molded container glass, window glass, milkglass, nail fragments, household metals (buckles, round stock, etc.), a blue hand-painted marble, and redware, yellowware, bone china, American porcelain, whiteware, and white granite stoneware sherds. The modern trash found at prehistoric Site 7S-F-82 is probably associated with this site. No subsurface testing was undertaken. Beers' Atlas (1868) does not show structures here, so the site probably dates to the 1880 to 1940 historical time period. Tabachnick and Keller (1992:124) characterize the farmstead as a mid-nineteenth century farmstead with a two and one-half story I-house dwelling.

TABLE 12

## Summary of Archaeological Sites Identified in the Kings Crossroads Study Area, Segment 7

Parcel/ Owner	Locus Number Site Number CRS Number	Type of Testing	Type of Site
7.1 Redden State Forest	7.1A, B, C 7S-F-2 S-555	Shovel test pits	Prehistoric
7.1 Redden State Forest	7.1D 7S-F-130 S-8442	Shovel test pits	Historic
7.2 V.I. Ware	7.2A 7S-F-131 S-8444	Shovel test pits	Historic
7.3 F. Russel	7.3A 7S-F-132 S-8707	Pedestrian survey	Historic
7.3 F. Russel	7.3B 7S-F-133 S-8708	Pedestrian survey	Historic
7.6 M. Hallmand	7.6A 7S-F-133 S-8708	Pedestrian survey	Historic
7.3 F. Russel	7.3C 7S-F-134 S-8709	Pedestrian survey	Historic
7.4 Tatman	7.4A 7S-C-52 S-8670	Pedestrian survey	Historic
7.4 Tatman	7.4B, 7.4C 7S-C-53 S-8671	Pedestrian survey	Prehistoric
7.5 H. Webb	7.5A 7S-C-53 S-8671	Pedestrian survey/ Shovel test pits	Prehistoric

### Segment 7: Kings Crossroads Study Area

The Kings Crossroads study area extends approximately 8000 feet along State Route 40 from 200 feet east of the intersection of State Route 40 and State Route 40B across Gravelly Branch, to a point 400 feet west of the intersection of State Route 40 and State Route 593 (Figure 13). Eight archaeological sites (Table 12) were identified, six historical and two prehistoric, including one previously identified prehistoric Site 7S-F-2 (Custer and Mellin 1989). The Evesboro-Rumford soil association, which dominated the study area, consists of excessively drained and somewhat excessively drained soils with a rapidly permeable subsoil of sand to sandy loam (Ireland and Matthews 1974). Six large parcels made up the Kings Crossroads study area; the largest parcel is the densely wooded Redden State Forest. The remaining properties consisted mainly of agricultural fields and several small residential lots. Most of the parcels were surveyed, though several areas were avoided due to swampy conditions or modern residential development. Unsurveyed areas

include portions of Redden State Forest Tract 7.1 and the Tatman Tract 7.4.

**Redden State Forest: Tract 7.1.** The Redden State Forest tract contained one prehistoric site -- Site 7S-F-2, and one historical site -- Site 7S-F-130. The tract consisted of an evergreen forest with dense underbrush. Surface visibility was nearly zero, hence ninety shovel test pits were excavated.

Loci 7.1A, 7.1B, 7.1C. Site 7S-F-2 had been previously identified on elevated ground east of Gravelly Branch approximately 300 feet south of State Route 40. Our survey found that the site was larger than previously thought extending north and east of State Route 40 on two elevated areas. The first knoll is approximately 200 feet east of Gravelly Branch and bisected by State Route 40. The second newly identified portion of Site 7S-F-2 is approximately 700 feet east of the Gravelly Branch and 300 feet north of State Route 40. The three areas are considered parts of one large site. Prehistoric artifacts recovered include Woodland I Period ceramic sherds, two stemmed points, and numerous chert and jasper flakes, all found in an undisturbed context of Evesboro sandy loam (Table 13; Plate 2). The site probably represents a Woodland I Period base camp, based on the artifacts and the setting. Site 7S-F-2 is particularly significant because it has never been disturbed by plowing.

Locus 7.1D. Site 7S-F-130 is between State Route 40 and State Route 40A about 1200 feet east of the Gravelly Branch. The site consists of several twentieth century cement slab pilings and foundations. The slab foundations were clearly visible on the surface of the forest floor and shovel test pit excavations near the structures revealed no subsurface features and recovered only one small piece of window glass. The site most likely is the remnants of State Forest buildings, probably pavilions and privies.

#### **V. Ware Property: Tract 7.2.**

Locus 7.2A. Site 7S-F-131 is in recently harvested fields of soybeans which provide nearly zero percent surface visibility. Soils at the site consisted of Evesboro sandy loam. Shovel test pit excavation revealed a historical artifact concentration approximately 400 feet west of State Route 579 and 275 feet south of State Route 40 which included window glass, bottle glass, and brick and wood fragments. The site probably represents the remains of a nineteenth century outbuilding associated with standing outbuildings and a house on the Ware Property.

**F. Russel Property: Tract 7.3.** Three historical sites were identified on the Russel property, which runs east from the intersection of State Route 40 and State Route 579 for 1800 feet on the north side of State Route 40. Soils on this parcel were Evesboro sandy loam and Woodstown sandy loam. The sites were identified during a pedestrian survey of a harvested corn field with approximately 50 percent visibility.

PLATE 6

*Example*

Prehistoric Artifact Assemblage from Site 7S-F-2

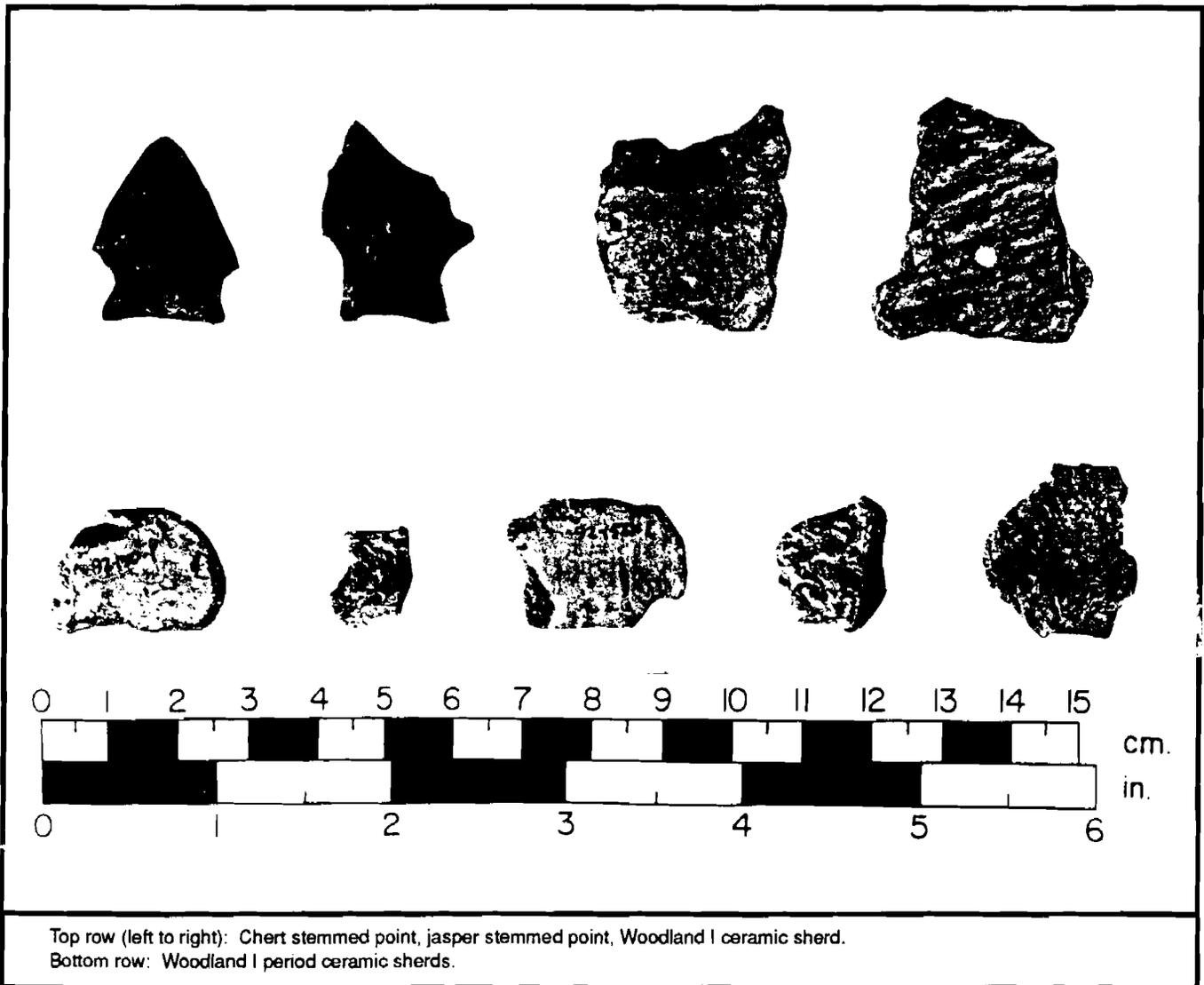


TABLE 13

Summary of Prehistoric Artifacts from Site 7S-F-2

	Jasper	Rhyolite	Chert	Quartz	Chalcedony	Total
Flake	6(5)	3	2	1	1	13(5)
Utilized flake	---	---	1	---	---	1
Stemmed points	1	---	1	---	---	2
<b>Total</b>	<u>7(5)</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>16(5)</u>

Ceramic sherds: Mockley = 8  
 Wolfe Neck = 1  
 ( ) = cortex

Locus 7.3A. Site 7S-F-132 is 300 feet west of the intersection of State Route 40 and State Route 40B, 150 feet north of State Route 40. Artifacts recovered include small quantities of late nineteenth to early twentieth century whiteware, white granite stoneware, porcelain, terra cotta brick, a metal hinge, and molded bottle glass. The site may be spoilage from an adjacent drainage ditch and does not appear to be associated with any standing structures.

Loci 7.3B, 7.6A. Site 7S-F-133 is located 800 feet west of the intersection of State Route 40 and 40B on both sides of State Route 40. On the north side of State Route 40, the site is on the F. Russel Property; on the south side of the road, the site is in Tract 7.6, owned by M. Hallmand. The main part of the site, on Tract 7.6, consists of an unplowed area in a field of Evesboro sandy loam soil. The area is approximately one acre in size and is covered by weeds, and several large deciduous trees are growing. No evidence of building foundations are present; however, an outhouse remains standing and overgrown at the rear of the area. No artifacts were visible in the overgrown area, but directly across the road was an artifact concentration. Artifacts included molded and window glass, white granite stoneware, whiteware, yellowware, redware and a ceramic drainpipe fragment. The site appears on the Georgetown U.S.G.S. quadrangle Map (1954), and is probably an agricultural complex dating to the period 1880 to 1940.

Locus 7.3C. Site 7S-F-134 is west of a lane 700 feet east of the intersection of State Route 40 and 579, and 100 feet north of State Route 40 on Evesboro sandy loam soil. The site is approximately 200 feet in diameter. Artifacts recovered include numerous brick fragments, several pieces of molded bottle and jar glass, a metal door hinge, and porcelain, whiteware, white granite stoneware, and yellowware ceramic sherds. The site appears to be related to a house and outbuilding shown on the Georgetown U.S.G.S. quadrangle map (1954) in the same area. Neither of the structures are extant. The site dates to the 1880 to 1940 historical time period.

**Tatman Property: Tract 7.4.** Two sites (one historical and one prehistoric) were identified on the Tatman property which extends from Gravelly Branch westwards approximately 1600 feet to the end of Segment 7 on the north side of State Route 40. The western end of the property is a soybean field, which had been recently harvested at the time of this survey; surface visibility was good, and pedestrian survey was possible. The eastern portion of the property was wooded and shovel test pit excavation was necessary.

Locus 7.4A. Site 7K-C-52, a historical site, is 400 feet north of State Route 40 and 400 feet west of State Route 593. The site, identified by pedestrian survey of the soybean field lay on Evesboro sandy loam soils. Artifacts, which were recovered from an area approximately 500 x 100 feet in size, included brick fragments, coal and ash, and redware, white

granite stoneware, and whiteware ceramics. The artifact concentration was light, and the site did not appear related to a standing structure or any previous structures. Thus, the site function is unknown, but the site dates to the 1880 to 1940 historical time period.

Loci 7.4B, 7.4C, and 7.5A. A prehistoric site, 7S-C-53, was identified in two loci on the Tatman property and one on the Horace Webb property. On Locus 7.4B, 700 feet north of State Route 40 and 700 feet west of State Route 593, pedestrian survey found a quartz flake on Evesboro sandy loam soil. At Locus 7.4C, a forested area at the northeast corner of the intersection of State Route 40 and State Route 593, shovel test pit excavations uncovered one quartz flake and three jasper flakes, including a flake tool. This area of Site 7S-C-53 is the first substantial high ground west of Gravelly Branch. The third portion of Site 7S-C-53 on Locus 7.5A of the H. Webb property, is on the west side of Gravelly Branch and on the south side of State Route 40. Pedestrian survey of the harvested soybean field found a chert middle-stage biface reject and a jasper flake. Surface visibility of the field was 10 percent and the site soils consisted of Evesboro sandy loam. Site 7S-C-53 may represent a procurement site or site complex, and may be associated with Site 7S-F-2, a base camp. The prehistoric site areas have been disturbed by plowing, and their age is unknown.

#### **H. Webb Property: Tract 7.5.**

Locus 7.5A. Tract 7.5 is part of Site 7S-C-53 and is discussed under Tract 7.4.

#### **M. Hallmand Property: Tract 7.6.**

Locus 7.6A. The M. Hallmand parcel extends 800 feet west of the intersection of State Route 40 and State Route 40B. The tract was a harvested soybean field with only 10 percent surface visibility. As mentioned above, Site 7S-F-133 was identified here (see discussion under F. Russel Property Tract 7.3B).

### **Segment 8: Mirey Branch Study Area**

The Mirey Branch Study Area extends along a 11,000 foot section of State Route 40 beginning just east of the crossing of Mirey Branch and runs approximately 2400 feet east of State Route 594 (Figure 14). The segment generally follows existing Route 40. Beers' Atlas (1868) shows that the portion of State Route 40 extending west from the intersection of present-day State Route 40 and State Route 42 was not in place by 1868. Soil associations in the area consist of the Evesboro-Rumford association in the eastern end of the segment, changing to the Fallsington-Sassafras-Woodstown association towards the western end of the segment. The Evesboro-Rumford association consists of excessively-drained and somewhat excessively-drained soils that have a rapidly permeable subsoil of sand to sandy loam. The Fallsington-Sassafras-Woodstown association consists of poorly-

TABLE 14

Summary of Archaeological Sites Identified in the Mirey Branch  
Study Area, Segment 8

<b>Parcel/ Owner</b>	<b>Locus Number Site Number CRS Number</b>	<b>Type of Testing</b>	<b>Type of Site</b>
8.2 P. Workman	8.2A 7S-B-34 S-8597	Shovel test pits	Historic
8.2 P. Workman	8.2B 7S-B-33 S-8596	Pedestrian survey	Historic
8.4 D. O'Day	8.4A 7S-B-35 S-8598	Pedestrian survey	Historic
8.5 M. Passwaters	8.5A 7S-B-36 S-5155	Pedestrian survey	Historic
8.6 P. Passwaters	8.6A 7S-C-54 S-5215	Pedestrian survey	Historic

drained to well-drained soils that have a moderately permeable subsoil of sandy clay loam or sandy loam. (Cotnoir 1973; Ireland and Matthews 1974). Eleven property tracts were investigated in the Mirey Branch segment during the planning survey, and five archaeological sites, all historical sites, were identified (Table 14). Several other tracts in Segment 8 were investigated both by shovel test pit tests and by pedestrian survey, but yielded no archaeological materials.

**P. Workman Property: Tract 8.2.** The P. Workman property is located along the south side of State Route 40, west of the intersection of State Route 40 and State Route 42. Two historical sites were found on the Workman property. At the time of the survey the recently harvested corn field offered very low to excellent visibility.

Locus 8.2A. Site 7S-B-34 is 200 feet south of State Route 40, and 1400 feet west of the intersection of State Route 40 and State Route 42. Soils at the site consisted of both Evesboro and Woodstown sandy loams. Six shovel test pits were excavated in a slight rise of the fallow field. The site dimensions are approximately 100 feet (north-south) by 150 feet (east-west). Brick fragments were observed in the shovel test pits, and artifacts recovered include window glass, table glass, container glass, and one sherd of white granite stoneware. The date and function of the site could not be determined.

Locus 8.2B. Site 7S-B-33 is at the western end of the P. Workman property, 150 feet south of State Route 40 and 4000 feet west of the intersection of State Route 40 and State Route 42. Pedestrian survey of the field on Fallsington sandy loam soil identified a historical artifact concentration approximately 600 feet long (east-west). Artifacts observed on the surface included brick and concrete fragments and modern roofing shingles; artifacts recovered included molded container glass and window glass. The site function is unknown, but it probably dates to the 1880 to 1940 historical time period.

**D. O'Day Property: Tract 8.4.**

Locus 8.4A. Site 7S-B-35 is at the northeastern corner of the intersection of State Route 40 and State Route 42. Pedestrian survey of the tract found a concentration of historical artifacts at the intersection on Rumford sandy loam soils. Artifacts observed included two concrete platforms extending to 0.5 feet above the ground, approximately 2 feet square and 15 feet apart; one of these was inscribed "EFE A.B.O. 1937". Artifacts recovered included molded container glass. Beers' Atlas (1868) shows no structures here, and the **1913 Farm Directory of Sussex County** (Sussex Prints n.d.) also shows no structures at the intersection, so it is likely that the site dates from the second quarter of the twentieth century.

### **M. Passwaters Property: Tract 8.5.**

Locus 8.5A. Site 7S-B-36 is on the north side of State Route 40, 3600 feet west of the intersection of State Route 40 and State Route 42, and 300 feet north of State Route 40. The crop cover consisted of both fallow field and soybean stubble, with surface visibility ranging from 30 to 50 percent. Pedestrian survey of the property found one historical site on a small rise of Kalmia sandy loam soil. Artifacts observed included brick, shingle, mortar, and cement fragments. Artifacts recovered included molded container glass, table glass, window glass, milkglass, wire nails, a horse shoe, a metal spring, a metal flange, a cast iron harness mount, ceramic drainpipe, three ceramic insulators, redware, American porcelain, white granite stoneware, and whiteware sherds. Beers' Atlas (1868) shows no structure here, nor does the **1913 Farm Directory of Sussex County** (Sussex Prints n.d.). The site probably represents an early twentieth century agricultural complex.

### **P. Passwaters Property: Tract 8.6.**

Locus 8.6A. Site 7S-C-54 is near the eastern end of the study area, on a slight rise west of Mirey Branch. The site is north of State Route 40, 1200 feet east of the intersection of State Route 40 and State Route 638. Site 7S-C-54 is associated with standing structure CRS S-5215, which is an agricultural complex consisting of a dwelling and five or six outbuildings. Pedestrian survey of the property recovered artifacts including porcelain and container glass; brick and concrete were observed. Beers' Atlas (1868) shows a structure marked "W. W. Sharp" here. Tabachnick and Keller (1992:162) describe the farm dwelling as a two and one-half story I-house.

### **Segment 9: Collins Pond Study Area**

The Collins Pond study area extends approximately 13,500 feet eastward from a point 2400 feet west of the intersection of State Route 18 and State Route 525 (Figure 15). Twenty archaeological sites were identified in and around the study area (Table 15): eighteen historical and two prehistoric. One of the historical sites has a prehistoric component, and an additional prehistoric site, 7S-E-61, was previously identified by Custer and Mellin (1989), as a Woodland I and Woodland II period procurement site. Fourteen property tracts were surveyed within Segment 9 mostly on the Evesboro-Rumford soil association, which consists of excessively drained and somewhat excessively drained soils that have a rapidly permeable subsoil of sand to sandy loam (Ireland and Matthews 1974). The western end of the segment, however, extends onto the Fallsington-Sassafras-Woodstown association of poorly-drained to well-drained soils that have a moderately permeable subsoil of sandy clay loam or sandy loam. Segment 9 is bisected by the Collins Mill Pond on Gravelly Branch. At the time of field survey the majority of tracts consisted of harvested soybean fields or recently planted winter wheat fields. Approximately one-fourth of the study area was

untested because of relatively dense forest and developed residential plots.

**Doug Corey Properties: Tracts 9.1 and 9.11.** Tract 9.1 is on the south side of State Route 18 and runs approximately 2800 feet from the intersection of State Route 18 and State Route 42 east to the west bank of the Gravelly Branch. Tract 9.1 contained two historical sites, but no evidence was found for Site 7S-E-61, a possible Woodland I/II procurement and processing site that was thought to extend into the alignment at the southeast corner of the Doug Corey property Tract 9.1. Areas of harvested soybeans fell on Rumford and Evesboro sandy loam soils, while the wooded area just west of Gravelly Branch fell on Evesboro and Klej sandy loam soils. Johnston silt loam type soils were associated with the low-lying ground adjacent to Gravelly Branch.

Tract 9.11 extends 400 feet from the northwest corner of the intersection of State Route 18 and State Route 42 on the

TABLE 15

Summary of Archaeological Sites Identified in the Collins Pond Study Area, Segment 9

Parcel/ Owner	Locus Number Site Number CRS Number	Type of Testing	Type of Site	Parcel/ Owner	Locus Number Site Number CRS Number	Type of Testing	Type of Site
9.1 Doug Corey	9.1 7S-E-177 S-8659	Shovel test pits	Historic (Collin's Forge)	9.3 M. Passwaters	9.3C 7S-E-175 S-8657	Pedestrian survey	Historic
9.1 Doug Corey	9.1A 7S-E-173 S-8656	Shovel test pits	Historic	9.4 Woods west of Collins Pond	9.4A 7S-E-185 S-8667	Shovel test pits	Historic
9.2 N. Corey	9.2 7S-E-178 S-8660	Shovel test pits	Historic (Collin's Mill)	9.5 P. Wright	9.5A 7S-E-182 S-8664	Pedestrian survey	Historic
9.2 N. Corey	9.2A 7S-E-179 S-8661	Pedestrian survey	Historic	9.5 P. Wright	9.5B 7S-E-184 S-8666	Pedestrian survey	Historic
9.2 N. Corey	9.2B 7S-E-180 S-8662	Pedestrian survey	Historic	9.5 P. Wright	9.5C 7S-E-183 S-8665	Pedestrian survey	Historic
9.2 N. Corey	9.2C 7S-E-181 S-8663	Pedestrian survey	Historic	9.7 Nora Issacs	9.7A 7S-F-136 S-8710	Pedestrian survey/ Shovel test pits	Prehistoric
9.2 N. Corey	9.2D 7S-E-188 S-4994	Pedestrian survey	Historic	9.9 Palmer Corey	9.9A 7S-E-165 S8648	Pedestrian survey/ Shovel test pits	Prehistoric
9.2 N. Corey	9.2E 7S-E-189 S-8669	Pedestrian survey	Historic/ Prehistoric	9.11 D. Corey	9.11A 7S-E-172 S-8655	Shovel test pits	Historic
9.3 M. Passwaters	9.3A 7S-E-176 S-8658	Pedestrian survey	Historic	9.13 J. Elliot	9.13A 7S-E-186 S-5086	Pedestrian survey	Historic
9.3 M. Passwaters	9.3B 7S-E-174 S-5085	Pedestrian survey	Historic	9.14 D. Givens	9.14A 7S-F-135 S-5075	Shovel test pits/ Pedestrian survey	Historic

north side of State Route 18. The soils of Tract 9.11 consist of Sassafras sandy loam. One historical site was found on Tract 9.11.

Locus 9.1. Site 7S-E-177 is approximately 150 feet south of State Route 18 and 300 feet west of Gravelly Branch in a wooded area. Artifacts recovered during shovel test pit excavation into Johnston silty loam soils include large amounts of iron slag, some redware and molded amber bottle glass. The artifacts may very well be associated with the Collins Forge Site, identified by Heite (1974) through historical research. Heite lists a date range of 1770-1830 for the site. The Collins Forge Site is part of an industrial complex that consisted of an iron forge, a mill, a mill dam, and several dwellings. The other sites, related to the forge, were identified on the N. Corey parcel, on the east side of Gravelly Branch. Figure 16 shows the Collins Pond area at the time of the Sussex County Orphans Court valuation of Governor Collin's plantation in 1829 (see also Herman 1992).

Locus 9.1A. Site 7S-E-173 is located in a fallow field, 200 feet south of State Route 18 and 600 feet east of State Route 42. Shovel test pits revealed brick, stoneware, molded bottle glass, oyster shell, and a cut nail buried in the Rumsford sandy loam soils. The site is at the approximate location of the I. M.

Fisher house shown on Beers' Atlas (1868); however, Site 7S-E-173 is somewhat further west than the location indicated in the atlas (Catts, Custer, and Hoseth 1991). The site is tentatively dated to the later nineteenth century and may represent a structure of some type, perhaps a house.

Locus 9.11A. Site 7S-E-172 was identified in the fallow field, at the northwest corner of the intersection of State Route 18 and State Route 42. Twenty-seven shovel tests pits were excavated and numerous artifacts were recovered including brick, window glass, pearlware, redware, whiteware, and molded bottle glass. The site may represent a house with several outbuildings dating to the 1830 to 1880 historical time period.

**Nanette Corey Property: Tract 9.2.** The Nanette Corey parcel runs 2200 feet east from the bank of the Gravelly Branch on the south side of State Route 18 to the intersection of State Route 527 with State Route 18. Six archaeological sites were found on this tract by means of pedestrian survey and shovel test pit excavations. Soils on Tract 9.2 consist of Johnston silty loam adjacent to the stream, and Evesboro and Klej sandy loam, and Fallsington sandy loam in the field. The field was planted in winter wheat and visibility was good. None of the sites on the Nanette Corey parcel are associated with any standing structures.

Locus 9.2. Site 7S-E-178, identified by shovel test pit excavation in Evesboro sandy loam soils, is on the south edge of State Route 18 approximately 250 feet east of Collins Pond Dam. Six shovel test pits were excavated and revealed brick and window glass. The highly disturbed site lies on the edge of the woods that border the east side of Gravelly Branch, and the wheat field adjacent to the woodline. Though no intact foundation remains, it appears that this may be the Collins Mill Site which dates to the 1770 to 1830 historical time period. Beers' Atlas (1868) shows a grist mill in the approximate location of this site. This site is undoubtedly related to the Collins Industrial Complex.

Locus 9.2A. Site 7S-E-179, 50 feet south of State Route 18 and 800 feet east of Collins Pond Dam, was identified in a planted winter wheat field by pedestrian survey of Evesboro and Klej sandy loam soils. Surface visibility was good -- between 30-50 percent. Artifacts recovered include molded olive bottle glass, window glass, brick, coal/ash, redware, whiteware, stoneware, white granite stoneware, and one sherd of Staffordshire slipware. Though no clear concentrations were identified, the site may represent dwellings associated with the Collins Industrial Complex and farm. The site dates to the 1770 to 1830 historical time period.

Locus 9.2B. Site 7S-E-180 is 200 feet south of State Route 18 and 1000 feet east of Collins Pond Dam. Pedestrian survey of the field found numerous pieces of window glass, brick fragments, and ceramic sherds including white granite stoneware, porcelain, stoneware, and whiteware. Two clusters of artifacts were

separated by about 30 feet. The larger cluster measured approximately 100 x 50 feet, and the smaller cluster measured 30 feet in diameter. The artifact concentrations may represent a house and outbuilding, possibly associated with the Collins Industrial Complex or farm. Artifacts at the site date the occupation to the 1830 to 1880 historical time period.

Locus 9.2C. Site 7S-E-181, located 75 feet south of State Route 18 and 1300 feet east of the Collins Pond Dam on Fallsington sandy loam soils, was identified during a pedestrian survey of the same wheat field in which sites 7S-E-180 and 7S-E-179 were identified. Site 7S-E-181 measures 150 feet in diameter and contained molded bottle glass, brick, and ceramic sherds including porcelain, redware, white granite stoneware, stoneware, and whiteware. This site may represent a 1880 to 1940 period dwelling, and like the other sites on the Nanette Corey parcel, Site 7S-E-181 may be related to the Collins Industrial Complex and farm.

Locus 9.2D. Site 7S-E-188, the Collins family graveyard, is on a wooded rise east of Gravelly Branch, approximately 2500 feet west of the intersection of State Route 18 and 527 and 1000 feet south of State Route 18. The graveyard contained two table top graves: that of John Collins, former governor of Delaware (who died in 1822) and the grave of his son Theophilus Collins (who died in 1857). Both graves had been damaged and it appeared that the contents had been disturbed. A low brick wall surrounded the small graveyard, which was somewhat overgrown and unkempt. The Seaford East U.S.G.S. quadrangle map (1955) shows the approximate location of the site. Although the graveyard itself is outside the proposed highway alignment, it is a significant part of the Collins Complex.

Locus 9.2E. The final site to be identified on the Nanette Corey Tract -- Site 7S-E-189, is approximately 1700 feet west of the intersection of State Route 18 and State Route 527 and 800 feet south of State Route 18 on a knoll of Evesboro sandy loam soil in a winter wheat field east of Gravelly Branch. Pedestrian survey found a dense concentration of artifacts including brick fragments, molded bottle glass, window glass, whiteware, white granite stoneware, stoneware, creamware, pearlware, redware, and porcelain. The ceramics found here date between 1790 and 1900, with a mean ceramic date of 1850. At the main artifact concentration, remnants of brick foundation pillars are clear and visible indications of a house. This is most likely the location of the Collins' family house. Though the main artifact concentration was not within the proposed alignment, another less dense, associated artifact scatter did fall into the alignment. The larger scatter, measuring approximately 600 x 200 feet, fully encircled the house remains, which measured approximately 100 feet in diameter. The scatter around the house debris contained artifacts similar to those recovered from the house scatter. One quartz flake and a hammerstone were also found here, indicating a prehistoric occupation component. The site's relative proximity to Gravelly Branch and location on high ground

make the area a likely location for a prehistoric site as well; however, the two prehistoric artifacts do not suggest a site function or date of occupation.

**Marie Passwaters Property: Tract 9.3.** The Marie Passwaters parcel extends from the northeast corner of the intersection of State Route 18 and State Route 42, 1200 feet eastward of State Route 42. The tract consists of a fallow soybean field which surrounds a standing house and barn. The farm complex dates before 1868 and appears on Beers' Atlas (1868) and the **1913 Farm Directory of Sussex County** (Sussex Prints n.d.). Three historical archaeological sites were identified on Tract 9.3. Soils are primarily Rumsford sandy loams; but in the southwest corner of the property are Sassafras sandy loams.

Locus 9.3A. Site 7S-E-176, located 300 feet north of State Route 18 and 1200 feet east of State Route 42, was identified by pedestrian survey. Surface visibility was good -- over 50 percent -- in a fallow field on Rumsford sandy loam soils. The site consisted of two historical artifact concentrations separated by approximately 50 to 75 feet. The first concentration was a fairly dense cluster of brick fragments measuring 100 feet in diameter. Also found here were sherds of window and bottle glass (molded), whiteware, salt-glazed stoneware, pearlware, porcelain, and white granite stoneware sherds. The second concentration, just to the west of the first, measured approximately 200 feet in diameter and contained a much lower density of artifacts. The artifact types were exactly the same at both concentrations and it appears that the concentrations are related. The evidence suggests that the site is the remains of a structure or structures, possibly a dwelling and outbuilding. The site probably dates to the 1830 to 1880 historical time period.

Locus 9.3B. Site 7S-E-174 surrounds a standing house and barn approximately 200 feet north of State Route 18 and 600 feet east of State Route 42. Pedestrian survey of the site revealed mid-nineteenth century to twentieth century artifacts including brick, cement, bottle glass, and whiteware. The artifacts appear to be associated with the standing structures and are most likely the remains of demolished outbuildings. The Seaford East U.S.G.S. quadrangle map (1955) shows three outbuildings surrounding the dwelling. At the time of our survey only one outbuilding was standing. The dwelling also appears on Beers' Atlas (1868) and dates to the 1830 to 1880 historical time period. The outbuildings are probably contemporaneous with the dwelling.

Locus 9.3C. Site 7S-E-175 is at the northeast corner of the intersection of State Route 18 with State Route 42. Surface visibility of Sassafras sandy loam soil in the fallow field was fair to poor, but a significant quantity of mid-nineteenth century artifacts were recovered, including brick fragments, molded bottle glass, window glass, whiteware, stoneware, porcelain, and redware. Beers' Atlas (1868) shows a store here

at the highway intersection. Site 7S-E-175 is very likely the remains of the store, thus the sites dates to the period 1830 to 1880.

**Owner Unknown: Tract 9.4.**

Locus 9.4A. Tract 9.4 is in the woods west of Collins Mill Pond and north of State Route 18. Shovel test pit excavations into Evesboro sandy loam soils discovered a 1880 to 1940 period occupation -- Site 7S-E-185, 50 feet north of State Route 18 and 800 feet west of Collins Pond Dam. Artifacts from the site include brick fragments, window and molded bottle glass, whiteware, white granite stoneware, redware, and stoneware sherds. The site may represent a house or houses belonging to "Mrs. M. A. Collins" shown on Beers' Atlas (1868).

**Patricia Wright Property: Tract 9.5.** Tract 9.5 ran approximately 1350 feet west from the intersection of State Route 18 and State Route 527 on the north side of State Route 18. Three historical sites were identified on the Patricia Wright parcel during pedestrian survey of the recently plowed and disked field. Surface visibility was 100 percent. Soils consisted of Evesboro and Klej sandy loams.

Locus 9.5A. Site 7S-E-182 is approximately 75 feet north of State Route 18/404 and 900 feet east of Collins Pond Dam on Evesboro sandy loam soil. The primary artifact concentration of the site, approximately 100 feet in diameter, is surrounded by a lighter concentration of artifacts for an additional 175 feet. Artifacts recovered from the site include brick, molded bottle glass, window and table (stemmed) glass, milkglass, white granite stoneware, whiteware, bone china, redware, and American stoneware. The site dates to the 1880 to 1940 historical time period and may be the remnants of a dwelling.

Locus 9.5B. Site 7S-E-184 is approximately 250 feet west of State Route 527 and 175 feet north of State Route 18. The site consists of two large, connected concentrations of late nineteenth century historical artifacts on Evesboro sandy loam soils. The primary concentration is approximately 100 x 300 feet in size and the secondary scatter, at the north end of the primary area, measures 75 x 200 feet. Artifact types are the same for both areas and include brick fragments and ceramics, as well as hundreds of glass sherds, such as window, molded bottle, jar and milkglass fragments. The ceramic types are chiefly whiteware, white granite stoneware, and stoneware. A mean ceramic date of 1865 was calculated based on the sherd collection. The site may represent an 1830 to 1880 period house or houses, possibly with outbuildings. The Seaford East U.S.G.S. quadrangle map (1955) shows an outbuilding, probably a barn, in the vicinity of the site. The barn may be related to this site, or to Site 7S-E-183, located to the north.

Locus 9.5C. Site 7S-E-183 is approximately 450 feet west of State Route 527 and 400 feet north of State Route 18 on Evesboro

sandy loam soil. Late nineteenth century historical artifacts from the site include brick, jar and bottle glass, whiteware, and white granite stoneware. The site measures approximately 150 feet in diameter, and has a considerably lower artifact density than Site 7S-E-184 to the southeast. There is a clear break in artifact density between the two sites. Site 7S-E-183 may represent the remains of a late nineteenth century house or barn. As mentioned earlier, the Seaford East U.S.G.S. quadrangle map (1955) shows a barn in this vicinity.

**N. Isaacs Property: Tract 9.7.**

Locus 9.7A. Site 7S-F-136, a prehistoric site, is approximately 5000 feet east of the intersection of State Route 527 and State Route 18, and 50 feet south of State Route 18. Pedestrian survey of Kenansville sandy loam soils in a fallow field found a quartz flake tool, a quartz biface, and a chert biface. Shovel test pit excavations uncovered no additional artifacts. No water source or high ground is nearby and the function and date of the site is unclear.

**Palmer Corey Property: Tract 9.9.**

Locus 9.9A. Site 7S-E-165 is located in a harvested soybean field approximately 300' south of Route 18 and 1800' west of the intersection of Route 18 and State Route 42. One quartz flake was recovered in this field by means of pedestrian survey. Four shovel test pits were excavated in the vicinity of this surface find, but no subsurface artifacts were found. The site is not located on significantly high ground, nor is it near a currently running source of water. With only one artifact (non-diagnostic) recovered, no site function or age range can be determined. Soils at this site consist of Sassafras sandy loams.

**J. Elliot Property: Tract 9.13.**

Locus 9.13A. Site 7S-E-186 is 1200 feet west of the intersection of State Route 42 and State Route 18 and, 100 feet north of State Route 18. The site is a field scatter of late nineteenth century historical artifacts clearly associated with standing structure CRS S-5086, a late nineteenth century frame house and outbuilding complex. The predominant artifacts were brick fragments. Also found during pedestrian investigations were one sherd each of whiteware and white granite stoneware. No brick structures currently stand on the Elliot parcel. It is possible that the artifacts represent the remains of a demolished outbuilding dating to the 1880 to 1940 historical time period.

**D. Givens Property: Tract 9.14.**

Locus 9.14A. Site 7S-F-135 is approximately 2900 feet east of the intersection of State Route 18 and State Route 527, and 100 feet south of State Route 18. Shovel test pit excavations and pedestrian survey of Matawan sandy loam soils discovered the

remains of a house. Artifacts include brick fragments, nails (mainly cut), window glass, a clock gear, molded bottle glass, whiteware, white granite stoneware, redware, and stoneware ceramics. The current resident of the post-1930 frame house which stands adjacent to the site area, informed the survey crew that the house that stood on Site 7S-F-135 burned down in 1930, and many artifacts appear burnt. The house site dates to the 1880 to 1940 historical period.

### **Segment 10: Unity Forge Study Area**

The Unity Forge study area runs west approximately 7200 feet along State Route 18/404 to a point 1350 feet east of the intersection of State Route 18 with State Route 594 (Figure 17). The segment is bisected by the Nanticoke Branch of the Nanticoke River. Seven properties were surveyed in Segment 10. One multi-component, one prehistoric, and five historical sites were identified (Table 16). Several very small residential properties were not surveyed. One large tract on the William Perryman property was not surveyed because it was swampy. The remainder of the study area was mainly harvested fields with some wooded areas along Nanticoke Branch. In the western end of the Unity Forge study area the Sassafras-Fallsington association of well and poorly-drained soils with a moderately permeable subsoil of sandy loam to sandy clay predominates. The Evesboro-Rumsford association of excessively and somewhat excessively drained soils that have a rapidly permeable subsoil of sand to sandy loam

TABLE 16

## Summary of Archaeological Sites Identified in the Unity Forge Study Area, Segment 10

Parcel/ Owner	Locus Number Site Number CRS Number	Type of Testing	Type of Site
10.1 M. Merrick	10.1A 7S-E-170 S-8653	Pedestrian survey/ Shovel test pits	Historic
10.3 Elliot	10.3A 7S-E-168 S-8651	Pedestrian survey/ Shovel test pits	Historic
10.3 Elliot	10.3B 7S-E-169 S-8652	Pedestrian survey	Historic
10.3 Elliot	10.3C 7S-E-187 S-432	Shovel test pits	Historic/ Prehistoric
10.4 T. Messick	10.4A 7S-E-171 S-8654	Shovel test pits	Prehistoric
10.7 W. Perryman	10.7A 7S-E-166 S-8649	Pedestrian survey/ Shovel test pits	Historic
10.7 W. Perryman	10.7B 7S-E-167 S-8650	Pedestrian survey/ Shovel test pits	Historic

dominate the eastern section of the study area (Ireland and Matthews 1974).

### **M. Merrick Property: Tract 10.1.**

Locus 10.1A. Site 7S-E-170, located 300 feet south of State Route 18 and 2400 feet east of the Nanticoke Branch, was identified by pedestrian survey of a harvested corn field on Rumsford sandy loam soils. Shovel test pit excavations augmented surface collecting in areas with low surface visibility. Artifacts recovered from this site area include window glass, whiteware, white granite stoneware, and redware. The site was located approximately 150 feet southwest of a standing farm house and outbuilding complex, and most likely represents a refuse dump associated with the farm. Farm refuse, including bins and broken machinery, was found in the woods adjacent to the site area. The site is associated with standing structure CRS S-5089, a post-1941 frame house (Catts, Custer, Hoseth 1991). The artifacts found here date to the late nineteenth to early twentieth century. Site 7S-E-170 may be related to an older house that once stood in the location of standing structure CRS S-5089, although there is no historical documentation for this.

**Elliot Property: Tract 10.3.** The Elliot tract runs approximately 1050 feet east from the Nanticoke Branch south of

State Route 18. The property was wooded and low-lying east of the Nanticoke Branch, but rises abruptly to a farm and fields adjacent to the woods. The majority of the Elliot tract was harvested corn fields at the time of the survey. Three historical sites were found, including the site of the Unity Forge Industrial Complex.

Locus 10.3A. Site 7S-E-168 is 250 feet south of Route 18 and 200 feet east of the Nanticoke Branch. The site surrounds a modern farm dwelling and complex on Evesboro and Rumsford sandy loam soil types. Pedestrian survey and shovel test pit excavations found many artifacts from the late eighteenth to the late nineteenth centuries, such as molded bottle and jar glass, window glass, brick, coal and coal ash, iron slag, wrought and cut nails, a brass watch fob, a white clay pipe stem fragment, and many types of ceramic sherds. The ceramic types included Nottingham stoneware, American stoneware, creamware, pearlware, whiteware, porcelain, and white granite stoneware. The mean ceramic date is 1828. Site 7S-E-168 is probably the location of a farm and living complex dating to approximately 1770 -- 1830 and beyond. The site may very well be related to the Unity Forge Industrial Complex, which is just northeast, although the forge may be slightly older.

Locus 10.3B. Site 7S-E-169, 200 feet south of Route 18 and 600 feet east of the Nanticoke Branch, was identified during pedestrian survey of a harvested corn field on Rumsford sandy loam soils. Surface visibility was good at approximately 50 percent. The artifact scatter was fairly dense and measured approximately 200 feet in diameter. Artifacts found here include molded bottle glass, brick, milkglass, melted glass sherds, a thimble, and ceramic sherds. The ceramics include whiteware, stoneware, porcelain, and white granite stoneware. The mean ceramic date was 1861. Site 7S-E-169 appears to be the location of a 1830 to 1880 period farm dwelling, perhaps a tenant house. It is clearly separated from Site 7S-E-168, though it may be a component of the same agricultural complex.

Locus 10.3C. Multi-component Site 7S-E-187, is the location of the Unity Forge, a dam, and possibly a mill. The site is just south of State Route 18 on the east bank of the Nanticoke Branch on Evesboro sandy loam soils. A prehistoric occupation is also evident at the site. Eight shovel test pits were excavated and they revealed numerous brick and iron slag fragments, fragments of rusted iron, several sherds of bottle and window glass, and one sherd of iron stove. Heite (1974) identified the area as the approximate location of the Unity Forge, dating to the period between 1730 and 1770. No intact foundation was identified at the forge site, though it may have been overgrown or filled in during the construction of the modern concrete bridge where State Route 18 crosses the Nanticoke. Many artifacts found in the area directly relate to the activities of a forge and mill industrial complex, though almost no datable diagnostic artifacts were recovered.

There is also evidence of a mill and dam here. The mill site is south of the forge, and at the time of the survey, was mostly covered by high water in the Nanticoke River. Some indications of an intact foundation were observable at the mill site, but no excavations were possible in its vicinity due to the high water and swampy conditions.

One quartzite flake was recovered indicating some type of prehistoric occupation. The flake, however, was found in an area disturbed by the forge. More testing of the area is required to determine site integrity.

**T. Messick Property: Tract 10.4.**

Locus 10.4A. Site 7S-E-171, a possible prehistoric procurement site, is on a wooded knoll approximately 75 feet east of the Nanticoke Branch and 150 feet north of Route 18. The knoll is the first well-drained, high ground east of the stream. Three shovel test pits into the Evesboro sandy loam soil discovered only one quartz flake. The knoll, unlike most of the surrounding area, does not seem to have been disturbed. Shovel test pit excavations on higher ground to the west turned up no other archaeological materials. Though the evidence for site function is tenuous, setting is ideal for a procurement site.

**W. Perryman Property: Tract 10.7.** The Perryman tract is south of State Route 18 and runs approximately 750 feet east from the intersection of State Routes 18 and 404. Two historical sites were located on the parcel. Both were tested by means of pedestrian survey and shovel test pit excavations. The property is a fallow field with low surface visibility. Soils at both sites were Evesboro sandy loams.

Locus 10.7A. Site 7S-E-166 is located approximately 300 feet east of the intersection of State Route 404 and 18, and 200 feet south of State Route 18. The site comprises a large area of artifacts which include window and bottle glass, bricks, asbestos shingles, coal and coal ash, nails, shells, a metal toy gun, and whiteware. The artifacts represent demolished twentieth century dwellings. The Seaford East U.S.G.S. quadrangle map (1955) shows a house at this location, although no foundation was evident. The site probably dates to the period between 1880 and 1940.

Locus 10.7B. Site 7S-E-167 is at the southwest corner of the intersection of Route 404 and State Route 533. The site, a collapsed twentieth century house, is very similar to Site 7S-E-166 to the west, but here the structure has fallen into the basement foundation. Artifacts from the site include foundation materials, glass, plastic fragments, and one sherd each of whiteware, porcelain and stoneware. The site is shown on the Seaford East U.S.G.S. quadrangle map (1955), and probably dates to the period 1880 to 1940.

## **Segment 11: Nanticoke Branch Study Area**

Segment 11 consists of an 11,000 feet section of the proposed Sussex East-West Corridor alignment (Figure 18). It begins 1000 feet east of Gum Branch (also known as the East Branch of the Nanticoke), and runs westward along State Route 40. After crossing the Nanticoke River, the last 1000 feet of the study area turns northwest of State Route 40. Ten historical and prehistoric archaeological sites were identified in the Nanticoke Study Area (Table 17). Ten separate tracts were field investigated, using both pedestrian and subsurface techniques.

Soils in the study area consist predominantly of the Sassafras-Fallsington association in the Nanticoke drainage area, and the Evesboro-Rumford association along the Gum Branch drainage area. The former soils are a combination of well-drained and poorly-drained sandy loams with moderately permeable subsoils, and the latter are somewhat excessively to excessively drained sandy loams with rapidly permeable subsoils. Topography where the Sassafras-Fallsington association soils are found is generally sloping. Present settlement in the study area consists of dispersed agricultural complexes and well-managed farms, producing orchard crops, canning vegetables, corn and soybeans (Cotnoir 1973:17; Ireland and Matthews 1974). One parcel that

TABLE 17

## Summary of Archaeological Sites Identified in the Nanticoke Branch Study Area, Segment 11

Parcel/ Owner	Locus Number Site Number CRS Number	Type of Testing	Type of Site
11.1 E. Passwaters	11.1A 7S-E-161 S-8647	Pedestrian survey	Historic
11.1 E. Passwaters	11.1B 7S-E-159 S-5143	Pedestrian survey	Historic
11.1 E. Passwaters	11.1C 7S-E-160 S-8646	Pedestrian survey	Historic
11.1 E. Passwaters	11.1D 7S-B-38 S-8599	Pedestrian survey	Historic
11.3 C. Correll	11.3A 7S-E-163 S-5147	Pedestrian survey	Historic
11.3 C. Correll	11.3B 7S-E-164 S-8668	Pedestrian survey	Historic
11.4 T. S. Smith	11.4A 7S-E-162 S-5148	Pedestrian survey	Historic
11.5 A. Tatman	11.5A 7S-B-39 S-8600	Pedestrian survey	Historic
11.7 M. Messick	11.7A 7S-B-40 S-8601	Pedestrian survey	Prehistoric
11.8 M. Baker	11.8A 7S-B-41 S-8602	Pedestrian survey	Historic
11.9 M. Passwaters	11.9A 7S-B-40 S-8601	Shovel test pit	Prehistoric

was planted in apple trees was not tested, and almost one-third of the segment was not tested because access was denied.

**E. Passwaters Property: Tract 11.1.** The E. Passwaters property is on the south side of State Route 40, east of the Nanticoke River. Four historical archaeological sites were identified on the Passwaters property. Soils on the Passwaters tract are alternating bands of Sassafras, Rumford, and Woodstown sandy loams. At the time of the survey the Passwaters tract was in soybean stubble with approximately 50 percent surface visibility.

Locus 11.1A. Site 7S-E-161 is 150 feet south of State Route 40 and 1700 feet east of the Nanticoke River on Sassafras sandy loams. A pedestrian survey of the site identified a concentration

of historical artifacts approximately 100 by 200 feet in size. Artifacts recovered included a large amount of molded container glass sherds, window glass, milkglass, fragments of ceramic drainpipe, plaster, American porcelain, whiteware, and white granite stoneware sherds; brick and coal slag fragments were observed on the surface. The artifact assemblage from the site suggests a dwelling or agricultural complex dating from the period 1880 to 1940.

Locus 11.1B. Site 7S-E-159 is 300 feet south of State Route 40 and 1200 feet east of the Nanticoke River on Sassafras sandy loam soils. The archaeological site identified during the planning survey is associated with standing structure CRS S-5143. Artifacts observed included shell and brick, and artifacts recovered from the pedestrian survey included molded container glass, window glass, table glass, milkglass, a porcelain insulator, and sherds of redware, yellowware, bone china, whiteware, majolica, and white granite stoneware. The artifact concentration is within 100 to 150 feet of the standing structure. The artifact assemblage from the site suggests a site occupied during the period 1880 to 1940. Tabachnick and Keller (1992:116-118) describe standing structure CRS S-5143 as an abandoned T-plan, three bay I-house with a center cross gable.

Locus 11.1C. Site 7S-E-160 is 150 feet south of State Route 40, and 2100 feet east of the Nanticoke River. The site is on a slight rise in a fallow field of Sassafras sandy loam soils east of a farm lane. A pedestrian survey of the site found a concentration of historical artifacts, including brick, shell, and coal (observed), and window glass, lampglass, whiteware and stoneware sherds. The artifact assemblage suggests a historical site of unknown function dating from to between 1880 and 1940.

Locus 11.1D. Site 7S-B-38 is on the north side of State Route 40, 300 feet from the road, and 1100 feet east of the Nanticoke River. Pedestrian survey of the site found a concentration of historical artifacts on the eastern side of a slight rise. The fallow soybean field on Sassafras sandy loam soils had 30 percent surface visibility. Artifacts observed in the concentration included brick, and artifacts collected included molded container glass, window glass, a glass button, and sherds of redware, whiteware, and white granite stoneware. The artifact assemblage suggests a site dating from the period 1880 to 1940.

**C. Correll Property: Tract 11.3.** The C. Correll property is at the approximate center of the study area along the south side of State Route 40. At the time of the survey the tract was in soybean stubble with approximately 50 percent surface visibility. Soils consisted of Sassafras sandy loams. Two historical sites were identified through pedestrian survey.

Locus 11.3A. Site 7S-E-163 is 200 feet south of State Route 40, and 3300 feet west of Gum Branch. The artifact concentration is associated with standing structure CRS S-5147, which

Tabachnick and Keller (1992:118) describe as a massive combination of an existing I-house with Classical Box modification. In addition to the dwelling there are also two standing outbuildings; other outbuildings are no longer standing, but are represented by archaeological concentrations of brick, mortar, and glass on the surface. The artifacts recovered from 7S-E-163 include molded container glass, table glass, a wire nail, ceramic drainpipe fragments, sherds of yellowware, American porcelain, whiteware, and white granite stoneware. The artifact assemblage from the site suggests an occupation dating from between 1880 and 1940.

Locus 11.3B. Site 7S-E-164 is 200 feet south of State Route 40, and 2900 feet west of Gum Branch. The site consists of a concentration of historical artifacts in an area approximately 200 by 400 feet in size. Pedestrian survey of the site recovered molded container glass, window glass, milkglass, a plastic button, porcelain insulators, and sherds of white granite stoneware, bone china, and whiteware. The assemblage suggests a site occupied during the period 1880 to 1940.

#### **T. S. Smith Property: Tract 11.4.**

Locus 11.4A. Site 7S-E-162 is 300 feet south of State Route 40, and 1500 feet west of Gum Branch. The surface concentration of historical artifacts is associated with late nineteenth/early twentieth century standing structure CRS S-5148. Tabachnick and Keller (1991:120) describe the dwelling as two and one-half story I-house with a gabled roof. Pedestrian survey of the tract was conducted in a fallow field with 95 percent surface visibility. Artifacts recovered included molded container glass, window glass, American porcelain, and whiteware sherds.

#### **A. Tatman Property: Tract 11.5.**

Locus 11.5A. Site 7S-B-39 is situated 400 feet west of Gum Branch, and 150 feet north of State Route 40. At the time of the planning survey the tract was fallow field with poor surface visibility. Soils at the site are Sassafras sandy loams. The site is approximately 100 feet in diameter. Artifacts recovered included molded container glass, window glass, milkglass, American porcelain, redware, whiteware, and majolica sherds. The artifact assemblage suggests a site dating from the period 1880 to 1940.

#### **M. Messick Property: Tract 11.7.**

Loci 11.7A and 11.9A. Site 7S-B-40 is a prehistoric site situated on Rumford sandy loams, above the east side of Gum Branch's flood plain. Locus 11.7A was a soybean field, at the southeast corner of the intersection of State Routes 40 and 591, with 30 percent visibility. Pedestrian survey located several isolated historical artifacts and one fragment of prehistoric Mockley ceramic. Locus 11.9A was the wooded, northwest corner of the intersection. Eight shovel test pits recovered one jasper

flake. Special attention was given to Tract 11.8 at the southwest corner of the intersection, but the pedestrian survey recovered no more prehistoric artifacts. Despite the small amount of artifacts, the setting suggests a Woodland I Period macroband base camp.

**M. Baker Property: Tract 11.8.**

Locus 11.8A. Site 7S-B-41 is located 300 feet southeast of the intersection State Route 40 and State Route 591, on a slight topographic high rise above Gum Branch. Soils at the site are Rumford sandy loams. Pedestrian survey in 50 percent surface visibility found a historical artifact concentration. Artifacts recovered included molded container glass, milkglass, window glass, and sherds of redware, yellowware, American porcelain, bone china, whiteware, white granite stoneware, and plain and hand-painted pearlware. The artifact assemblage from the site suggests a range of occupation from perhaps 1830 to 1940.

**M. Passwaters Property: Tract 11.9.**

Locus 11.9A. Locus 11.9A is part of Site 7S-B-40, and is discussed under Tract 11.7.

**Segment 12: Bridgeville Branch Study Area**

The Bridgeville Branch study area is west of the town of Bridgeville, and extends 2000 feet northwest from State Route 18 across Bridgeville Branch to State Route 563 (Figure 18). Soils in the segment fall into the Fallsington-Sassafras-Woodstown association, and are poorly-drained to well-drained sandy loams. Two sites were identified in the Bridgeville Branch study area (Table 18). All of the property in the Bridgeville Branch study area was owned by R. Rider.

**R. Rider Property: Tract 12.1.**

Locus 12.1A. Site 7S-E-153 is on the southeast side of Bridgeville Branch, also south of State Route 563. At the time of the survey a portion of the site was in spinach and the remainder was fallow. Pedestrian survey and excavation of twelve shovel test pits identified a prehistoric site and a historical artifact concentration. The prehistoric site extends along Bridgeville Branch within 100 feet of the drainage. The site was bisected by a drainage ditch. Forty-six prehistoric artifacts were collected, including thirty-four flakes, three flake tools, one Woodland I Period, contracting stem, jasper projectile point, one quartz biface, quartz shatter and cores, and a fragment of Hell Island ceramic (Table 19). Based on the artifact assemblage and the topographic setting, the Bridgeville Branch Site is probably a Woodland I Period procurement site.

Historical artifacts were concentrated on a small rise approximately 300 feet east of Bridgeville Branch. Recovered artifacts include molded container glass, window glass, a wire

TABLE 18

## Summary of Archaeological Sites Identified in the Bridgeville Branch Study Area, Segment 12

Parcel/ Owner	Locus Number Site Number CRS Number	Type of Testing	Type of Site
12.1 Rider	12.1A 7S-E-153 S-8640	Pedestrian survey/ Shovel test pits	Prehistoric/ Historic
12.2 Rider	12.2A 7S-E-152 S-8639	Pedestrian survey	Historic

TABLE 19

## Summary of Prehistoric Artifacts from the Bridgeville Branch Site (7S-E-153)

	Quartz	Quartzite	Chert	Jasper	Rhyolite	Argillite	Chalcedony	Other	Total
Flake	14(9)	3	1(1)	8(4)	1	1	5(2)	1	34(16)
Flake tools	---	---	3(2)	---	---	---	---	---	3(2)
Woodland I points	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	1
Other bifaces	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1
Shatter	4(3)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4(3)
Cores	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2
Total	21(12)	3	4(3)	9(4)	1	1	5(2)	1	45(21)

1 Hell Island ceramic sherd  
( ) = cortex

nail, a fencing staple, a belt buckle, oyster shell, pearlware, whiteware, and white granite stoneware sherds. Brick and shell were observed on the surface. The artifact assemblage suggests a historical site dating from 1830 to 1880.

Locus 12.2A. Site 7S-E-152 is approximately one half mile southwest of Bridgeville on the northwest side of State Route 18. Pedestrian survey of the fallow field, with about 30 percent surface visibility, located a historical artifact concentration. Beers' Atlas (1868) shows a structure at the location, labeled "Hall", and the Seaford East U.S.G.S. quadrangle map (1955) shows a house here. Artifacts observed included large amounts of brick and shell, mortar and cement, as well as container glass, ceramics, and drainpipe fragments. Based on the artifact assemblage and maps, it appears that Site 7S-E-152 was occupied between approximately 1830 and 1940.

### **Segment 13: Scotts Corner Study Area**

The Scotts Corner study area is one of the largest in the Sussex East-West Corridor (Figure 19). The segment begins 1000 feet west of Scotts Corner and runs southeast along State Route 404 for 13,000 feet. The study segment then forks to the east and south, extending 5000 feet more in both directions (east towards Cocked Hat and south towards Bridgeville Branch). The study area falls exclusively on poorly-drained to well-drained sandy loams with moderately permeable subsoils of the Fallsington-Sassafras-Woodstown soil association (Cotnoir 1973; Matthews and Ireland 1974). The topography of the Scotts Corner

TABLE 20

## Summary of Archaeological Sites Identified in the Scotts Corner Study Area, Segment 13

Parcel/ Owner	Locus Number Site Number CRS Number	Type of Testing	Type of Site	Parcel/ Owner	Locus Number Site Number CRS Number	Type of Testing	Type of Site
13.1 Kay Lewis	13.1A 7S-B-74 S-1664	Shovel test pits	Historic	13.9 W. Faulkner	13.9C 7S-B-64 S-8624	Pedestrian survey	Historic
13.2 Connoway	13.2A 7S-B-72 S-8631	Pedestrian survey	Historic	13.9 W. Faulkner	13.9D 7S-B-61 S-8622	Pedestrian survey	Prehistoric
13.2 Connoway	13.2B 7S-B-71 S-8630	Shovel test pits/ Pedestrian survey	Historic	13.9 W. Faulkner	13.9E 7S-B-65 S-8625	Pedestrian survey	Historic
13.2 Connoway	13.2C 7S-B-73 S-8632	Pedestrian survey	Historic	13.10 L. Showers	13.10A 7S-B-67 S-1734	Pedestrian survey	Historic
13.3 Newton	13.3A 7S-B-77 S-8636	Pedestrian survey	Historic	13.10 L. Showers	13.10B 7S-B-68 S-8627	Pedestrian survey	Historic
13.3 Newton	13.3B 7S-B-78 S-8635	Pedestrian survey	Historic	13.10 L. Showers	13.10C 7S-B-69 S-8628	Pedestrian survey	Historic
13.5 Vanderwende	13.5A 7S-B-50 S-8613	Pedestrian survey	Historic	13.11 P. Newton and G. Isaac	13.11A 7S-B-70 S-8629	Pedestrian survey	Historic
13.5 Vanderwende	13.5B 7S-B-49 S-8612	Pedestrian survey	Prehistoric	13.13 Dublin Hill Farms	13.13A 7S-B-76 S-8634	Pedestrian survey	Historic
13.6 Tatman	13.6A 7S-B-51 S-8614	Pedestrian survey	Historic	13.13 Dublin Hill Farms	13.13B 7S-B-75 S-8633	Pedestrian survey	Prehistoric
13.7 M. Fitano	13.7A 7S-B-52 S-8615	Pedestrian survey	Historic	13.15 Kelley	13.15A 7S-B-80 S-8637	Pedestrian survey	Historic
13.7 M. Fitano	13.7B, C, E 7S-B-53 S-8616	Pedestrian survey	Prehistoric	13.15 Kelley	13.15B 7S-B-79 S-8638	Pedestrian survey	Historic
13.7 M. Fitano	13.7D 7S-B-54 S-8617	Pedestrian survey	Historic	13.18 Loockerman	13.18A 7S-B-56 S-1757	Pedestrian survey	Historic
13.7 M. Fitano	13.7F 7S-B-55 S-8411	Pedestrian survey	Historic	13.18 Loockerman	13.18B 7S-B-57 S-8618	Pedestrian survey	Prehistoric
13.8 W. Vanderwende	13.8A 7S-B-59 S-8620	Pedestrian survey	Historic	13.19 Beauchamp	13.19A 7S-B-58 S-8619	Pedestrian survey	Historic
13.8 W. Vanderwende	13.8B 7S-B-60 S-8621	Pedestrian survey	Historic	13.19 Beauchamp	13.19B 7S-B-57 S-8619	Pedestrian survey	Prehistoric
13.8 W. Vanderwende	13.8C 7S-B-61 S-8622	Pedestrian survey	Prehistoric	13.20 Jones	13.20A 7S-B-66 S-8626	Pedestrian survey	Historic
13.9 W. Faulkner	13.9A 7S-B-62 S-1759	Pedestrian survey	Historic				
13.9 W. Faulkner	13.9B 7S-B-63 S-8623	Pedestrian survey	Historic				

study area is generally level, and the area is presently characterized by agricultural use, including pasture, woods, agricultural fields, dispersed farming complexes, produce stands, and dwelling complexes. Residential lots were the only areas not tested.

Twenty-three property tracts were investigated by pedestrian survey and subsurface testing during the planning survey, and 32 prehistoric and historical archaeological sites were identified (Table 20).

### **K. Lewis Property: Tract 13.1.**

Locus 13.1A. Site 7S-B-74 is located on the Lewis property which is situated west of the intersection of State Route 404 and State Route 582 on Sassafras sandy loam soil. The site is associated with standing structure CRS S-1664 -- the George Hill House which is no longer extant. The present property owner described the farmhouse as a two-story frame house that burned in the 1960s. Twenty-four shovel test pits were excavated at the location of the farmhouse (CRS S-1664) and in the vicinity of a second, smaller tenant house on the southern edge of the property, reputed to have been a slave quarters or dwelling of a black laborer (Plates 7 and 8). Artifacts recovered included molded container glass, milkglass, window glass, a whole clear glass molded bottle, cut and wire nails, lamp glass, metal fragments, a glass marble, coal and brick fragments, and sherds of whiteware, American porcelain, and white granite stoneware. The agricultural complex here dates to between 1880 and 1940.

**K. Conoway Farm Property: Tract 13.2.** The Conoway property is an extensive tract situated to the west of the intersection of State Route 404 and State Route 582, on the north side of State Route 404. Three historical archaeological sites were identified through both subsurface testing and pedestrian survey. The property owner was instrumental in directing the archaeologists to the locations of former structures and dwellings on the property, and informed the researchers that no prehistoric artifacts had been observed or collected from his property. Soils on the tract are Sassafras sandy loams.

Locus 13.2A. Site 7S-B-72 is 900 feet northeast of State Route 404, along a farm lane 225 feet east of the intersection of State Route 404 and State Route 31 that runs to the Conoway agricultural complex. The lane bisects the archaeological site. A pedestrian survey found a concentration of historical artifacts, including brick, coal, molded container glass, table glass, milkglass, nails, metal fragments (such as a thimble, a pitch fork, and a metal knob), and sherds of American porcelain, white granite stoneware, whiteware, and yellowware. The landowner recalled that the house at this location had burnt approximately seven years earlier (circa 1984), and that it had been about 75 years old. In addition to the dwelling, evidence was present of outbuildings associated with the farmhouse. The archaeological evidence and informant evidence suggest a farm complex dating to the period between 1880 and 1940.

Locus 13.2B. Site 7S-B-71 is 1050 feet northeast of State Route 404 and 600 feet northwest of the Conoway farm lane (the lane is 225 feet east of the intersection of State Route 404 and State Route 31). A pedestrian survey (surface visibility 0-50%) and excavation of five shovel test pits in the fallow soybean field found a historical artifact concentration approximately 100 by 150 feet in size on Sassafras sandy loam soil. Bricks were observed, and artifacts recovered include window glass, molded

PLATE 7

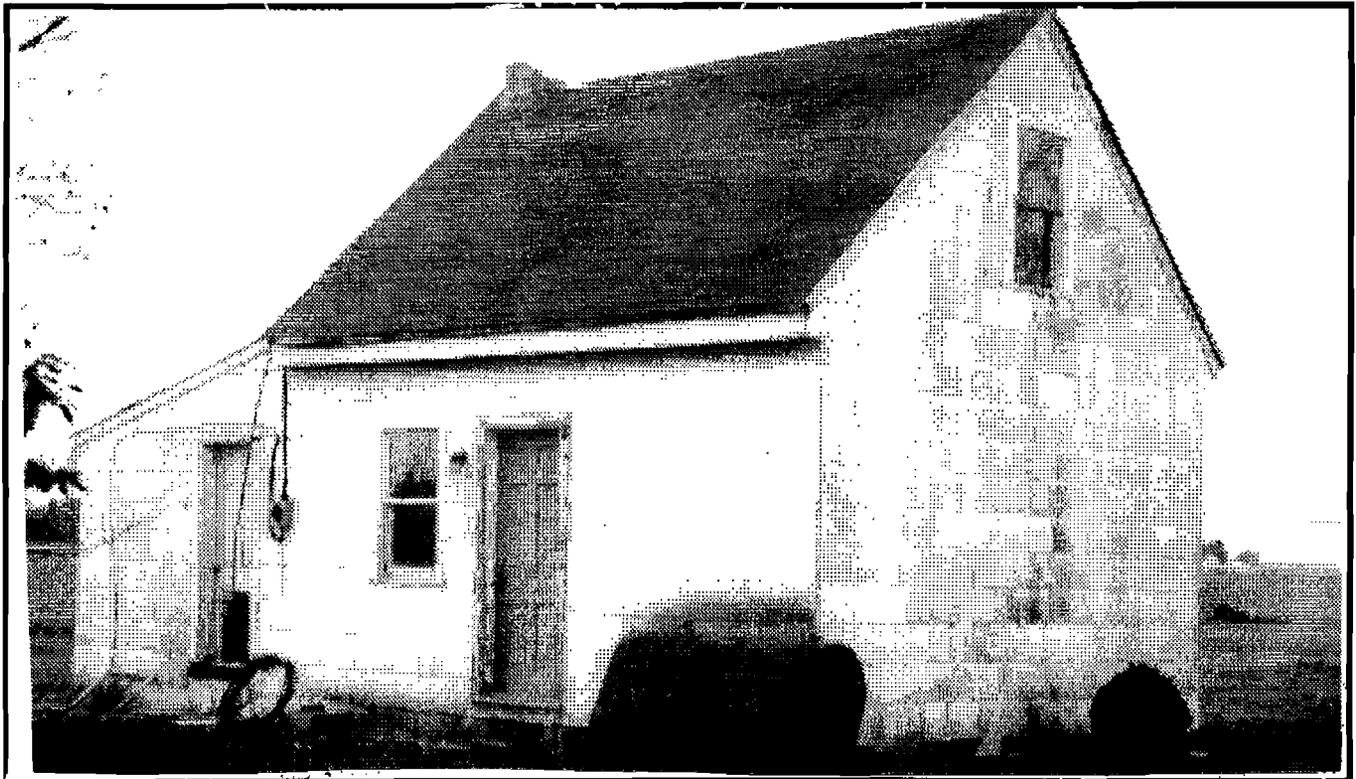
Shovel Testing on the Lewis Property - Site 7S-B-74

*Example*



PLATE 8

Lewis Property Tenant House



container glass, milkglass, metal fragments, and sherds of stoneware, creamware, and white granite stoneware. Beers' Atlas (1868) shows a structure labeled "N. W. McMillen" in this vicinity. The archaeological evidence suggests a site dating to the period 1830 to 1880.

Locus 13.2C. Site 7S-B-73 is 2400 feet northeast of the intersection of State Route 582 and State Route 404. The property owner informed us that several early twentieth century chicken houses had been present in the area. These were located by pedestrian survey of the field. Artifacts observed included terra cotta drainpipe fragments and brick sherds. Based on the landowner's recollections, three chicken houses dating from between 1880 to 1940 stood here.

**Newton Property: Tract 13.3.** The Newton property is at the eastern end of the northern prong of the study area. Two historical sites were identified on the Newton tract. Soils on the Newton farm are Sassafras sandy loams. At the time of the survey the field on the eastern side of State Route 582 had been recently plowed, providing excellent surface visibility. On the western side of State Route 582 the property was wooded and in scrub brush.

Locus 13.3A. Site 7S-B-77 is 100 to 400 feet southeast of State Route 582, and 1200 feet southwest of State Route 583. A pedestrian survey of the field found a historical artifact concentration consisting of brick fragments, molded container glass, window glass, a horse shoe, copper fragments, and sherds of redware, yellowware, bone china, whiteware, and white granite stoneware. The reconnaissance survey of the Sussex East-West Corridor (Catts, Custer, and Hoseth 1991:247) identified the location as a potential historical archaeological site dating from the period 1830 to 1880; the site was called the William Robinson Tenant House based on the evidence provided by a manuscript Sussex County Road Paper dated 1850 (Figure 20). The planning survey confirmed that a historical archaeological site, dating from the mid-nineteenth century, is present.

Locus 13.3B. Site 7S-B-78 is on the northwest side of State Route 582, 2000 feet southwest of the intersection of State Routes 582 and 583. Pedestrian survey of the overgrown lot located a cement block foundation and recent trash and debris. No artifacts were collected from the site. The Greenwood U.S.G.S. quadrangle map (1955) shows two structures at the location.

**W. Vanderwende Property: Tract 13.5.** The Vanderwende property is near the western end of the study area, on the north side of State Route 404 east of Scotts Corner. The Vanderwende property extends from the west side of Iron Mine Branch to the east side of State Route 580. At the time of the planning survey the tract was planted in winter wheat with approximately 5% surface visibility. Two archaeological sites were found on the parcel.

Locus 13.5A. Site 7S-B-50 is 500 feet west of Iron Mine Branch and 400 feet north of State Route 404. Pedestrian survey located a historical artifact concentration on Woodstown sandy loam soils. Artifacts at the site included brick fragments, molded container glass, window glass, milkglass, a glass button, a marble door knob, and over forty-five ceramic sherds, including American porcelain, bone china, white granite stoneware, redware, yellowware, and a variety of whitewares. A mean ceramic date for the occupation is circa 1869. Beers' Atlas (1868) does not show a structure at this location, so it is possible that the site dates to the later 1880 to 1940 period.

Locus 13.5B. Site 7S-B-49 is 750 feet west of Iron Mine Branch and 400 feet north of State Route 404. The soils of the site are Kenansville sandy loams. Pedestrian survey of the tract found a surface scatter of prehistoric artifacts on a small rise overlooking Iron Mine Branch to the east. Artifacts collected included one argillite flake (no cortex), fire-cracked rock, and one stemmed, jasper projectile point. The function of the site is unknown; however, it dates to the Woodland I Period.

**A. Tatman Property: Tract 13.6.**

Locus 13.6A. Site 7S-B-51 is 700 feet east of Iron Mine Branch and 500 feet south of State Route 404. Pedestrian survey of the tract found a historical artifact concentration along the edges of a shallow drainage ditch. Soils at the site are Fallsington sandy loams. Artifacts observed included brick fragments, and asbestos shingles; artifacts collected include molded container glass, window glass, milkglass, mirror glass, plaster, two spoons, a metal key, ceramic drainpipe fragments, and forty-five ceramic sherds, including redware, yellowware, American porcelain, white granite stoneware, whiteware, and majolica. Site 7S-B-51 may be associated with Site 7S-B-52 in Locus 13.7 (see below). Although it is difficult to be precise because of the alteration of State Route 404 over the last one hundred and fifty years, Beers' Atlas (1868) shows a building labeled "W. J. Coates" in this approximate location. The ceramic assemblage provides a mean date of circa 1869, corresponding closely with the Beers' date. The site therefore probably represents an occupation from the period ranging between 1830 and 1940.

**M. Fitano Property: Tract 13.7.** The Fitano property is east of Iron Mine Branch and west of State Route 562, along both sides of State Route 404. Four sites were identified on the property. At the time of the survey the tract was in various fields, and surface visibility, as well as soil type, varied from field to field.

Locus 13.7A. Site 7S-B-52 is 1200 feet east of Iron Mine Branch and 500 feet south of State Route 404, along the 50 feet elevation contour on Sassafras sandy loams soils. A pedestrian survey of the corn stubble field (80% surface visibility) found a small concentration (100 feet in diameter) of brick fragments. Site 7S-B-52 is situated above and to the east of Site 7S-B-51; and may also be related to the W. J. Coates building shown on Beers' Atlas (1868). However, no additional artifacts were collected, so there is no basis for assigning a function or date to the site.

Loci 13.7B, C, and E. These three loci comprise the surface collection of prehistoric artifacts identified as Site 7S-B-53. The three loci are along both sides of State Route 404, beginning 2400 feet west of the intersection of State Route 404 and State Route 562, and extending 1000 feet west towards Iron Mine Branch. The soils are Rumford and Elkton sandy loams. At Locus 13.7B a

TABLE 21

## Summary of Prehistoric Artifacts from Site 7S-B-53

	Quartz	Jasper	Chert	Total
Flakes	2(2)	---	---	2(2)
Utilized flakes	---	1(1)	---	1(1)
Woodland I points	1	1	---	2
Other bifaces	---	---	1	1
Shatter	1	---	---	1
Total	<u>4(2)</u>	<u>2(1)</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>7(3)</u>

( ) = cortex

small bay/basin depression is 500 feet south of State Route 404. Pedestrian survey of the bay/basin feature (winter wheat and bean stubble with 0-70% surface visibility), recovered a chert biface, a quartz flake, and a jasper utilized flake. Pedestrian survey (80% visibility) of Locus 13.7C, on the north side of State Route 404, recovered two projectile points (one quartz contracting stem and one jasper stem), and a quartz shatter. Finally, pedestrian survey of Locus 13.7E, in a soy bean field located 400 feet east of Iron Mine Branch (with 80% surface visibility) found one quartz flake with cortex. Between loci 13.7E and 13.7C (to the east) there was a field in tall winter wheat that could not be surveyed. It is likely that the site extends there also. The artifact assemblage from Site 7S-B-53 suggests a Woodland I Period occupation, but site function is presently unknown (Table 21).

Locus 13.7D. Site 7S-B-54 is 2000 feet west of the intersection of State Route 404 and State Route 562, and 400 feet north of State Route 404. The site is in an agricultural field on Rumford sandy loam soils. Pedestrian survey identified a small concentration of historical artifacts consisting of brick fragments, stemmed table glass, and a sherd of white granite stoneware. The site probably dates to the period from 1880 to 1940.

Locus 13.7F. Site 7S-B-55 is 400 feet east of Iron Mine Branch and 200 feet north of State Route 404. The Fallsington sandy loam soils of the field at the time of the survey were planted in soybeans and in tall winter wheat. Thus, surface visibility ranged from approximately 80 percent in the soybeans, to zero in the winter wheat. Artifacts at the site were brick fragments, molded container glass sherds, milkglass, and sherds of American porcelain, bone china, white granite stoneware, whiteware, and pearlware. Based on the artifact assemblage the occupation of the site dates from the period between 1880 and 1940. The Hickman U.S.G.S. quadrangle map (1955) shows a building here.

**W. Vanderwende Property: Tract 13.8.** The W. Vanderwende property is on the north side of State Route 404 and extends from the intersection of State Route 404 and State Route 562, 2200

feet to the east. A drainage ditch bisects the Sassafras sandy loam agricultural field which stood in corn stubble with approximately 70 percent surface visibility at the time of survey. Two historical sites were identified on the property, both located to the east of the drainage ditch. One prehistoric site identified at Loci 13.8C was included as part of Site 7S-B-61, on the Faulkner Property.

Locus 13.8A. Site 7S-B-59 is 100 feet north of State Route 404 and 1300 feet west of the intersection of State Route 404 and State Route 576. A small historical artifact concentration of brick fragments, melted container glass, and whiteware sherds, approximately 100 feet in diameter was identified in the corn stubble. The age and function of the site are unknown.

Locus 13.8B. Site 7S-B-60 is 300 feet north of State Route 404 and 900 feet west of the intersection of State Route 404 and State Route 576. The historical artifact concentration at the site is larger than at Site 7S-B-59, measuring approximately 200 by 150 feet. Artifacts present included brick fragments, molded container glass, and redware sherds. The age and function of this site are also undetermined.

**W. Faulkner Property: Tract 13.9.** The W. Faulkner property is located along the south side of State Route 404, west of the intersection with State Route 576. At the time of the planning survey the tract was planted in winter wheat with surface visibility of approximately 50 percent. Five archaeological sites were identified on the Faulkner property.

Locus 13.9A. Site 7S-B-62 is associated with standing structure CRS S-1759. The site is 1600 feet west of the intersection of State Route 404 and State Route 576, approximately 200 feet south of State Route 404 on Woodstown sandy loam soils. Pedestrian survey of the area around the house recovered molded container glass, window glass, milkglass, ceramic drainpipe fragments, a porcelain insulator, and sherds of yellowware, redware, white granite stoneware, a variety of whitewares, and stoneware. Tabachnick and Keller (1991:94) describe structure CRS S-1759 as an agricultural complex dating to the nineteenth century with a T-plan, I-house as the main dwelling.

Locus 13.9B. Site 7S-B-63 is 1200 feet west of the intersection of State Route 404 with State Route 576, 200 feet south of State Route 404. Pedestrian survey identified a 200 by 100 feet long concentration of historical artifacts on Sassafras sandy loam soil. Artifacts present included numerous brick fragments, molded container glass, and a tobacco pipe stem. The function and date of the site are unknown.

Locus 13.9C. Site 7S-B-64 is 900 feet west of the intersection of State Route 404 and State Route 576, and 100 feet south of State Route 404 on Sassafras sandy loam soil. Pedestrian survey of the tract found a small concentration of

TABLE 22

## Summary of Prehistoric Artifacts from Site 7S-B-61

	Quartz	Chert	Jasper	Chalcedony	Total
Flakes	8(2)	---	1(1)	1	10(3)
Flake tools	1(1)	---	---	---	1(1)
Other bifaces	---	1	---	---	1
Total	<u>9(3)</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1(1)</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>12(4)</u>

( ) = cortex

historical artifacts on a small rise 100 feet east from the end of a ditch. Large numbers of bricks (many nearly complete), and molded container glass were present at the site. The function or date of the site could not be determined.

Loci 13.9D, 13.8C. Site 7S-B-61 is a prehistoric artifact concentration 1000 feet northwest of the intersection of State Route 404 and State Route 576, and 200 feet southwest of State Route 404. The site is on a slight rise of Sassafras sandy loam, and the landowner related that two bay/basin depressions (or "bottoms") had been recently filled west of the rise. Pedestrian survey of the rise found quartz, jasper, and chalcedony flakes, a quartz flake tool, and a chert biface (Table 22). The site extends north across State Route 404 and includes Tract 13.8C, where several quartz flakes were recovered. The date of the site cannot be determined due to the lack of any diagnostic artifacts. The location close to several bay basins suggests that the site functioned as a procurement site.

Locus 13.9E. Site 7S-B-65 is 100 feet west of State Route 576 and 300 feet south of State Route 404. Pedestrian survey identified a concentration of brick fragments, suggesting a structure or outbuilding. No other artifacts were recovered, so no date of occupation can be determined.

**L. Showers Property: Tract 13.10.** The L. Showers tract is located along the north side of State Route 404, north of the intersection of State Route 31 and the State Route 404. The Showers agricultural complex is approximately 1200 feet northwest of the intersection. Three historical archaeological sites were identified on the Showers property. At the time of the planning survey the agricultural fields of the property were fallow, or planted in winter wheat. A woodlot on the property was also investigated. Soils on the Showers tract are Woodstown and Sassafras sandy loams.

Locus 13.10A. Site 7S-B-67 encircles standing structure CRS S-1734, a house 400 feet north of State Route 404, and 1200 feet northwest of the intersection of State Route 31 and State Route 404. Pedestrian survey of the Sassafras sandy loam soils around the house (surface visibility approximately 70% in winter wheat) found molded container glass, ceramic drainpipe fragments, glazed

and unglazed bricks, a metal bracket, and sherds of redware, whiteware, and white granite stoneware. Beers' Atlas (1868) shows a building here labeled "N. W. McMillen", but the SHPO site files tentatively date the present building after 1900. Tabachnick and Keller (1992:100-103) describe the dwelling as a two story, three bay I-house with associated agricultural complex outbuildings. The material remains and documentary history suggest that the site dates from the 1830 to 1880 and 1880 to 1940 periods.

Locus 13.10B. Site 7S-B-68 is between standing structure CRS S-1734 and State Route 404, about 200 feet west of the farm lane leading to CRS S-1734, and 200 feet north of State Route 404. Pedestrian survey of the Sassafras sandy loam soils identified a concentration of historical artifacts including molded container glass, window glass, one complete amber bottle, a metal strap hinge, a shell button, and sherds of American porcelain, redware, yellowware, white granite stoneware, and whiteware. Like Site 7S-B-67, Site 7S-B-68 could be related to the McMillen dwelling shown on Beers' Atlas (1868). The small ceramic assemblage suggests an occupation dating from the period 1880 to 1940.

Locus 13.10C. Pedestrian survey identified Site 7S-B-69 in the winter wheat field north of standing structure CRS S-1734. Site 7S-B-69 is 800 feet north of State Route 404 and 1000 feet west of the Conoway and Showers property line on Sassafras sandy loam soils. Artifacts present at the site included large numbers of brick fragments, molded container glass, ceramic drainpipe fragments, metal fragments, and sherds of pearlware, whiteware, white granite stoneware, American porcelain, Fiesta ware, and other stonewares. Beers' Atlas (1868) shows a structure labeled "Mrs. W. Cannon" here. The ceramics from the site suggest an occupation beginning in the period 1830 to 1880 probably lasting into the 1880 to 1940 period. The landowner recalled that there had been a structure here within living memory. No structure is shown on the Hickman U.S.G.S. quadrangle map (1955).

#### **P. Isaac and G. Newton Property: Tract 13.11.**

Locus 13.11A. The Isaac and Newton property is at the intersection of State Route 404 and State Route 31. One historical archaeological site -- 7S-B-70 -- was identified, 300 feet south of State Route 404 and 400 feet east of State Route 31. At the time of the survey the tract was in winter wheat with approximately 70 percent surface visibility. Pedestrian survey of the site recovered molded container glass, window glass, table glass, milkglass, an iron shutter dog, plaster, brick, and over fifty-two sherds of ceramics, including redware, yellowware, bone china, American porcelain, whiteware, white granite stoneware, and American blue and gray stoneware. The reconnaissance survey of the original Sussex East-West Corridor (Catts, Custer and Hoseth 1991:253) identified this location as a potential archaeological site belonging to "Henry Smith", based on a manuscript Sussex County Road plat dated 1857 (Figure 21).

Beers' Atlas (1868) shows a structure here labeled "D. Brown". The ceramic assemblage from the site suggests a mean date of occupation of circa 1866, a date that coincides well with the documented dates provided by the maps. The site probably dates from between 1830 and 1880.

**Dublin Hill Farms Property: Tract 13.13.** The Dublin Hill Farms property is on the south side of State Route 404, east of its intersection with State Route 582. At the time of the planning survey the tract was in soybean stubble with approximately 50 percent surface visibility. Soils in the agricultural fields on the property are primarily Sassafras sandy loams, with small areas of Fallsington soils close to State Route 404. Two archaeological sites were identified on the Dublin Hills Farms property.

Locus 13.13A. Site 7S-B-76 is 500 feet southeast of the intersection of State Route 404 and State Route 582, and 600 feet southwest of State Route 404. Pedestrian survey of the tract found a concentration of brick fragments ranging in size from small fragments to large chunks in an area approximately 1000 feet long and 600 feet wide. The majority of artifacts surface collected came from within the brick concentration, in an area approximately 300 by 300 feet. Artifacts recovered included molded container glass, a brass architectural bracket, glazed and unglazed brick, ceramic drainpipe, milkglass, and sherds of redware, decal porcelain, bone china, whiteware, white granite stoneware, other stoneware, and pearlware. The artifact assemblage from the site suggests a date of occupation from between 1880 and 1940.

Locus 13.13B. Site 7S-B-75 is 500 feet southeast of the intersection of State Route 404 and State Route 582, and 1100 feet southwest of State Route 404. The site is on a slight topographic rise south of historical Site 7S-B-76 discussed above. Pedestrian survey found a jasper flake tool and several fragments of fire-cracked rock. The date of prehistoric site occupation and the site function are presently unknown.

**Kelley Property: Tract 13.15.** The Kelley property is east of the Dublin Hill Farms Tract, south of State Route 404. Two historical archaeological sites were identified. At the time of the planning survey the property was in winter wheat and/or corn and soy bean stubble. Surface visibility ranged from 40 to 70 percent. Soils on the tract are Sassafras sandy loams.

Locus 13.15A. Site 7S-B-80 is 900 feet southwest of State Route 404, and 1800 feet southeast of the intersection of State Route 404 and State Route 582. Pedestrian survey of the Kelley property identified a dense historical artifact concentration in a field planted in winter wheat (70% surface visibility). Artifacts included molded container glass, window glass, table glass, milkglass, a glass button, and twenty-eight sherds of ceramic, such as white granite stoneware, whiteware, yellowware, bone china, American porcelain, and decal porcelain. The ceramic assemblage suggests a site occupation dating to the period 1880 to 1940.

Locus 13.15B. Site 7S-B-79 is 2300 feet southwest of State Route 404 and 400 feet west of the Kelley property line, at the south end of the southern branch of the study area. Pedestrian survey identified a small historical artifact concentration partly in winter wheat and partly in corn stubble. Artifacts included molded container glass, a terra cotta pipe fragment, a sherd of sponge decorated stoneware, and a sherd of pearlware. The site may date from the period 1830 to 1880; however, the paucity of artifacts makes the site date tenuous.

**Loockerman Property: Tract 13.18.** The Loockerman property is on the south side of State Route 404, west of its intersection with State Route 562. At the time of the planning survey the

property was in soybean and wheat stubble, with approximately two percent surface visibility. Soils on the property are Sassafras sandy loam and Sassafras loam. Two sites, one historical and one prehistoric, were identified.

Locus 13.18A. Site 7S-B-56 is 300 feet south of State Route 404 and 250 feet west of State Route 562. The historical archaeological site is associated with standing structure CRS S-1757. The SHPO site files list the date for the building as prior to 1941. Tabachnick and Keller (1992:91-93) characterize post-1941 structure CRS S-1757 as a small one and one half story cottage with a rear addition and agricultural outbuildings. Pedestrian survey found small amounts of container glass and whiteware associated with standing structure CRS S-1757. The present house may originally have been a tenant house built around 1910.

Loci 13.18B and 13.19B. Site 7S-B-57 is 600 feet west of the intersection of State Route 404 and State Route 562, and extends along both sides of State Route 404 for approximately 100 feet north and south. Pedestrian survey of the Loockerman tract south of Route 404 recovered a quartz flake, and the pedestrian survey of the Beauchamp tract on the north side of State Route 404 (see below) recovered several quartz flakes and fire-cracked rock. The poor surface visibility on both tracts precluded the recovery of more artifacts. The date of prehistoric occupation and site function are presently unknown.

**P. Beauchamp Property: Tract 13.19.** The Beauchamp property is on the north side of State Route 404, west of its intersection with State Route 562. Soils on the tract are Sassafras sandy loams. At the time of the survey the property was covered in soybean stubble, with approximately 60 percent surface visibility. Two sites were identified on the Beauchamp tract; one has been included with prehistoric site 7S-B-57 listed above, on the Loockerman Tract.

Locus 13.19A. Site 7S-B-58 is 200 feet north of State Route 404 and 400 feet west of State Route 562. The pedestrian survey found a historical artifact concentration measuring approximately 200 by 500 feet. Artifacts recovered included molded container glass, milkglass, whiteware and white granite stoneware. Brick fragments were also observed. The paucity of artifacts makes dating the site difficult; a tentative date is the period 1880 to 1940.

**Jones Property: Tract 13.20.**

Locus 13.20A. One site was identified on the Jones property. Site 7S-B-66 is 2000 feet south of the intersection of State Route 404 and State Route 576, and 200 feet west of State Route 404. At the time of the survey the property was planted in winter wheat with 60 percent surface visibility. Pedestrian survey of the tract found a historical artifact concentration measuring approximately 300 by 300 feet on Woodstown sandy loam

soil. Artifacts collected include container glass, American blue and gray stoneware, and white granite stoneware. The date of Site 7S-B-66 is difficult to ascertain, but it was probably occupied during the period 1880 to 1940.

#### **Segment 14: Marshyhope Creek Study Area**

Segment 14 is at the western end of the Sussex East-West Corridor alignment (Figure 22). The segment is bisected by the Marshyhope Creek at Woodenhawk, and extends 4700 feet west and 2600 feet east, along State Route 404. The area is presently agricultural, with woods, fields, and pastures interspersed among farms, dwellings, and produce stands. Pastures and residential areas were not tested. The soil association dominating Segment 14 is Fallsington-Sassafras-Woodstown, which are poorly-drained to well-drained sandy soils with moderately permeable subsoils (Cotnoir 1973; Ireland and Matthews 1974). The topography of Segment 14 is nearly level, except for slopes above the flood plain of the Marshyhope Creek. However, Marshyhope Creek has been channeled and ditched. Ten property tracts were investigated during the planning survey, and seven new archaeological sites were identified (Table 23).

**Bailey and Sons, Inc., Property: Tract 14.1.** The Bailey and Sons, Inc. tract comprises nearly one-third of Segment 14. The property is located on both sides of State Route 404 extending

TABLE 23

## Summary of Archaeological Sites Identified in the Marshyhope Creek Study Area, Segment 14

Parcel/ Owner	Locus Number Site Number CRS Number	Type of Testing	Type of Site
14.1 Bailey & Sons, Inc.	14.1A 7S-B-42 S-8605	Pedestrian survey	Prehistoric
14.1 Bailey & Sons, Inc.	14.1B 7S-B-44 S-8607	Pedestrian survey	Historic
14.1 Bailey & Sons, Inc.	14.1C, D 7S-B-43 S-8606	Pedestrian survey	Historic/ Prehistoric
14.1 Bailey & Sons, Inc.	14.1E 7S-B-46 S-8609	Pedestrian survey	Historic
14.1 Bailey & Sons, Inc.	14.1F 7S-B-47 S-8610	Pedestrian survey	Prehistoric
14.3 W. Short	14.3A 7S-B-23 S-481	Pedestrian survey	Prehistoric
14.5 Doug Vanderwende	14.5A 7S-B-45 S-8608	Pedestrian survey	Prehistoric
14.6 Lare J. Palmer	14.6A 7S-B-48 S-8611	Pedestrian survey	Prehistoric

Note: 14.3A 7S-B-23 previously identified; Catts, Custer, and Hoseth 1991

east to State Route 571, with the exception of William Short's property containing Site 7S-B-23. East of State Road 571 the tract is on the south side of State Route 404, extending to Marshyhope Creek. Five sites were identified on Bailey and Sons, Inc. property.

Locus 14.1A. Site 7S-B-42 is at the extreme western end of Segment 14, 2500 feet west of the intersection of State Route 404 and State Route 571, and 200 feet south of State Route 404. Pedestrian survey (visibility 10%) of the tract identified a prehistoric site situated on Fallsington sandy loams. Artifacts recovered include three quartz flakes (all with cortex), and one jasper flake (no cortex). No date or function could be assigned to the site.

Locus 14.1B. Site 7S-B-44 is 2600 feet west of the intersection of State Route 404 and State Route 571, and 150 feet north of State Route 404. Soils are Woodstown sandy loam. Pedestrian survey of a fallow field (visibility 30%), found a historical artifact concentration, consisting of brick, molded container glass, milkglass, a metal castor, window glass, and fragments of whiteware and white granite stoneware. The Hickman U.S.G.S quadrangle map (1955) shows a structure here, but the

TABLE 24

Summary of Prehistoric Artifacts from Site 7S-B-47

	Quartz	Chert	Jasper	Total
Flake	13(7)	1(1)	1	15(8)
Utilized flakes	---	---	2(2)	2(2)
Flake tools	2(2)	---	---	2(2)
Shatter	4(3)	---	---	4(3)
Cores	---	---	1(1)	1(1)
Total	<u>19(12)</u>	<u>1(1)</u>	<u>4(3)</u>	<u>24(16)</u>

1 Wolfe Neck Ceramic Sherd  
( ) = cortex

building is no longer extant. The artifact concentration identified here may represent the structure, and based on the artifact assemblage the occupation dates to the 1880 to 1940 period.

Loci 14.1C, and 14.1D. Site 7S-B-43 is 1500 feet west of the intersection of State Route 404 and State Route 571, and 150 feet north of State Route 404. Pedestrian survey (visibility 30%) located a historical artifact concentration approximately 200 feet in diameter on Woodstown sandy loam. Artifacts included brick fragments, molded container glass, window glass, white granite stoneware, and other stoneware fragments. A piece of fire-cracked rock was also observed, suggesting a prehistoric component for the site. The date and function of Site 7S-B-43 are unknown.

Locus 14.1E. Site 7S-B-46 is 500 feet east of State Route 571, and 200 feet south of State Route 404. Soils on the site consisted of Kenansville sandy loam. Catts, Custer, and Hoseth (1991) identified this location as a potential historical archaeological site, and standing structure CRS S-357 stood here, but is no longer extant. Beers' Atlas (1868) shows a structure labeled "Adams" at this location. Pedestrian survey of the fallow field with about two percent surface visibility recovered molded container glass, large amounts of window glass, milkglass, and sherds of yellowware, white granite stoneware, and whiteware. A local informant recalls a three-story brick house on the tract within living memory. Thus, the artifact assemblage and the historical background research suggest a site dating from the period 1830 to 1880, and from the 1880 to 1940 period.

Locus 14.1F. Site 7S-B-47 is 500 feet south of State Route 404, 700 feet west of Marshyhope Creek along the terraced bluff above the flood plain. Surface visibility ranged from 40 to 70 percent. Pedestrian survey of the tract found a large prehistoric site situated on Sassafras sandy loam soils. Artifacts collected include 19 flakes, utilized flakes, and flake tools, a jasper core, and a large fragment of Wolfe Neck ceramic (Table 24). The artifact assemblage and site setting suggest a Woodland I Period procurement site.

TABLE 25

## Summary of Prehistoric Artifacts from Site 7S-B-48

	Quartzite	Quartz	Jasper	Total
Flakes	2	2(1)	---	4(1)
Flake tool	---	---	1	1
Shatter	---	1	---	1
Total	2	3(1)	1	6(1)

( ) = cortex

**W. Short Property: Tract 14.3.**

Locus 14.3A. Site 7S-B-23 had been previously identified as a Woodland I Period site of unknown function (Catts, Custer, and Hoseth 1991:179). The site is 800 feet west of the intersection of State Route 404 and State Route 571, on the north side of State Route 404, in a fallow field on Woodstown sandy loam soil. An earlier surface collection of the site recovered Wolfe Neck ceramics, and the pedestrian survey (surface visibility approximately 75%) recovered a quartz flake. The age and function of the site could not be further refined.

**D. Vanderwende Property: Tract 14.5.**

Locus 14.5A. Site 7S-B-45 is 200 feet east of State Route 571 and 300 feet north of State Route 404. Pedestrian survey of the winter wheat and corn stubble field on Evesboro sandy loam (surface visibility approximately 60%) identified a prehistoric site of undetermined age or function. One quartz flake was recovered.

**L. Palmer Property: Tract 14.6.**

Locus 14.6A. Site 7S-B-48 is at the northeast corner of the intersection of State Route 404 and State Route 569, east of Marshyhope Creek in a field of Evesboro sand. Pedestrian survey of the winter wheat field (surface visibility 95%) found a small prehistoric site close to State Route 404. Artifacts consisted of six quartzite, quartz, and jasper flakes and flake tools (only one with cortex) (Table 25). The age and function of the site could not be determined.