indeterminate biface fragments. All lithic items were sorted and coded according to raw material. Bifacial tools, cores, and other tools were weighed. Projectile points were measured (length, width, and thickness) and assigned to a formally defined type if possible. Weights, as well as specimen counts, were recorded for fire-cracked rock. Ceramics were cataloged according to temper, surface treatment, and surface decoration and assigned to a formally defined ware if possible.

An catalog listing of the recovered cultural material has been prepared to accompany the artifact collections.

SURVEY RESULTS

This section presents the results of the archaeological field survey. Altogether, a total of 46 survey areas were examined. Of these, 38 were evaluated as having potential for prehistoric resources, and 9 were evaluated as having historic potential. (Two survey areas were evaluated as having potential for both prehistoric and historic resources.) One area of low potential was examined in order to test the validity of the predictive model. Within the right-of-way, the field survey resulted in the identification of seven sites. Four of these sites had historic components and five of the sites had prehistoric components. In addition, one prehistoric site was recorded outside the right-of-way. Figures 13, 14, and 15 show the location of the survey areas and sites recorded during the survey.

The survey results are discussed in the following section, which is organized according to individual survey areas, proceeding from south to north. A summary discussion of the survey results follows the description of the individual survey areas.

Survey Area: Station 108
Classification: High/Moderate Prehistoric Potential
Soil Type: Pocomoke sandy loam
Survey Methods and Results:

This area is located on the south side of a drainage ditch on the property of radio station WSEA. Most of the survey area consisted of an open field/lawn area. Four shovel tests were excavated at 15-meter intervals in two transects parallel to the ditch (Figure 16). The local soils were mapped as poorly drained Pocomoke sandy loam. Two brick fragments were recovered from the shovel test nearest the ditch and Route 113; they do not appear to represent a historic occupation. Spoil from the ditch and disturbance from the road were the most notable features of this station.

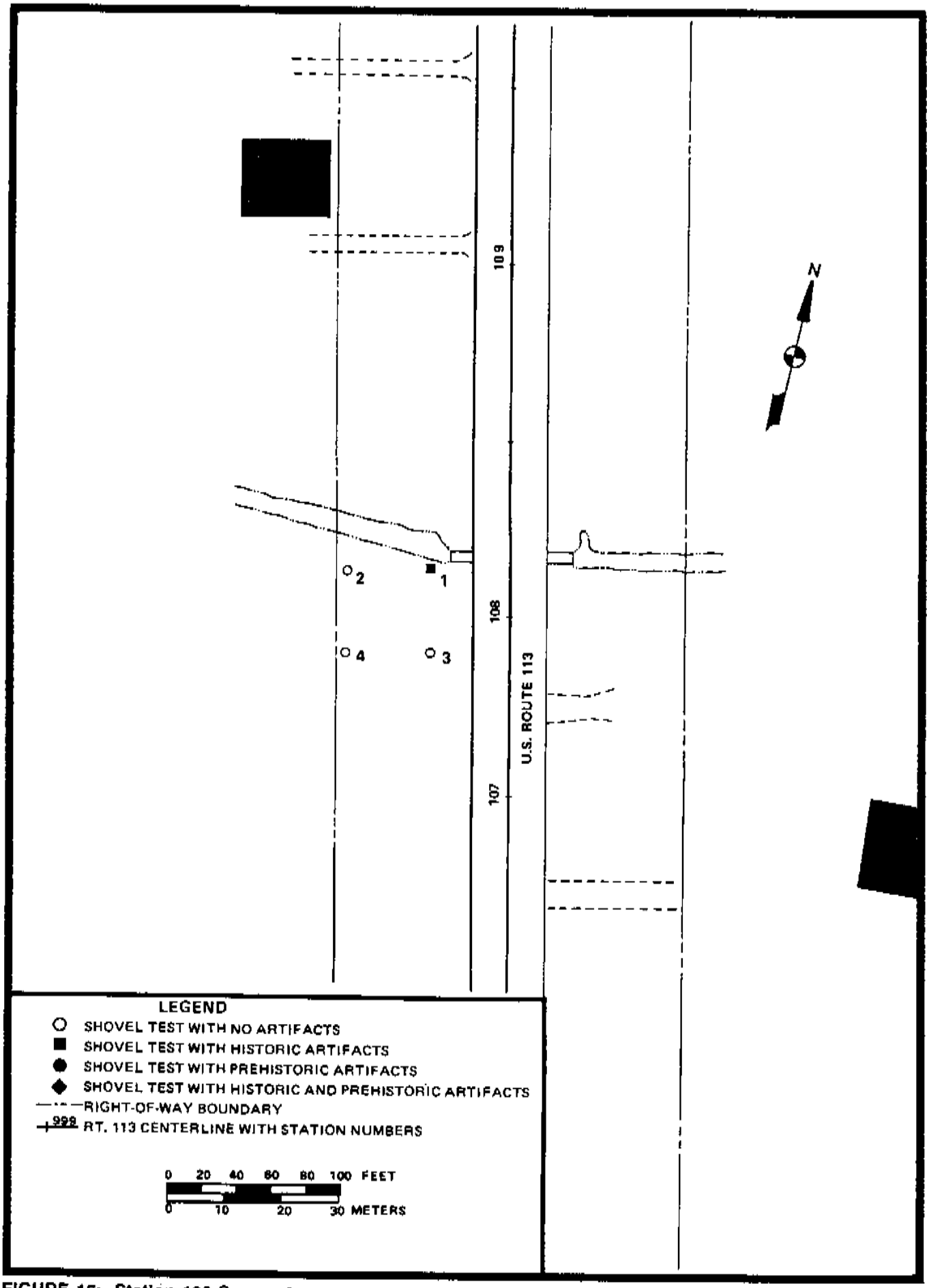


FIGURE 16: Station 108 Survey Area

Survey Area: Station 113

Classification: High/Moderate Prehistoric and Historic Potential

Soil Type: Evesboro loamy sand, loamy substratum, 2-5% slopes/Pocomoke sandy loam

Survey Methods and Results:

Located at the intersection of State Road 527 and U.S. Route 113, most of the investigated area consisted of mowed right-of- way. Four shovel tests in two transects were placed in this area southwest of the intersection, 10 and 20 meters away from Route 113 and with 15 meters between the transects (Figure 17). Shovel Test 4 was in the edge of wooded land. Prehistoric archaeological potential was inferred from a slight elevation at the road intersection.

The survey area lies at the margin of Evesboro and the Pocomoke soils. The area's historic potential was based on the presence of the crossroad, as a school was indicated at this location on the early twentieth-century map. Four clear glass bottle fragments were recovered from the shovel test nearest the intersection, but this material is attributable to roadside littering rather than a historic occupation.

Survey Area: Station 123

Classification: High/Moderate Prehistoric Potential

Soil Type: Pocomoke sandy loam

Survey Methods and Results:

This area was inferred to have potential for prehistoric resources, based on the presence of a drainage ditch. Testing was carried out in a thinly wooded yard area north of the ditch and in front of a house trailer. Four shovel tests were excavated in two parallel transects that were perpendicular to the road (Figure 18). The transects were placed 15 meters apart, with a distance of 15 meters between the tests. The soils are mapped as Pocomoke sandy loam, which is classified as poorly drained. No cultural material was recovered.

Survey Area: Station 136

Classification: High/Moderate Prehistoric Potential

Soil Type: Fallsington sandy loam

Survey Methods and Results:

The prehistoric potential of this area was based on a small topographic rise, but there is no nearby surface water. The local soils are mapped as Fallsington sandy loam, which is classified as poorly drained. The tested area consisted of the front yard of a house which occupied a small rise and a low-lying section to the south of the house which proved to have been disturbed by construction of a driveway. Two shovel tests were excavated near the highest part of the rise in the yard, and two shovel tests were excavated in a parallel transect in the lower portion (Figure 19). One square-cut nail was recovered from one of the shovel tests in the lawn.

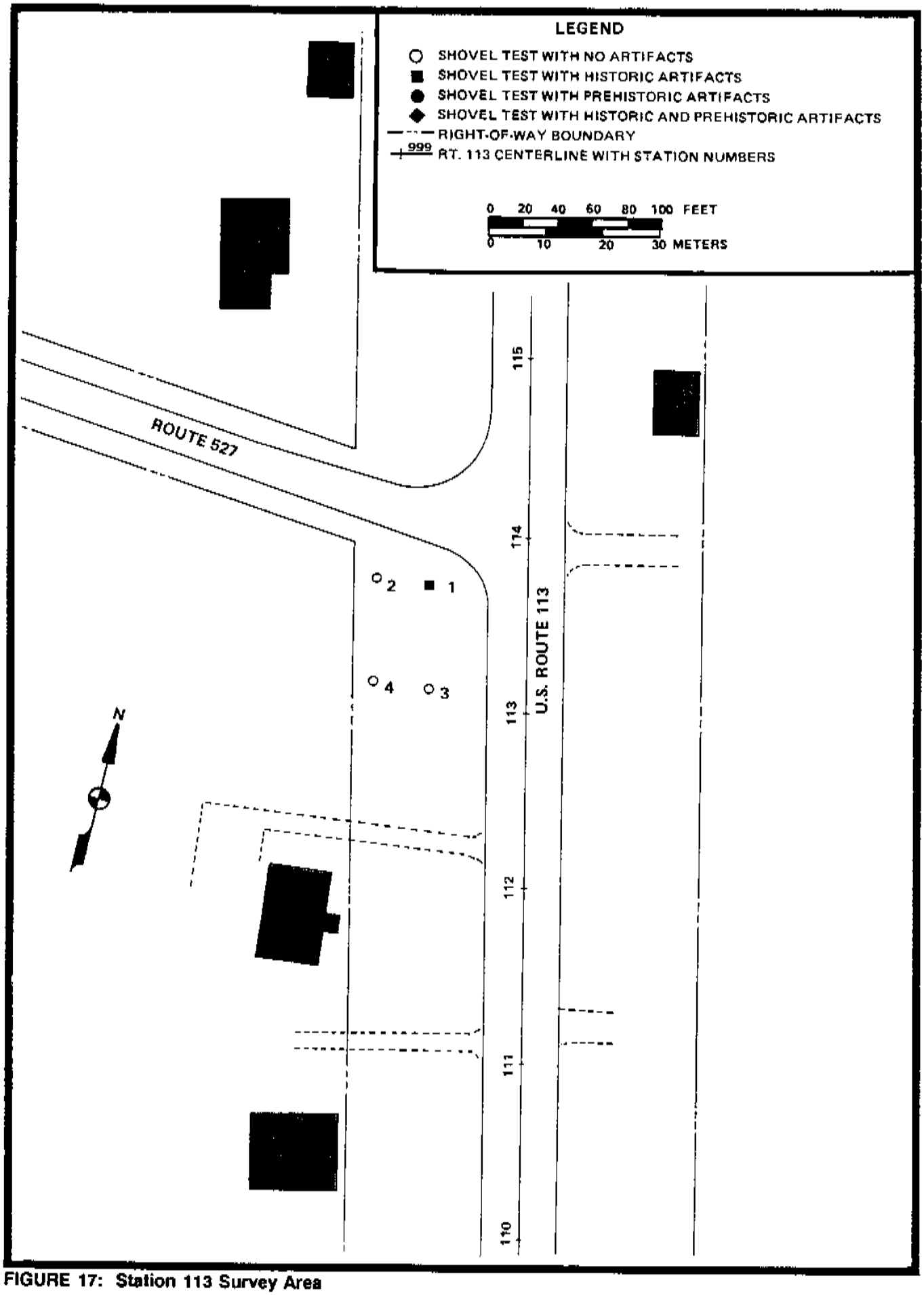


FIGURE 17: Station 113 Survey Area

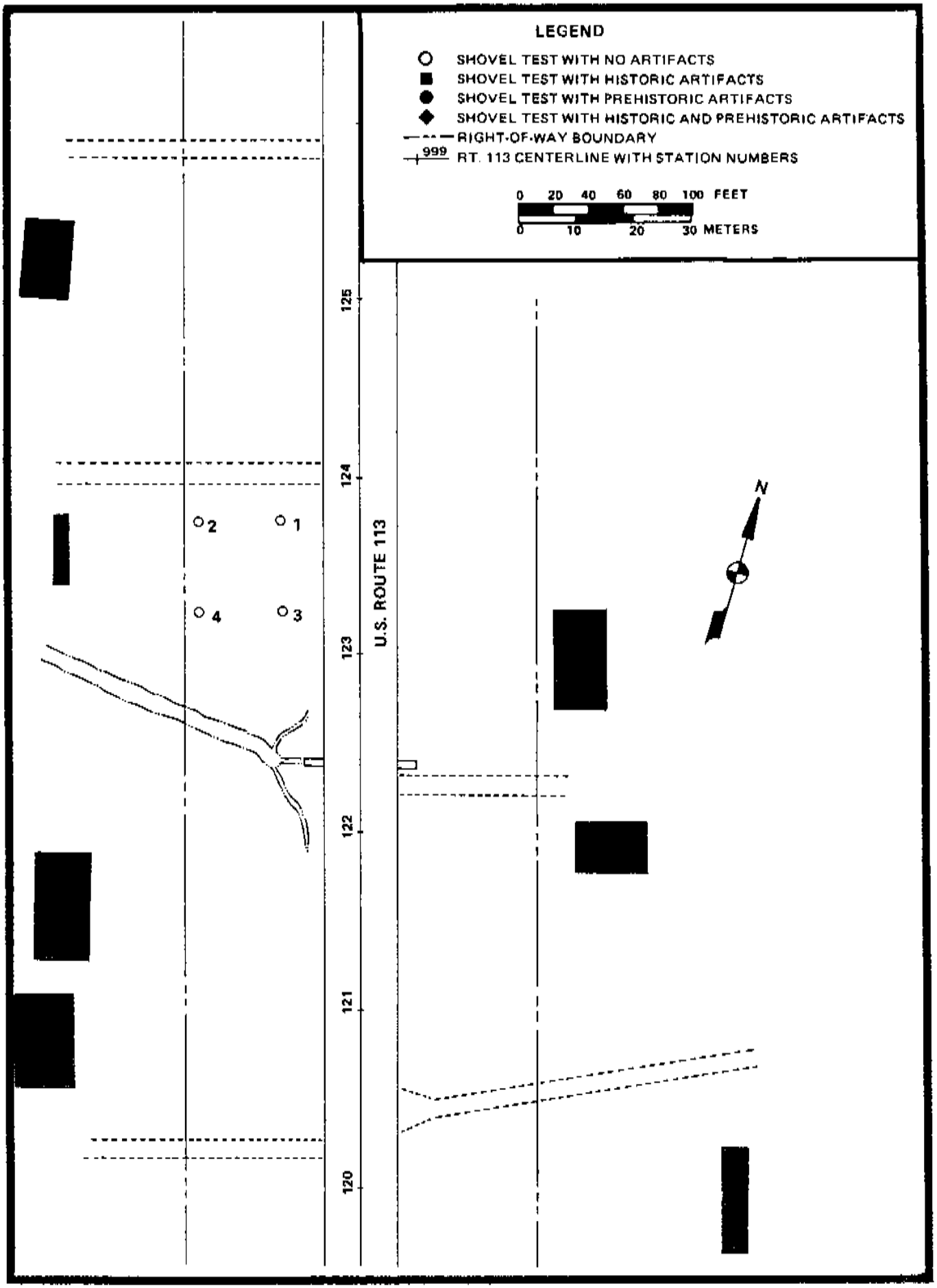


FIGURE 18: Station 123 Survey Area

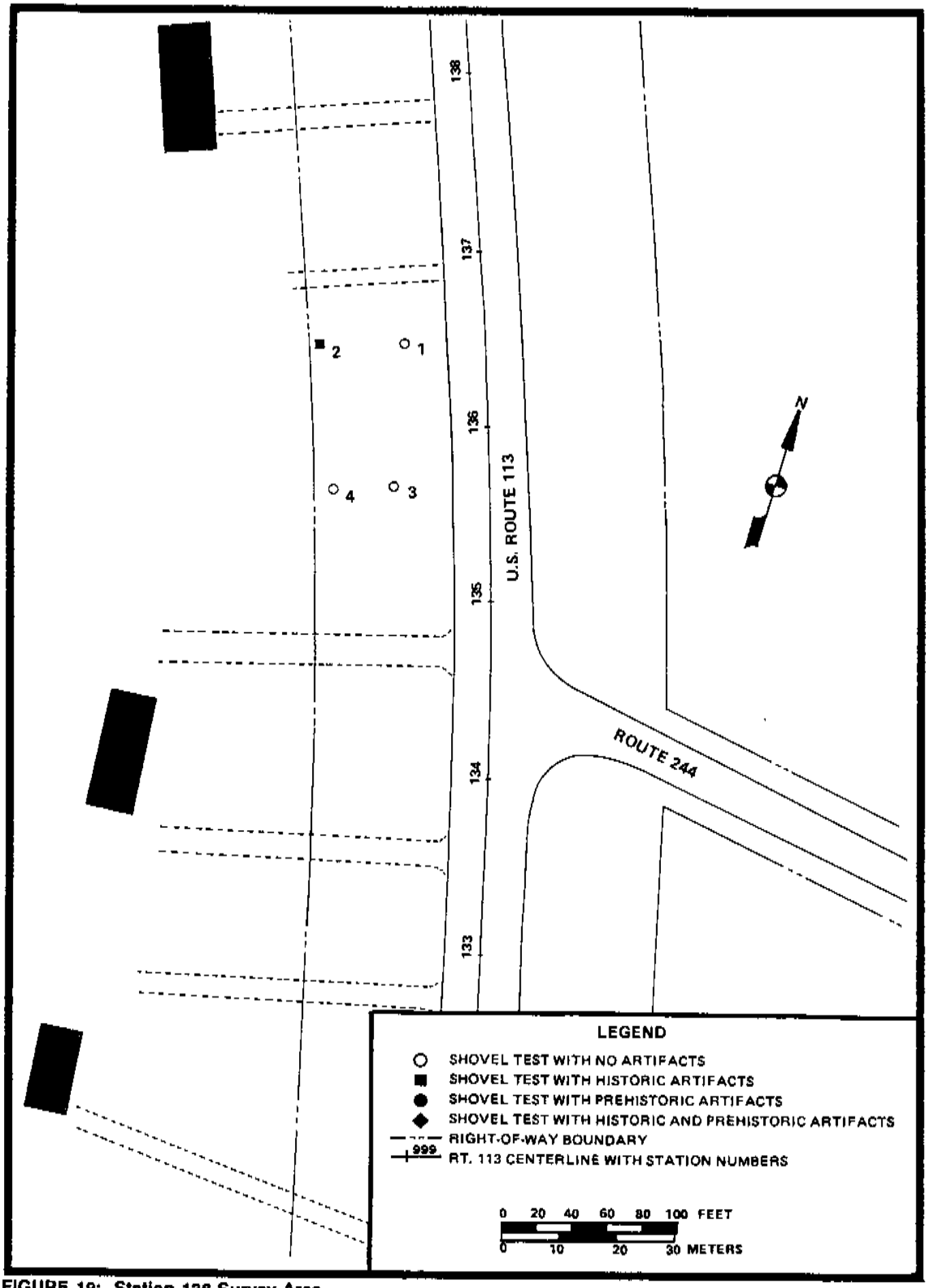


FIGURE 19: Station 136 Survey Area

Survey Area: Station 142

Classification: High/Moderate Historic Potential

Soil Type: Fallsington sandy loam

Survey Methods and Results:

This area was selected for survey, based on the presence of a house (No. 49) built in the late nineteenth century. Associated with the house are a large shed or garage and a row of small gabled frame sheds, all of which are located to the rear of the residence. The soils appear to be on the margin of the Fallsington and Pocomoke series. The house is outside the right-of-way, having been moved to that location in 1962. Prior to that time, the front porch of the house extended into the right-of-way. The soils appear to be on the margin of the Fallsington and Pocomoke series.

During the 1988 survey, it was not possible to test in the front yard area of the house, but two shovel tests were placed in a transect parallel to a dirt lane at the northern boundary of the yard, with a distance of 10 meters between them. No cultural material was recovered from either of the tests. During the 1991 fieldwork, access was gained and four shovel tests were placed in the front yard area. The shovel tests were placed along two transects parallel to the highway, but staggered somewhat to avoid damage to the lawn shrubbery. Figure 20 indicates the location of the 1988 and 1991 Phase I shovel tests.

Although the survey area was considered sensitive for historic archaeological resources, a few jasper and quartz flakes were recovered from two of the shovel tests (A1 and B1) in the front yard. A small amount of historic and modern material was recovered from the initial shovel tests, including a whiteware sherd, bottle glass, nails, window glass, and oyster shell. Phase II testing was initiated after recovery of prehistoric and historic material in the Station 142 survey area, designated Site 7S-F-73. A grid was extended over the front yard and adjacent area, and 13 additional shovel tests and two 1x2-meter units were excavated. Figure 21 illustrates the placement of subsurface tests within Site 7S-F-73. The stratigraphy in the subsurface tests was generally quite simple, consisting of a surficial A-horizon of loamy sand that rested on sandy subsoils.

Adjacent to the highway, the yard area had been downcut by a drainage trench, and a utility trench, probably associated with a cable television, was also identified in this area (Shovel Test N103/E97). At the western edge of the front yard, Shovel Test N109/E82 intersected a deposit of architectural debris (bricks, window glass, nails, and mortar) with a small amount of ceramics and other domestic refuse.

Test Unit 1 was placed between the two Phase I shovel tests (A1 and B1) that contained prehistoric material. A gravel driveway was present immediately beneath the sod, and it contained a small assortment of historic and modern materials, including stoneware sherds, light bulb fragments,

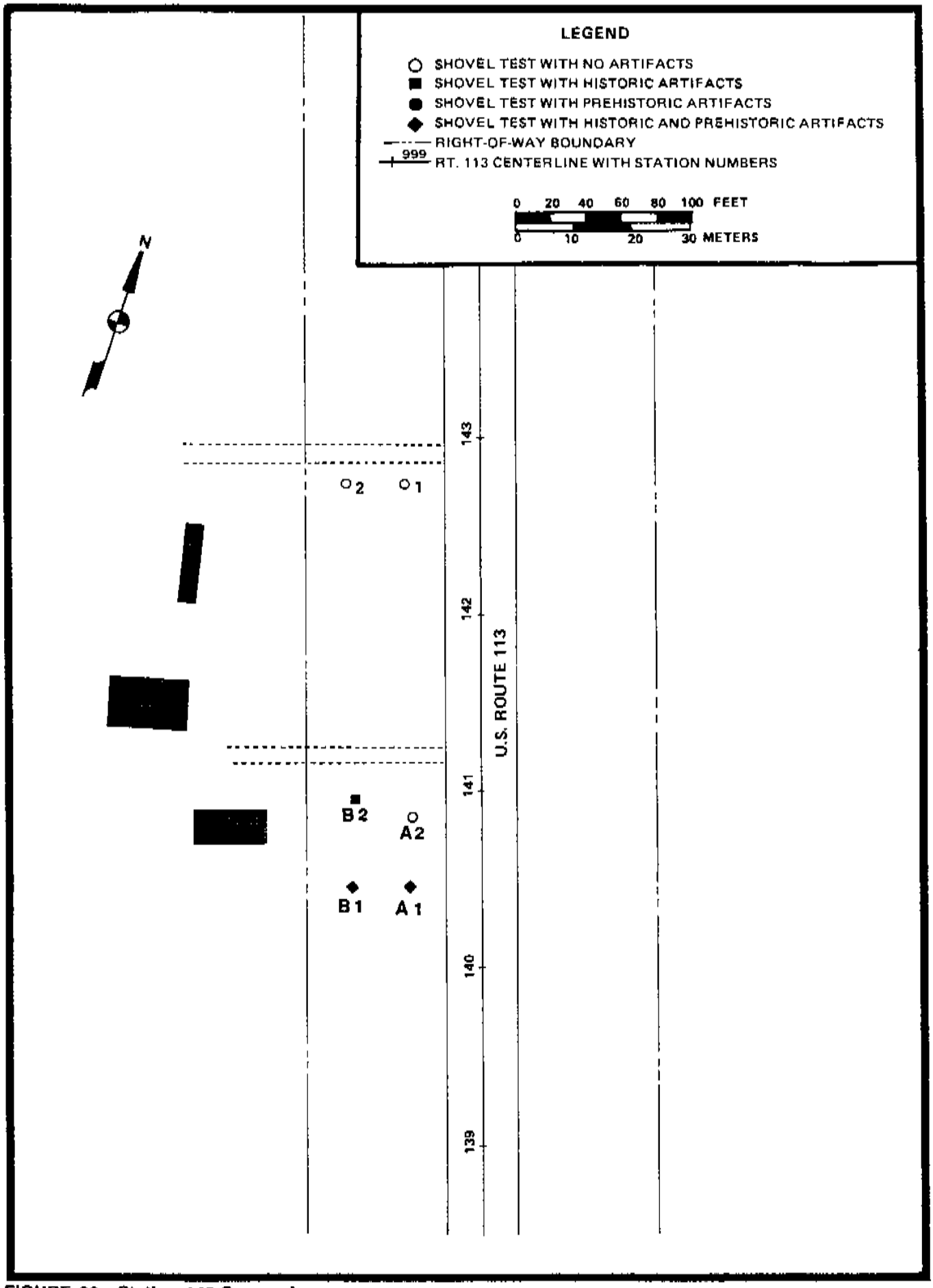


FIGURE 20: Station 142 Survey Area

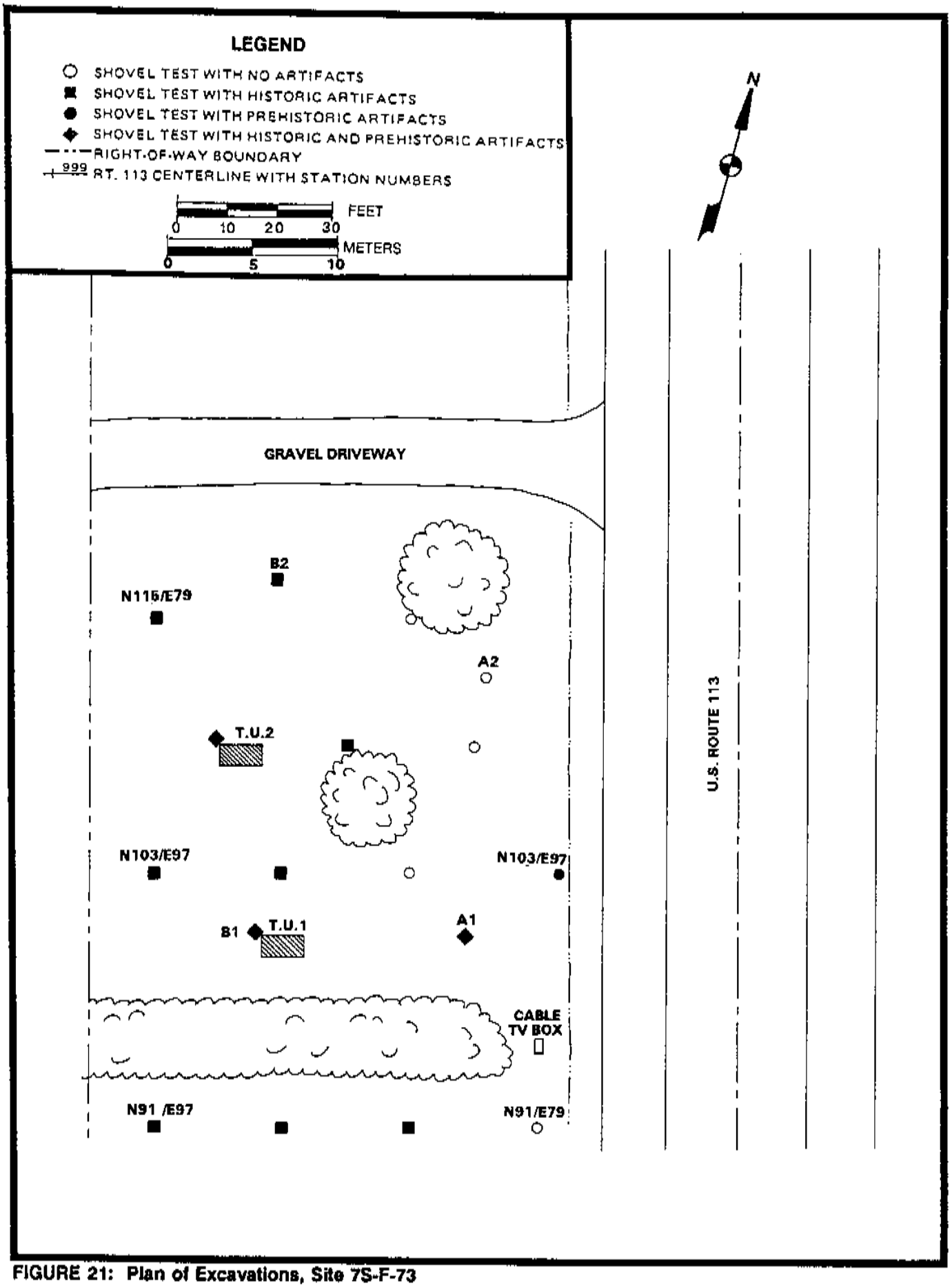


FIGURE 21: Plan of Excavations, Site 7S-F-73

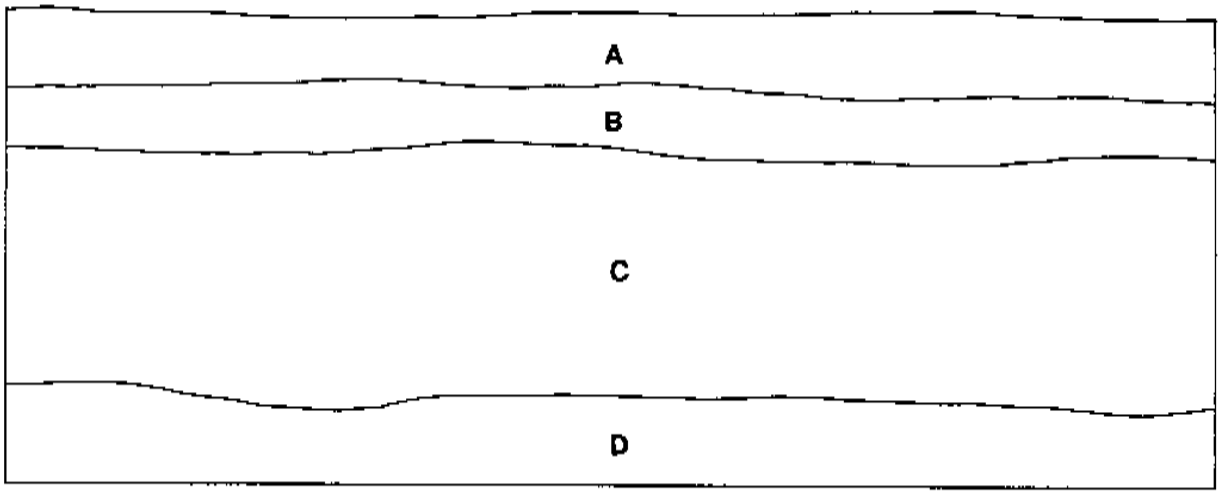
bottle glass, a shotgun shell, and an unidentified mammal bone. Stratum B, a possible surface soil beneath the gravel drive, contained an assortment of historic material including stoneware, whiteware and ironstone ceramics, bottle glass, nails, and window glass. A post-1920 deposition date for the overlying driveway surface is provided by the inclusion of a machine-made glass marble in Stratum B. The subsoil (Stratum C), reached at a depth of approximately 25 centimeters, contained a small number of historic and prehistoric artifacts. The prehistoric items include 10 pieces of quartz, jasper, and chert debitage. Feature 1, identified in the east wall of the unit, was a historic posthole that penetrated 35 centimeters into the subsoil. The Feature 1 fill was sterile of cultural material. Figure 22 illustrates the stratigraphic profiles for Test Unit 1.

Test Unit 2 was placed adjacent to Shovel Test N109/E82, in order to obtain a larger sample of the deposit of architectural and domestic debris exposed in the shovel test. The deposit contained a large amount of concrete rubble, brick, mortar, concrete, siding, window glass, nails and wood. The deposit appears to represent a demolition event, probably associated with the relocation of the house in 1962, as the datable items include plastic and foil wrappers, bottle caps, underglaze decaled whiteware and other twentieth-century whiteware. Artifact recovery decreased sharply in the subsoil levels, and the excavation was terminated after removal of three consecutive sterile levels. Figure 23 illustrates the stratigraphic profile for Test Unit 2.

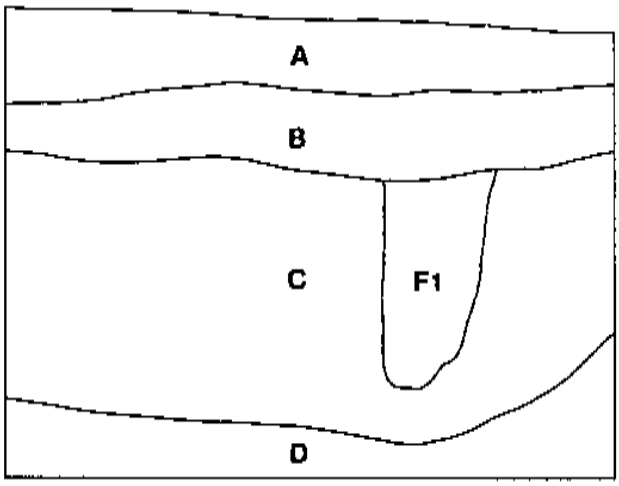
The historic assemblage from Site 7S-F-73 is summarized in Table 4, according to South's (1977) artifact group and class categories. As a whole, the collection is dominated by nondiagnostic glass and architectural items. The ceramic assemblage consists primarily of stoneware and whiteware, although there are a few sherds of unglazed redware and soft-paste porcelain. With the exception of a few large stoneware sherds, the ceramic assemblage is quite fragmentary and not amenable to determination of vessel forms. Based on a total of 21 datable sherds, the site's Mean Ceramic Date (MCD) is 1899.4, which reflects the predominance of whiteware, stoneware, and ironstone. The late date is partially attributable to whitewares with very late decorations, including underglaze decal. Other datable items in the assemblage include broad glass (post-1820), machine-cut nails (post-1830), wire nails (post-1850), a .22-caliber bullet casing (post-1867), light bulb parts (post-1879), amethyst-tint glass (1880-1915), and a machine-made glass marble (post-1920). The floral and faunal material recovered is quite limited, consisting only of 2 pig bones, 1 cow bone, 5 unidentifiable bones, 1 peach pit, and small quantities of oyster and clam shell.

A notable aspect of the assemblage is the inclusion of a small amount of shell button blanks and wasters, which are listed in the "Commercial-Manufacturing By-product" class in Table 4. This material was recovered from Stratum A of Test Unit 2, which is a context related to relocation of the house away from the highway, and the button-cutting refuse is probably

NORTH WALL



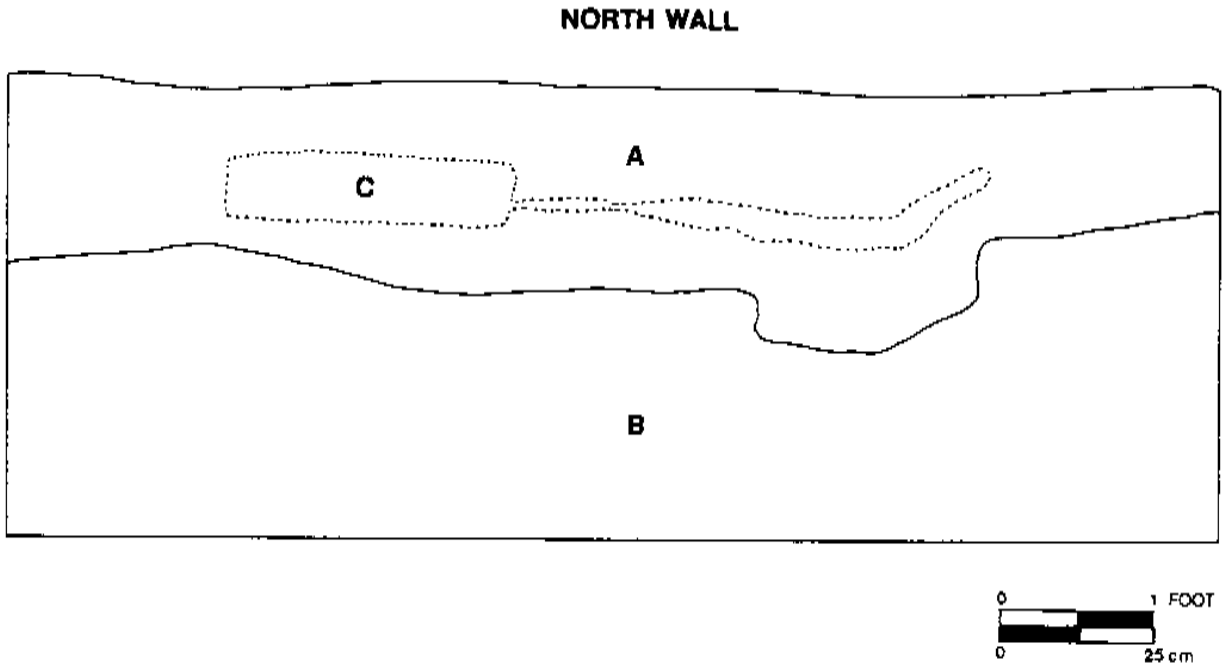
EAST WALL



LEGEND

A	Very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) very gravelly sandy loam with historic artifacts.
B	Very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) sandy loam with historic artifacts
C	Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) to light olive brown (2.5Y 5/6) loamy sand with prehistoric and historic artifacts
D	Yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) sandy loam; culturally sterile
F1	Feature 1; post hole; dark brown (10YR 3/3) loamy sand.

FIGURE 22: Stratigraphic Profiles, Test Unit 1, Site 7S-F-73



LEGEND

A Mixed fills; black (5Y 2.5/1) and brown/dark brown (10YR 4/3) sand with building demolition rubble.

B Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) loamy sand with historic artifacts in upper levels.

C Mortar lens.

FIGURE 23: Stratigraphic Profile, Test Unit 2, Site 7S-F-73

TABLE 4

ARTIFACT PATTERN ANALYSIS, SITE 7S-F-73

ARTIFACT GROUP/Class	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
KITCHEN		
Ceramics	27	7.1%
Bottles	89	23.5
Kitchenware	1	0.3
Tableware	1	0.3
Other	52	13.7
KITCHEN TOTAL	167	44.1
ARCHITECTURAL		
Window Glass, etc.	82	21.6
Nails, Spikes, Tacks, etc.	75	19.8
Electrical	1	0.3
ARCHITECTURAL TOTAL	158	41.7
FURNISHINGS		
Furniture-Other	1	0.3
FURNITURE TOTAL	1	0.3
ARMS	3	0.8
CLOTHING		
Clothing Fasteners	1	0.3
CLOTHING TOTAL	1	0.3
PERSONAL		
Cosmetic	1	0.3
Personal-Other	1	0.3
PERSONAL TOTAL	2	0.5
ACTIVITIES		
Household	19	5.0
Toys	1	0.3
Writing	4	1.1
Commercial-Manufacturing By-Product	9	2.4
Activities-Other	11	2.9
ACTIVITIES TOTAL	44	11.6
SITE TOTAL	379	100%

NOTE: Building material (brick, flooring, etc.), faunal, shell, prehistoric, heating by-products (cinder, coal, etc.), and unidentifiable items omitted.

related to on-site activity. The present occupant of the property indicated that her husband had operated a button shop in the house.

The prehistoric material from Site 7S-F-73 consists entirely of quartz, jasper, and chert debitage (Table 5). There are no diagnostic artifacts that would indicate a specific prehistoric period of occupation or use for the site. The small size of the assemblage suggests only a transient prehistoric use of the site, and may be tentatively classified as a procurement site.

TABLE 5

SUMMARY OF LITHIC ASSEMBLAGE, SITE 7S-F-73

	RAW MATERIAL			
ARTIFACT TYPE	JASPER	CHERT	QUARTZ	TOTAL
DEBITAGE				
Biface Reduction Flake	1	.	.	1
Early Reduction Flake	2	1	2	5
Flake Fragments	3	.	.	3
Flake Shatter	1	.	4	5
Blocky Shatter	1	.	.	1
TOTALS	8	1	6	15

Survey Area: Station 146
Classification: High/Moderate Historic Potential
Soil Type: Pocomoke sandy loam
Survey Methods and Results:

Archaeological survey and testing activities were carried out at the Jacob Sharp House (Site 7S-F-72) during 1991 fieldwork, in conjunction with the architectural recordation of that site. The structure, a late nineteenth-century farmhouse, is within the DelDOT right-of-way, but on the east side of the existing roadway. The eastern portion of the right-of-way was not included in the original archaeological survey design, because the proposed new construction will be limited to the right-of-way area west of the existing highway. However, because the house is within the right-of-way, it will be demolished, and the survey of the associated property was undertaken to determine if significant archaeological deposits were associated with the site.

An architectural description of the structure is contained in the preceding chapter, Reconnaissance Survey of Architectural Resources.

Historical Background. Site 7S-F-72 has been traced to the ownership of John Sharp (Table 6). It is believed that John Sharp inherited the farm from his father, Jacob Sharp. The greatest part of the Jacob Sharp farm encompassed land south and east of the project area. Jacob had established his own household by 1790 (DeValinger 1962:62). He and one woman were between 26 and 45 years old at that time. Another young woman was between 16 and 26. There were two children, a boy and a girl, under 10 years of age (Maddux and Ollar 1964:150). By 1840 Jacob and his wife were in their sixties. Their widowed son, John, and their grandson, Isaac, lived with them. Their household also included three slaves: one male over 55 years of age and two females under 24. Jacob's son Kensey had already established his own farm, which adjoined his fathers's (U.S., Bureau of the Census, Population Schedule, 1840:431). Jacob died in 1843 (SC Probate, Delaware State Archives Volume A98:75).

John Sharp was born sometime between 1800 and 1805 (U.S., Bureau of the Census, Population Schedule, 1850:27; 1860:627; 1870:595; and 1880:536). He married Priscilla Holland in December of 1840 (Delaware Marriage Record Index, Marriage Bonds, Volume 46:61). At the time of their marriage, both husband and wife were widowed, and both had 3-year-old sons (U.S., Bureau of the Census, Population Schedule, 1850:27). Two earlier marriages are recorded for a John Sharp, to Eunicy Lofland in 1831 and to Elizabeth Meloney in 1835 (Delaware Marriage Record Index, Marriage Bonds, Volume 43:72, 191).

In 1850, John and Priscilla Sharp's household consisted of two children from previous marriages and four children of their own. John operated a 158-acre farm valued at $1,500. He also owned an additional $2,500 worth of real estate. Among his livestock was a horse, three milch cows, two oxen, three other cattle, and 20 swine. He raised 150 bushels of corn, 25 bushels of sweet potatoes, and 10 bushels of barley (U.S., Bureau of the Census, Agricultural Schedule, 1850:331).

Priscilla's son, George Holland, was no longer living in the John Sharp household in 1860. The rest of the children, however, remained at home. Purnal Conner, a 47-year-old farm laborer also lived with the family (U.S., Bureau of the Census, Population Schedule, 1860:627). Sharp evidently needed the extra help, for in the 1850s he had expanded the cultivable land from 50 to 100 acres. The farm was only a part of the $10,000 of real estate which he owned. The farm concentrated on livestock and corn. Livestock included one horse, three milch cows, two oxen, nine other cattle, five sheep, and eight swine. Farm production consisted of 300 bushels of corn, 20 bushels of Irish potatoes, 3 bushels of sweet potatoes, 15 bushels of buckwheat, 12 pounds of wool, 75 pounds of butter, and 40 pounds of honey (U.S., Bureau of the Census, Agricultural Schedule, 1860:1).

By 1870, only Isaac and Jacob Sharp remained at home with their parents to help on the farm. Annie Nichols, an eight-year-old girl, also lived with the Sharp family. John Sharp had evidently divested himself of much of

TABLE 6

LIST OF PROPERTY OWNERS, SITE 7S-F-72, 1875-1971

1971	Will of Lelah M. Holloway, of Georgetown May 21, 1969; recorded July 2, 1971 Bequeathes estate to son, Granville E. Betts SC [hereinafter cited as SC] Will Book 69:110
1938	George H. and Virgie M. Jester; Oliver and Flora M. Jester; Jendal E. and Sadie C. Jester; Elizabeth A. and Fred M. Banning; Bertha and Samuel J. Warren; William Jester; John Jester; and Hettie A. Jester to Lelah M. and James A. Holloway March 5, 1938; recorded March 7, 1938 $1500 58 acre and 46 square perch tract SC Deed Book 313:85
1933	Administration of William H. Jester Letters of Administration, October 24, 1933; Inventory recorded, November 29, 1933 SC Recorder of Wills Estate File
1915	William H. and Mary P. Jester to Coleman du Pont Road Inc. December 21, 1915; recorded December 29, 1915 $1 3.618 acres for U.S. 113 ROW SC Deed Book 199:250
1891	Jacob H. and Hester A. Sharp to William H. Jester August 29, 1891; recorded November 8, 1902 $800 52 acre tract SC Deed Book 142:129
1875	John and Priscilla Sharp to Jacob H. Sharp October 29, 1875; recorded September 15, 1876 "Natural love and affection" for their son Northern part of John Sharp's "home field" SC Deed Book 88:221
1843	Estate of Jacob Sharp to John Sharp SC Probate, Delaware State Archives Volume A98:75

his real estate during the 1860s, as the value reported decreased from $10,000 to $3,750 (U.S., Bureau of the Census, Population Schedule, 1870:595).

The percentage of improved land within John Sharp's farm remained stable during the 1860s. There was, however, a significant decrease in the number of cattle, from nine to one, and there was one less milch cow. Sharp continued to raise sheep and swine. He increased production of corn from 200 to 300 bushels, and also raised oats, buckwheat, and potatoes. He produced wool, butter, cane sugar, molasses, beeswax, honey, and lumber (U.S., Bureau of the Census, Agricultural Schedule, 1870:5).

In 1875 Jacob H. Sharp married Hester A. Isaacs (Delaware Marriage Record Index, Marriage Bonds, Volume 49:267). Later that same year, John and Priscilla Sharp, for the "natural love and affection" they bore their youngest son, conveyed Jacob a part of their farm to start his own operation. The gift was for an unspecified amount of land, probably about 60 acres (U.S., Bureau of the Census, Agricultural Schedule, 1880, ED50:12) in their northern "homefield."

John Sharp retained a life estate in the land (SC Deeds 88:221). He remained on the original homestead with his wife, Priscilla, his son, Isaac, and a niece, Nancy J. Sharp. The amount of land John Sharp reported on the 1880 agricultural schedule does not reflect a decrease due to the gift he gave his son. On the contrary, John Sharp's landholdings increased in the 1870s (U.S., Bureau of the Census, Agricultural Schedule, 1880, ED50:12).

Jacob H. Sharp's farm corresponds to Site 7S-F-72. He lived with his wife, Hester, and their 4-year-old son, Joseph. An 11-year-old apprentice farmer named William Gray also lived with the family (U.S., Bureau of the Census, Population Schedule, 1880, ED50:536).

Jacob's farm consisted of 15 acres of tilled land, 35 acres of woodland, and 10 acres of other unimproved land. It was valued at $1,000. He had two horses, two oxen, one milch cow, several cattle, swine, and poultry. The farm produced 50 bushels of corn, 12 bushels of wheat, 15 cords of wood, 175 pounds of butter, and 40 dozen eggs (U.S., Bureau of the Census, Agricultural Schedule, 1880, ED50:12).

Jacob's father, John, died intestate around New Year of 1881. He and his mother, Priscilla, were granted administration of the estate (Delaware Archives Administration File of John Sharp, 1881). Subsequent deeds refer to a "survey made in January 1881" and an "amicable division" of John Sharp's real estate by the heirs, but no record of this survey or division could be found (SC Deeds 98:443; 101:475; 107:567; 129:248; 129:251; 142:131).

Jacob H. Sharp's share in his father's farm was 121.75 acres, to which he established a clear title just before selling his own homestead, formed between 1875 and 1880, to William H. Jester in 1891 (SC Deeds 114:309;

142:129). William Jester and his wife, Mary, lived at the Jacob Sharp homestead with five of their children, ranging in ages from 5 to 20. The two oldest sons, Oliver and Kendal, worked with their father on the farm (U.S., Bureau of the Census, Population Schedule, 1900, ED93:2). By 1910 only Oliver and the youngest son, William, remained on the farm with their parents (U.S., Bureau of the Census, Population Schedule, 1910, ED121:dwelling #89).

William and Mary Jester conveyed Coleman du Pont Road, Inc., 3.618 acres of their farm for the U.S. Route 113 right-of-way (SC Deeds 199:250). William died intestate in 1933. His farm equipment was sold off and the heirs conveyed the 58-acre farm to neighboring landowners, Lelah and James Holloway (SC Estate File:William H. Jester, 1933; SC Deeds 313:85). When Lelah Holloway died in 1971 she bequeathed her entire estate to her son, Granville E. Betts (SC Wills 69:110).

Archaeological Investigations. Archaeological fieldwork focused on the area surrounding the extant farmhouse structure. Fieldwork began with the layout of a grid for horizontal control, aligned with the highway right-of-way. Shovel tests were placed at 6-meter intervals along transects placed 6 meters apart, with the shovel tests on adjacent transects staggered to produce a systematic unaligned sampling pattern. The shovel test grid extended over an area measuring roughly 30 x 40 meters, encompassing the farmhouse, sampling the front, rear, and side yard areas (Figure 24). The tested area was bounded on the north by a drainage ditch, on the south by the lawn of the adjacent property, and on the east by the Route 113 roadway and adjacent utility line rights-of-way. The shovel tests extended outside the DelDOT right-of-way for some distance to the west, but that area contained no evidence of associated outbuildings.

Cultural material recovered from the shovel tests consisted primarily of metal (nails and unidentifiable objects) and glass, together with a small assortment of ceramics, small finds, and architectural material. The greatest density of diagnostic artifacts was found in the shovel tests in the rear yard area, particularly in shovel tests along the E100 line, which were outside the DelDOT right-of-way.

The soil stratigraphy throughout the site area immediately surrounding the farmhouse was generally characterized by the presence of one or more surficial fill layers that overlay the original surface soil (A-horizon). Fills or disturbed surficial layers were present in most of the shovel tests in the side and rear yard areas, and the fills appeared to represent local soils that had been displaced.

Two prehistoric flakes were recovered in the rear yard area (Shovel Test N82/E109), well outside the right-of-way, both from the plowzone. For the most part, historic material was concentrated in the fill deposits that overlay the original land surface, and relatively little material was recovered from contexts that could be classified as in situ yard soils. The scarcity of

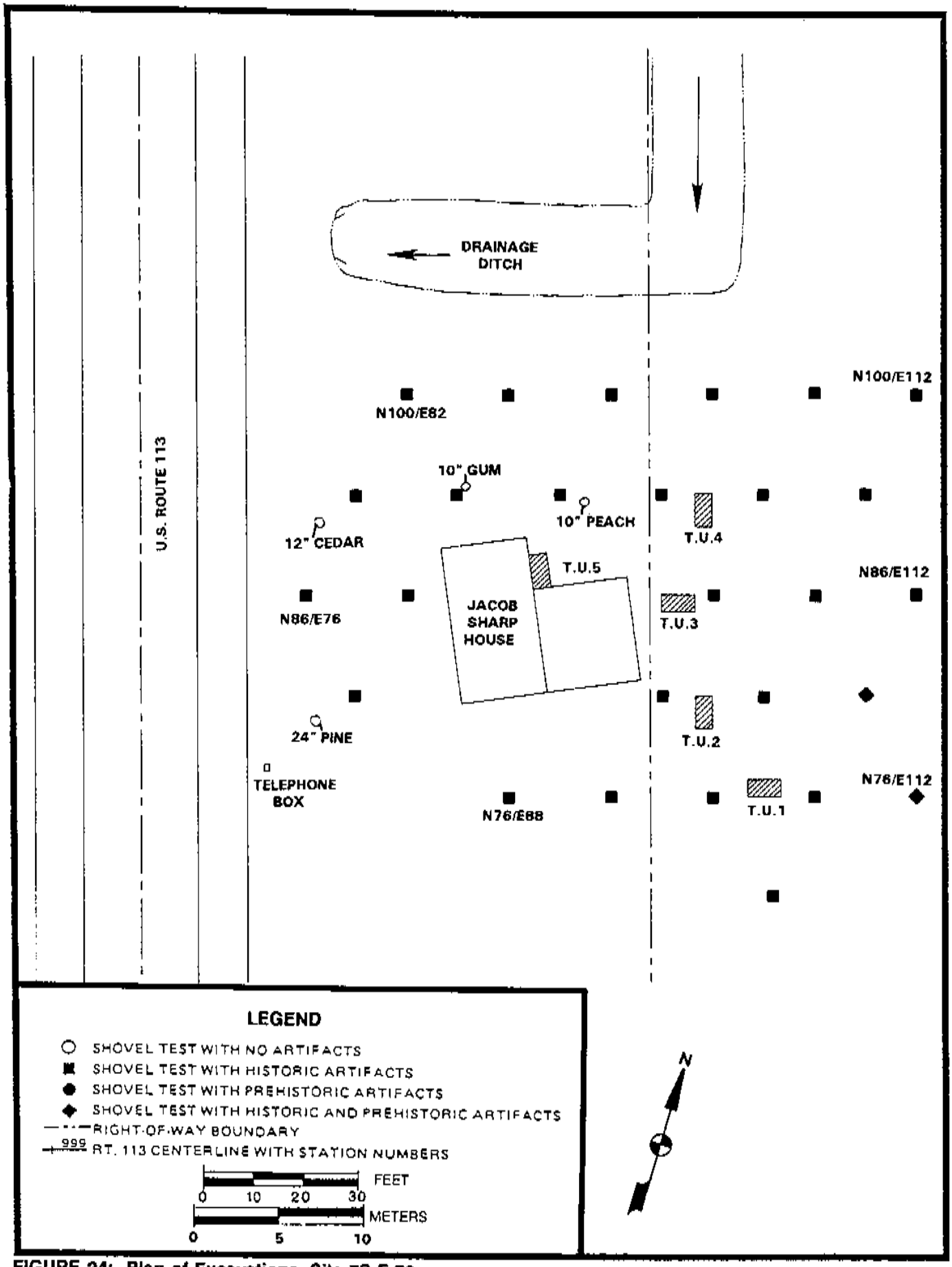


FIGURE 24: Plan of Excavations, Site 7S-F-72

cultural material in the buried yard soils suggests that the fills were deposited relatively early during the site's historic occupation, although in some areas, particularly to the south and west of the house, the fills appeared to be relatively recent, as they covered features that presumably would have been in use during the site's recent occupation, i.e., trash burning area and driveway.

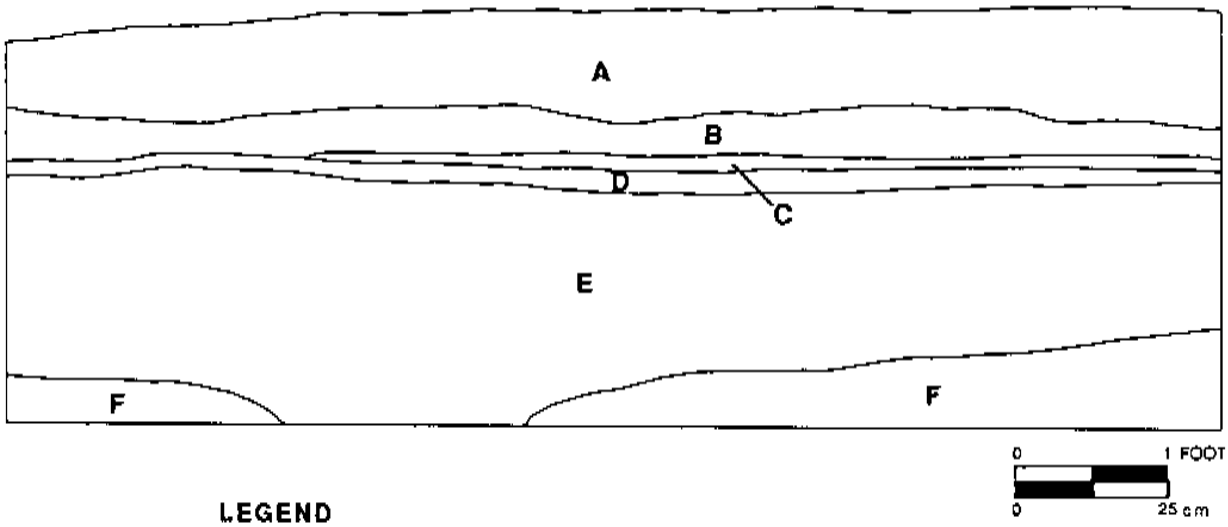
The most interesting result of the shovel testing was the identification of a deposit of shell button blanks and wasters that represented the refuse material from a button-cutting industry. The shell deposit was localized to the rear of the house, concentrated in Shovel Tests N76/E100 and N76/E106. Compact gravel deposits, representing a driveway, were also found in the south yard area, sampled by the N76 transect. The shell and gravel deposits appear to represent a former driveway pavement. Other notable results of the shovel testing include the exposure of a sewer pipe in Shovel Test N88/E106. The pipe was oriented toward the southeast corner of the farmhouse, the location of the bathroom.

Following the shovel testing, five 1x2-meter test units were excavated. Test Units 1 through 4 were placed to the rear of the house, sampling the rear yard area where the shovel tests had produced the highest concentrations of cultural material. Unit 5 was placed against the farmhouse to obtain architectural information and to determine if deposits associated with the site's early occupation might be present immediately to the rear of the structure's main block.

Unit 1 was placed along the N76 transect, midway between the shovel tests that had produced the largest amount of shell button waste. The stratigraphy in this unit contained a sequence of surficial fills that extended to a depth of approximately 30 centimeters and which rested on a relatively intact soil. Stratum D was the principal shell-bearing layer, and its presence in a driveway pavement context indicates that the shell may not have been directly related to an activity carried out at the site. Figure 25 illustrates the stratigraphic profile for Test Unit 1.

Test Unit 2 also contained a sequence of surficial fill deposits in the uppermost levels, including gravel deposits that apparently represent an extension of the driveway around the rear of the house. The surficial fills (Strata A, B, C, and D) contained large amounts of coal and ash, together with an assortment of modern household items, including plastic, toys, buttons, glass, metal, and ceramics. Stratum E, the original surface soil, appeared at a depth of approximately 35 centimeters, and it contained an assortment of ceramics (whiteware, ironstone, yellowware, stoneware, and redware), curved glass, nails, window glass, plaster, brick, and oyster and clam shell. Feature 1, a posthole, penetrated Stratum E and extended into subsoil (Stratum F), but did not contain any cultural material. Figure 25 illustrates the stratigraphic profile for Test Unit 2.

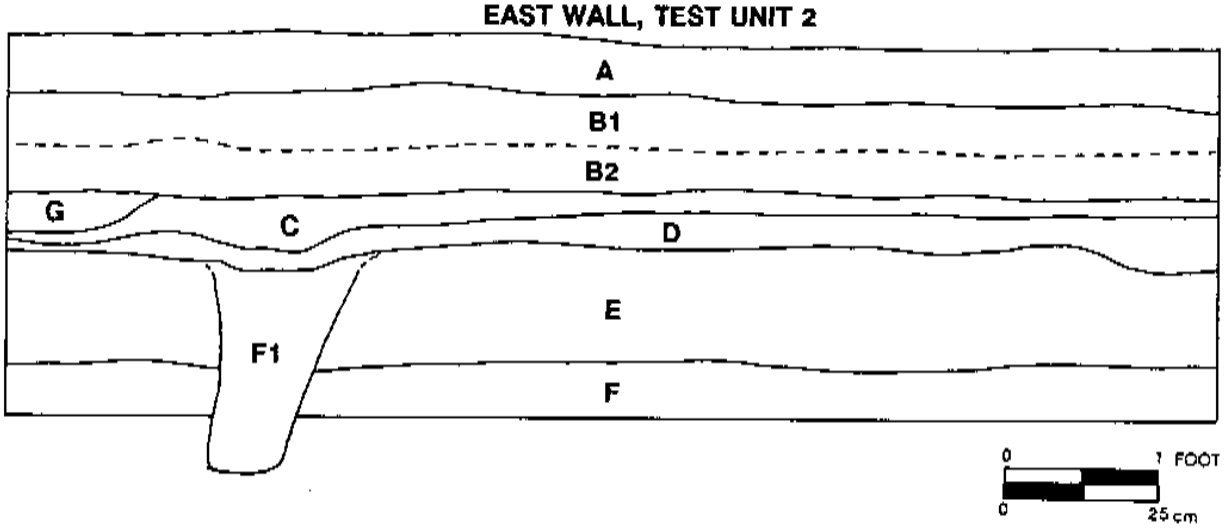
NORTH WALL, TEST UNIT 1



LEGEND

A	Dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) loamy sand with historic artifacts.
B	Grayish brown (10YR 5/2) to dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) sand with historic artifacts.
C	Very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) sand with historic artifacts.
D	Mottled light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) sand with compact gravel, shell and historic artifacts.
E	Very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) and black (10YR 2/1) sand with historic artifacts in upper levels.
F	Mottled light gray (10YR 6/1) sand; culturally sterile.

EAST WALL, TEST UNIT 2



LEGEND

A	Dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) loamy sand with historic artifacts.
B1	Dark gray (10YR 4/1) very gravelly sand with historic artifacts.
B2	Very dark gray (10YR 3/1) very gravelly sand with historic artifacts.
C	Very dark brown (10YR 2/2) loamy sand with historic artifacts.
D	Mottled grayish brown (10YR 5/2) loamy sand with historic artifacts.
E	Slightly mottled black (10YR 2/1) loamy sand with historic artifacts.
F	Mottled light gray (10YR 6/1) loamy sand; culturally sterile.
F1	Feature 1; post hole; gray (10YR 5/1) and very dark gray (7.5YR 3/0) sand.
G	Lens of light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) sand.

FIGURE 25: Stratigraphic Profiles, Site 7S-F-72

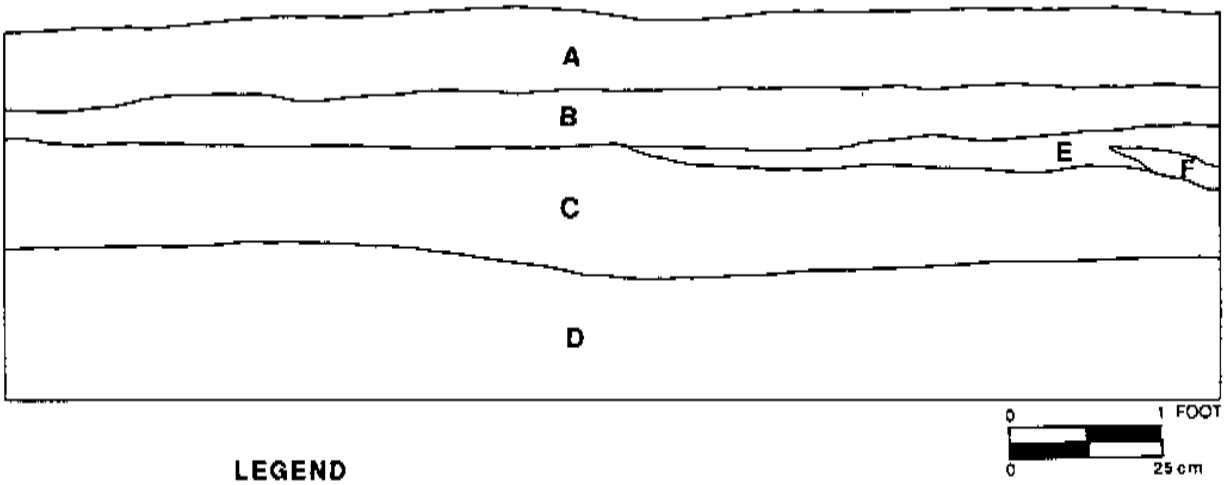
Test Unit 3 was placed in the rear yard area adjacent to Shovel Test N88/E100 to sample what was apparently the greatest concentration of historic material in the site area. As in the remaining units in the rear yard area, the surficial deposits in this unit consisted of various fill deposits with twentieth-century material. Stratum B, the buried surface soil, contained a post-1933 embossed liquor bottle, indicating that the overlying fill had been deposited during the twentieth century. The surficial fills Test Unit 4 were excavated as Strata A and B; Stratum C, the original surface soil, contained an assortment of twentieth-century material, as did the overlying deposits. A concentration of charcoal and ash in the southeast corner of the unit appears to represent a trash burning area in the site's rear yard. Figure 26 illustrates the stratigraphic profile for Test Unit 4.

Test Unit 5 was placed at the juncture of the structure's main block and rear ell addition, with a twofold purpose. First, it was hypothesized that household refuse deposited during the site's early occupation, i.e., prior to construction of the rear ell, may have been discarded in that area. The second purpose for the excavation of Test Unit 5 was to obtain architectural information specifically regarding the construction of the house foundation. Excavation revealed that the brick foundation was quite shallow and extended only a few brick courses below the extant grade. No builder's trenches associated either with the main block or the ell were visible, a possible consequence of the foundations' shallow depth. No surficial fill soils were evident in this area, and it was apparent that construction of the building foundations did not extend below the original surface soil (A-horizon). Figure 26 illustrates the stratigraphic profile in Test Unit 5. Material recovered from Unit 5 consisted primarily of architectural material (window glass, nails, electrical wire, and a plumbing fixture fragment), with an assortment of glass bottles, ceramics (whiteware and ironstone), small finds, and shell. Modern materials, including a set of legs from the "Cootie" game and a phonograph disc, indicate recent deposition of material in the area of Test Unit 5.

The assemblage from Site 7S-F-72 is summarized in Table 7 according to South's (1977) group and class categories. Button- cutting refuse, listed in the "Commercial-Manufacturing By-product" class in Table 7, is the largest component of the assemblage. The button-cutting refuse from Site 7S-F-68 and other sites investigated along Route 113 is discussed further in the "Summary and Discussion" section at the conclusion of this chapter.

Aside from the button cutting refuse, the assemblage from the site was generally characterized by the predominance of metal and glass objects, with minor amounts of small finds (buttons, marbles, assorted toys, etc.) and ceramics. The ceramic assemblage was dominated by plain whiteware and plain ironstone, but there were also embossed, transfer-printed, banded, decaled and handpainted whitewares and ironstones. Other ceramics include glazed and unglazed redwares, soft-paste porcelain, hard-paste porcelain, yellowware, and stoneware. As a whole, the ceramics were highly fragmented and not amenable to vessel form analysis. The MCD for the site,

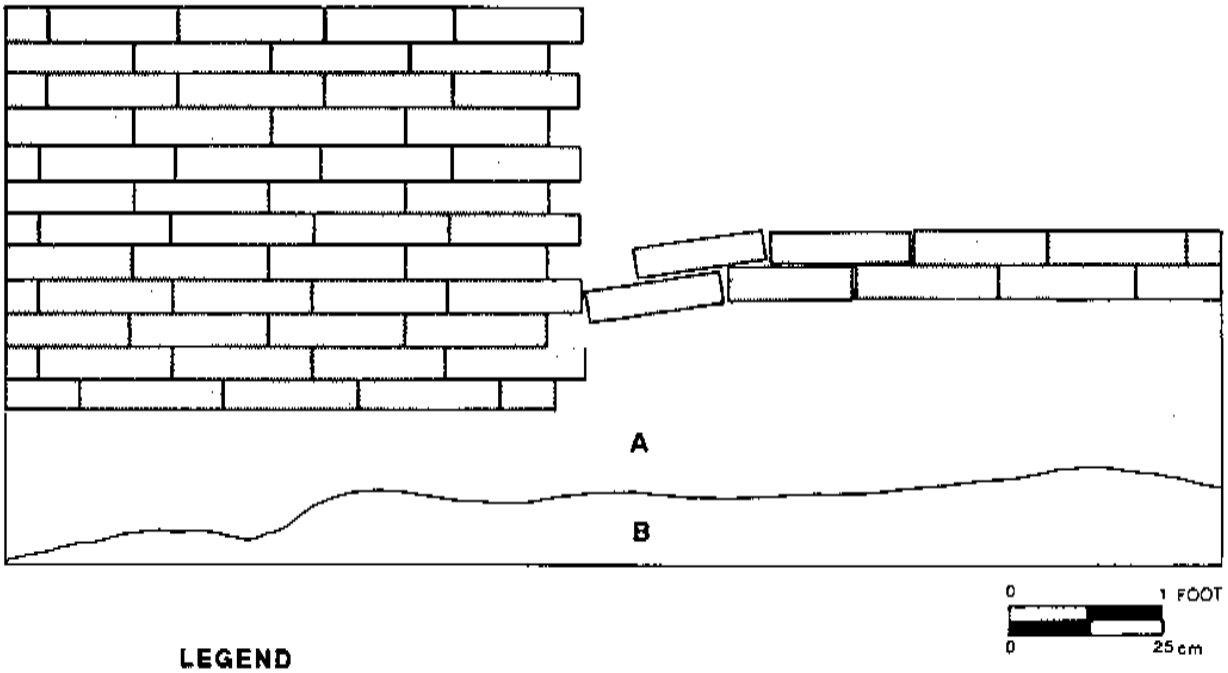
EAST WALL, TEST UNIT 4



LEGEND

A Very dark gray (10YR 3/1) loamy sand with historic artifacts.
B Mottled light gray (10YR 7/2) and brownish yellow (10YR 6/8) sand with historic artifacts.
C Black (10YR 2/1) loamy sand with historic artifacts.
D Mottled very dark gray (10YR 3/1) loamy sand culturally sterile.
E Charcoal lens.
F Ash lens.

WEST WALL, TEST UNIT 5



LEGEND

A Mottled brown/dark brown (10YR 3/3) loamy sand with historic artifacts.
B Mottled light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) loamy sand with historic artifacts in upper level.
Brick.

FIGURE 26: Stratigraphic Profiles, Site 7S-F-72

TABLE 7

ARTIFACT PATTERN ANALYSIS, SITE 7S-F-72

ARTIFACT GROUP/Class	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
KITCHEN		
Ceramics	238	3.8%
Bottles	1040	16.7
Tumblers/Wine Glasses	8	0.1
Kitchenware	10	0.2
Misc. Glassware	20	0.3
Tableware	2	0.0
Other	468	7.5
KITCHEN TOTAL	1786	28.6
ARCHITECTURAL		
Window Glass, etc.	569	9.1
Nails, Spikes, Tacks, etc.	1246	20.0
Door Parts	2	0.0
Electrical	3	0.0
Plumbing	2	0.0
Decorative	6	0.1
ARCHITECTURAL TOTAL	1828	29.3
FURNISHINGS		
Lighting	2	0.0
Furniture Hardware	7	0.1
FURNITURE TOTAL	9	0.1
ARMS	12	0.2
CLOTHING		
Clothing Fasteners	64	1.0
Shoes	5	0.1
CLOTHING TOTAL	69	1.1
PERSONAL		
Coins	2	0.0
Keys	1	0.0
Jewelry	6	0.1
Hygiene/Personal Care	4	0.1
Pharmaceutical/Medical	7	0.1
Cosmetic	26	0.4
Personal-Other	1	0.0
PERSONAL TOTAL	47	0.8
ACTIVITIES		
Household	26	0.4
Machine Parts/Hardware	6	0.1
Toys	26	0.4
Writing	7	0.1
Livestock/Pet Related	1	0.0
Recreation	10	0.2
Commercial-Mfg. By-Product	2267	36.3
Activities-Other	150	2.4
ACTIVITIES TOTAL	2493	39.9
SITE TOTAL	6244	100%

NOTE: Building material (brick, flooring, etc.), floral, faunal, prehistoric, heating by-products (cinder, coal, etc.), and unidentifiable items omitted.

based on 208 datable sherds, is 1905.4. The relatively late MCD is supported by the presence of various modern items, including electrical wire (post-1882), crown bottle caps (post-1891), clothing zippers (post-1893), recorded discs (post-1896), various automobile parts (post-1907), machine-made glass marbles (post-1920), and pennies dated 1919 and 1944.

Glass accounted for the majority of the Kitchen Group assemblage, dominated by clear and amber curved glass. The majority of the curved glass assemblage was nondiagnostic, and most of the assemblage is indicative only of generalized bottle forms. Some sherds representing alcoholic beverages, soda/mineral water, pharmaceuticals, and food were identified, as well as a few table glass and lighting vessel sherds. Nondiagnostic curved glass also dominates the Kitchen-Other class (see Table 7).

Architectural items in the collection consisted primarily of nails and flat glass. Both machine-cut (post-1830) and wire (post-1850) nails are well represented in the collection, and the majority of the flat (window) glass was recovered from Test Unit 5, immediately behind the house.

The Clothing and Personal groups are well represented in the site assemblage. The Clothing Fasteners class is dominated by buttons, including various shell, glass, china, plastic, and bone varieties. Other clothing items include buckles, shoe parts, and zippers. The Personal Group includes a key, two coins (1919 and 1944 pennies), beads, lockets, combs, a razor, a Bandaid, a curling iron, and cold cream jar fragments.

The Activities Group is dominated by the shell button refuse, described above. The items assigned to the household-related group include redware flowerpot sherds, twist-off caps, metal cans, and a flashlight. Toys and recreation items are well represented, possibly indicating the presence of children; these include marbles, a toy tea/dinner set, a jack, a crayon, a guitar pick, and phonograph record fragments. The Miscellaneous Hardware class includes screws, nuts, bolts, washers, a hook, a cotter pin, and springs.

The identifiable fauna include 6 cow, 4 chicken, 3 pig, and 2 cat bones, as well as a number of unidentifiable mammal and bird bones. Quantities of hard-shell clam and oyster shell were also recovered, primarily in the shovel tests and units along the north side and rear of the house. In those contexts, they are probably associated with the driveway pavement, and their dietary use by the former site occupants is uncertain. The floral assemblage includes 6 peach pit and 1 butternut shell fragments. Peaches were one of the county's most important crops during the late nineteenth century, and the site's present vegetation includes a peach tree at the rear of the house.

Prehistoric material from the site consists of four pieces of jasper debitage, including two early reduction flakes, a biface reduction flake, and a

piece of blocky shatter. All of the material was recovered from plowzone or surficial fill contexts. The assemblage is insufficient for determining a specific period of prehistoric use for the site area, and the small amount of material suggests only a transient use, possibly a single episode of brief duration.

Survey Area: Station 158
Classification: High/Moderate Prehistoric Potential
Soil Type: Pocomoke sandy loam
Survey Methods and Results:

The prehistoric potential of this area was derived from the presence of a drainage ditch; however, the survey area has been mapped as poorly drained Pocomoke sandy loam. Two shovel tests were located in the edge of a newly reforested area on the north side of the ditch (Figure 27). The area had been cleared for the construction of a billboard, which was no longer extant. The shovel tests were placed near the margin of the right-of-way in order to avoid disturbed areas, but no cultural material was recovered. The shovel test nearest the ditch displayed spoil at the top of the profile.

Survey Area: Station 181
Classification: High/Moderate Prehistoric Potential
Soil Type: Pocomoke sandy loam
Survey Methods and Results:

This survey area was inferred to have prehistoric potential, based on the presence of a drainage ditch. The soil is classified as poorly drained Pocomoke sandy loam. Tests were placed on the south side of the ditch in a wooded section of the right-of-way. A total of five tests were excavated, two in the clearing adjacent to the ditch and three further south in the woods (Figure 28). The two tests in the open area were positioned in a line perpendicular to the highway, while the three tests in the woods were placed randomly, on the south side of the spoils piles from the excavation of the ditch. No artifacts were recovered from any of the shovel tests.

Survey Area: Station 183
Classification: High/Moderate Prehistoric Potential
Soil Type: Pocomoke sandy loam
Survey Methods and Results:

This survey area is located on the north side of the ditch discussed above (Station 181 Survey Area) and on the same soils. The soil conditions (poorly drained Pocomoke sandy loam) were identical to the opposite survey station. The tested area was an open yard that contained a few ornamental shrubs. Two parallel transects of shovel tests containing two tests each were excavated (see Figure 28). The transects were oriented perpendicular to Route 113, with 10-meter intervals separating both the transects and the shovel tests. No cultural material was observed in the shovel tests.

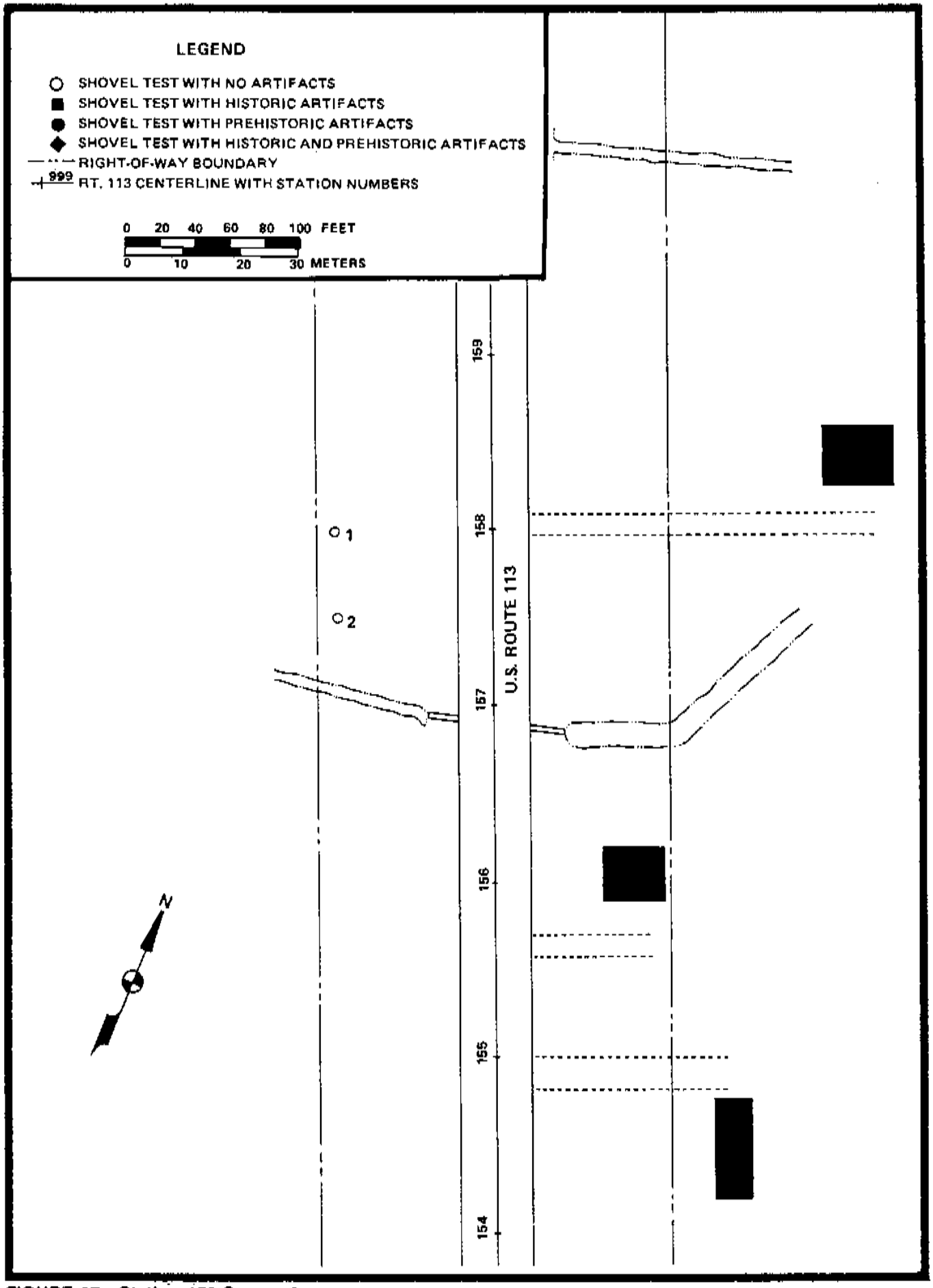


FIGURE 27: Station 158 Survey Area

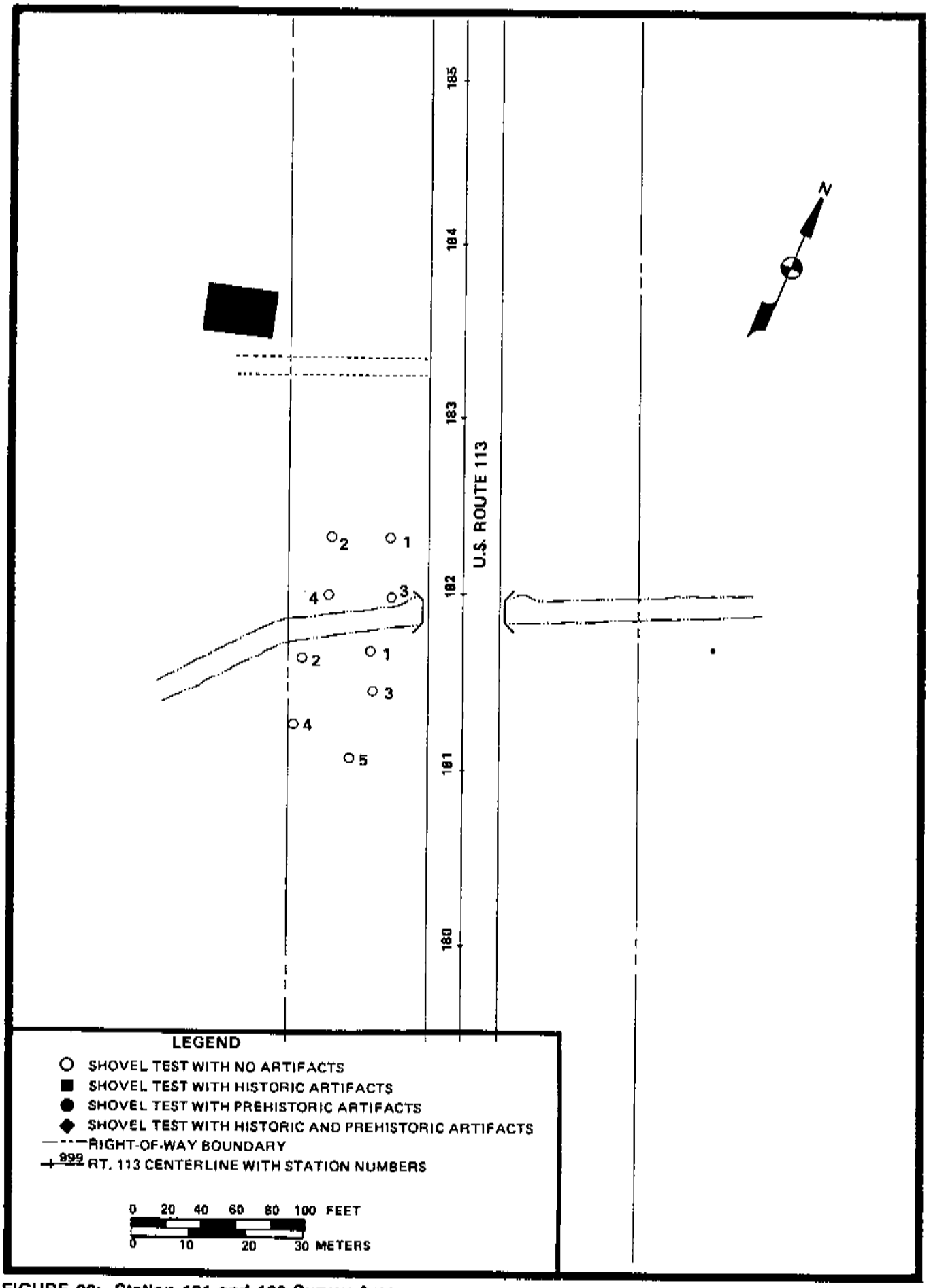


FIGURE 28: Station 181 and 183 Survey Areas

Survey Area: Station 193
Classification: Low Potential Zone
Soil Type: Fallsington sandy loam
Survey Methods and Results:

This survey area was classified as having low archaeological potential, and it was examined in order to test the validity of the predictive criteria used to select the areas of moderate/high potential. The area is wooded and the soil is mapped as poorly drained Fallsington sandy loam. One transect of 10 shovel tests was excavated parallel to Route 113, with a 15-meter interval between tests (Figure 29). No artifacts were found in any of the tests.

Survey Area: Station 201
Classification: High/Moderate Historic Potential
Soil Type: Klej loamy sand
Survey Methods and Results:

The historic potential of this area was inferred from the presence of a road intersection, the junction of State Road 213 and U.S. Route 113. Two parallel transects of two shovel tests each were excavated south of the intersection (Figure 30), within an area that was somewhat low-lying and wet. The soils are mapped as Klej loamy sand, which is classified as poorly to moderately well drained. Shovel tests in the transects were placed 10 meters apart with the transects oriented perpendicular to the highway. No cultural material was recovered in any of the tests.

Survey Area: Station 210
Classification: High/Moderate Prehistoric Potential
Soil Type: Evesboro loamy sand
Survey Methods and Results:

Phase I Investigations. This survey area occupies a small knoll which extends westward outside of the right-of-way and to the north where it has been disturbed by an automobile repair shop. The prehistoric site potential was inferred to be moderate to high based on the elevated landform. There is no nearby surface water, although there is a small wetland zone to the south. The survey area is mapped as drained Evesboro loamy sand, which is classified as excessively drained, near the border with poorly drained Pocomoke sandy loam.

During the 1988 fieldwork, two transects of two shovel tests each were excavated. The shovel tests were placed 15 meters apart and the transects were separated by 11 meters due to the small area within the right-of-way that appeared relatively undisturbed (Figure 31). One chert flake was recovered from the ground surface and 5 additional flakes were retrieved from two of the shovel tests. A range of lithic material was present, including jasper, ironstone, and quartz, in addition to chert.

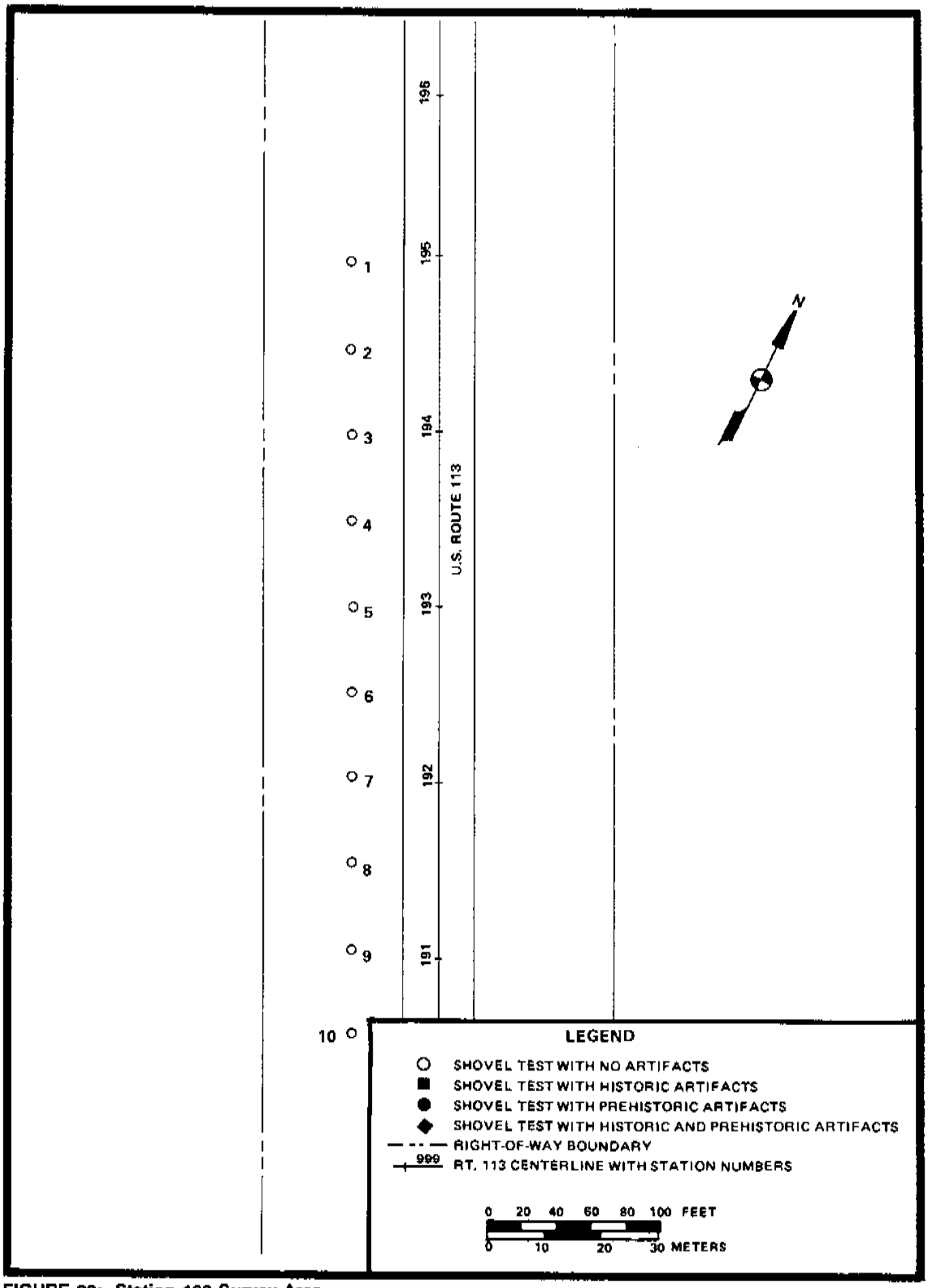


FIGURE 29: Station 193 Survey Area

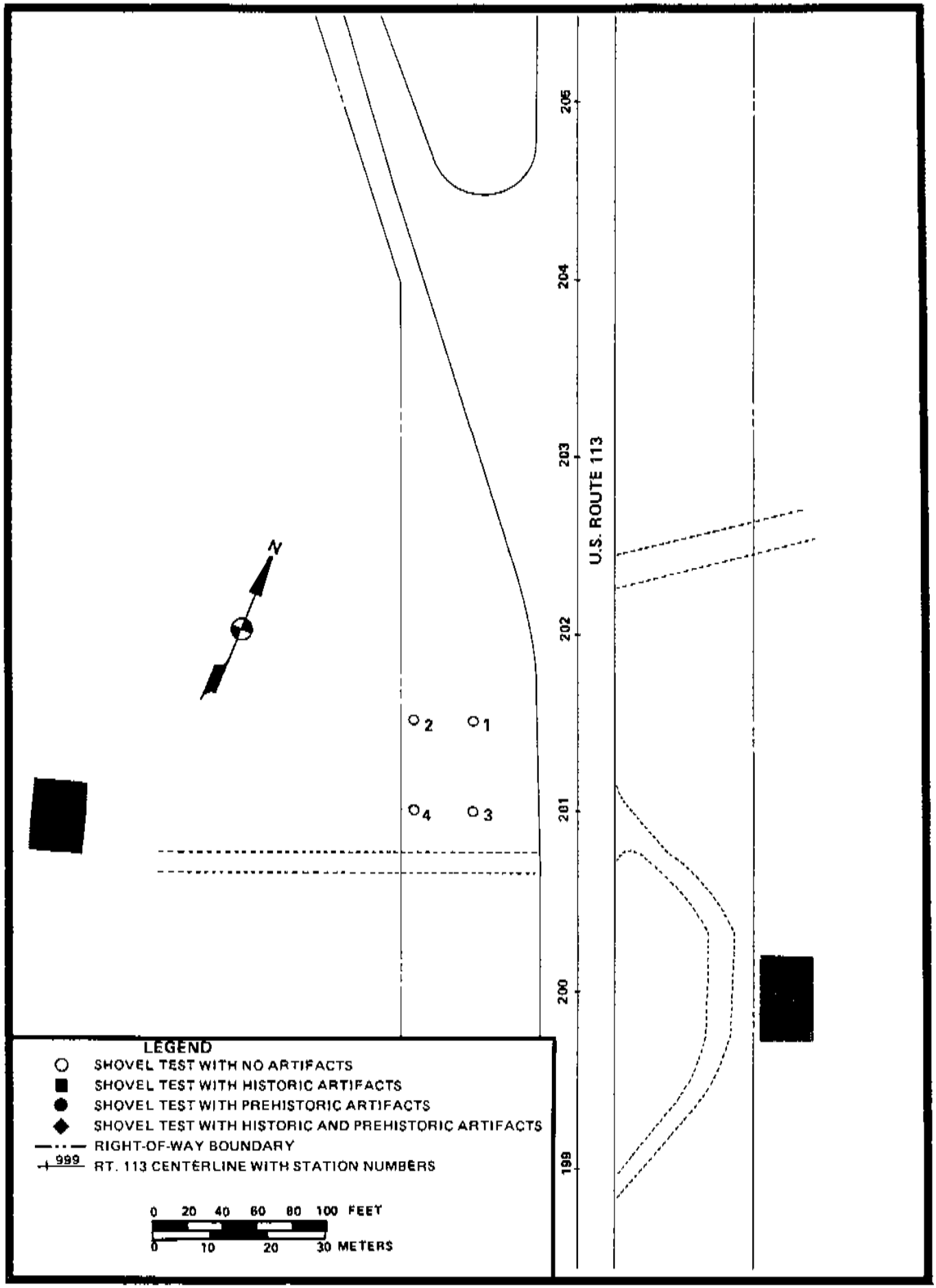


FIGURE 30: Station 201 Survey Area

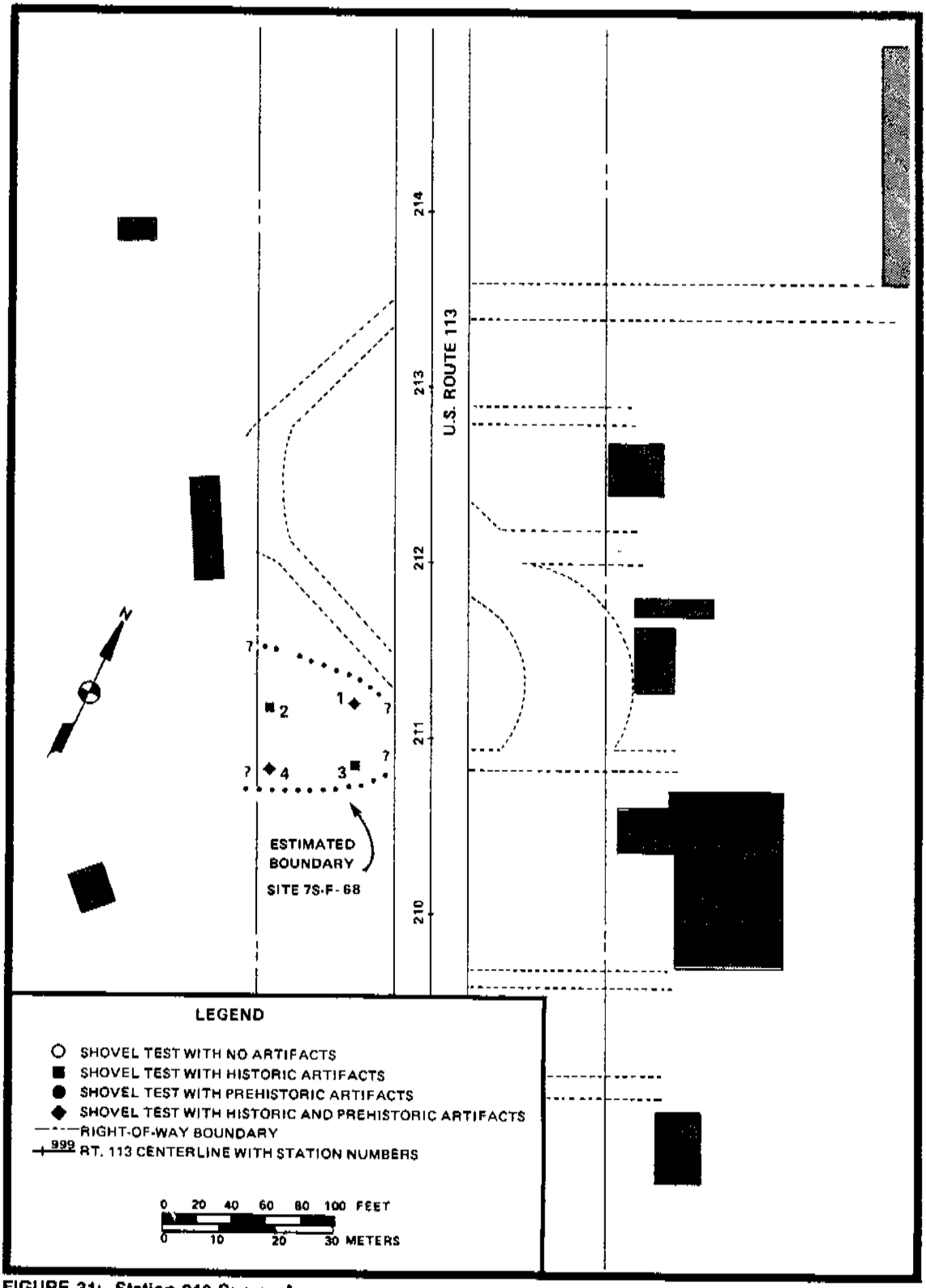


FIGURE 31: Station 210 Survey Area

Historic material was also recovered from all four Phase I shovel tests, including a delftware sherd, a square-cut nail, and amber bottle glass. Unidentifiable metal and flat glass were noted in Shovel Tests 2 and 3 but were discarded in the field. The Station 210 Survey Area was recorded as Site 7S-F-68, with both prehistoric and historic components. Based on late nineteenth- century and early twentieth-century maps, the survey area was not defined as having potential for a historic occupation, and the initial survey did not identify any evidence of a historic structure or foundation associated with the site. The Phase I investigations did not provide sufficient information to determine a specific prehistoric cultural association; however, it was tentatively classified as an outlying hunting station or resource procurement station based on the small size of the site and the limited amount of material.

The Phase II evaluation of the site included site-specific research and more intensive archaeological examination, including the excavation of additional shovel tests and test units.

Historical Research. Lot #68 has been traced to the ownership of Jonathan Dickerson, a resident of Broadkiln Hundred, who was born circa 1766 (Delaware Archives, SC Chancery Case T #1; Table 8). He married Betsy Sharp, the daughter of Job Sharp, sometime before 1798 (Delaware Archives, SC Chancery Case S #11). In 1804, Dickerson was paying taxes on 150 acres of land in Broadkiln Hundred, as well as livestock and one female slave (SC Tax Assessment, Broadkiln Hundred, 1803-1804:n.p.). He died in 1823 and was survived by his wife, Elizabeth; two daughters, Elizabeth and Amelia; and two sons, Allinson and Molton. Aside from land holdings in Broadkiln, Nanticoke, and Cedar Creek hundreds, his estate included seven slaves (SC Tax Assessments, Broadkiln Hundred, 1822:n.p.)

Jonathan Dickerson bequeathed his daughter, Elizabeth, two tracts of land. The first contained between 80 and 90 acres and was occupied by Alexander Kinney. Dickerson had bought it from Elisha McCracken and James Redden. The deed was apparently not recorded. The other tract contained about 30 acres. Elizabeth also inherited a 16-year-old female slave named Alice, a new carriage, a cow and calf, and furniture. Jonathan stipulated that the slaves he conveyed to Elizabeth, Amelia, and Allinson be "hired out" until his children either married or reached 21 (SC Wills G:302).

Alexander Kinney, the tenant of Elizabeth's inherited tract, was a resident of Broadkiln Hundred in 1820. His household consisted of himself and a woman over the age of 45, one male and one female between 10 and 16 years of age, and five males under 10 (U.S., Bureau of the Census, Population Schedule, Broadkiln Hundred, 1820:332)

Elizabeth Dickerson married Thomas G. West on January 19, 1824 (Delaware Archives Probate Record Volume A69:61). The Wests do not appear on the 1830 federal census. Thomas West died in 1837 and Elizabeth three years later (Delaware Archives Administration Bonds - West). Both of

their estates were administered by Elizabeth's brother, Allinson Dickerson. When Thomas died, his personal estate was not sufficient to cover his debts, and Allinson had advanced his sister money so that none of her land need be sold.

At the time of her death in March 1840, Elizabeth West was renting out her lands for $20 per annum. Her estate continued to rent them out until 1847 when her eldest son, Miers B. West, petitioned the Orphan's Court to divide his mother's estate into five shares for each of her five children. Her 85-acre tract, appraised at $275, lay on both sides of County Road 213 and U.S. 113. The project area was included in a part designated as an "old field" (SC Orphan's Court Docket U:427-429).

In anticipation of his inheritance, Miers B. West had assigned his share to Brinckley Davis for $75 (SC Deeds 54:508). Davis was a prosperous farmer in his 70s. He had previously been married to Sally Redden, sister of James Redden (SC Orphan's Court Docket K:142). In 1850 Brinckley Davis owned $2,000 worth of real estate, including a 150-acre farm valued at $1,500 (U.S., Bureau of the Census, Agricultural Schedule, 1850:325). His household included his wife, Hester, and five children between the ages of 12 and 28. Three of his sons worked on the farm (U.S., Bureau of the Census, Population Schedule, 1850:24). The 85-acre tract was being rented to an unknown party at the time Brinckley Davis sold it to Reuben Donovan in 1852 for $335 (SC Deeds 59:287).

The Donovan family, having arrived in Delaware before the Revolution, was amply represented in the neighborhood (Beers 1868; Runk 1899:707). Reuben Donovan, born circa 1790, owned a 175-acre farm worth $3,000 and other real estate valued at $2,000 in 1860 (U.S., Bureau of the Census, Agricultural Schedule, 1860:1). His household consisted of a 70-year-old woman named Joanna Salmons, and his sons, Reuben, George, Wesley, and Thomas, ages 12 through 23 (U.S., Bureau of the Census, Population Schedule, 1860:627).

In 1865, Reuben conveyed the 85-acre tract to his son, Asbury Donovan for "natural love and affection" (SC Deeds 72:543). Asbury had moved out of his father's household in the 1850s (U.S., Bureau of the Census, Population Schedule, 1850:24; 1860:19-20). It is possible that Reuben Donovan built the house corresponding to Site 7S-F-68 for his son during this period. By 1871 Asbury Donovan was living in Kent County and he later moved to Philadelphia and became a conductor on the Pennsylvania Railroad (Runk 1899:707).

TABLE 8

LIST OF PROPERTY OWNERS, SITE 7S-F-68, 1823-1987

1987	Barry B. and Christina L. Lambertson to Homer L. Bryan, Jr. September 21, 1987; recorded September 22, 1987 $23,000 33,650 square foot lot with a two-story house SC Deed Book 1519:135
1987	Edward M. Boyce to Barry B. and Christina L. Lambertson May 7, 1987; recorded May 8, 1987 $1 33,650 square foot lot with a two-story house SC Deed Book 1489:340
1986	Sherry E. Graham; Debra D. Hoyt and Paula L. Costa to Edward M. Boyce October 7, 1986; recorded October 16, 1986 $1 33,650 square foot lot with a two-story house SC Deed Book 1448:43
1985	Administration of James P. Sargent Died intestate August 7, 1985. Daughters reconvey parcel to Boyce in lieu of foreclosure. SC Deed Book 1489:340
1983	Edward M. Boyce to James P. Sargent April 8, 1983; recorded April 8, 1983 $1 33,650 square foot lot with a two-story house SC Deed Book 1170:264
1983	Clifford W. and Constance J. Todd, Sr. to Edward M. Boyce March 24, 1983; recorded April 8, 1983 $1 Lot lying between U.S. 113 and County Road 213 forming triangle SC Deed Book 1170:254
1963	Charles L. and Nora E. Heck to Clifford W. and Constance J. Todd October 16, 1963; recorded October 16, 1963 $1 Lot lying between U.S. 113 and County Road 213 forming triangle SC Deed Book 566:181
1961	Ruth E. Wilkins to Charles L. Heck April 14, 1961; recorded April 17, 1961 $1 Lot lying between U.S. 113 and County Road 213 forming triangle SC Deed Book 533:436
1961	Charles L. and Nora E. Heck to Ruth E. Wilkins April 14, 1961; recorded April 17, 1961 $1 Lot lying between U.S. 113 and County Road 213 forming triangle SC Deed Book 533:434

TABLE 8--Continued

1958	Aleda C. and Edward Louis Martinelli to Charles L. and Nora E. Heck December 3, 1958; recorded December 17, 1958 $1 Lot lying between U.S. 113 and County Road 213 forming triangle SC Deed Book 497:422
1948	Everett K. and Winifred Symes Myers to Aleda C. Martinelli October 26, 1948; recorded October 28, 1948 $1 5.25 acre lot lying between U.S. 113 and County Road 213 forming triangle SC Deed Book 380:497
1946	Joseph T. and Olive M. Ridington to Everett K. and Winifred Symes Myers October 22, 1946; recorded October 22, 1946 $1 5.25 acre lot lying between U.S. 113 and County Road 213 forming triangle SC Deed Book 369:79
1946	Earl R. and Bertha M. Golden to Joseph T. and Oliver M. Ridington February 21, 1946; recorded February 21, 1946 $1 5.25 acre lot lying between U.S. 113 and County Road 213 forming triangle SC Deed Book 358:385
1938	William J. and Sarah E. Layton; Thomas E. and Margaret L. Ayers May 7, 1938; recorded May 7, 1938 $600 5.25 acre lot lying between U.S. 113 and County Road 213 forming triangle SC Deed Book 313:260
1936	Martin O. Carey, Sheriff, to William J. Layton and Thomas E. Ayers April 6, 1936; recorded September 7, 1937 $610 45 acre tract lying on northeast side of County Road 213 and both sides of U.S. 113 SC Deed Book 311:32
1929	George A. and Mary E. Moser to Harold T. Trader January 24, 1929; recorded February 1, 1929 $1000 45 acre tract lying on northeast side of County Road 213 and both sides of U.S. 113 SC Deed Book 271:594
1914	Elisha G. and Carrie S. Ryon to George A. Moser May 5, 1914; recorded May 8, 1914 $1600 45 acre tract lying on northeast side of County Road 213 and both sides of U.S. 113 with a two-story dwelling SC Deed Book 192:23

TABLE 8--Continued

1914	Lloyd P. Rayner to Elisha G. Ryon January 20, 1914; recorded January 20, 1914 $1 85 acre tract on both sides of County Road 213 SC Deed Book 190:15
1914	The Georgetown Land Company to Lloyd P. Rayner January 20, 1914; recorded January 20, 1914 $1 85 acre tract on both sides of County Road 213 SC Deed Book 190:12
1912	Walter B. and Cora Hilyard to The Georgetown Land Company January 2, 1912; recorded January 3, 1912 $1 85 acre tract on both sides of County Road 213 SC Deed Book 181:197
1911	Walter B. and Cora Hilyard to Coleman du Pont Road Inc. December 29, 1911; recorded January 6, 1912 $1 8.267 acres for U.S. 113 ROW SC Deed Book 180:99
1909	Mary E. Donovan to Walter B. Hilyard January 13, 1909; recorded January 13, 1909 $1100 85 acre tract SC Deed Book 167:172
1871	Asbury and Rhoda Donovan to Mary E. Donovan June 23, 1871; recorded March 30, 1877 "Natural love and affection" for their daughter 85 acre tract SC Deed Book 89:82
1865	Reuben Donovan to Asbury Donovan April 24, 1865; recorded April 25, 1865 "Natural love and affection" for his son 85 acre tract SC Deed Book 72:543
1852	Brinckley and Hester Davis to Reuben Donovan August 11, 1852; recorded August 12, 1852 $335 85 acre tract SC Deed Book 59:287
1848	Mires B. West to Brinckley Davis January 25, 1848; recorded January 25, 1848 $75 85 acre tract SC Deed Book 54:508

TABLE 8--Continued

1840	Administration of Elizabeth West Administration Bond, March 28, 1840; Final Account, February 13, 1850 85 acre tract valued at $275 allotted to her eldest son, Miers B. West Delaware Archive Probate Records Volume A106:116-117; SC Orphan's Court Docket U:427
1823	Will of Jonathan Dickerson, of Broadkiln hundred August 29, 1823; recorded November 18, 1823 Bequeathes daughter, Elizabeth, tract of 80 or 90 acres he bought from Elisha McCracken and James Redden SC Will Book G:302
no date	Elisha McCracken and James Redden to Jonathan Dickerson unrecorded deed 85 acre tract

Asbury Donovan, who was not living in the Redden Crossroads area in 1870, probably rented his farm to Huett W. West. West raised swine, corn, and potatoes on his 80-acre farm, which provided his family with an annual income of $160 (U.S., Bureau of the Census, Agricultural Schedule, 1870:5). Huett, age 49 and his wife Mary, 34, had four children, ages 2 months through 13 years (U.S., Bureau of the Census, Population Schedule, 1870:596).

In 1871, Asbury Donovan conveyed the 85-acre tract to his daughter, Mary, for "natural love and affection" in order to provide her with a source of income (SC Deeds 89:82). Tenants of the farm in 1880 could not be determined. In 1909, Mary E. Donovan, a Philadelphia resident, conveyed the 85-acre tract to Walter B. Hilyard for $1,100 (SC Deeds 167:172). The Hilyards conveyed 8.267 acres of the tract to Coleman du Pont Road, Inc., in 1911 for U.S. 113's right-of-way (SC Deeds 180:99).

In 1912, Walter and Cora Hilyard conveyed the remainder of the tract to the Georgetown Land Company for $1 (SC Deeds 181:197). In 1914, it passed through a strawparty transaction to Elisha and Carrie Ryon (SC Deeds 190:12; 190:15), who then divided the tract into two parts. All that part of the tract lying east of County Road 213, consisting of 45 acres and including a two-story dwelling and outbuildings, was sold to George A. Moser, of Boonsboro, Maryland, in 1914 for $1,600 (SC Deeds 192:23).

In 1929 the Mosers sold their 45-acre tract to Harold T. Trader, of Niagara Falls, New York, for $1,000 (SC Deeds 271:594). The property was foreclosed and sold in 1934 to William J. Layton and Thomas E. Ayers for $610 (SC Deeds 311:32). In 1938 these owners conveyed 5.25 acres within the apex of the triangle formed by the intersection of U.S. Route 113 and County Roads 565 and 213 containing the project area to Earl R. Golden for $600 (SC Deeds 313:260). The small tract remained unchanged through a succession of owners (SC Deeds 358:385; 369:79; 380:497; 497:422;

533:434; 533:436; 566:181; 1170:254) until 1983 when Edward M. Boyce subdivided the tract, selling a 33,650-square-foot parcel containing the two-story dwelling house, built sometime between 1848 and 1868 (Beers 1868; SC Orphan's Court Docket U:429) to James P. Sargent (SC Deeds 1170:264). The present owner, Homer L. Bryan, Jr., bought the parcel in 1987 (SC Deeds 1519:135).

Phase II Investigations. Site 7S-F-68 received the greatest amount of attention during the Phase II fieldwork. The four Phase I shovel tests were supplemented by 24 additional shovel tests during the 1991 fieldwork as well as the excavation of 12 test units. The Phase II testing began with the extension of a grid over the site area, aligned with the highway right-of-way, and shovel tests were placed at 6-meter intervals according to a systematic unaligned pattern. The site occupies a low knoll that slopes down to a small wetland area, and it has been downcut on the east by the highway and on the north by a gravel and shell driveway. The shovel testing suggested that the site area extends to outside the right-of-way to the west, but the owner of the adjacent property would not permit archaeological testing on his land. Figure 32 illustrates the placement of subsurface tests within the site area.

The soil stratigraphy was relatively simple, consisting of a plowzone (Ap-horizon) that overlay a weathered subsoil. The soils consisted primarily of fine sands, with some mottling and argillic development visible in the lowermost levels. In the most elevated area of the site, sampled by Test Unit 5, the A-horizon was severely truncated, while the downslope area, sampled by Test Unit 1, exhibited a much more massive organic surface soil. The shovel testing indicated that the prehistoric materials were most concentrated in the more elevated portion of the site, with decreasing densities in the northern downslope area near the wetland. Prehistoric materials were recovered from depths of more than one meter, and it is likely that the relatively deep burial of prehistoric materials may be the result of aeolian and/or colluvial deposition. Figures 33 and 34 illustrate representative stratigraphic profiles for the test units.

Features identified include a dog burial (Feature 1) and a charcoal concentration (Feature 2). Upon recovery of mammalian long bone from Shovel Test N115/E106, Test Unit 3 was placed in that area. Excavation of Test Unit 3 revealed that the shovel test had penetrated a dog burial (Plate 72). The burial shaft was identified beneath surficial shell and gravel paving deposits, and it was necessary to open an adjacent unit (Test Unit 4) to remove the entire feature. The animal had been placed in a shallow rectangular shaft that measured approximately 60-70 centimeters by 120 centimeters in plan. Aside from the skeleton, the burial pit fill was culturally sterile except for a quartz projectile point.

Feature 2, identified in Test Unit 9, was a concentration of charcoal identified immediately beneath the plowzone in the eastern side of the unit. It was irregular in form, with a maximum horizontal dimension of 55 centimeters (see Figure 34). The feature was excavated in sections, and it

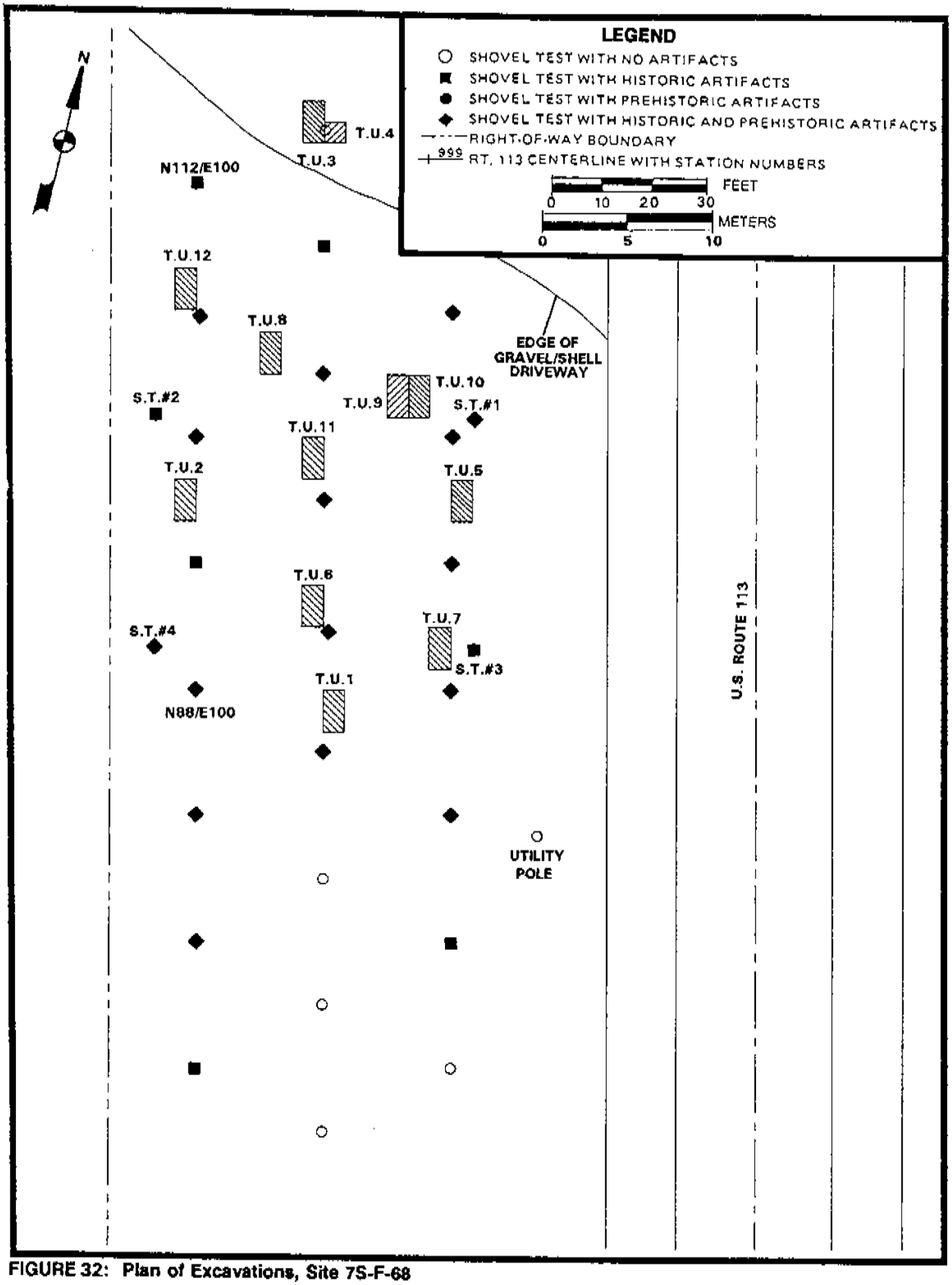
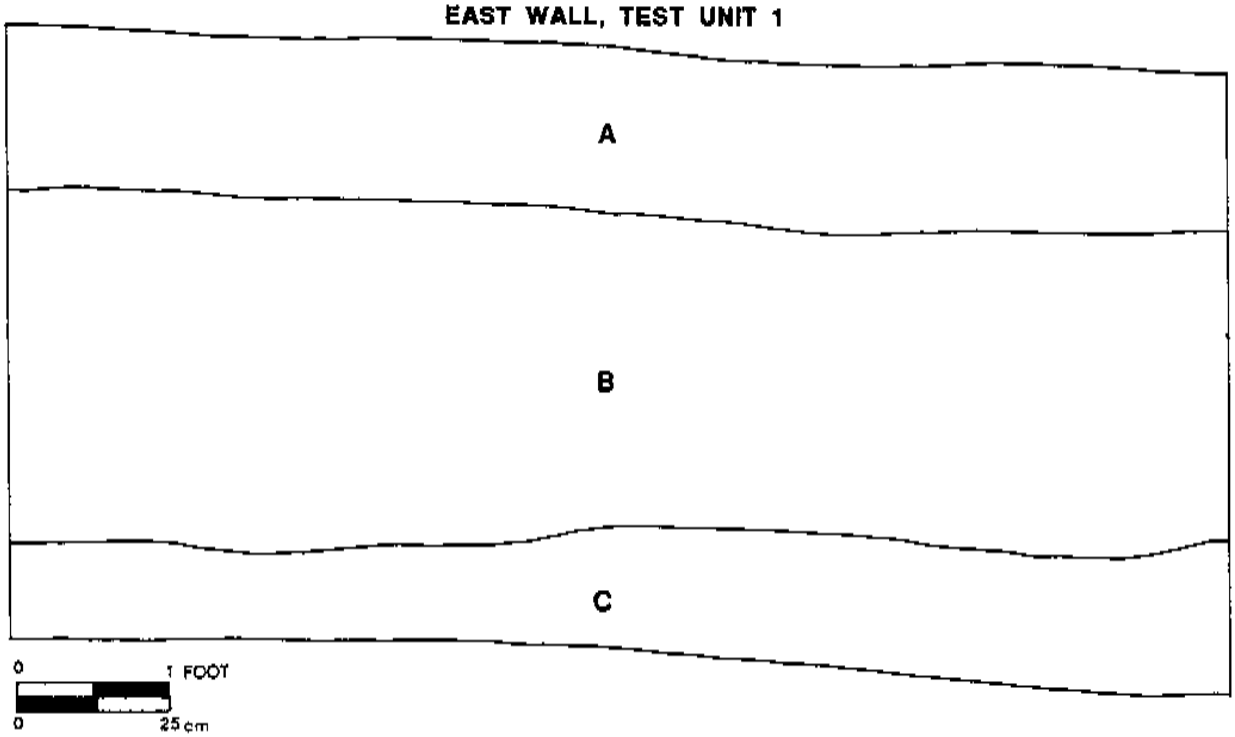
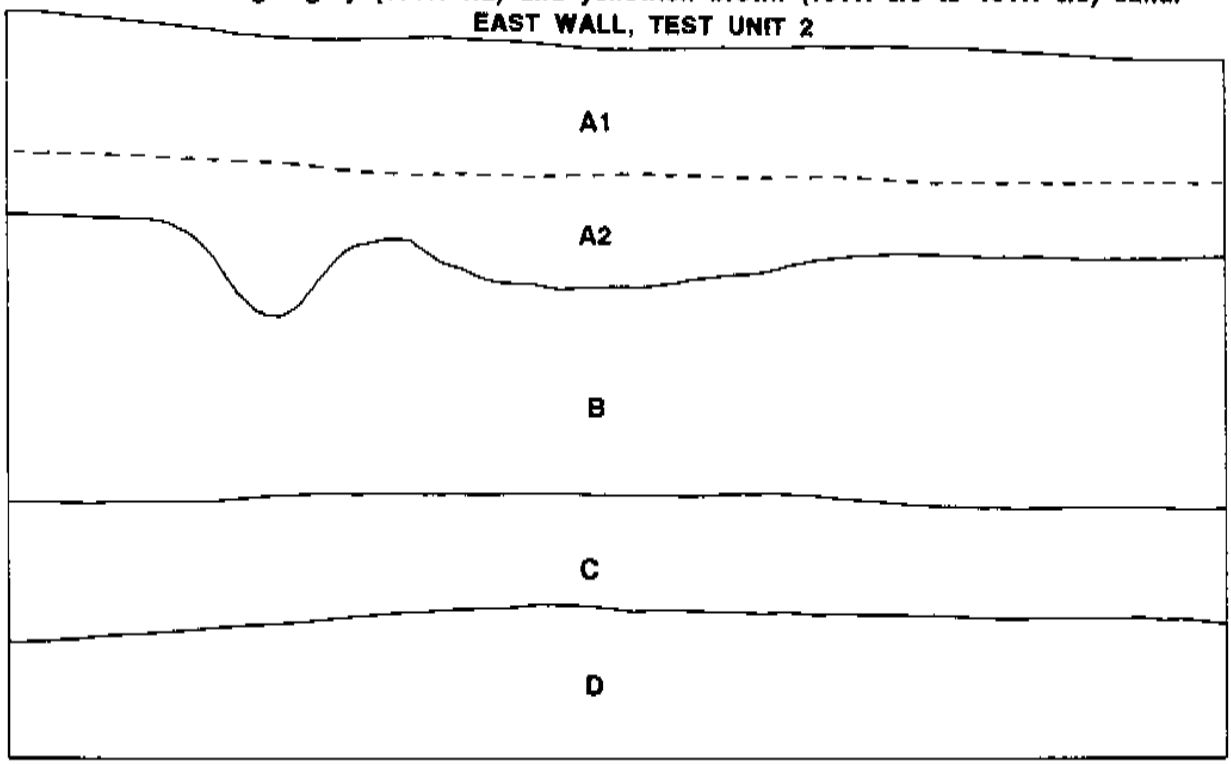


FIGURE 32: Plan of Excavations, Site 7S-F-68



LEGEND

A Brown/dark brown (10YR 4/3) sandy loam with prehistoric and historic artifacts.
B Light olive brown (2.5Y 5/6) sandy loam with prehistoric artifacts.
C Mottled light gray (10YR 7/2) and yellowish brown (10YR 5/6 to 10YR 5/8) sand.

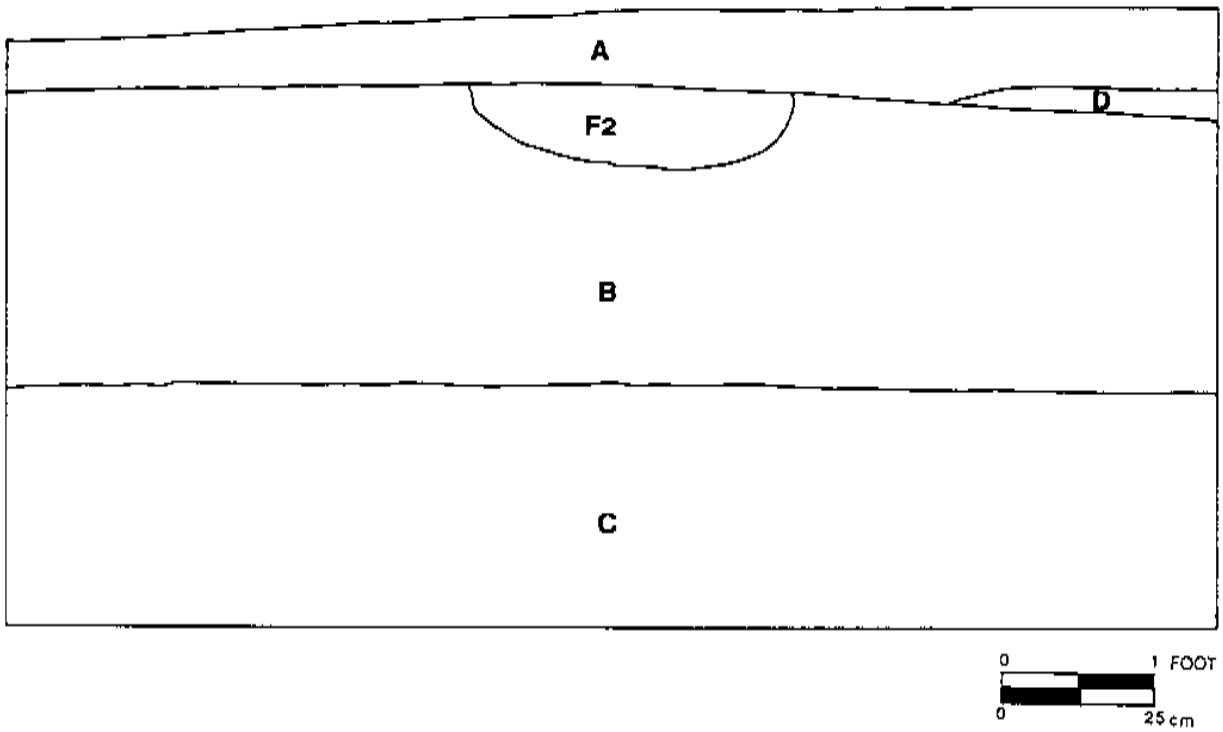


LEGEND

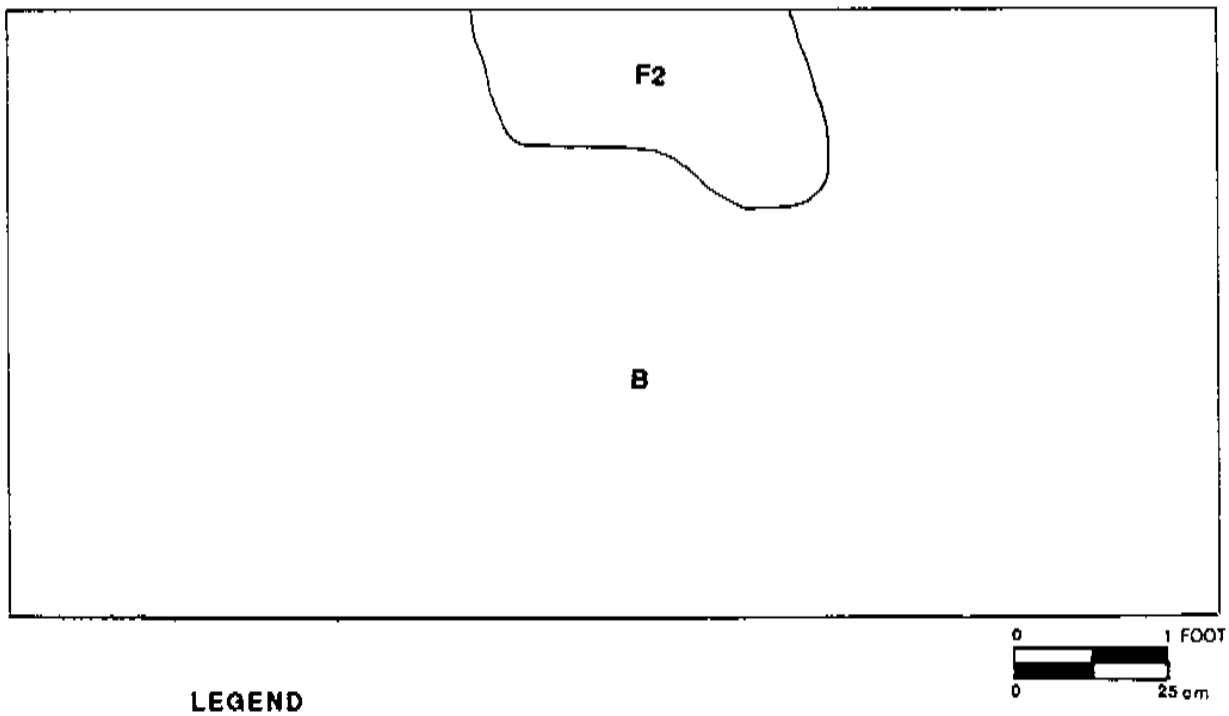
A1 Brown/dark brown (10YR 4/3) sand with prehistoric and historic artifacts.
A2 Light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) sand with prehistoric and historic artifacts.
B Brownish yellow (10YR 6/8) sand with prehistoric artifacts.
C Mottled very pale brown (10YR 7/4) sand with prehistoric artifacts.
D Mottled light gray (10YR 7/2) sand.

FIGURE 33: Stratigraphic Profiles, Site 7S-F-68

EAST WALL PROFILE



PLAN VIEW, TOP OF STRATUM B



LEGEND

A	Yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) sand with prehistoric and historic artifacts.
B	Brownish yellow (10YR 5/8 to 10YR 6/8) sand with prehistoric artifacts.
C	Pale yellow (2.5Y 7/4 to white (10YR 8/1) sand with prehistoric artifacts.
D	Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) sand lens with charcoal flecks.
F2	Feature 2; charcoal flecks in brownish yellow (10YR 6/8) sand.

FIGURE 34: Stratigraphic Profile and Plan View, Test Unit 9, Site 7S-F-68

reached a maximum depth of 14 centimeters in the east wall of the unit. Test Unit 10 was placed to the east of Unit 9 to expose the remainder of the feature and recover associated material; however, the wall of the latter unit collapsed prior to excavation of the feature, owing to the unstable sandy soils. No artifacts were recovered from the feature during excavation, but four liters of soil were retained for flotation processing. A 3.0-gram sample of charcoal from the feature yielded a radiocarbon date of 1140 ± 60 years B.P. (Beta 46395), which falls in the terminal Woodland I Period. The feature probably represents a cooking area, although there was little associated fire-cracked rock that would suggest use as a dry roasting hearth. Aside from charcoal, the flotation samples did not contain any charred material that would provide information regarding the prehistoric environment or subsistence behavior at the site.

The prehistoric assemblage from the site includes both ceramics and lithics, although lithics form the overwhelming majority of the collection. A total of 27 prehistoric ceramic sherds were recovered, with the following temper and surface decorations:

Temper and Surface Decoration	Count
shell-tempered, plain surface	1
shell-tempered, fabric-impressed	7
shell-tempered, smoothed-over fabric-impressed	1
shell-tempered, indeterminate	16
sand-/grit-tempered, indeterminate	2

As a whole, the ceramics were poorly preserved, and few of the sherds exhibited identifiable surface decoration. One rim sherd was identified in the collection, but none of the sherds was large enough to permit determination of vessel form. The shell-tempered ceramics may all be placed within the Townsend series, indicating occupation of the site during the Woodland II Period. The sand-/grit-tempered ceramics are not identifiable with a specific ware group, and they are considered only a general Woodland Period indicator.

The lithic assemblage (Table 9) contains a broad range of artifact types and raw materials. Although dominated by cryptocrystalline materials (jasper, chert, and chalcedony), the assemblage also contains appreciable amounts of quartz and quartzite, which are widely available in secondary cobble deposits throughout the Coastal Plain. Jasper, chert and quartz account for the majority of the chipped-stone tools, but there are also some bifaces made of argillite, chalcedony, and rhyolite.

The bifacial implements include 13 projectile points, most of which are complete enough for typological identification (Plate 73). Two of the points resemble the St. Albans point type (Broyles 1971), which is an Early Archaic diagnostic; one example was made of chert and one was made of quartz. (The quartz example was recovered from the Feature 1 [dog burial] fill; because that feature is considered historic, the association of the point

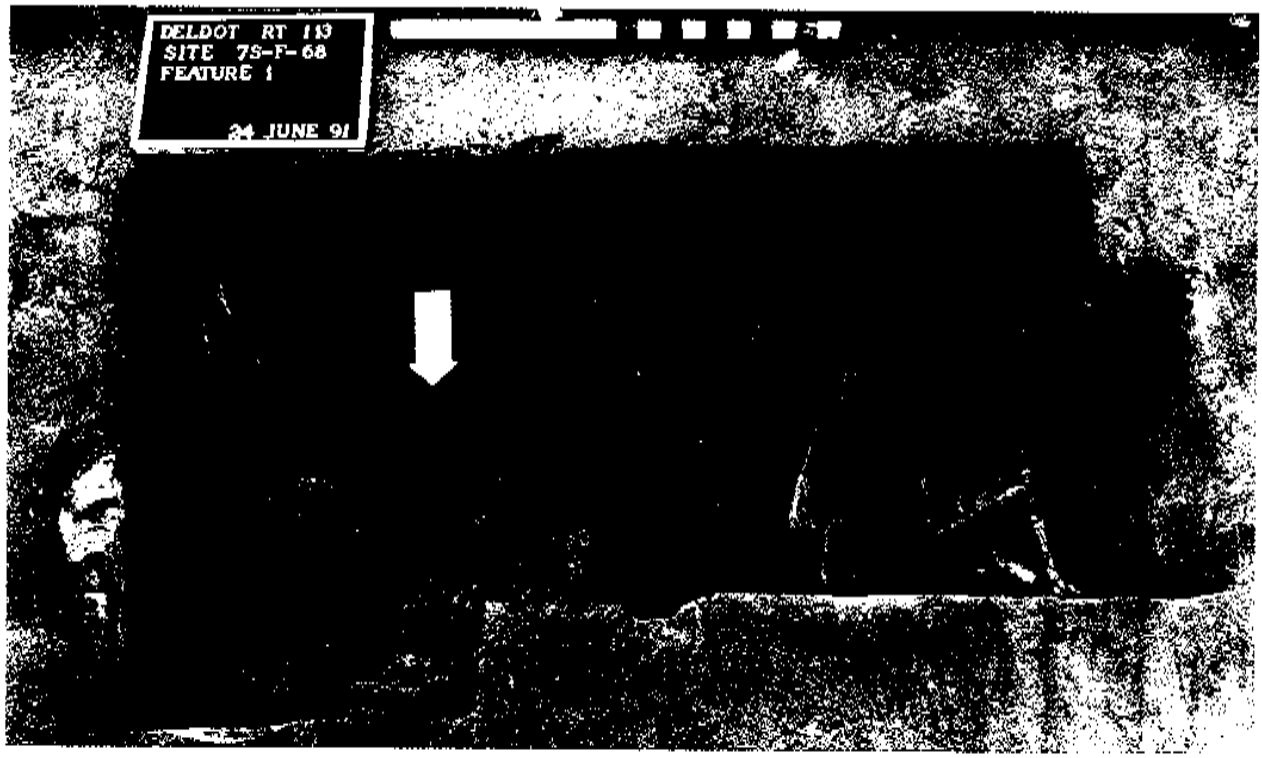


PLATE 72: DOG BURIAL AT SITE 7S-F-68

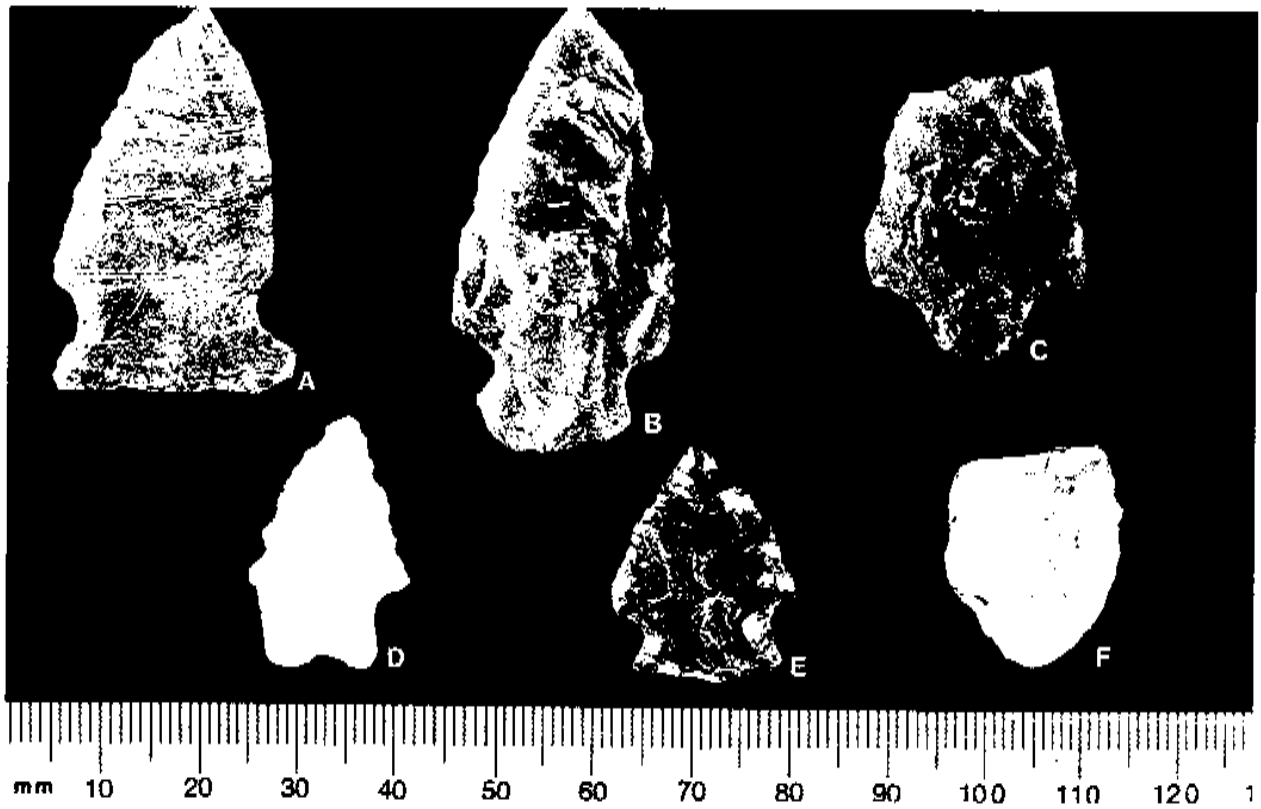


PLATE 73: SELECTED PROJECTILE POINTS FROM SITE 7S-F-68
A: Rhyolite, Otter Creek; B: Chalcedony, possible Halifax; C: Chert, Rossville; D: Quartz, St. Albans; E: Jasper, possible Kirk variant; F: Jasper, possible Teardrop.

TABLE 9

SUMMARY OF LITHIC ASSEMBLAGE, SITE 7S-F-68

ARTIFACT TYPE	RAW MATERIAL										TOTAL
	JASPER	CHERT	CHAL-CEDONY	RHYO-LITE	ARGIL-LITE	QUARTZ	QUART-ZITE	IRON-STONE	SILT-STONE	SAND-STONE	
BIFACES											
Projectile Point	4	2	1	1	3	2	.	.	.	.	13
Middle-Stage	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	2
Indeterminate	3	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	4
UNIFACES											
Endscraper	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Utilized Flake	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Retouched Flake	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
COBBLE TOOLS											
Pitted Cobble	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1
CORES											
Bipolar	3	1	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	7
Freehand	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2
DEBITAGE											
Decortication Flake	22	9	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	33
Early Reduction Flake	66	36	1	2	4	15	21	1	.	.	146
Bipolar Reduction Flake	4	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	5
Bifacial Thinning Flake	73	22	1	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	100
Flake Fragments	109	59	.	1	8	11	10	1	.	.	199
Blocky Shatter	17	6	.	.	.	22	.	.	.	.	45
Flake Shatter	36	19	2	.	.	64	3	.	.	.	124
Indeterminate Flake	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2
FIRE-CRACKED ROCK	.	.	.	.	.	2	75	5	1	1	84
TOTALS	342	156	5	5	16	123	115	7	2	1	772

with the site's prehistoric component is uncertain.) A third possible Early Archaic point is represented by a heavily beveled and resharpened quartz blade fragment. One reworked jasper corner-notched point may be a Delaware variant of the Kirk corner-notched type (Coe 1964), which would date to the Early Archaic, or a Jack's Reef corner notched point (Ritchie 1961), which is associated with the Woodland period. Late Archaic use of the site is indicated by the recovery of single examples of the Otter Creek (Ritchie 1961), Halifax (Coe 1964), and Teardrop (Kraft and Blenk 1974) points. The chronology for the Archaic Period is not well developed in Delaware and it is possible that the Otter Creek and Teardrop points extend into the Middle Archaic, while the Halifax point type may extend into the Woodland I Period. Four points in the collection resemble the Rossville point type (Ritchie 1961), which appears in Delaware after circa 500 B.C.; 3 examples were made of argillite and 1 was made of chert. Other bifaces in the collection include 2 middle-stage bifaces and 4 unidentifiable fragments.

The unifacial tools include 1 jasper endscraper, 3 utilized flakes, and 1 retouched flake. These tools suggest a range of generalized processing or maintenance tasks. A single siltstone pitted cobble may be indicative of plant food processing activities. Lithic production tasks are well represented by cores and debitage. The majority of the cores exhibit bipolar production, which is a technique that permits maximum exploitation of available raw material. The various types of debitage in the collection indicate that the full range of the lithic reduction sequence was carried out at the site, from initial decortication and early reduction to bifacial thinning. Only jasper, chert, and quartzite decortication flakes were identified, but a greater variety of raw materials is represented in the early reduction flake category.

Fire-cracked rock, indicative of cooking or heating activities, is represented primarily by quartzite, with minor occurrences of ironstone, quartz, siltstone, and sandstone.

The site's prehistoric component may be classified as a micro-band base camp or possibly a procurement site, based on its relatively small size, environmental setting, and the variety of activities that may be inferred from the lithic assemblage and the presence of a cooking area, represented by Feature 2.

The diagnostic artifacts indicate repeated use of the site during various periods of prehistory, and the vertical distribution of the lithic and ceramic material suggests that the deposits are temporally stratified, at least on a general scale. Table 10 indicates the vertical distribution of prehistoric lithics, ceramics, and diagnostic points. Overall, the deposits appear to be fairly well ordered stratigraphically. Ceramics were found only in the uppermost excavation levels, while lithics were found to depths of more than one meter. In an environment of sandy soils, some mixing of deposits should be expected, but the depth of the deposits suggests that aeolian processes may have buried the earlier Archaic deposits.

TABLE 10

VERTICAL DISTRIBUTION OF PREHISTORIC ASSEMBLAGE, SITE 7S-F-68

EXCAVATION LEVELS	ARTIFACT FREQUENCY LITHIC	CERAMIC	TOTAL	DIAGNOSTIC POINTS
1	50	4	54	1 Rossville point (Woodland I)
2	112	3	115	2 Rossville points (Woodland I) 1 Teardrop point (Late Archaic)
3	118	4	122	1 Halifax point (Late Archaic)
4	114	1	115	
5	85	.	85	1 Otter Creek point (Late Archaic)
6	79	.	79	1 St. Albans point (Early Archaic)
7	92	.	92	
8	30	.	30	
9	9	.	9	
10	3	.	3	
11	12	.	12	1 corner notched point, possible Kirk Corner-Norched (Early Archaic)
12	8	.	8	
13	1	.	1	

Source: Phase II testing data.
Note: 1 Rossville point also recovered from exposed, downcut surface; 1 St. Albans point recovered from Feature 1 (dog burial) fill.

The recovery of a delftware sherd during the Phase I survey stimulated interest in the site's historic component. During the Phase II fieldwork, a small amount of additional historic material was recovered, and the historic deposits appear to represent a combination of modern litter and sheet refuse associated with a farmhouse that faces Route 213, which is the old Georgetown-Milford Road. The title search indicates that the site area was historically associated with the farmhouse facing Route 213, and the structure is located roughly 150 feet from the site area. The farmhouse along Route 213 was recorded during the Phase I architectural survey as Structure #41.

The site's historical artifact assemblage is summarized in Table 11. Bottle glass is the largest component of the assemblage, and much of this material is attributable to littering. With the exception of two metal can fragments, curved glass accounts for all of the Kitchen-Other class.

Seven additional delftware sherds were recovered during the Phase II excavations, but otherwise the historic ceramic assemblage consists entirely of whiteware, ironstone, and yellowware. The MCD for the assemblage is 1850.2, which is markedly earlier than that indicated for the other historic sites tested along U.S. Route 113. Without delft, the site's MCD is 1897.5 and consistent with the other tested historic sites. The presence of delft in

TABLE 11

ARTIFACT PATTERN ANALYSIS, SITE 7S-F-68

ARTIFACT GROUP/Class	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
KITCHEN		
Ceramics	35	5.9%
Bottles	265	44.5
Kitchenware	3	0.5
Misc. Glassware	5	0.8
Tableware	1	0.2
Other	34	5.7
KITCHEN TOTAL	343	57.6
ARCHITECTURAL		
Window Glass, etc.	20	3.4
Nails, Spikes, Tacks, etc.	34	5.7
Electrical	2	0.3
Decorative	2	0.3
ARCHITECTURAL TOTAL	58	9.7
FURNISHINGS		
Lighting	1	0.2
FURNITURE TOTAL	1	0.2
ARMS	2	0.3
CLOTHING		
Clothing Fasteners	5	0.8
Miscellaneous Clothing	1	0.2
Clothing-Other	3	0.5
CLOTHING TOTAL	9	1.5
TOBACCO PIPES	2	0.3
ACTIVITIES		
Household	47	7.9
Toys	1	0.2
Writing	2	0.3
Recreation	1	0.2
Commercial-Manufacturing By-Product	103	17.3
Activities-Other	27	4.5
ACTIVITIES TOTAL	181	30.4
SITE TOTAL	596	100%

NOTE: Building material (brick, flooring, etc.), faunal, shell, prehistoric, heating by-products (cinder, coal, etc.), and unidentifiable items omitted.

the assemblage would be suggestive of a colonial or contact occupation, but there is little else in the assemblage that would support assignment of a seventeenth- or eighteenth-century date. One heavily worn gunflint was recovered from a test unit that also contained delftware, but there is no other material that would suggest a colonial or prothistoric occupation.

One notable aspect of the historic assemblage is the presence of shell button wasters, which are listed in Table 11 in the "Commercial-Manufacturing By-product" artifact class. At Site 7S-F-68, this material was in a pavement context, but similar deposits have been noted at several other sites along U.S. Route 113.

Architectural material accounts for a relatively low proportion of the site's assemblage, supporting the interpretation that most of the historic artifact assemblage is modern roadside litter. Aside from the shell button waste, a few artifact classes in the Activities Group bear mention because of their high relative frequency in the assemblage. The Household class, which accounts for nearly one-tenth of the assemblage, includes a scissor and a number of metal can fragments. The largest artifact class in the Activities Group is a catch-all category ("Other") which contains various hardware items (bolts, washers, etc.) that may be associated with the automobile repair shop.

The site's faunal assemblage consists primarily of oyster shell, hard-shell clam, and unidentified mammal bone. Aside from the dog burial (Feature 1), bone was not well preserved at the site. Of 32 total bone fragments, none were identifiable as to species.

Survey Area: Station 230
Classification: High/Moderate Historic Potential
Soil Type: Evesboro loamy sand, loamy substratum, 0-2% slopes
Survey Methods and Results:

Phase I Investigations. The Station 230 survey area was defined to have potential for historic resources, based on the presence of a road intersection. The area examined was located to the southwest of the intersection of County Road 562 with U.S. Route 113. At the time of Phase I fieldwork, the area was a flat, fallow cultivated field with modest to poor surface visibility. The soils are mapped as belonging to the Evesboro series, which is classified as having excessive drainage. A total of eight shovel tests were excavated in two parallel transects at this location, with 10-meter intervals between the transects and the shovel tests (Figure 35).

Four of the shovel tests yielded historic artifacts, primarily glass but including one sherd of pearlware. All of the cultural material came from no lower than the A/B horizon interface. Given the fairly widespread distribution of artifacts in the shovel tests and the documented presence of a historic site at this location, the survey area was formally recorded as a site and given the designation 7S-F-67. The artifacts in the Phase I collection

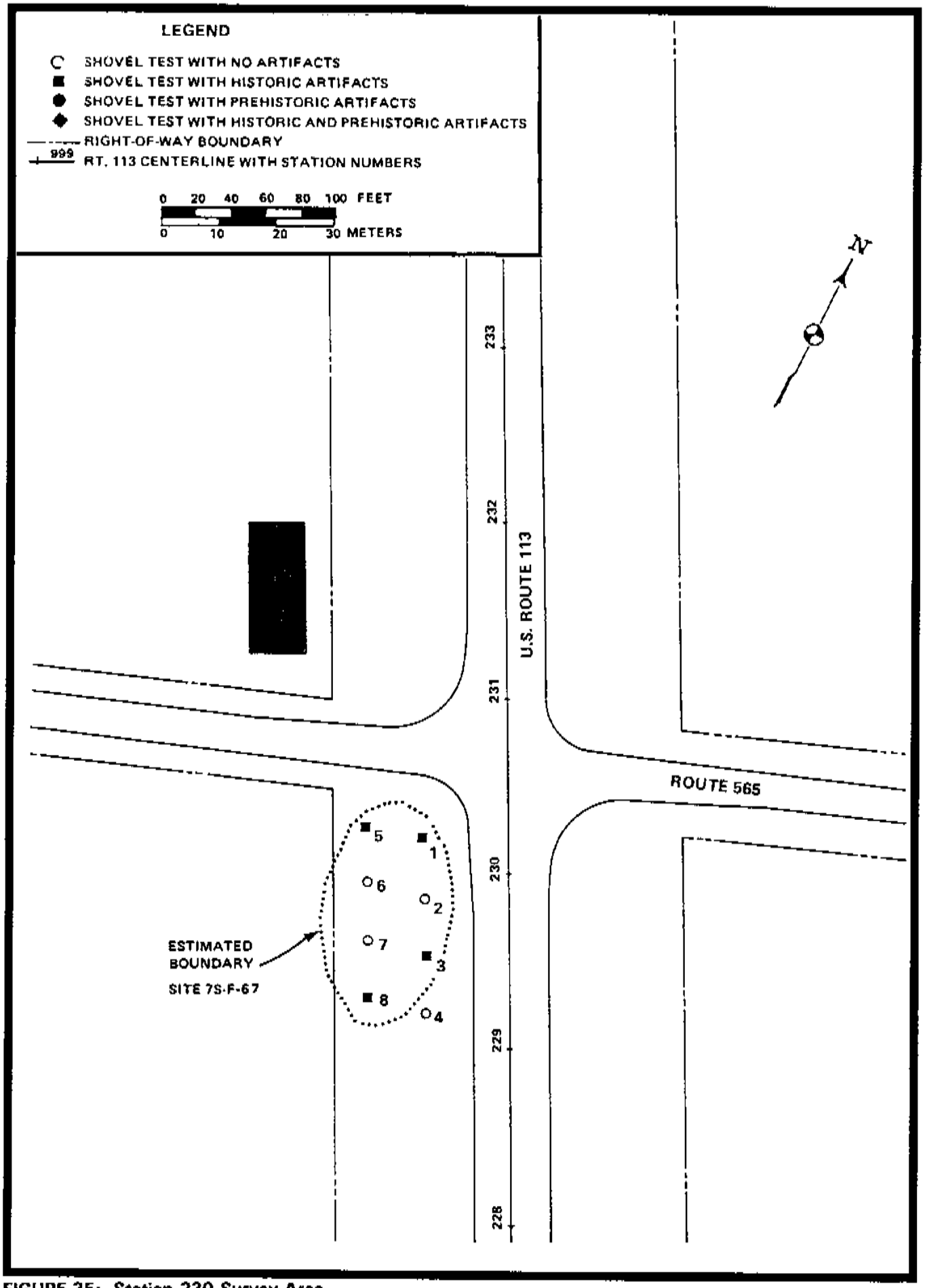


FIGURE 35: Station 230 Survey Area

were indicative primarily of a nineteenth-century occupation, although the inclusion of a pearlware sherd suggested the possibility of a late eighteenth-century occupation. The remainder of the Phase I collection was dominated by clear and amber bottle glass sherds, none of which are individually diagnostic, but which would be more indicative of a late-nineteenth- or twentieth-century occupation. Because the site is located at a crossroad, and there is an abandoned market and lunch room on the opposite corner of the intersection, at least some of the assemblage is attributable to roadside littering.

Historical Research. Site 7S-F-67 has been traced to land owned in 1784 by Andrew Collins (Table 12). Collins, a resident of Sussex County, died intestate in 1784 (Stowe n.d.:53). He was survived by a widow, Mary, and two daughters, Mary (also called Polly) and Elizabeth. In 1773, he had bought 250 acres from John Clowes in the Broadkiln forest (SC Deeds 11:360) and had also inherited substantial amounts of land in the Broadkiln Hundred area from his father, Andrew Collins, of Worcester County, Maryland (1710-1773) (Stowe n.d.:55).

His daughter Mary married Clement Jackson and his second daughter, Elizabeth, married Peter Jackson. Andrew's widow, Mary, petitioned the Sussex County Orphan's Court to divide off the widow's dower and the remaining two-thirds of her husband's landholdings for her daughters (SC Orphan's Court Docket D:333). Clement and Mary Jackson were allotted a total of 660 acres (SC Orphan's Court Docket E:110).

Part of the lands that Mary had inherited from her father were sold to Stephen Redden, a Sussex County carpenter. He eventually accumulated more than 700 acres of land in the project vicinity beginning in 1780 when he purchased a 101-acre tract in the Broadkiln forest from John Clowes adjoining the land of Andrew Collins (SC Deeds N13:76). Stephen was listed on the tax rolls of Broadkiln Hundred by 1782 (Hancock 1983:169).

Stephen Redden (also spelled "Redding," or "Reading") died in 1800. He left a wife, Hester, and nine children. His will mentioned three slaves, who were bequeathed to his wife, and two of his daughters. His son James (ca. 1778-1862) was devised the Gault's Swamp tract, another tract Stephen had bought from Clement and Polly Jackson. Stephen appointed his wife, Hester, and his son, James, as executrix and executor of his will. Stephen Redden does not appear on the 1800 federal census because he died before the enumeration (SC Deeds 22:16; SC Wills E:251).

An "Easter" Redden appears in the 1800 census in Broadkiln Hundred, probably an incorrect spelling of Hester. She is between 16 and 26 and has one male in the same age group as herself and three younger males living in her household (Maddux and Ollar 1964:149). About 1803, Hester married Elisha Carey (Delaware Archives Administration Volume A95:16), who owned a farm southwest of Redden Crossroads. James Redden, son of Hester and Stephen Redden, does not appear on the 1800 census.

TABLE 12

LIST OF PROPERTY OWNERS, SITE 7S-F-67, 1784-1978

1978	Denard L. and Sally R. Griffith to Ethel O'Connor May 26, 1978; recorded May 26, 1978 $42,500 17.505 acre cultivated field SC Deed Book 896:69
1964	Luther I. and Delema W. Donovan to Ethel O'Connor June 22, 1964; recorded June 22, 1964 $1 18 acres adjoining home of Ethel O'Connor SC Deed Book 576:490
1945	Will of Bartenus Abbott, of Ellendale, Sussex County March 27, 1934; recorded May 15, 1945 Bequeathes estate to Luther and second cousin Delema Donovan in exchange for lifetime room and board SC Will Book 36:224
1934	Charlotte Lynch Dennis and husband, LeRoy Dennis to Bartenus Abbott March 13, 1934; recorded March 13, 1934 $1 126.75 acre farm on both sides of U.S. 113 and County Road 213 SC Deed Book 294:191
1930	Will of Mollie Robbins Lynch October 9, 1926; recorded September 15, 1930 Bequeathes estate to daughter, Charlotte Stanton Lynch Dennis SC Will Book 28:165
1915	Mollie Robbins Lynch to Coleman du Pont Road Inc. October 18, 1915; recorded December 28, 1915 $1 5.502 acre and 1.154 acre parcels conveyed for U.S. 113 right of way SC Deed Book 199:230
1907	Elizabeth Robbins Reed and husband, Curtis C. Reed to Mollie Robbins Lynch August 2, 1907; recorded August 2, 1907 $1 126.75 acres south of County Road 565 and both sides of County Road 213 SC Deed Book 161:412
1906	Administration of Joseph L. Robbins Inventory, January 29, 1906; Final Account, August 2, 1907 Sale of personal estate Delaware State Archives Probate File: Joseph L. Robbins, 1906
1901	Annie T. Evans and Albert F. Polk to Joseph L. Robbins June 21, 1901; recorded June 22, 1901 $786.69 76.75 acre tract with two-story dwelling and outbuildings, Residue B No. 19 of James A. Evans estate. Part of 126.75 acre farm lying west of County Road 213. SC Deed 137:248

TABLE 12--Continued

	Annie T. Evans and Albert F. Polk to Joseph L. Robbins unrecorded 59 acre and 80 square perch tract, Residue B No. 18 of James A. Evans estate. Part of 126.75 acre farm lying east of County Road 213.
1898	Administration of James A. Evans Petition for dower, January 14, 1901; Report on dower, April 6, 1901 Twenty-four tracts and lots with improvements in Sussex County SC Orphan's Court 45:74
1876	Samuel and Julia M. Sanders, of Rahway, New Jersey to James A. Evans July 13, 1876; recorded July 24, 1876 $400 40 acre tract on south side of County Road 565 and east side of County Road 213 SC Deed Book 86:117
1873	John Redden; Stephen and Deborah Redden; and Elizabeth and Nutter Ratcliff to Samuel Sanders, of Rahway, New Jersey December 13, 1873; recorded December 15, 1873 $5400 Interest of James Redden's heirs in his 203 acre farm adjoining Redden's Cross Roads SC Deed Book 84:463 John and Sarah Davis to John Redden December 13, 1865; recorded February 7, 1867 $1250 Sarah Davis' share in her father, James Redden's 203 acre farm SC Deed Book 75:407
1862	Will of James Redden, of Georgetown hundred December 20, 1861; recorded January 14, 1862 Bequeaths wife and four children his estate SC Will Book M:89
1814	Amelia and Thomas Jones; Betsy and William Spicer; Sally and Brinckley Davis; and Stephen Redden to James Redden April 1, 1814; recorded April 22, 1830 $142 Interest in their father, John Redden's 160 acre intestate tract lying mostly on the east side of County Road 213 and south side of County Road 565 SC Deed Book 40:287
1810	William Redden to James Redden February 12, 1810; recorded February 13, 1810 $50 Interest in his father's 153 acre tract lying on the east side of County Road 213 SC Deed Book 28:281

TABLE 12--Continued

1800	Will of Stephen Redding (a.k.a. Redden), of Sussex County November 4, 1797; recorded January 21, 1800 Bequeathes son, James, land he bought from Clement Jackson. Additional land bought from Clement Jackson after will written assigned to James Redden by Orphan's Court. SC Will Book E:251; SC Orphan's Court Docket K:196
1799	Polly and Clement Jackson to Stephen Redden December 16, 1799; November 27, 1800 153.15.0 Pounds 153.75 acre tract on east side of County Road 213 SC Deed Book 22:6
1784	Administration of Andrew Collings (a.k.a. Collins) 1st Administration Bond, June 2, 1784; 3rd Administration Bond, November 27, 1801 Andrew's daughter, Mary, (a.k.a. Polly) allotted 660 acres including 103 acre "Good Luck" tract and 50 acre "Liberty" tract SC Orphan's Court Docket E:110

However, he is present on the 1801 Broadkiln Hundred personal property tax list (SC Tax Assessment 1801:n.p.). James married Mary Deputy in 1802, when he was about 24 years old (Delaware Archives Bible Record Volume 87A:486).

In 1808, James Redden petitioned the Sussex County Orphan's Court to partition a tract of land containing about 160 acres, which his father had purchased in December of 1799 (SC Deeds 22:6), postdating his will and therefore an intestate property. The tract was purchased from Clement and Polly Jackson for 153 pounds and 15 shillings. It represented all of Jackson's land on the east side of County Road 213 in the project area. In this instrument, Stephen Redden referred to himself as a "gentleman," suggesting improved status for the former artisan.

This tract contained the project area and does not appear to contain any dwellings (SC Orphan's Court Docket K:196). One-third was due the widow and the remaining two-thirds was assigned to James. The other heirs afterwards conveyed James their rights in the property (SC Deeds 28:281; 40:287).

In 1820, James Redden's household consisted of himself and a woman over 45 years of age, one man between 26 and 45, three males under 16, and five females under 16 (U.S., Bureau of the Census, Population Schedule, 1820:332). By 1830, Redden's census indicates that he and his wife had three young males between 10 and 20 years old, one female adolescent, and one female slave under 10 years old sharing their household (U.S., Bureau of the Census, Population Schedule, 1830:35-36). In 1840 James Redden had a male in his 20s, a female child, and a female slave between 10 and 24 living with him and his wife (U.S., Bureau of the Census, Population Schedule, 1840:431).

In 1850 James and Mary were both 72 years old. They were the owners of two slaves, an eight-year-old boy and a five-year-old girl, whom they designated as manumitted. (In 1850 there were 149 slaves living in Broadkiln Hundred [U.S., Bureau of the Census, Slave Schedule, 1850:145]). Other members of the household were Emaline Redden, 21, and John W. Truit, 15, who was black (U.S., Bureau of the Census, Population Schedule, 1850:24). James was still actively farming in 1850. His 190-acre farm was valued at $2,500. His livestock included a horse, 2 milch cows, 2 oxen, 2 other cattle, and 21 swine. He raised a small amount of wheat and 400 bushels of corn (U.S., Bureau of the Census, Agricultural Schedule, 1850:325). James Redden's tax assessment for 1852-53 indicated that he owned 170 acres in his "mansion farm," a small amount of livestock, and two slaves named John and Charlotte (SC Tax Assessment, Broadkiln Hundred, 1852-53:n.p.).

In 1860 James and Mary Redden were still living on their 203-acre farm. Less livestock and corn was raised than formerly, and small amounts of Irish and sweet potatoes were cultivated (U.S., Bureau of the Census, Population Schedule, 1860:627; Agricultural Schedule, 1860:1). They continued to own the same two slaves. In 1860, Broadkiln Hundred had a total slave population of 142 (U.S., Bureau of the Census, Slave Schedule, 1860:16).

James Redden died in the beginning of 1862. He bequeathed his two slaves, John Wesley and Charlotte Caroline, along with Charlotte's infant daughter, to his wife, Mary, for her lifetime, after which they were to be freed. Mary also was devised her widow's third of the estate. The remainder was to be divided among their four children: Elizabeth, wife of Nutter Ratcliff; John; Stephen; and Sarah, wife of John Davis (SC Wills M:89). There is no mention in his will or estate papers of an Emaline, who had been recorded in the entry in the 1850 census. Sarah and her husband, John Davis, conveyed their share of her father's estate to John Redden in 1865. John was then living in Kent County (SC Deeds 75:407).

The former residence of James Redden is indicated on the east side of County Road 213, north of Redden Crossroads. No structures are indicated in the project area southeast of Redden Crossroads (Beers 1868).

John Redden and the other heirs remained absentee owners, perhaps renting out their father's farm to more than one tenant, as there is no indication in the 1870 census of a single individual renting a large farm in the neighborhood (U.S., Bureau of the Census, Population Schedule, 1870:596; Agricultural Schedule, 1870:5).

John Redden, Stephen Redden, and Elizabeth Ratcliff, none living in Georgetown Hundred, conveyed their father's 203-acre farm at "Redden's Cross Roads" to Samuel Sanders, of Rahway, New Jersey, in 1873 for $5,400 (SC Deeds 84:463). Three years later, Samuel Sanders, still living in Rahway,

New Jersey, quit-claimed 40 acres at the southeast corner of Redden Crossing to James A. Evans (SC Deeds 86:117).

Evans had moved to the area from Northwest Fork Hundred around 1863 when he bought a farm from William F. Jones on the west side of County Road 213 (SC Deeds 71:596). In the late 1860s the Delaware, Maryland and Virginia Railroad built a branch line from Milford to Lewes. In anticipation of its arrival, James A. Evans established a store on the southwest corner of "Carey's Crossroads" (Beers 1868). A post office named "Redden" was established in 1868 in the store and Evans became the first postmaster. "Carey's Crossroads" became "Redden's Crossroads." The railroad station a mile east of the crossroads was named Redden to harmonize with the postoffice, which Evans moved to the station along with his store in 1872. Redden became a lumber center and the primary village of Georgetown Hundred (Bounds 1938:53; Scharf 1888:1239).

In addition to being involved in commercial enterprise, James A. Evans was a successful farmer. His 162-acre farm at Redden Crossroads was worth $5,000 in 1880. With the help of hired labor, his farm produced 100 pounds of butter, 182 dozen eggs, 200 bushels of corn, 325 cords of wood, and 650 bushels of apples and peaches (U.S., Bureau of the Census, Agricultural Schedule, 1880:13). Thirty-nine-year-old James and his wife, Annie, 26, lived with their 12-year-old daughter and a baby son. Their household also included Horace Vaughan, James's 20-year-old nephew who clerked in the store, and their servant, Annie West (U.S., Bureau of the Census, Population Schedule, 1880:17).

James A. Evans died intestate on November 10, 1898. His estate included 24 tracts or lots in Nanticoke, Milford, and Georgetown hundreds. His "home farm," with a two-story dwelling and outbuildings, remained at Redden Crossroads. The project area was contained within Residue B, No. 18, a tract of 59 acres and 80 square perches. It did not include any improvements (SC Orphan's Court 45:74,258).

Evans left a widow and four children (SC Orphan's Court 45:74). His personal estate was not sufficient to cover his debts, so his widow, Annie, and son-in-law, Albert F. Polk, petitioned the Orphan's Court to allow them to sell off his real estate. The 76.75-acre home farm on the southwest corner of Redden Crossroads (Residue B, No. 19) was sold to Joseph L. Robbins in 1901 for nearly $800 (SC Deeds 137:248). Robbins also purchased Residue B, No. 18, but that deed was apparently not recorded.

Joseph L. Robbins died intestate in early 1906. His entire personal estate, including farm equipment and livestock, was sold for a total of $326.58. The 126.75 acres of land he had accumulated were inherited by his daughter, Mollie Robbins Lynch. She probably rented the farm to Samuel W. Hastings, who in 1910 was renting a farm at the intersection of County Roads 213 and 565. Hastings was 63 and had been married for 24 years. He and his 42-year-old wife, Hester, had two children -- 12-year-old Stella and

11-year-old Samuel (U.S., Bureau of the Census, Population Schedule, 1910, ED121:2b). Hastings had also been one of James A. Evans tenants in 1900, perhaps on the same farm (SC Orphan's Court 45:219; U.S., Bureau of the Census, Population Schedule, 1900, ED93:2a).

In 1915, Mollie Robbins Lynch granted Coleman du Pont Road, Inc., 6.654 acres for their Route 113 right-of-way (SC Deeds 199:230). Mollie died in 1930, having bequeathed her property to her daughter, Charlotte Stanton Lynch Dennis (SC Wills 28:165). Charlotte sold the farm to Bartenus Abbott in 1934 for $1 (SC Deeds 294:191). Bartenus wrote a will two weeks afterward bequeathing his entire estate to Luther and Delema Donovan on condition they provide him with "a sleeping room, board and washing during his natural life in the house where they shall reside during his lifetime" (SC Wills 36:224). Bartenus Abbott died in 1945. Delema, his second cousin, and her husband, Luther, conveyed 18 acres of the original 126.75 farm tract to Ethel O'Connor in 1964 (SC Deeds 576:490). Ethel O'Connor lived in a house adjoining this newly acquired tract. When she sold the 17.505-acre cultivated field containing the project area to Denard and Sally Griffith in 1978, it did not include any structures (SC Deeds 896:69).

Phase II Investigations. During the 1991 Phase II fieldwork, the site was planted in corn, affording excellent surface visibility, and a systematic walkover survey was conducted to identify surface concentrations of material. Material on the surface consisted primarily of nondiagnostic bottle glass and modern litter, together with a few widely scattered brick fragments. Fifteen additional shovel tests and three 1x2-meter test units were excavated during the Phase II fieldwork, as shown in Figure 36.

The Phase II shovel tests were placed on a 10-meter grid, which was designed to provide more intensive sampling within the site area. The material recovered from the shovel tests consisted primarily of nondiagnostic curved glass. Most of the material was recovered from the shovel tests closest to the County Road 565, directly across from the abandoned market. A few brick fragments were recovered from the southern portion of the site, however, near the Phase I shovel tests (Nos. 3 and 8) that contained cultural material. Almost all of the material was recovered from the plowzone.

Three test units were placed within the site area according to the results of the shovel testing. The stratigraphy in all three units and in the shovel tests was quite uniform, consisting of a dark grayish brown plowzone and light yellowish brown loamy sand subsoil. None of the units contained cultural material in the subsoil levels and there were no features. Figure 37 illustrates soil profiles for Test Units 1 and 2.

The artifact collection from the site is dominated by nondiagnostic curved glass, although there are a few datable items. The latter include pearlware (1780-1840) and whiteware (post ca. 1820) ceramic sherds, machine-cut nails (post-1830), amethyst-tint glass (1880-1915), and

automatic machine-made bottle glass (post-1903). The recovery of a pearlware sherd from a Phase I shovel test suggested a possible early nineteenth-century occupation; the Phase II testing did produce one additional pearlware sherd but little other evidence of early nineteenth-century activity. Based on a total of four datable sherds, the site's MCD is 1838.1, but the small sample size is insufficient to identify an early nineteenth-century occupation.

The site's assemblage, summarized in Table 13, is overwhelmingly dominated by nondiagnostic glass, which is primarily indicative of modern roadside littering. The small amounts of brick and ceramics may be associated with James Evans's "home farm," which was established in the late nineteenth century. However, historical information indicates that the house of James Redden was located to the north of Redden Crossroads.

One prehistoric jasper flake and a piece of quartzite fire-cracked rock were recovered from the site during Phase II testing, but these findings provide evidence of nothing more than transient prehistoric use of the area.

TABLE 13

ARTIFACT PATTERN ANALYSIS, SITE 7S-F-67

ARTIFACT GROUP/Class	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
KITCHEN		
Ceramics	7	5.1%
Bottles	89	64.5
Other	29	21.0
KITCHEN TOTAL	123	89.1
ARCHITECTURAL		
Window Glass, etc.	2	1.4
Nails, Spikes, Tacks, etc.	7	5.1
ARCHITECTURAL TOTAL	9	6.5
ACTIVITIES		
Activities-Other	4	2.9
ACTIVITIES TOTAL	4	2.9
SITE TOTAL	138	100%

NOTE: Building material (brick, flooring, etc.), faunal, shell, prehistoric, and unidentifiable items omitted.

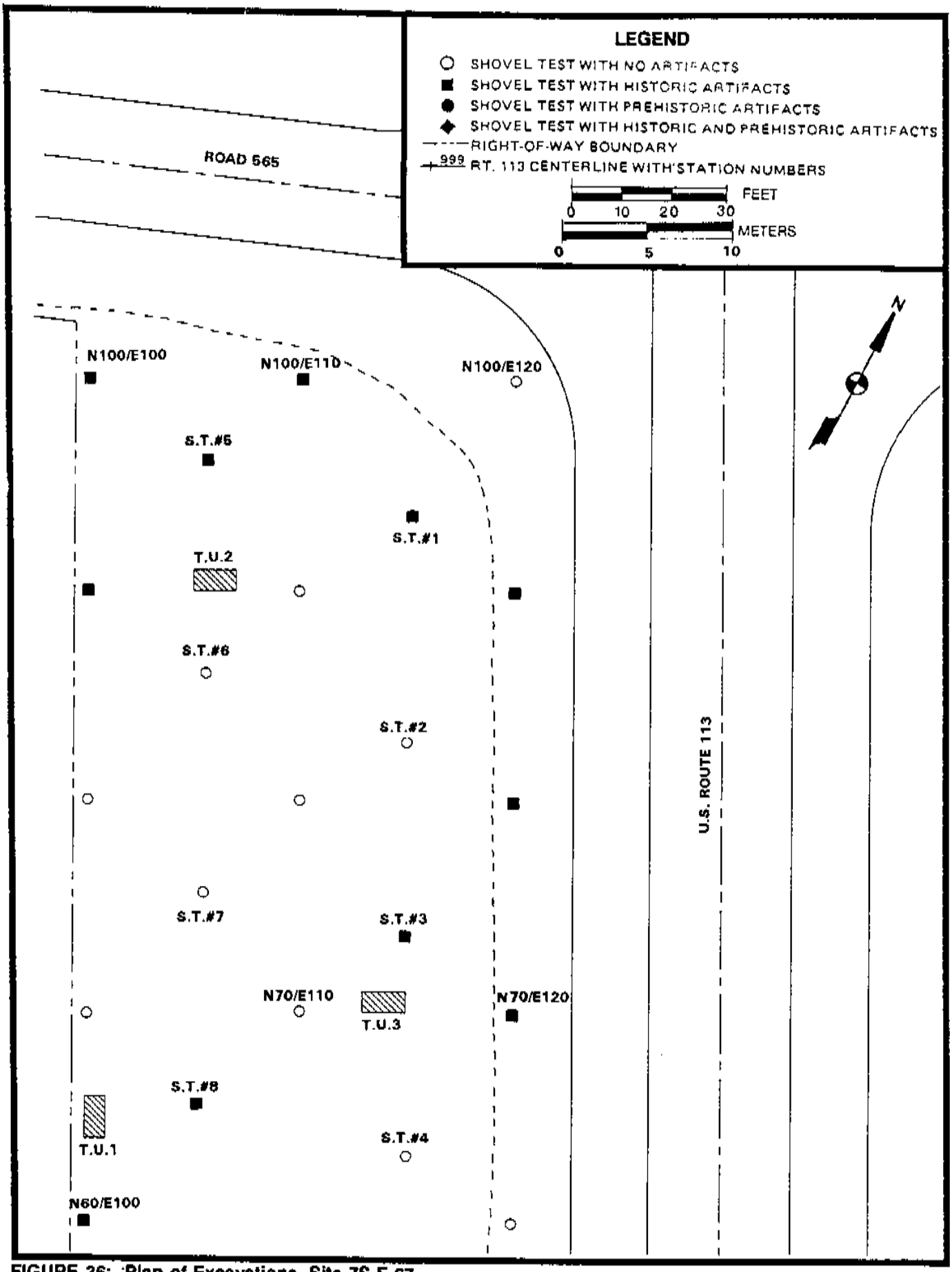
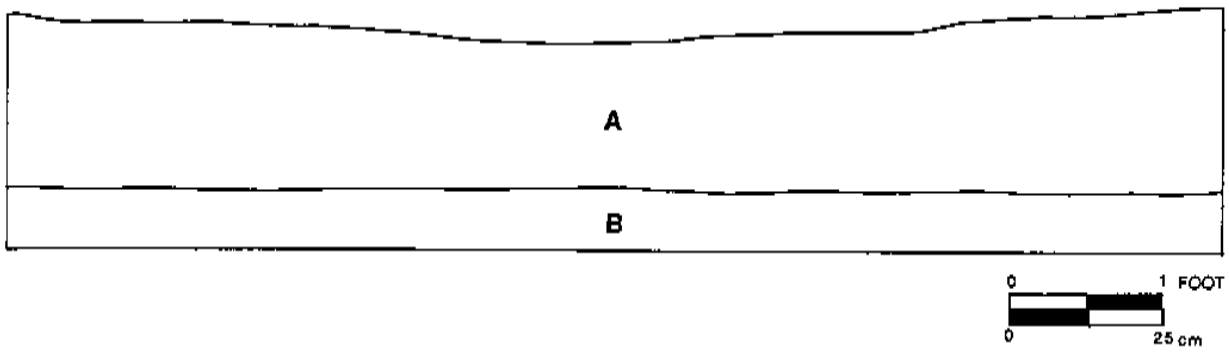


FIGURE 36: Plan of Excavations, Site 7S-F-67

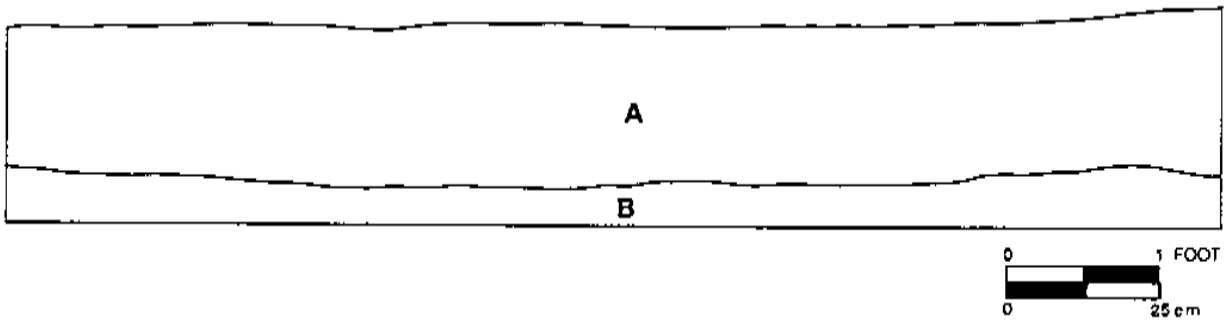
EAST WALL, TEST UNIT 1



LEGEND

A Dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) loamy sand with historic artifacts.
B Light yellowish brown (10YR 5/3) loamy sand; culturally sterile.

NORTH WALL, TEST UNIT 2



LEGEND

A Dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) loamy sand with historic artifacts.
B Brown (10YR 5/3) sand; culturally sterile.

FIGURE 37: Stratigraphic Profiles, Site 7S-F-67

Survey Area: Station 260
Classification: High/Moderate Prehistoric Potential
Soil Type: Pocomoke sandy loam
Survey Methods and Results:

This survey area was inferred to have prehistoric potential, based on the presence of a drainage ditch. The soil is classified as poorly drained Pocomoke sandy loam, and a local resident indicated that the area is normally flooded after heavy precipitation. Two shovel tests were excavated in this location (Figure 38), and no cultural material was recovered from either test. Spoil from the dredging of the drainage ditch north of the test locations was found only in Shovel Test No. 1.

Survey Area: Station 262
Classification: High/Moderate Prehistoric Potential
Soil Type: Pocomoke sandy loam
Survey Methods and Results:

This survey area is immediately north of the drainage ditch discussed above (Station 262). Characterized by poorly drained Pocomoke soils and subject to standing water after heavy rainfalls, the survey area was subjected only to a brief examination. Two shovel tests were placed 15 meters apart on a transect roughly aligned with the ditch, and a third was placed to the north (see Figure 38). In the tests near the ditch, up to 50 centimeters of dredged spoil had been deposited over the natural soils. None of the tests yielded cultural material.

Survey Area: Station 278
Classification: High/Moderate Prehistoric Potential
Soil Type: Matawan loamy sand
Survey Methods and Results:

This area was assigned moderate to high potential for prehistoric resources, based on the proximity of Gravelly Branch. The survey area is on the south side of Gravelly Branch. Soils adjacent to the stream are poorly drained or swampy. Land rises away from the drainage to an elevation of approximately seven feet above the level of the stream. The soil away from Gravelly Branch, including the survey area, is mapped as Matawan loamy sand, which is classified as moderately well drained. Elkton sandy loam, classified as poorly drained, occupies the area immediately adjacent to the drainage. The area investigated during the 1988 fieldwork consisted of a garden, measuring approximately 60 by 120 feet; surface visibility was very good owing to a recent harvest. One jasper early reduction flake was collected during a walkover survey at the southern end of the garden.

During the 1991 fieldwork, access was gained to the property for the purpose of subsurface testing. First, the garden area was resurveyed by a walkover examination. The garden area afforded excellent visibility owing to a recent plowing and rain, but no prehistoric material was found during the

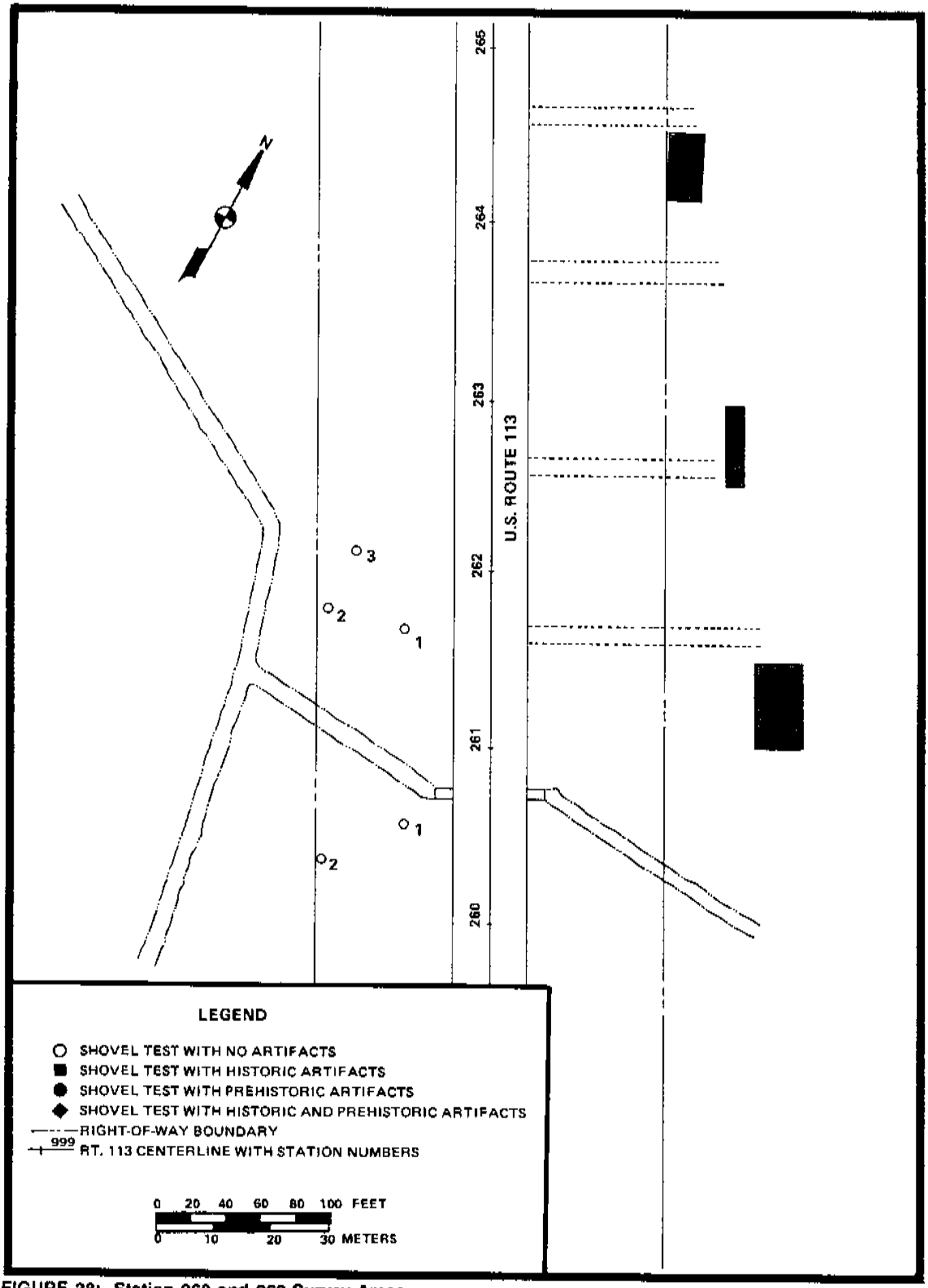


FIGURE 38: Station 260 and 262 Survey Areas

second survey. Eight shovel tests were placed along two transects parallel to the highway (Figure 39), but none contained prehistoric material. A few sherds of clear and amber bottle glass were recovered from two shovel tests, but they were attributed to roadside littering.

Survey Area: Station 287
Classification: High/Moderate Prehistoric Potential
Soil Type: Elkton sandy loam
Survey Methods and Results:

This station is directly north of the intersection of Route 113 and State Road 213 as the latter crosses Route 113 in a north-south direction. The intersection is just north of where Gravelly Branch crosses, and it was classified as having prehistoric potential because of the stream crossing. The soils in the immediate vicinity belong to the Elkton series and are poorly drained. Four shovel tests in two transects parallel to State Road 213 were excavated in this area, with a distance of roughly 15 meters between the tests (Figure 40). The locations of the tests corresponded with slightly higher ground, resulting in slight deviations from an exact grid. No artifacts were recovered from any of the tests.

Survey Area: Station 324
Classification: High/Moderate Historic Potential
Soil Type: Evesboro loamy sand, loamy substratum, 0-2% slopes
Survey Methods and Results:

This survey area is located north of the intersection of State Road 579 and Route 113. The road intersection and the structures recorded at this location on the 1868 and 1918 maps were the basis for classification of the area as having high potential for historic resources. The local soils are of the Evesboro series, and at the time of investigation had been cultivated, resulting in excellent visibility. A very light scatter of historic material was observed within the right-of-way, concentrated along the highway, and it was therefore assumed to be roadside litter. However, west of the proposed alignment a surface concentration of architectural and household debris was observed (Figure 41), and this was interpreted as the remains of the structure shown on the historic maps. No subsurface testing was conducted within the right-of-way because of the excellent surface visibility and because the surface survey clearly indicated that the historic material was outside the right-of-way. Two stoneware sherds were collected from the surface; their date range (1880 to present) is consistent with a late nineteenth- to twentieth-century occupation, as suggested by cartographic sources.

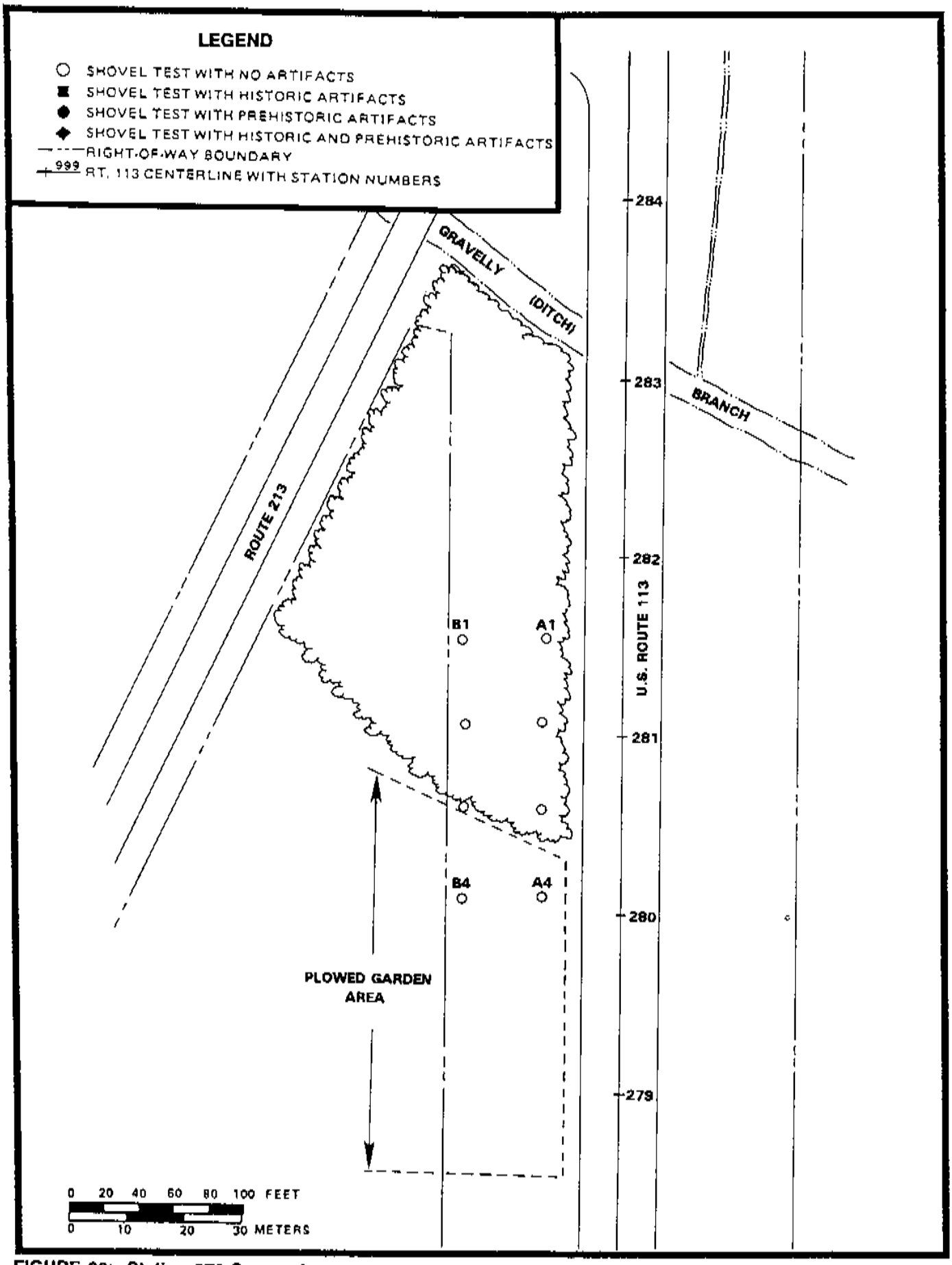


FIGURE 39: Station 278 Survey Area

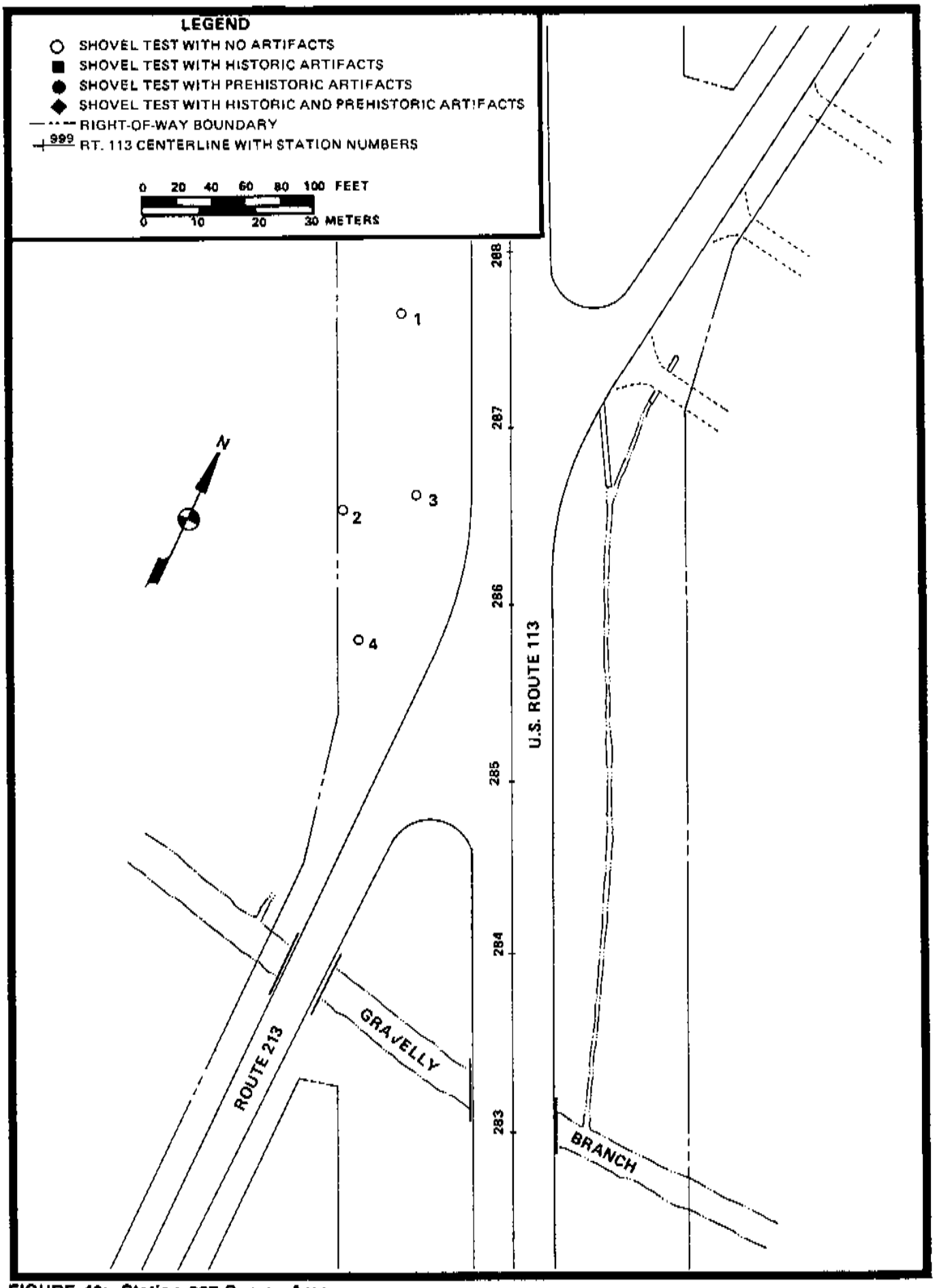


FIGURE 40: Station 287 Survey Area

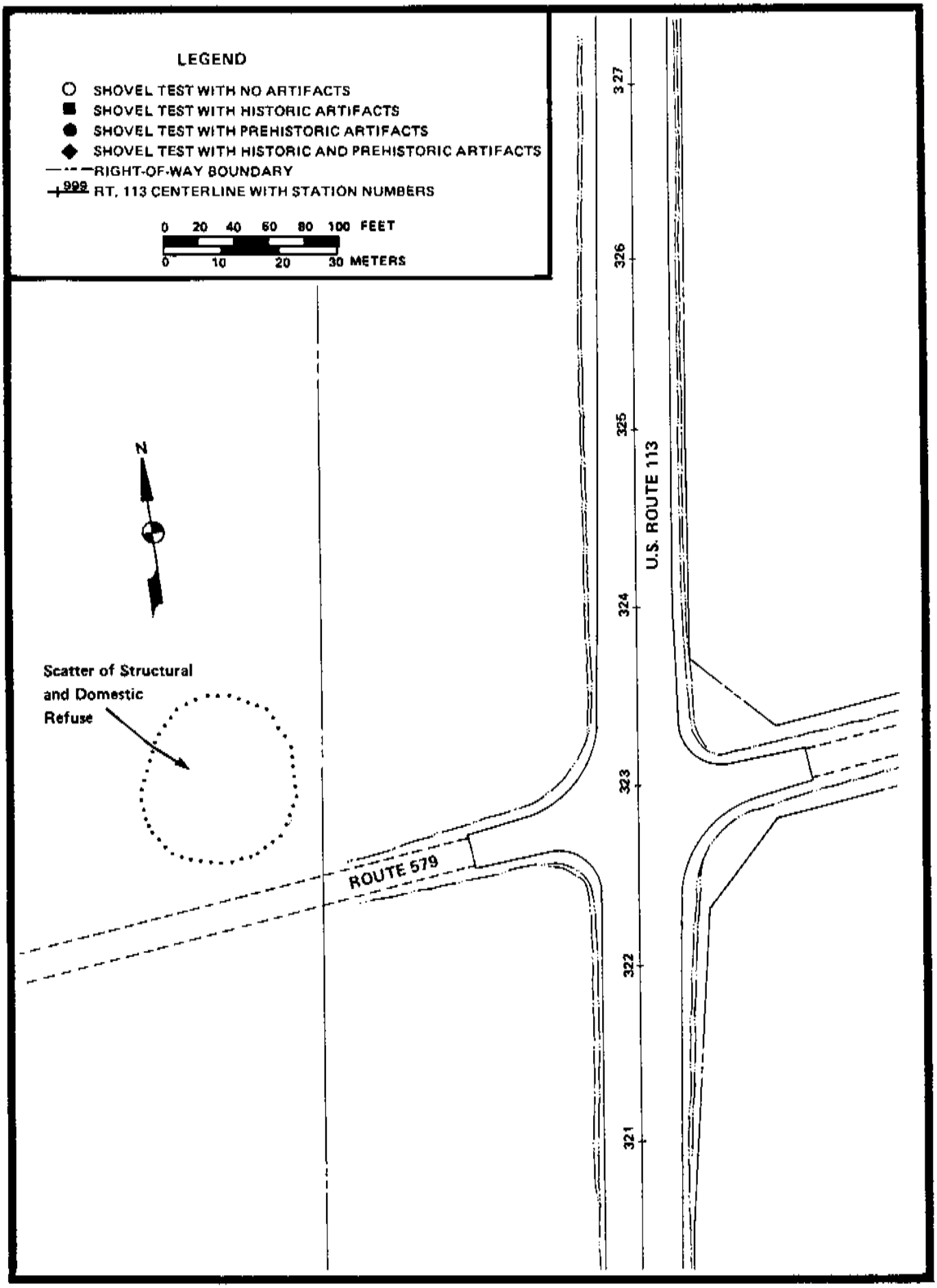


FIGURE 41: Station 324 Survey Area

Survey Area: Station 331
Classification: High/Moderate Prehistoric Potential
Soil Type: Evesboro loamy sand, loamy substratum, 0-2% slopes
Survey Methods and Results:

This area was inferred to have prehistoric potential, based on the presence of well-drained soils and the proximity to a wetland area. The survey area itself was a fairly low-lying portion of wooded ground with Evesboro soils. Three shovel tests were placed to the east and south of the wetland area (Figure 42), but no cultural material was recovered.

Survey Area: Station 342
Classification: High/Moderate Prehistoric Potential
Soil Type: Pocomoke sandy loam/Evesboro loamy sand
Survey Methods and Results:

This area was inferred to have some potential for prehistoric resources, based on the presence of a drainage ditch. The soils immediately adjacent to the ditch were mapped as poorly drained Pocomoke sandy loam, while an area of excessively drained Evesboro loamy sand was situated to the south. Two parallel transects of four shovel tests each were placed perpendicular to the highway immediately south of the drainage ditch and within the area of Pocomoke soils, and three shovel tests were positioned further south in Evesboro soils (Figure 43). No cultural material was recovered from any of the tests.

Survey Area: Station 348
Classification: High/Moderate Prehistoric Potential
Soil Type: Pocomoke sandy loam/Evesboro
Survey Methods and Results:

Based on the presence of a small drainage ditch, this area was examined for possible prehistoric resources. The area immediately adjacent to the ditch was mapped as poorly drained Pocomoke sandy loam. Better drained Evesboro soils were located a short distance to the north of the ditch, and this area was selected for testing. This tested area was located in a cleared portion of forest that was set aside as a picnic area. While the Evesboro soils would have been more suitable for prehistoric occupation, the selected area had suffered some obvious disturbance from clearing and construction of the picnic area.

One transect of three shovel tests (Nos 1, 2, and 3) was placed at the edge of the woods to the south where land rises from the poorly drained soils immediately adjacent to the ditch. The tests were spaced approximately 17 meters apart and the transect was oriented perpendicular to Route 113. Three additional tests (Nos. 4, 5, and 6) were placed within the area of well-drained soils but away from the area previously disturbed by construction of the highway and picnic area (Figure 44). No artifacts were recovered from any of the tests.

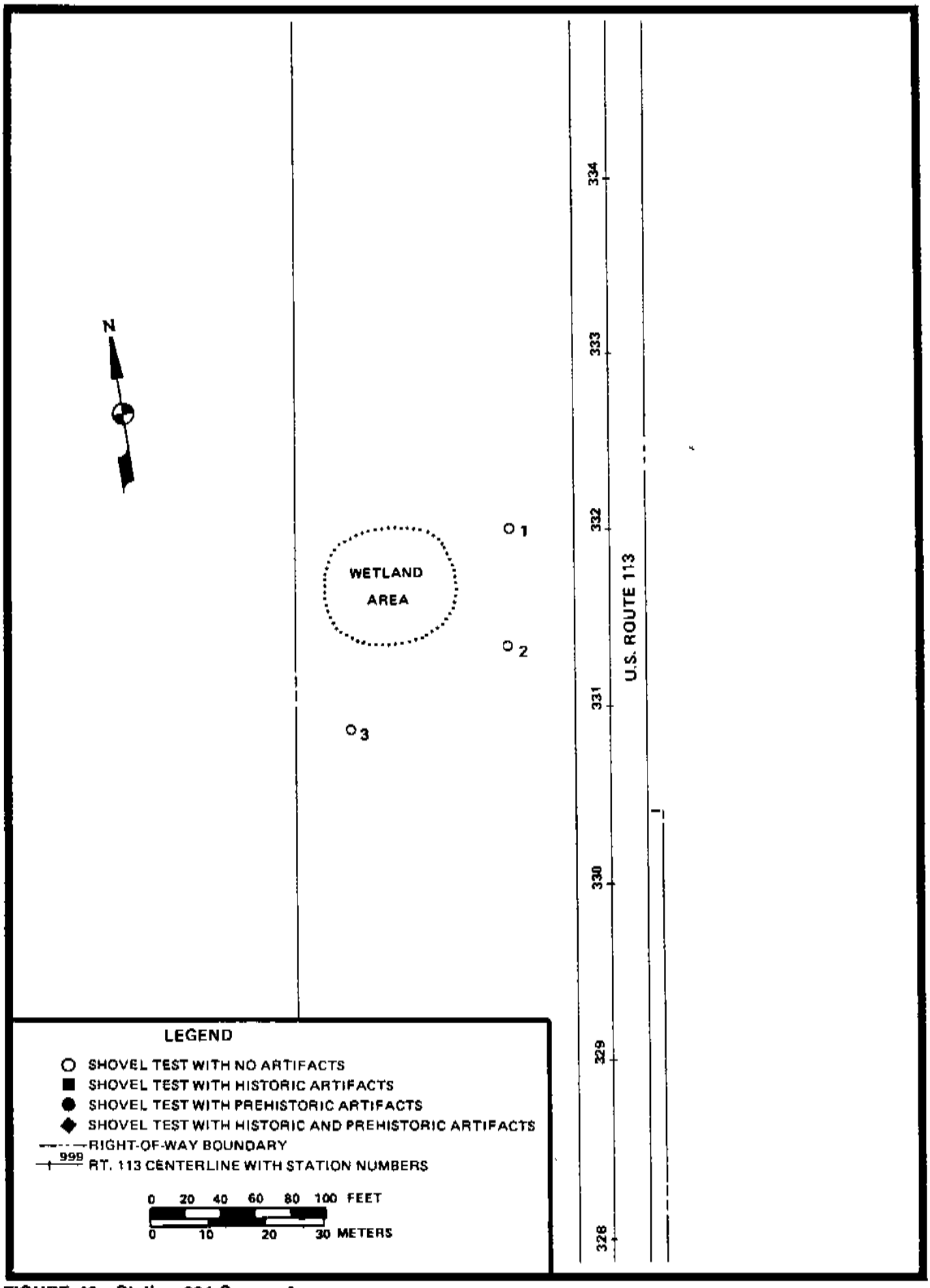


FIGURE 42: Station 331 Survey Area

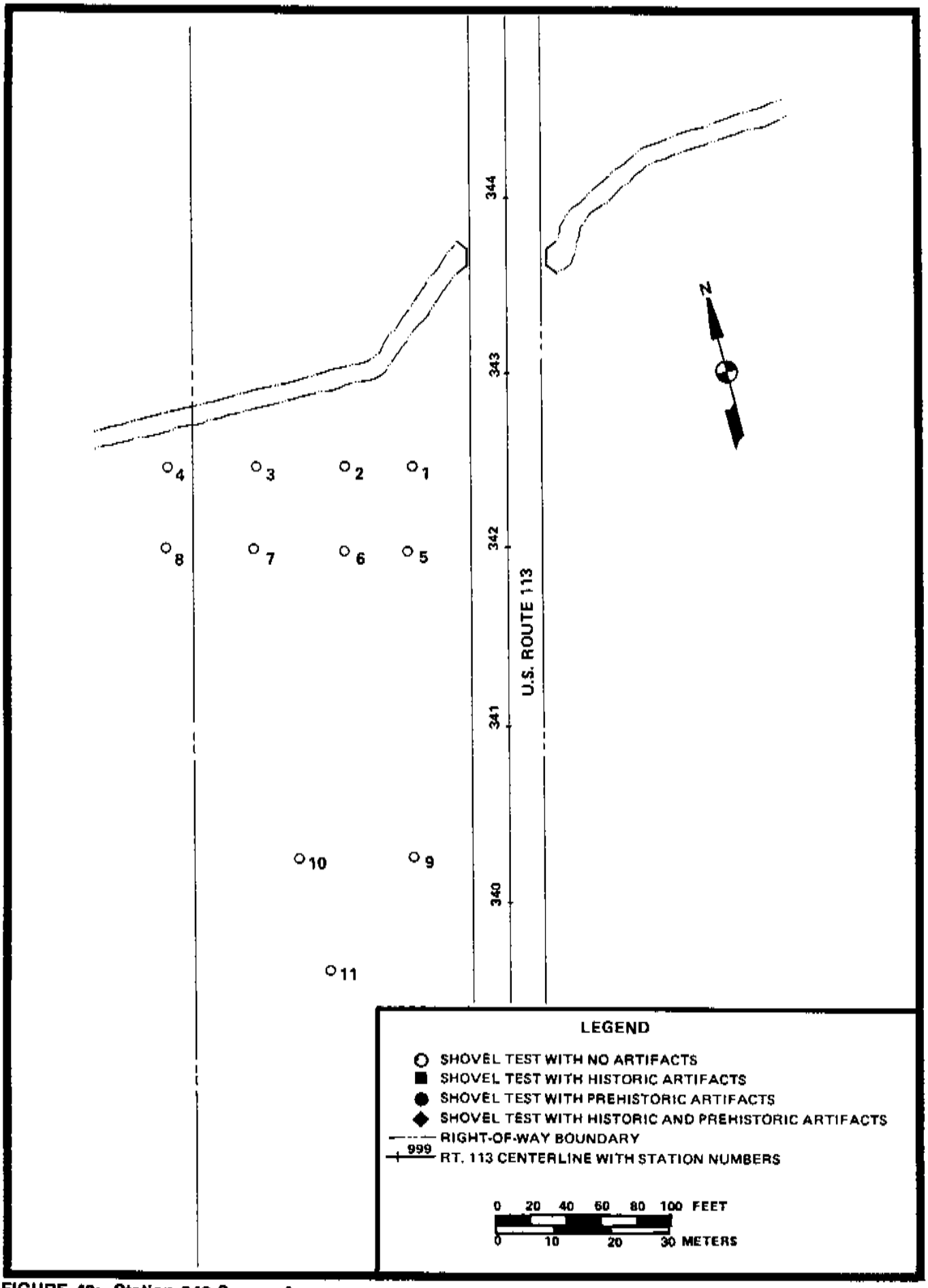


FIGURE 43: Station 342 Survey Area

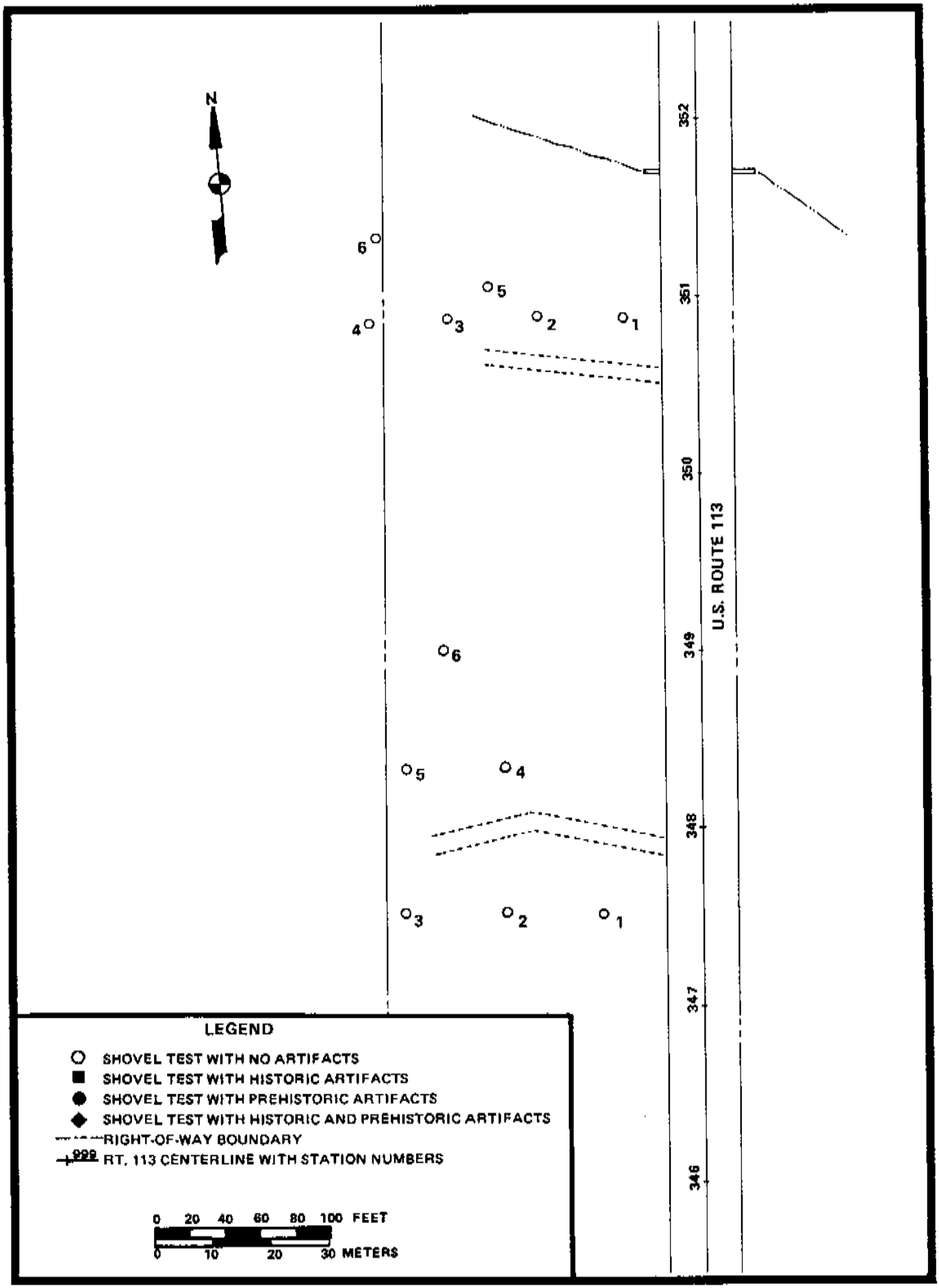


FIGURE 44: Station 348 and 351 Survey Areas

Survey Area: Station 351
Classification: High/Moderate Historic Potential
Soil Type: Evesboro loamy sand, loamy substratum, 0-2% slopes
Survey Methods and Results:

This station is located in woods on the north side of the picnic area mentioned above (Station 348). The survey area is within well-drained soils, but its historic potential was inferred from the assumed location of a structure on 1868 and 1914 maps of the project area vicinity. A total of six shovel tests were excavated in this location. The first four were placed along a transect parallel to the dirt lane, and the others (No. 5 and No. 6) were placed judgmentally according to the absence of 50-year-old and older trees (see Figure 44). The entire survey area was overgrown and covered with mature trees, so that there was no visible evidence of a historic structure in the area. None of the shovel tests produced cultural material.

Survey Area: Station 359
Classification: High/Moderate Prehistoric Potential
Soil Type: Evesboro loamy sand, loamy substratum, 0-2% slopes/Pocomoke sandy loam/Fallsington sandy loam
Survey Methods and Results:

This survey area may be described as an "island" of well-drained Evesboro loamy sands surrounded by poorly drained Pocomoke and Fallsington soils. The prehistoric potential of the area was based on the proximity of a drainage ditch, together with the well-drained soils. It was examined by a transect perpendicular to the highway, with four shovel tests placed at 15-meter intervals (Figure 45). The two tests (No. 3 and No. 4) farthest from the highway were located among twentieth-century debris scattered about the ground surface. Two of the tests yielded historic artifacts, which included undecorated ironstone and twentieth-century bottle glass. This material is believed to be the result of dumping rather than a historic occupation within the survey area. A third test (No. 3) produced a red jasper pot lid. This latter artifact is of questionable cultural origin, and there was insufficient evidence to identify a site in the survey area.

Survey Area: Station 383
Classification: High/Moderate Prehistoric Potential
Soil Type: Fallsington sandy loam/Evesboro loamy sand
Survey Methods and Results:

This survey area was located on a boundary between well- drained Evesboro and poorly drained Fallsington soils. The area was assumed to have some potential for prehistoric resources because of its proximity to nearby ponds that may be associated with a natural drainage. A total of eight shovel tests were excavated in this survey area, placed in three parallel transects. The first transect was placed south of a dirt lane leading to the ponds, and two transects were placed to the north of the dirt lane (Figure 46). Distances between transects ranged from 15 to 18 meters, and intervals

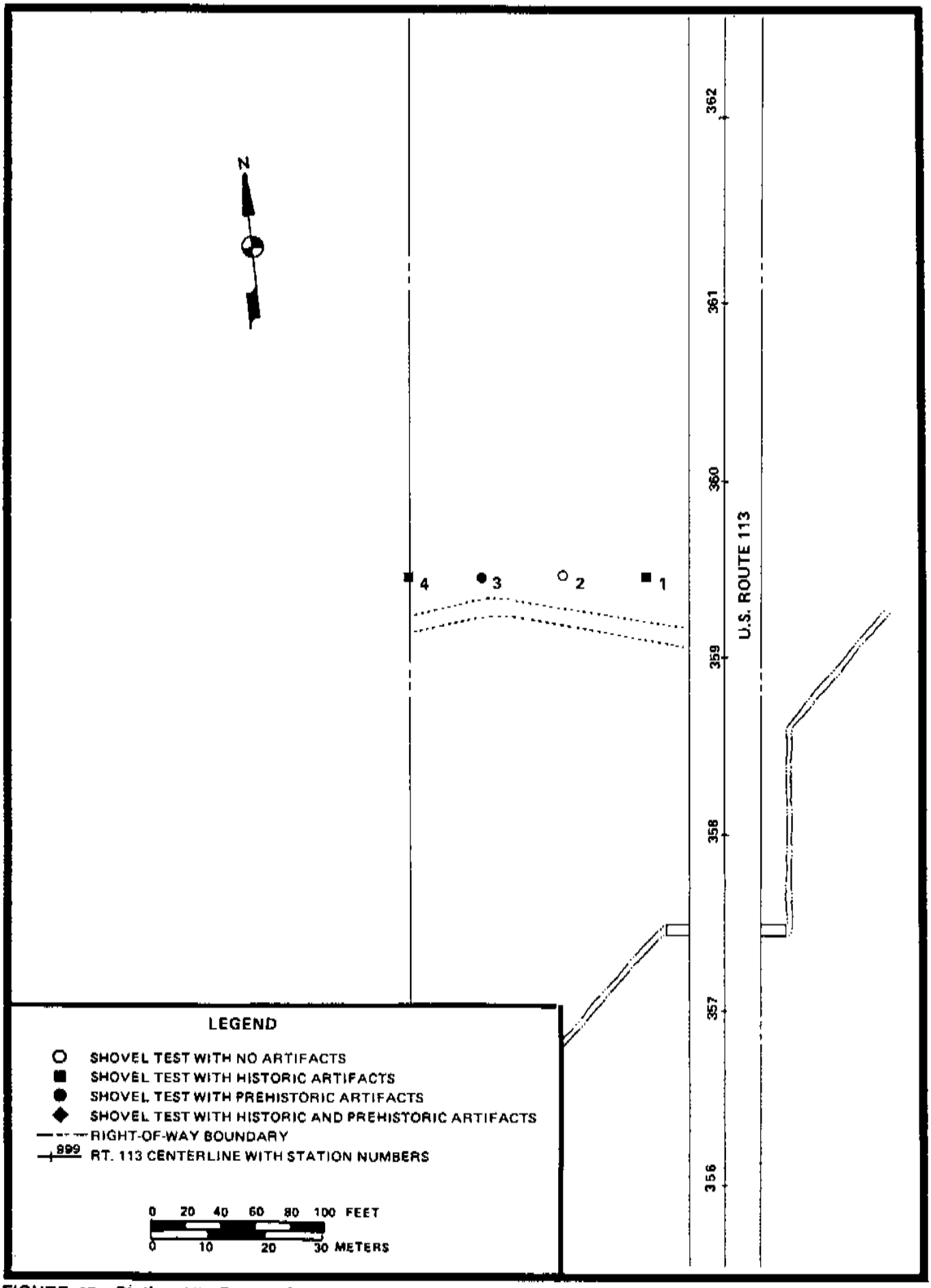


FIGURE 45: Station 359 Survey Area

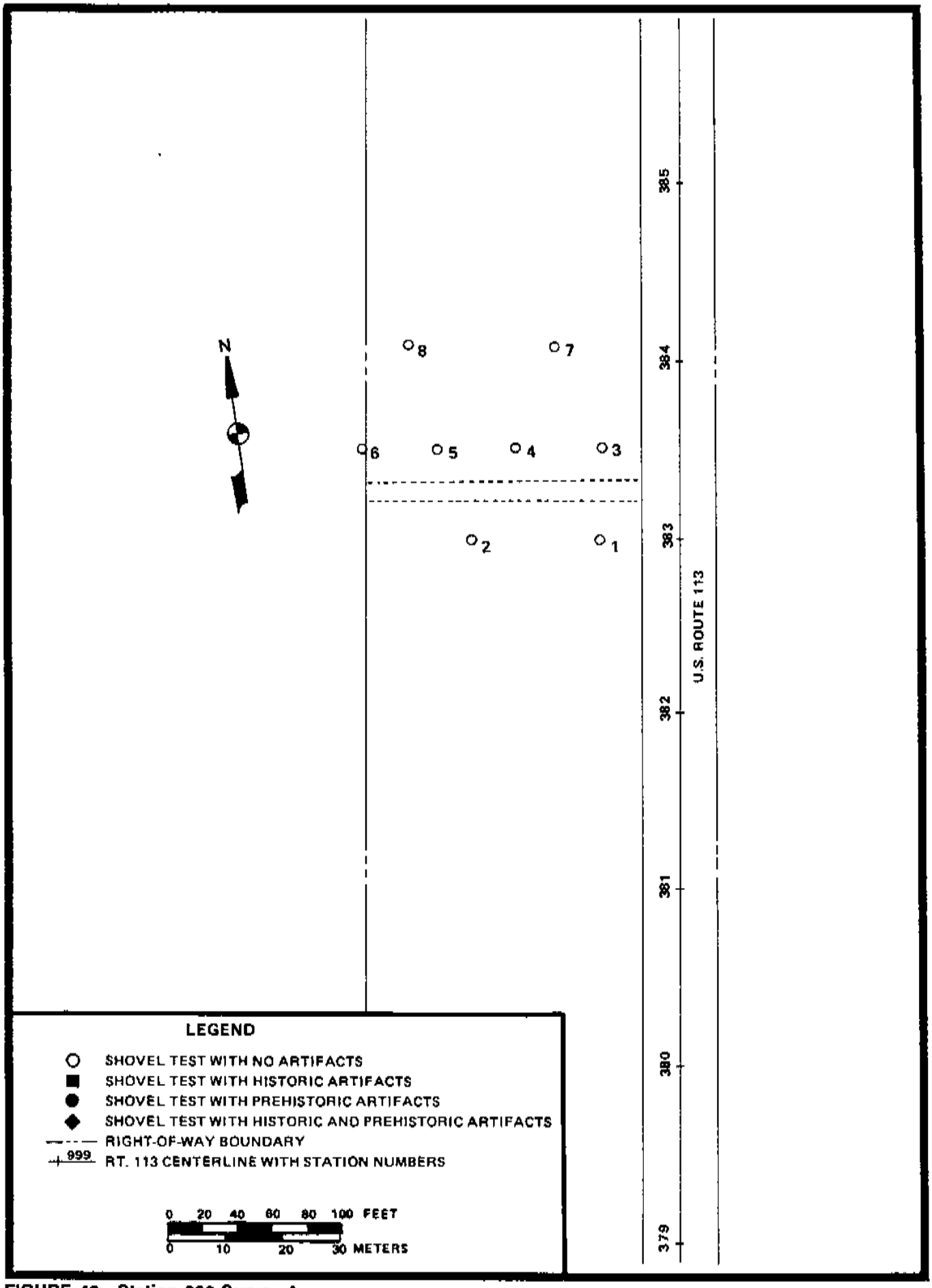


FIGURE 46: Station 383 Survey Area

between transects ranged from 13 to 30 meters. The two northernmost shovel tests were found to be in the poorly drained Fallsington soils, and all of the others were located in the better drained Evesboro soils. With the exception of recent litter, which was discarded in the field, no cultural material was present.

Survey Area: Station 418
Classification: High/Moderate Prehistoric Potential
Soil Type: Klej loamy sand/Pocomoke sandy loam
Survey Methods and Results:

Based on the presence of a small drainage ditch, this area was classified as having some potential for prehistoric resources. The survey area has poor to moderately well-drained soils of the Klej series, surrounded by poorly drained Pocomoke soils. Three placed shovel tests running roughly perpendicular to Route 113 were used to investigate this station (Figure 47), and none contained cultural material.

Survey Area: Station 420
Classification: High/Moderate Prehistoric Potential
Soil Type: Pocomoke sandy loam
Survey Methods and Results:

The setting and potential of this station are comparable to those of Station 418, located 200 feet to the south. Three shovel tests aligned roughly perpendicular to the highway were excavated (see Figure 47), and no cultural material was recovered.

Survey Area: Station 424
Classification: High/Moderate Prehistoric Potential
Soil Type: Klej loamy sand
Survey Methods and Results:

Based on the presence of a low knoll, this area was selected to test for possible prehistoric occupation. The knoll had been partially bisected by Route 113, and it was surrounded by poorly drained Pocomoke soils. Three shovel tests were placed in the area, roughly aligned with the highway (Figure 48). No cultural material was recovered from any of the shovel tests.

Survey Area: Station 433
Classification: High/Moderate Prehistoric Potential
Soil Type: Pocomoke sandy loam
Survey Methods and Results:

Because of the proximity of Maple Branch, a tributary of the Nanticoke River drainage, this area was selected to test for possible prehistoric resources. The survey area was located on the south side of a ditch which drains a swampy area east of Route 113 and which flows into Maple Branch. The local soils belong to the Pocomoke series and are poorly drained. With

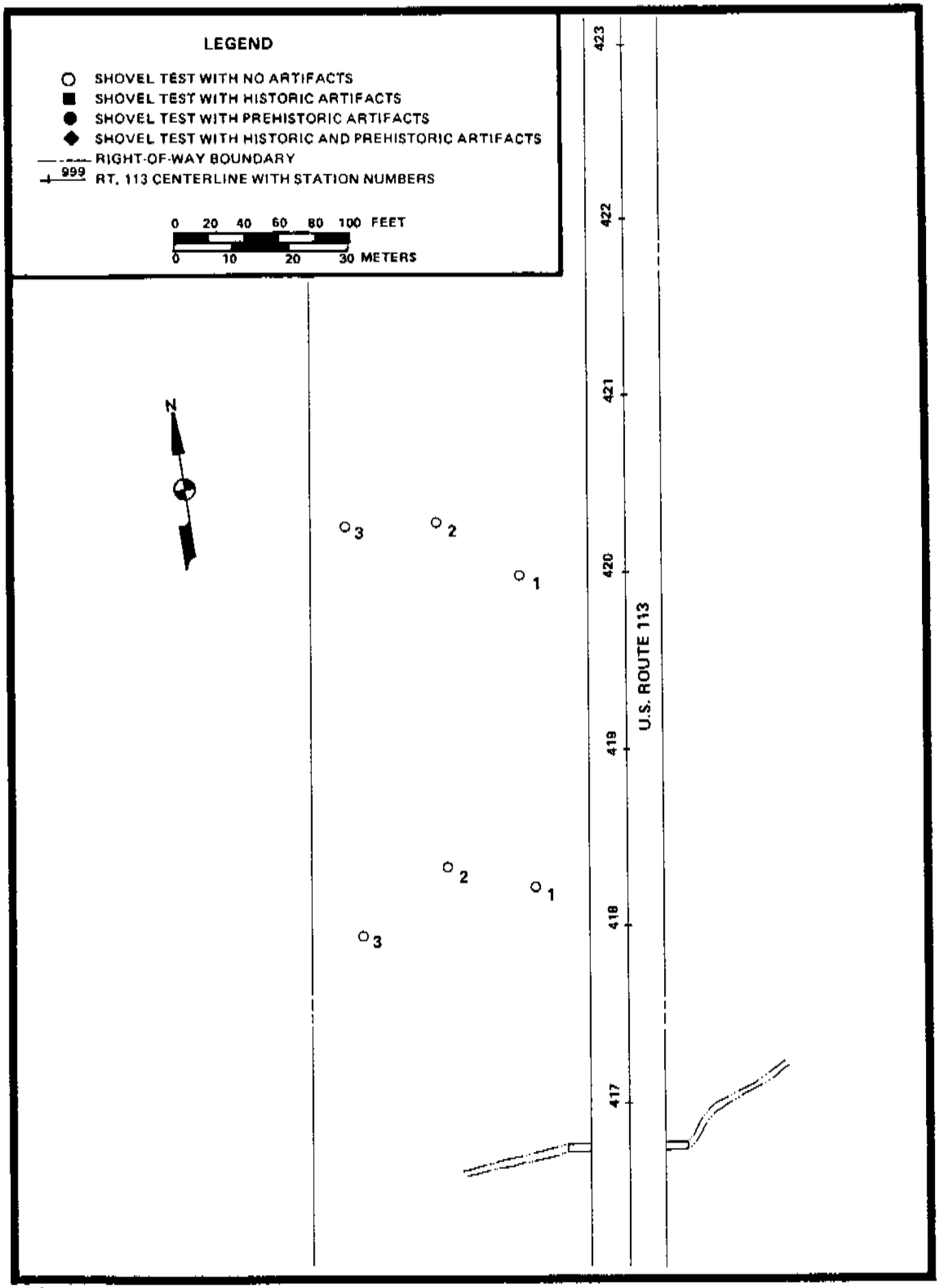


FIGURE 47: Station 418 and 420 Survey Areas

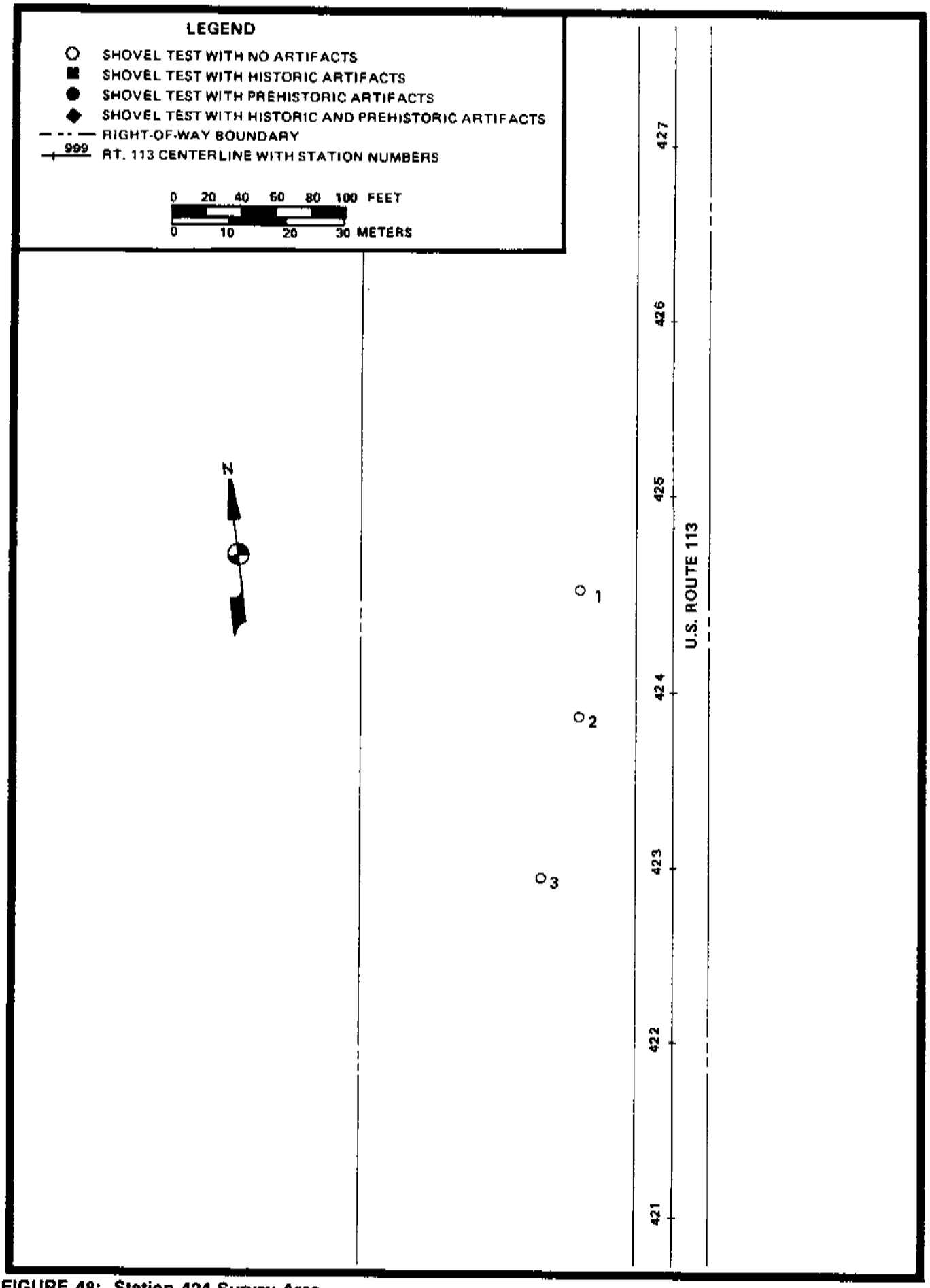


FIGURE 48: Station 424 Survey Area

the exception of the ditch and its banks, which were cleared, the area was wooded. A total of 10 shovel tests were excavated in this area (Figure 49). Seven tests were placed in a regularly spaced grid, and three were placed at close intervals to Shovel Test No. 1, which produced a jasper projectile point fragment. The overall placement of the shovel tests was constrained by the drainage ditches and the dredge piles on the south side of the larger ditch, but the initial shovel test pattern approximated a 15-meter grid.

The artifact recovered from Shovel Test No. 1 is a tan jasper projectile point blade with pronounced serrations. Based on the blade morphology and the presence of two basal fractures, the point is believed to be a bifurcate, perhaps of the LeCroy style, which dates to the early part of the Archaic Period, roughly between 7000 B.C. and 5500 B.C. Three supplementary shovel tests were excavated at one to one and a half meters away to the north, south, and west of Test No. 1. A large tree directly east of the original shovel test prevented exploration in that direction. All of the subsequent test excavations were found to be culturally sterile. The artifact is considered to be an isolated find, possibly a tool lost during hunting, rather than an occupation site.

Survey Area: Station 436
Classification: High/Moderate Prehistoric Potential
Soil Type: Pocomoke sandy loam
Survey Methods and Results:

The north side of the Maple Branch crossing was selected to test for the possible presence of prehistoric resources, as was the south side (Station 433). The soils and vegetation were comparable to those on the south side of the ditch. The survey area was tested by the placement of two parallel transects with four tests each. The transects were placed 15 meters apart and oriented perpendicular to the highway, with a 15-meter interval between shovel tests (see Figure 49). No cultural material was found in any of the tests.

Survey Area: Station 472
Classification: High/Moderate Prehistoric Potential
Soil Type: Woodstown sandy loam
Survey Methods and Results:

This area was selected to test for possible prehistoric resources based on its slightly elevated topography and proximity to a drainage ditch. The local soils were mapped as Woodstown sandy loam, which is classified as moderately well drained. Two shovel tests were placed at the south end of a small, low, wooded knoll (Figure 50), but neither contained cultural material.

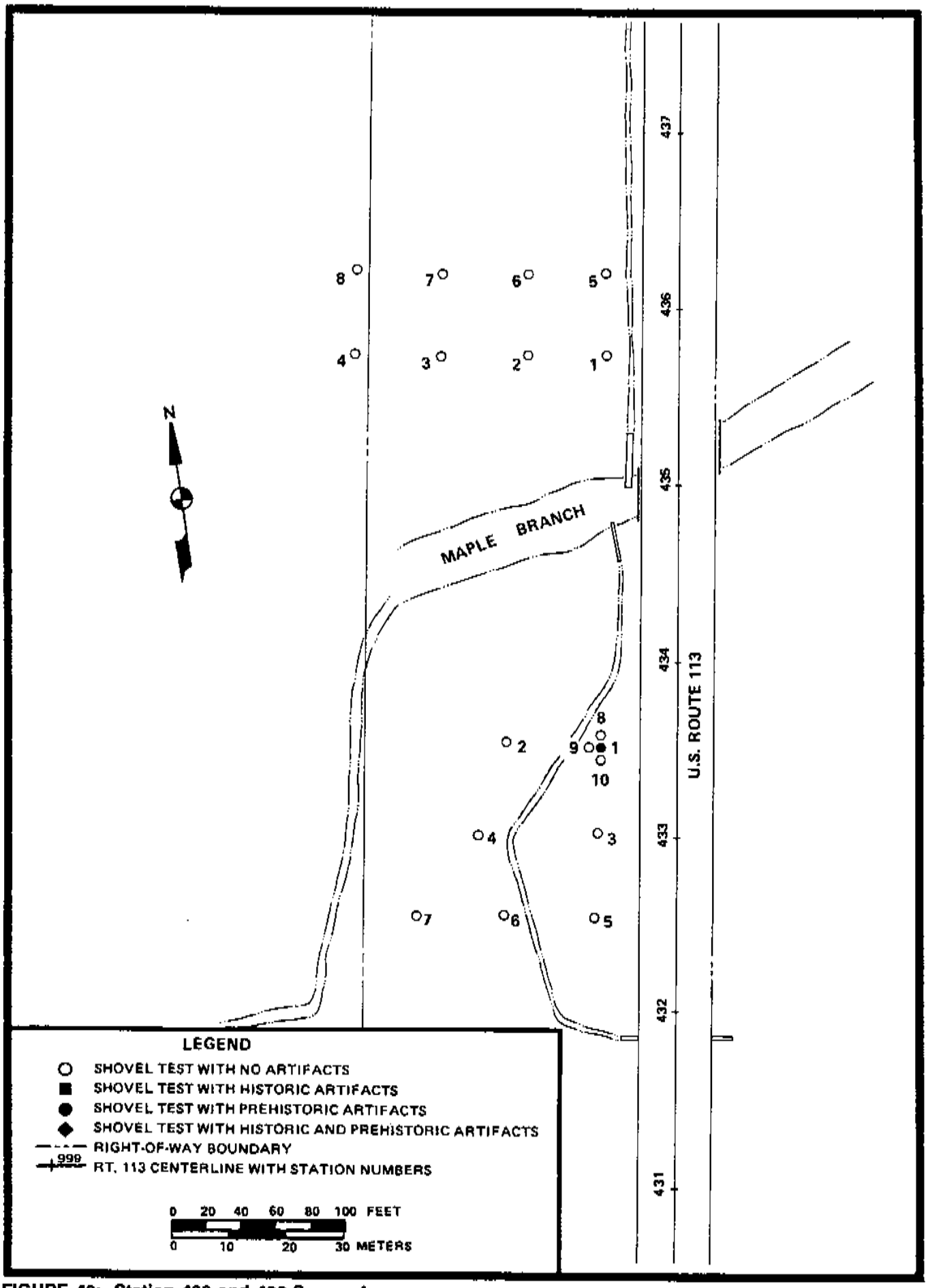


FIGURE 49: Station 433 and 436 Survey Areas

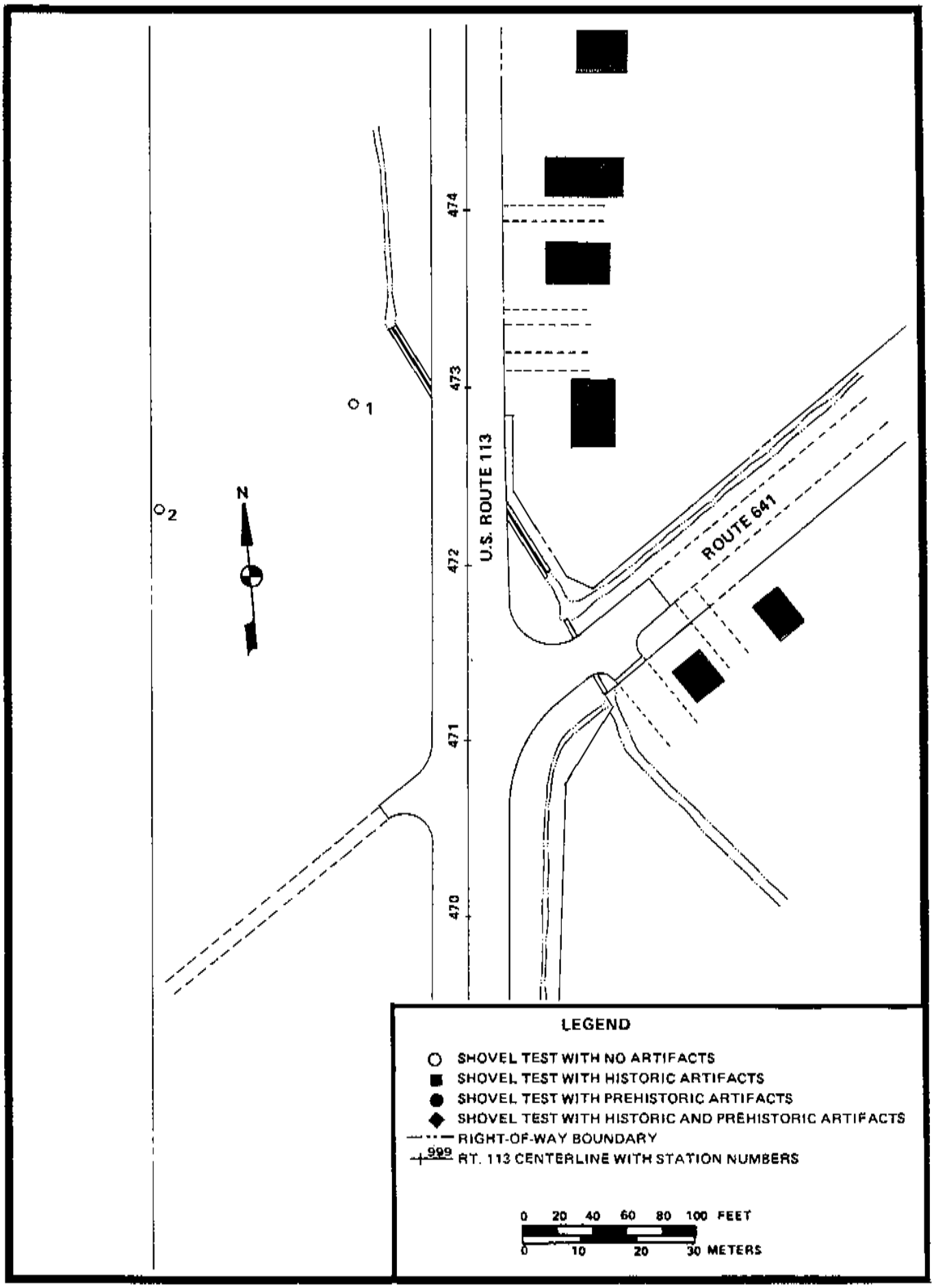


FIGURE 50: Station 472 Survey Area

Survey Area: Station 479

Classification: High/Moderate Prehistoric Potential

Soil Type: Woodstown sandy loam/Fallsington sandy loam

Survey Methods and Results:

The north end of the low knoll examined in Station 472 was also tested for possible prehistoric resources. In addition to the knoll, there was a small drainage ditch near Station 479. The local soils are mapped as moderately well-drained Woodstown sandy loam, but the area is at the border of poorly drained Fallsington soil. Both tests were placed south of the drainage ditch which cuts across the north end of the wooded section in a northeast- southwest direction (Figure 51). No cultural material was recovered from either of the tests.

Survey Area: Station 488

Classification: High/Moderate Historic Potential

Soil Type: Evesboro loamy sand, loamy substratum, 0-2% slopes

Survey Methods and Results:

A moderate to high historic potential was inferred for this location due to its proximity to a road junction, in this case the intersection of State Route 16 with U.S. Route 113. Testing was carried out in the northeast sector of the intersection, an area that was cleared and mowed at the time of the survey. There was no cartographic information to suggest the presence of a site, nor was there any surface evidence of a structure within the right-of-way. The area was tested by 12 shovel tests, placed on three parallel transects oriented parallel to Route 16, with 10-meter intervals between shovel tests (Figure 52).

One of the shovel tests contained a pot lid from a red jasper biface. This artifact is considered an isolated find, since none of the other subsurface tests contained prehistoric material. Two of the shovel tests (No. 5 and No. 6) contained bottle glass and unidentifiable metal; this material is considered to be roadside litter rather than refuse associated with a historic occupation.

Survey Area: Station 506

Classification: High/Moderate Historic Potential

Soil Type: Pocomoke sandy loam/Woodstown sandy loam/
Evesboro loamy sand

Survey Methods and Results:

This area was determined to have potential for historic resources based on the indication of a structure in that location on an early twentieth-century map. The survey area was an open field which at the time of fieldwork had recently been tilled. The cultivated portion was fairly well drained but gives way to a poorly drained forested area just to the north. A surface reconnaissance was conducted over the portion of the field which had recently been plowed, encompassing an area extending roughly 500 feet

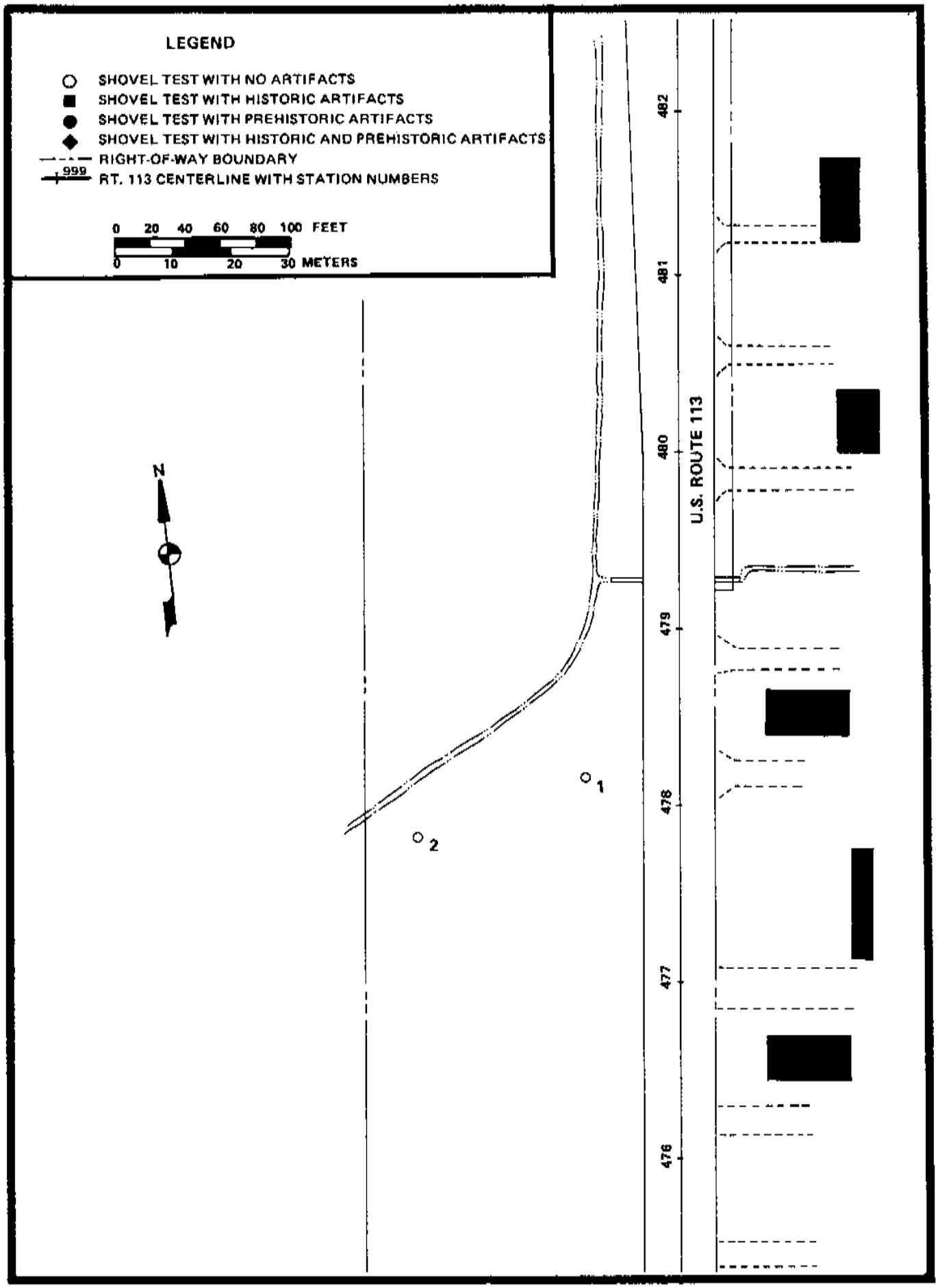


FIGURE 51: Station 479 Survey Area

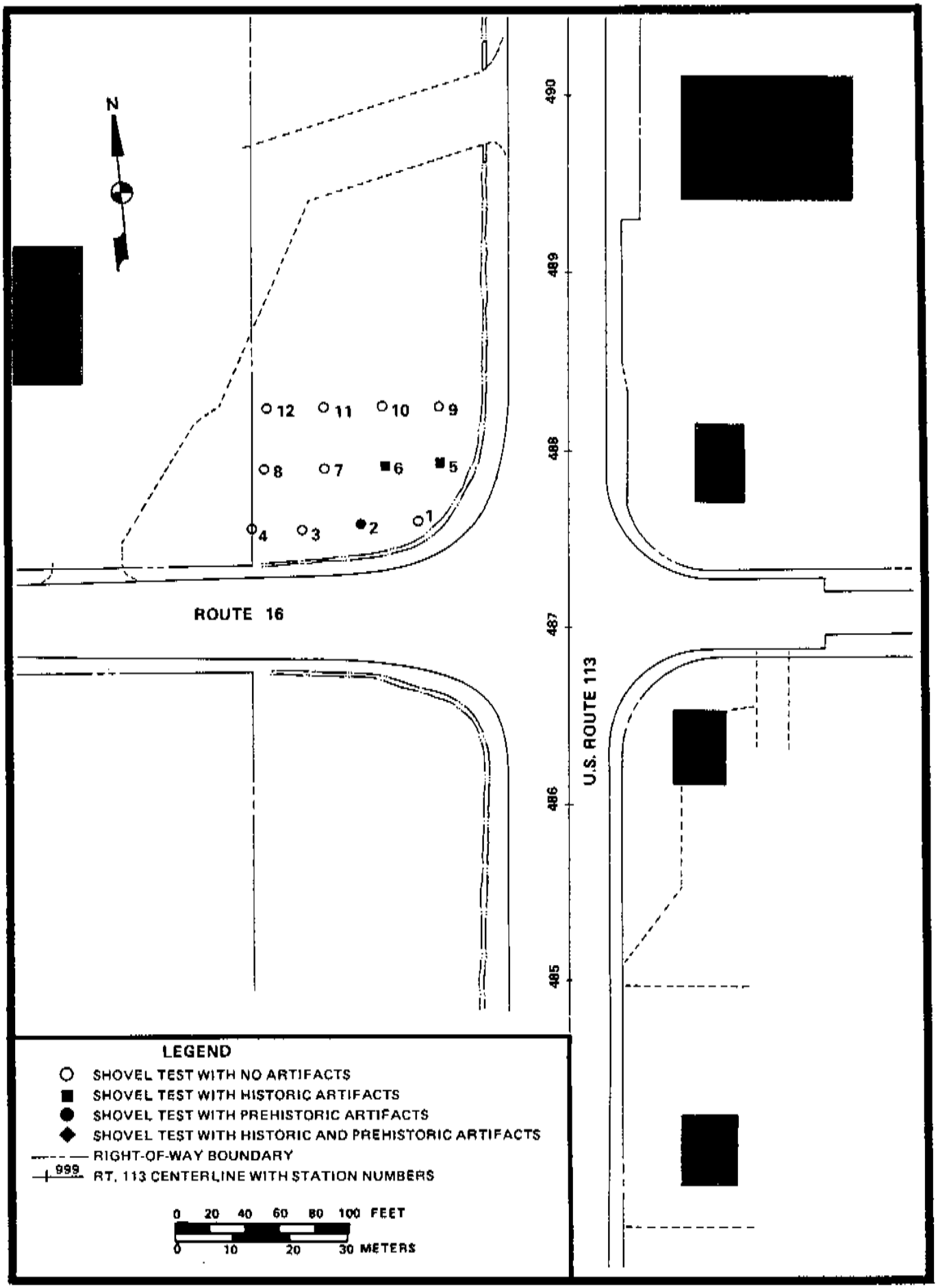


FIGURE 52: Station 488 Survey Area

south of the woods (Figure 53). Only roadside litter was noted during the walkover.

Survey Area: Station 539
Classification: High/Moderate Prehistoric and Historic Potential
Soil Type: Evesboro loamy sand, loamy substratum, 0-2% slopes
Survey Methods and Results:

This area was estimated to have potential for both historic and prehistoric resources. The historic potential was inferred by a structure on an early twentieth-century map, and the prehistoric potential was based on the presence of well-drained Evesboro soils. The survey area was forested and contained a dirt lane running perpendicular to the highway. Three parallel rows of shovel tests were excavated on the north side of the dirt lane, with the interval between transects ranging from 12 to 25 meters (Figure 54). Altogether, 10 shovel tests were excavated, none of which contained prehistoric material. Bottle glass was recovered from two of the tests, but this material does not appear to be indicative of a historic occupation site.

Survey Area: Station 548
Classification: High/Moderate Prehistoric Potential
Soil Type: Evesboro loamy sand, loamy substratum, 0-2% slopes
Survey Methods and Results:

This area was selected for testing for possible prehistoric resources because of the presence of well-drained Evesboro soils. There is no available surface water within 1,000 feet of the survey area, so the prehistoric potential must be considered moderate at best. Testing was carried out within an area of young trees that fronted a state tree farm. Three parallel transects of three shovel tests each were oriented perpendicular to the highway, with 15-meter intervals between transects and shovel tests (Figure 55). No cultural material was recovered from any of the tests.

Survey Area: Station 558
Classification: High/Moderate Prehistoric Potential
Soil Type: Evesboro loamy sand, loamy substratum, 0-2% slopes
Johnstown silt loam
Survey Methods and Results:

Located immediately south of the intersection of State Road 224 and U.S. Route 113, this area was estimated to have potential for prehistoric resources, based on the presence of well-drained soil and the proximity of a drainage ditch (Schoolhouse Ditch). A walkover survey showed that this area had been extensively disturbed by excavation of two ponds (Figure 56); therefore, no subsurface testing was undertaken. No cultural material was observed on the exposed surfaces.

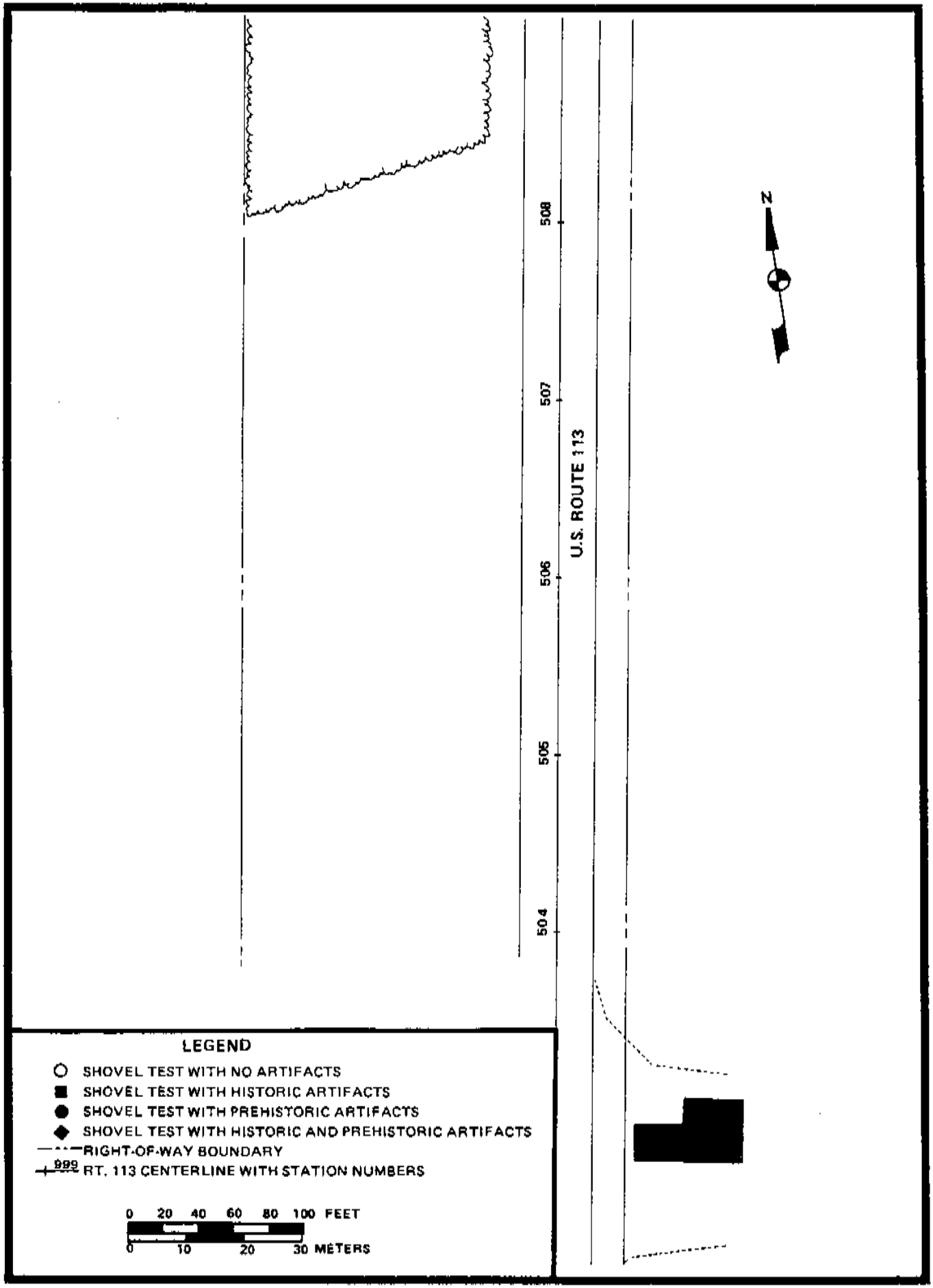


FIGURE 53: Station 506 Survey Area

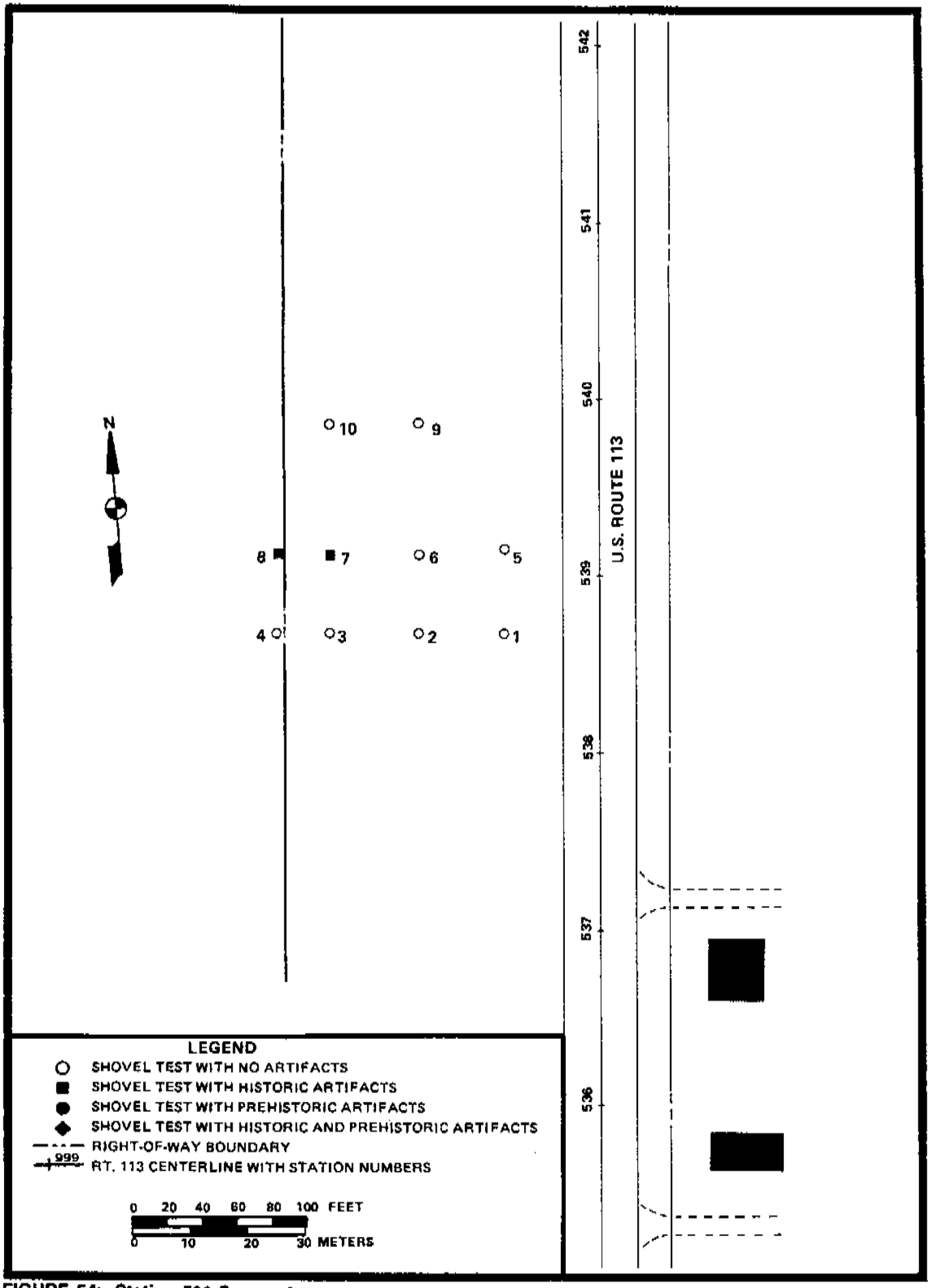


FIGURE 54: Station 539 Survey Area

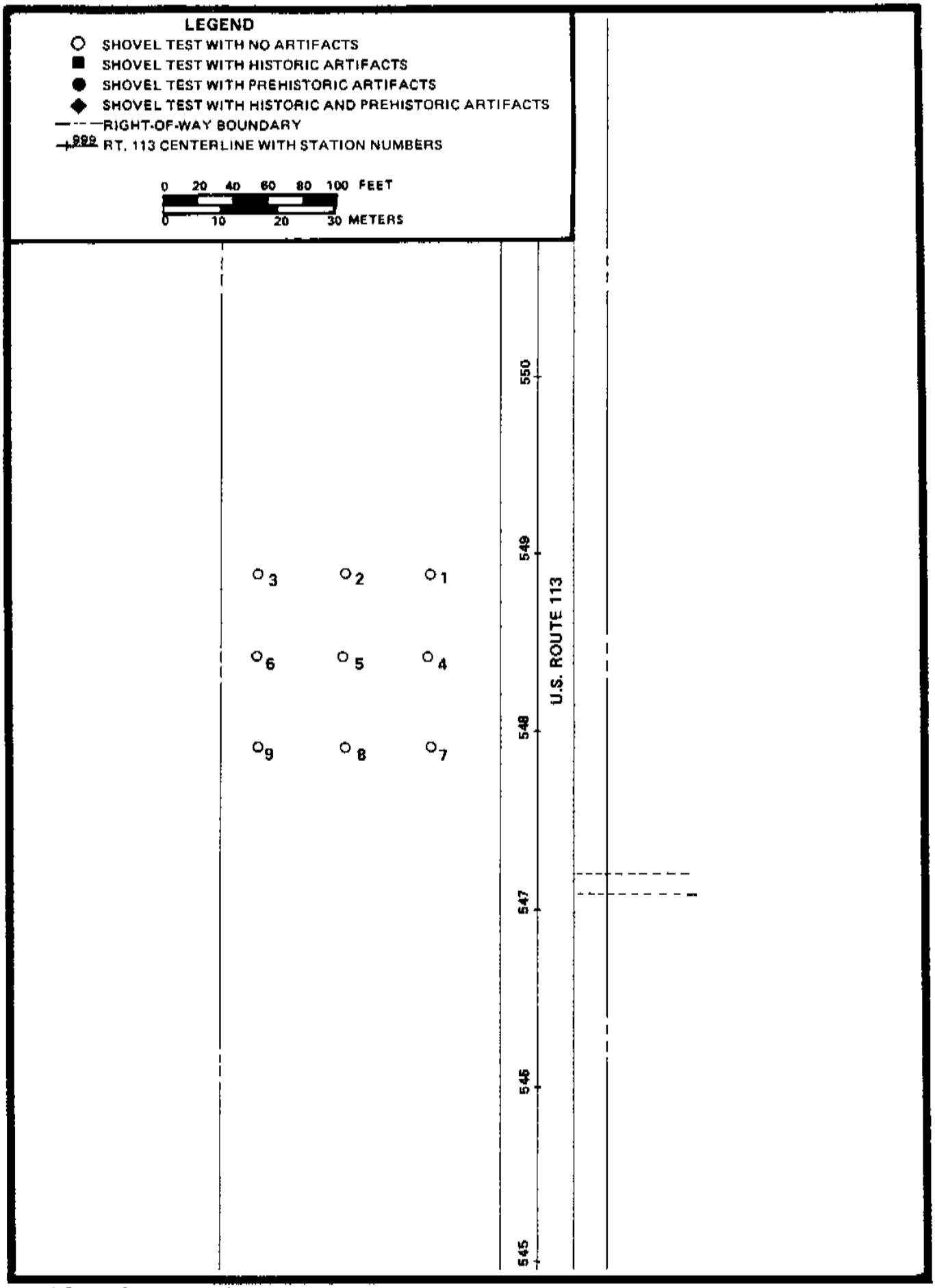


FIGURE 55: Station 548 Survey Area

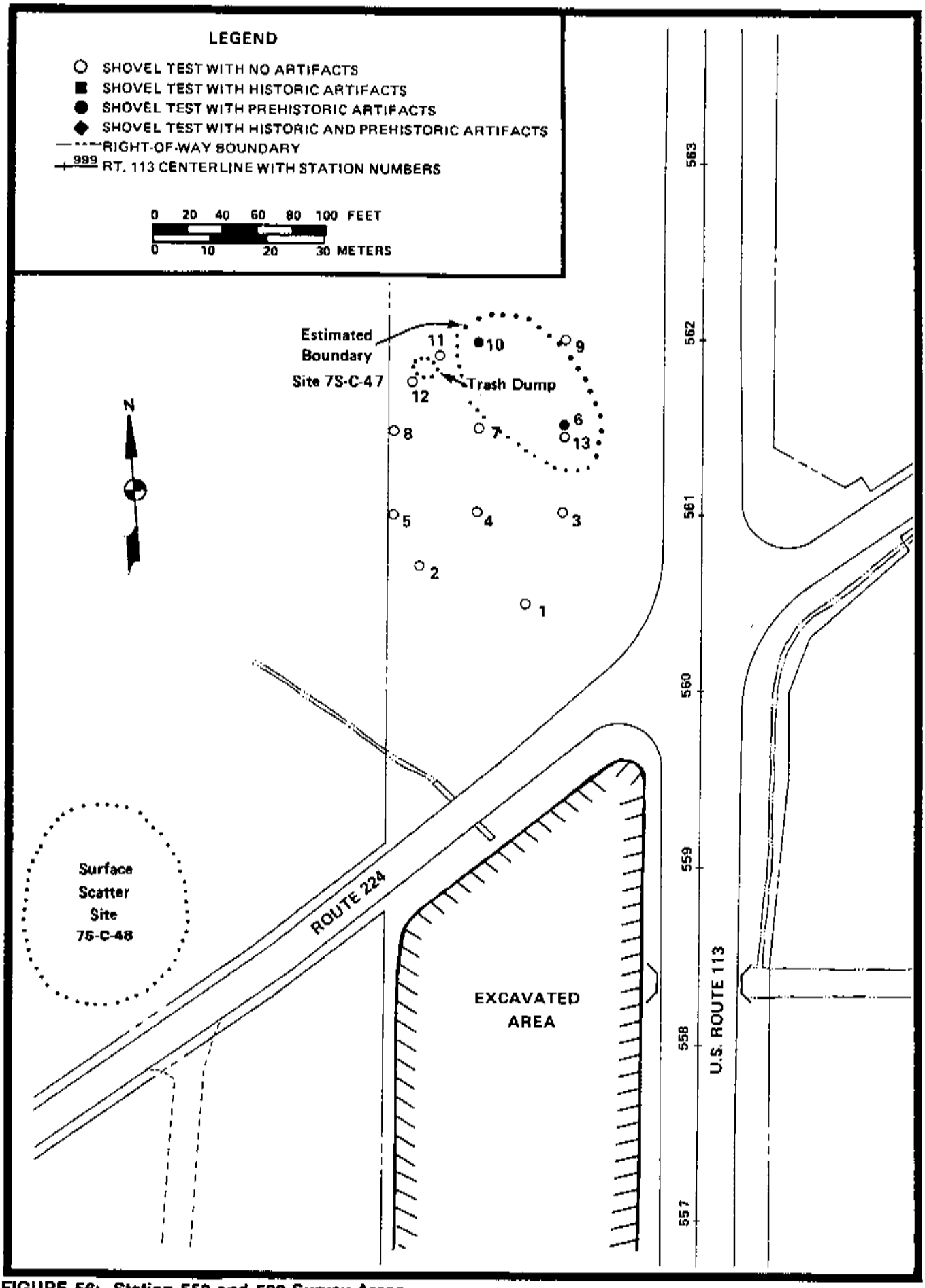


FIGURE 56: Station 558 and 562 Survey Areas

Survey Area: Station 562

Classification: High/Moderate Prehistoric Potential

Soil Type: Evesboro loamy sand, loamy substratum, 2-5% slopes

Survey Methods and Results:

Phase I Investigations. This area lies north of Schoolhouse Ditch and State Road 224. It was estimated to have potential for prehistoric resources because of the available surface water (Schoolhouse Ditch) and well-drained soils. The soils immediately adjacent to the ditch were mapped as poorly drained Johnstown silt loam, while those to the north belong to the excessively drained Evesboro series. A total of 13 shovel tests were excavated at this station during the 1988 survey. The tests, in four transects, were placed within the wooded portion of the survey area, and a distance of 15 meters was kept between the tests, with a few exceptions. Shovel tests along the first transect were moved, in order to avoid poorly drained soil. All of the other transects were perpendicular to Route 113 (see Figure 56). The last two shovel tests in the northernmost transect (No. 11 and No. 12) were placed on the southwest and northeast sides of a small trash dump. One additional shovel test (No. 13) was placed roughly one meter south of Shovel Test 6. Two shovel tests (No. 6 and No. 10) were found to contain prehistoric lithic artifacts; these include a chert early reduction flake and a quartz early reduction flake. The site was formally recorded and assigned site number 7S-F-47. Because of the lack of diagnostic artifacts in the prehistoric assemblage, it was not possible to assign the site to a specific prehistoric cultural period. The site was tentatively classified as an outlying hunting station or resource procurement station because of its small size and limited artifact assemblage. One historic stoneware sherd was collected from the trash dump. This sherd is not believed to be associated with a historic occupation of the survey area, as there was no historic evidence of an occupation in this area nor were any in situ structural remains observed during the survey.

During the testing of this station, an inspection was made of a cultivated field on the south side of Schoolhouse Ditch, outside of the right-of-way. Numerous very small sand- and grit-tempered prehistoric ceramic sherds were observed on the surface of the field (see Figure 56). In addition, several cryptocrystalline flakes and a fragment of an argillite biface were observed. That site has been formally recorded and assigned site number 7S-C-48.

Phase II Investigations. The 1991 Phase II fieldwork included excavation of 15 additional shovel tests and three 1x2-meter units within the 7S-F-47 site area (Figure 57). The shovel tests were located according to a systematic unaligned pattern on a 6-meter grid that was extended over the site area as defined during the Phase I survey. Only three of the Phase II shovel tests contained prehistoric artifacts, thereby confirming the site's small size and low density of cultural material.

The test units were placed within the site according to the results of the shovel tests. The soil stratigraphy within the site was fairly uniform, consisting of a very dark grayish brown plowzone and a light yellowish brown to pale brown subsoil. Figure 58 illustrates representative stratigraphic profiles for the site. Prehistoric artifacts were recovered exclusively from subsoil levels, but no features were identified during excavation. Test Unit 1, placed in the area of greatest concentration, contained only 3 flakes and 1 utilized flake and 3 pieces of debitage. Test Unit 2 was sterile of cultural material, and Test Unit 3 contained only 3 pieces of debitage. The site assemblage is summarized in Table 14. No culturally diagnostic artifacts were recovered from the site, and based on its small size and the low density of cultural material, it appears to represent only an ephemeral prehistoric use, possibly as a procurement site.

Survey Area: Station 593

Classification: High/Moderate Prehistoric Potential

Soil Type: Evesboro loamy sand, loamy substratum, 0-2% slopes

Survey Methods and Results:

Phase I Investigations. This survey area occupies a small, elevated landform on the south side of a pond (Hudson Pond) created by an impoundment of a tributary of Cedar Creek. The soils of this wooded area belong to the Evesboro series, which is classified as excessively drained. These two factors, available surface water and well-drained soil, were the basis for classification of this area as having potential for prehistoric resources. During the Phase I survey, 12 shovel tests were distributed evenly in three parallel transects oriented parallel to the shoreline of the pond. A 15-meter interval was maintained between transects and shovel tests. The 12 tests were supplemented by the two random tests (No. 13 and No. 14). Figure 59 illustrates the placement of the Phase I shovel tests in this survey area.

TABLE 14

SUMMARY OF LITHIC ASSEMBLAGE, SITE 7S-C-47

	RAW MATERIAL			
ARTIFACT TYPE	JASPER	CHERT	QUARTZ	TOTAL
UNIFACES				
Utilized Flake	1	.	.	1
DEBITAGE				
Decortication Flake	2	.	.	2
Early Reduction Flake	6	1	2	9
Flake Fragments	1	.	1	2
Flake Shatter	1	.	.	1
TOTALS	11	1	3	15

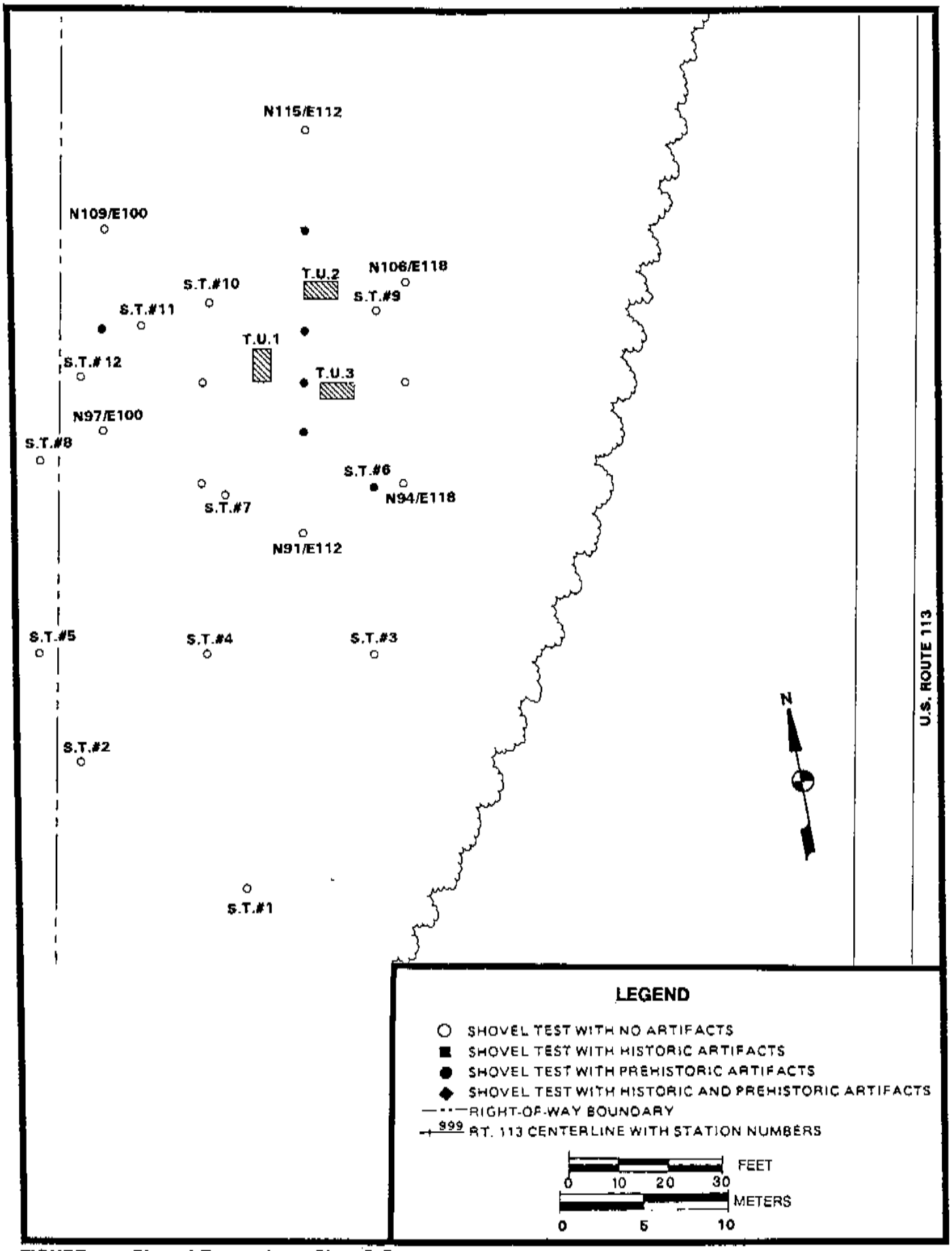
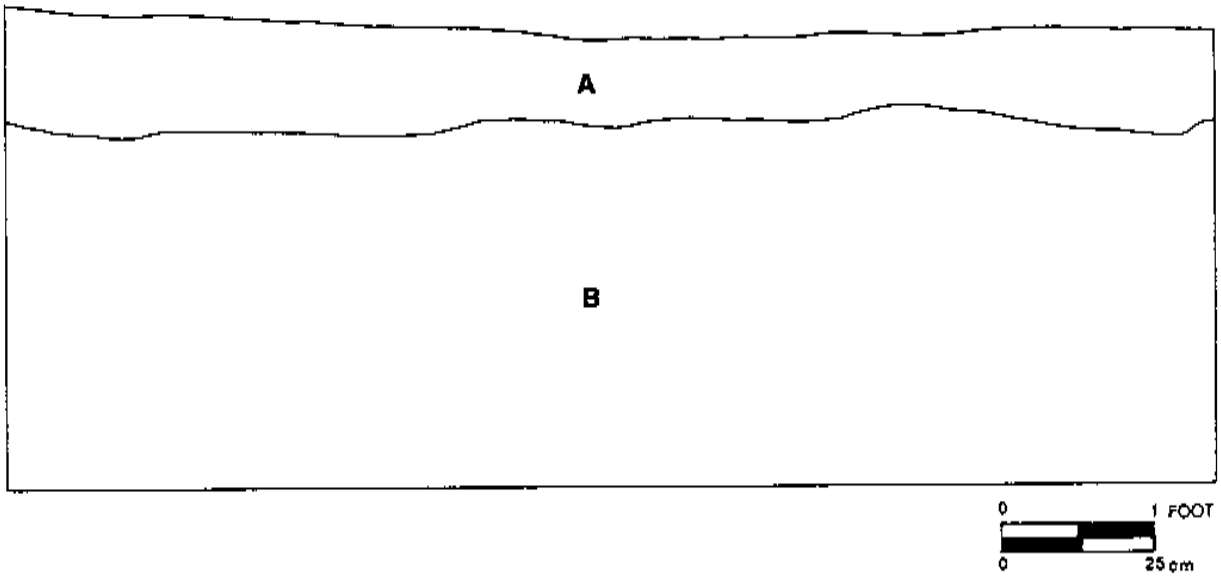


FIGURE 57: Plan of Excavations, Site 7S-C-47

EAST WALL, TEST UNIT 1

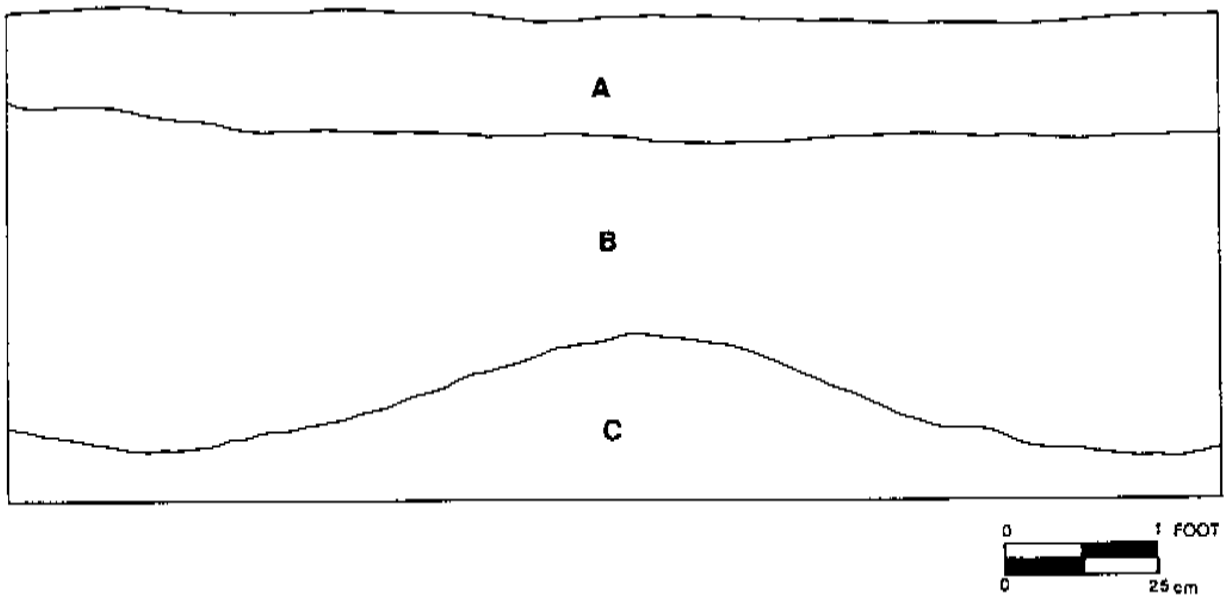


LEGEND

A Dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) sand; culturally sterile.

B Light yellowish brown (2.5Y 6/4) sand with prehistoric artifacts.

NORTH WALL, TEST UNIT 3



LEGEND

A Dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) sand; culturally sterile.

B Pale brown (2.5Y 7/4) sand with prehistoric artifacts.

C Mottled brownish yellow (10YR 6/8) sand with prehistoric artifacts in upper level.

FIGURE 58: Stratigraphic Profiles, Site 7S-C-47

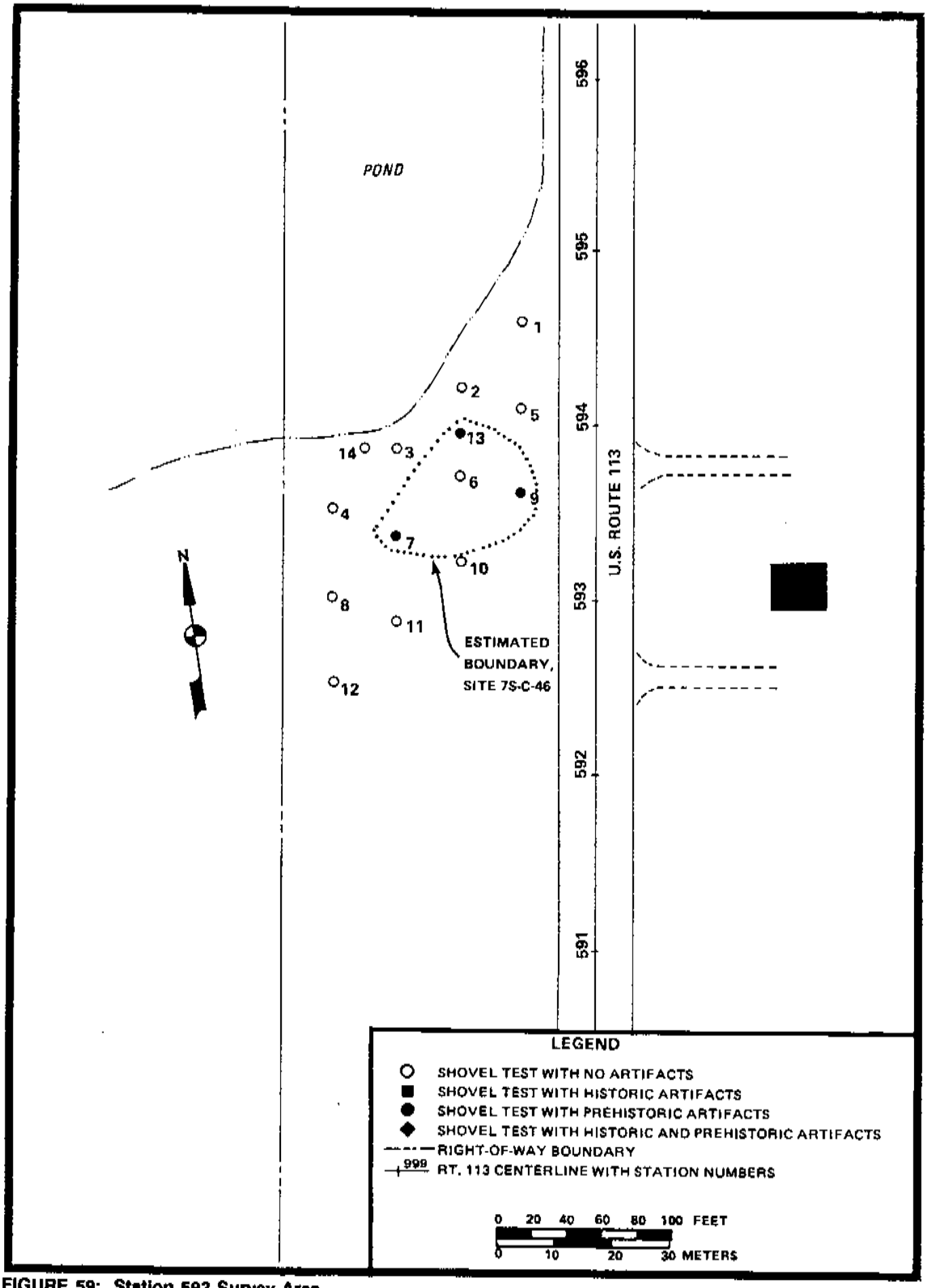


FIGURE 59: Station 593 Survey Area

Three of the Phase I shovel tests yielded a total of four flakes. One of the flakes, a thermally altered jasper specimen, exhibited a minor amount of edge damage, but the others showed no signs of utilization. The site was formally recorded and assigned site number 7S-C-46. There were no diagnostic artifacts in the Phase I collection; therefore it was not possible to determine a specific period for the site's occupation or utilization. Because of the small size of the site and its limited assemblage, it tentatively was classified as an outlying hunting station or resource procurement site.

Phase II Investigations. The 1991 fieldwork included excavation of 10 shovel tests and three 1x2-meter units. The shovel tests were placed to refine the site boundaries as defined during the Phase I survey. Only two of the Phase II shovel tests (N103/E94 and N109/E94) contained prehistoric artifacts, thereby confirming the site's small size and the low density of cultural material.

The test units were placed within the site according to the results of the shovel tests, as shown in Figure 60. The soil stratigraphy within the site was straightforward and fairly uniform, consisting of a shallow, eroded plowzone and a light yellowish brown to pale brown subsoil. Figure 61 illustrates typical stratigraphic profiles for the site. Prehistoric artifacts were recovered primarily from the upper subsoil levels, but no features were identified during excavation.

The prehistoric material recovered from Site 7S-C-46 during the Phase I and Phase II fieldwork is summarized in Table 15. Aside from one small (6 g) quartz core and one utilized chert flake, the collection consists entirely of debitage. No culturally diagnostic artifacts were recovered from the site, and based on its small size and the low density of cultural material, it appears to represent only a brief prehistoric use. Test Unit 1 contained a total of 40 pieces of debitage, accounting for more than three-fourths of the total collection. Test Unit 2 contained only one core, and Test Unit 3 contained only three pieces of debitage. Only one shovel test contained more than a single flake.

Historic artifacts recovered during the Phase II fieldwork include a few fragments of clear bottle glass and a large metal plate. This material is believed to be attributable to littering rather than a historic occupation of the site.

Survey Area: Station 600
Classification: High/Moderate Prehistoric Potential
Soil Type: Evesboro loamy sand, 5-15% slopes
Survey Methods and Results:

This location is on the north side of Hudson Pond, discussed immediately above. In terms of soils and vegetation, the two survey areas (Station 593 and Station 600) adjacent to Hudson Pond were similar. Three transects of four shovel tests each were placed within this survey area, with

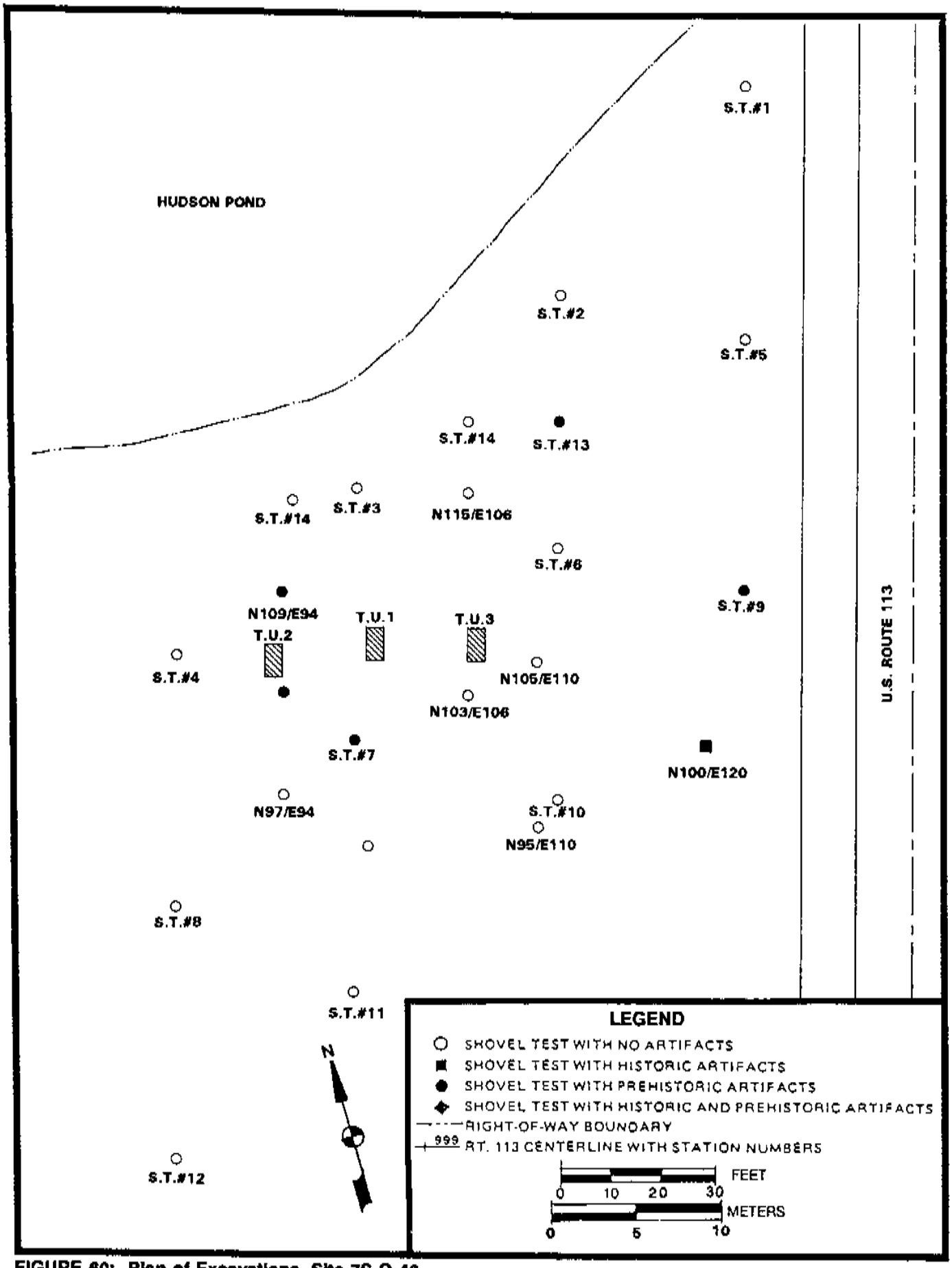
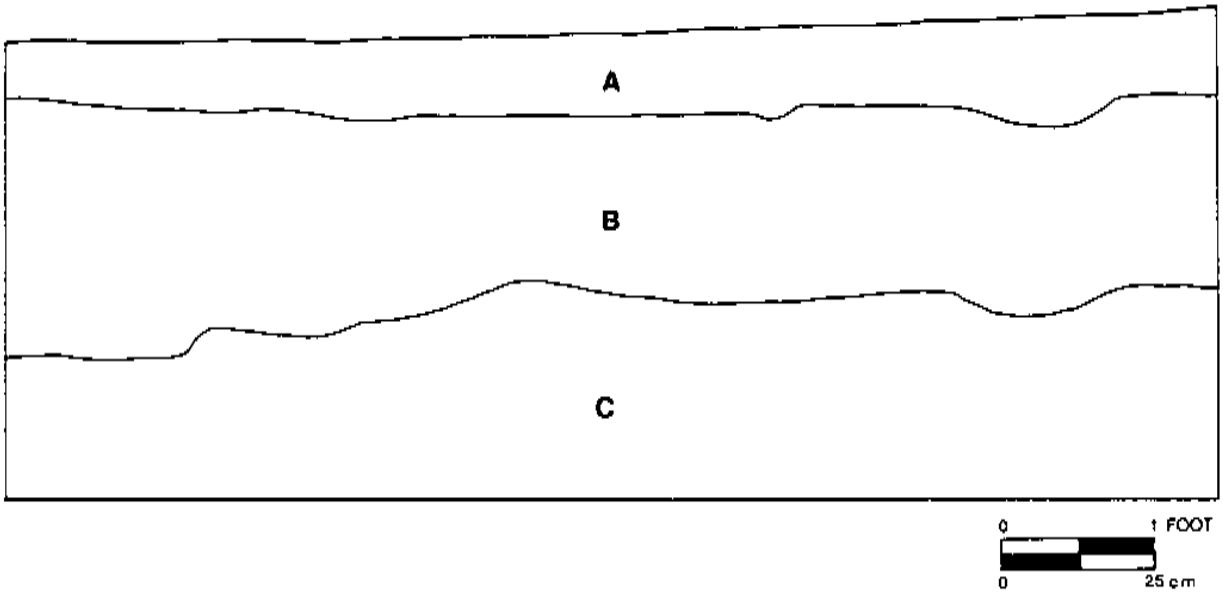


FIGURE 60: Plan of Excavations, Site 7S-C-46

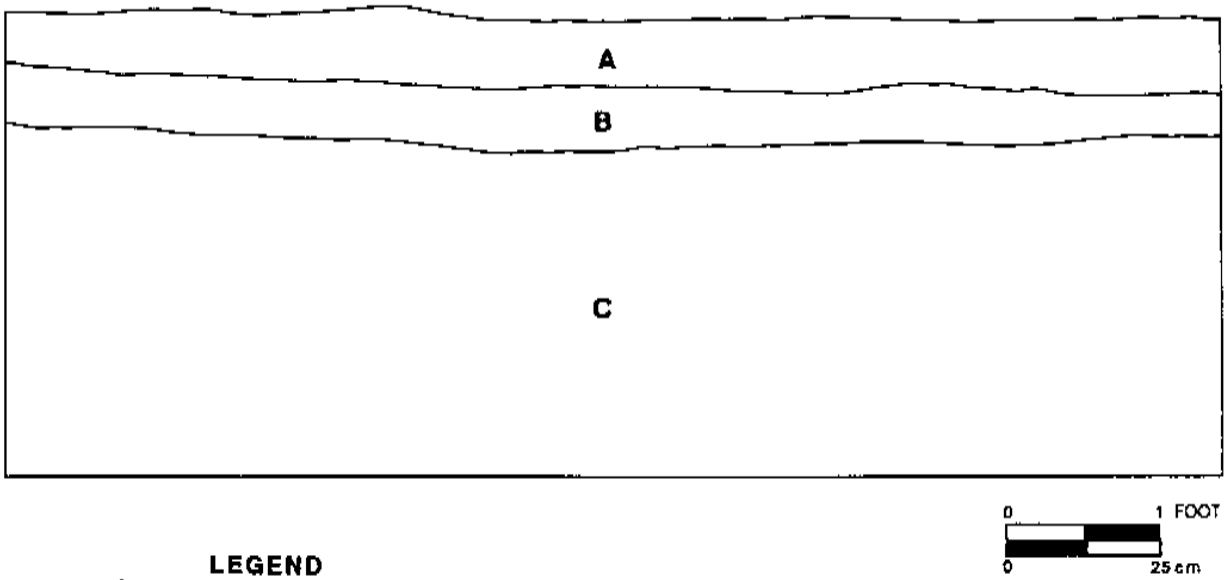
EAST WALL, TEST UNIT 1



LEGEND

A Dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) loamy sand with historic artifacts.
B Light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) sand with prehistoric artifacts.
C Mottled pale yellow (2.5Y 7/4) sand with prehistoric artifacts in upper levels.

EAST WALL, TEST UNIT 3



LEGEND

A Gray (10YR 5/1) sand with prehistoric artifacts.
B Brownish yellow (10YR 6/8) sand with prehistoric artifacts.
C Very pale brown (10YR 7/4) sand with lamellae at base; culturally sterile.

FIGURE 61: Stratigraphic Profiles, Site 7S-C-46

15-meter intervals between the shovel tests and the transects. A fourth transect was located 20 meters north and it contained only three shovel tests (Figure 62). Additionally, three shovel tests (Nos. 16, 17, and 18) were placed randomly in proximity to the pond edge. A single amber glass bottle fragment was recovered from the testing, and it is attributable to littering rather than a historic occupation within the survey area. No prehistoric material was recovered.

Survey Area: Station 609

Classification: High/Moderate Prehistoric Potential

Soil Type: Evesboro loamy sand, loamy substratum, 0-2% slopes

Survey Methods and Results:

This is the location of a small knoll in a cleared area which fronts a residential community. The area was estimated to have some potential for prehistoric resources, based on the slightly elevated landform, but there is no source of surface water in the immediate vicinity. The soils are mapped as Evesboro loamy sand, which is excessively drained. Two rows of three shovel tests were oriented perpendicular to U.S. Route 113 (Figure 63). The western extent of the knoll had been truncated by the excavation of a drainage ditch, and the ground appeared to be disturbed at the highest point of the knoll. No cultural material was recovered from any of the shovel tests.

TABLE 15

SUMMARY OF LITHIC ASSEMBLAGE, SITE 7S-C-46

	RAW MATERIAL					
ARTIFACT TYPE	JASPER	CHERT	ARGIL-LITE	QUARTZ	QUART-ZITE	TOTAL
UNIFACES						
Utilized Flake	.	1	.	.	.	1
CORES						
Freehand	.	.	.	1	.	1
DEBITAGE						
Decortication Flake	6	.	.	.	.	6
Early Reduction Flake	12	3	.	.	1	16
Bifacial Thinning Flake	9	.	1	.	.	10
Flake Fragments	8	.	.	1	2	11
Blocky Shatter	3	.	.	.	.	3
Flake Shatter	.	.	.	1	2	3
TOTALS	38	4	1	3	5	51

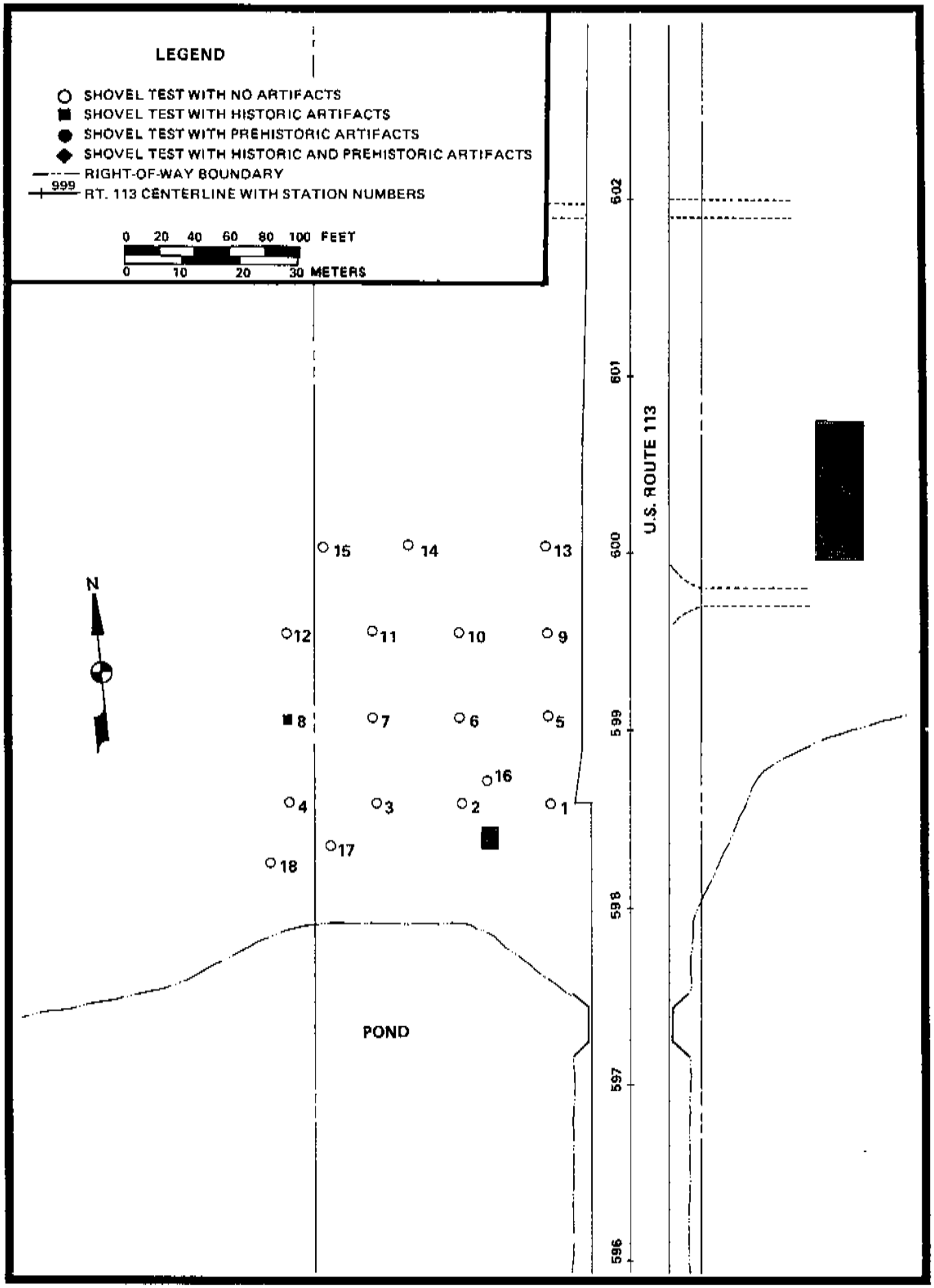


FIGURE 62: Station 600 Survey Area

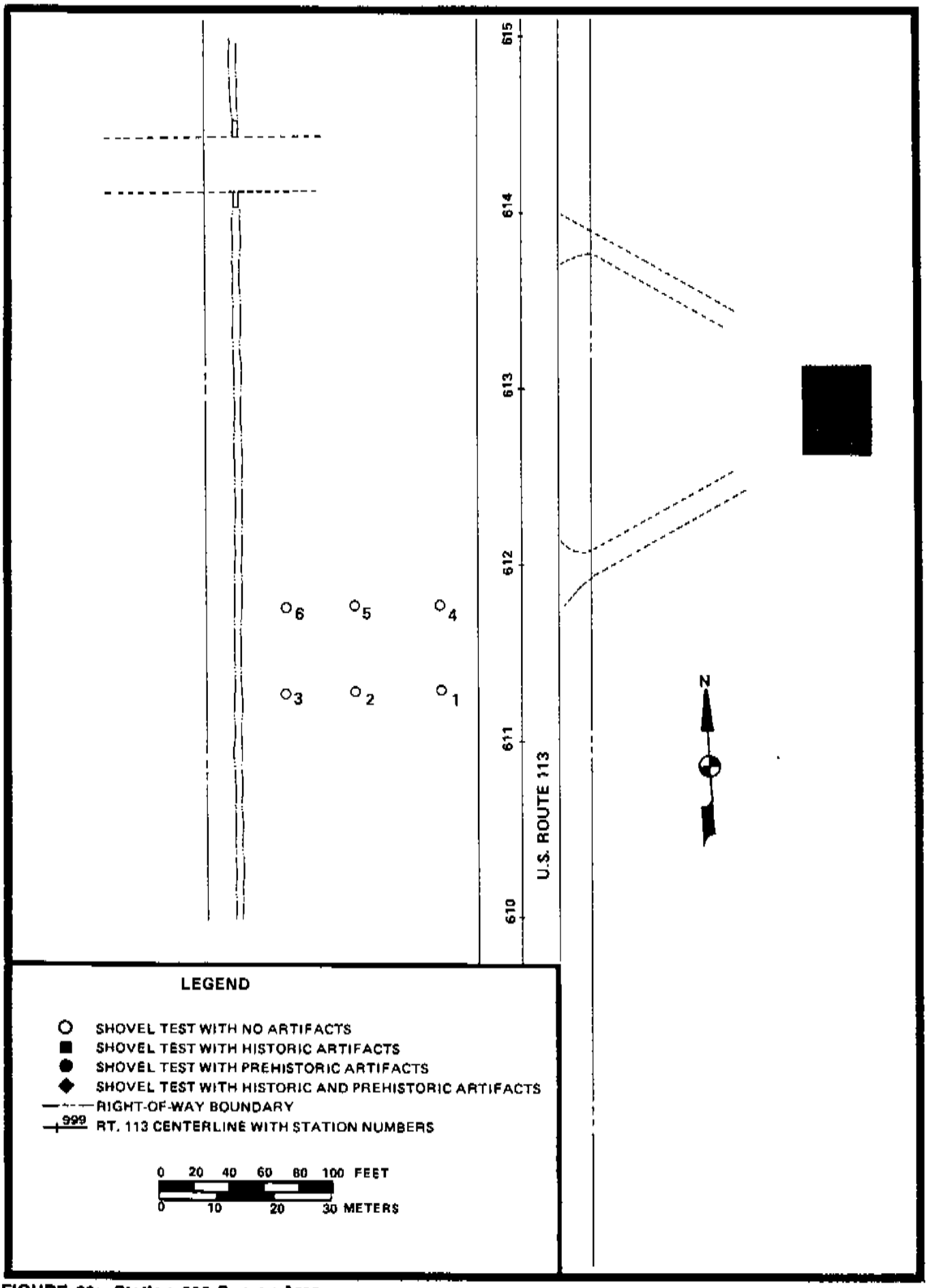


FIGURE 63: Station 609 Survey Area

Survey Area: Station 651

Classification: High/Moderate Prehistoric Potential

Soil Type: Sassafras sandy loam, 2-5% slopes

Survey Methods and Results:

This survey area encompasses a knoll in a cultivated field, and its estimated prehistoric potential was based on the presence of the knoll. The local soils are mapped as Sassafras sandy loam, which is classified as well-drained. Because the area held a mature soybean crop at the time of the 1988 fieldwork, the survey was completed in 1991 when the field was planted in corn.

During the 1991 fieldwork, an intensive walkover surface survey of the area was conducted, supplemented by six shovel tests. None of the shovel tests contained cultural material; however, a chert projectile point was found during the walkover survey at the edge of the field along the road. Four additional shovel tests were placed in the location of the findspot but no additional material was recovered. As the projectile point appears to represent an isolated find, no additional work was undertaken in that survey area. Figure 64 illustrates the coverage for this survey area.

The projectile point recovered from this survey area is whole, with a pentagonal form (Plate 74). It resembles the Jack's Reef Pentagonal (Ritchie 1961) point type, which is associated with the Middle Woodland or Late Woodland I Period in Delaware. No other prehistoric material was associated with this artifact, and it probably was lost or discarded at a location away from a habitation site.

Survey Area: Station 692

Classification: High/Moderate Prehistoric Potential

Soil Type: Rumford loamy sand, 0-5% slopes/Sassafras sandy loam

Survey Methods and Results:

This survey area is a wooded knoll situated in Rumford and Sassafras series soils, which are classified respectively as excessively drained and well drained. The estimated potential for prehistoric sites was based on the elevated topography and well-drained soils, although there is no nearby surface water. Two transects of six shovel tests each were placed parallel to the highway, separated by 22 meters, with 15-meter intervals between shovel tests on each transect (Figure 65). No cultural material was recovered from any of the tests.

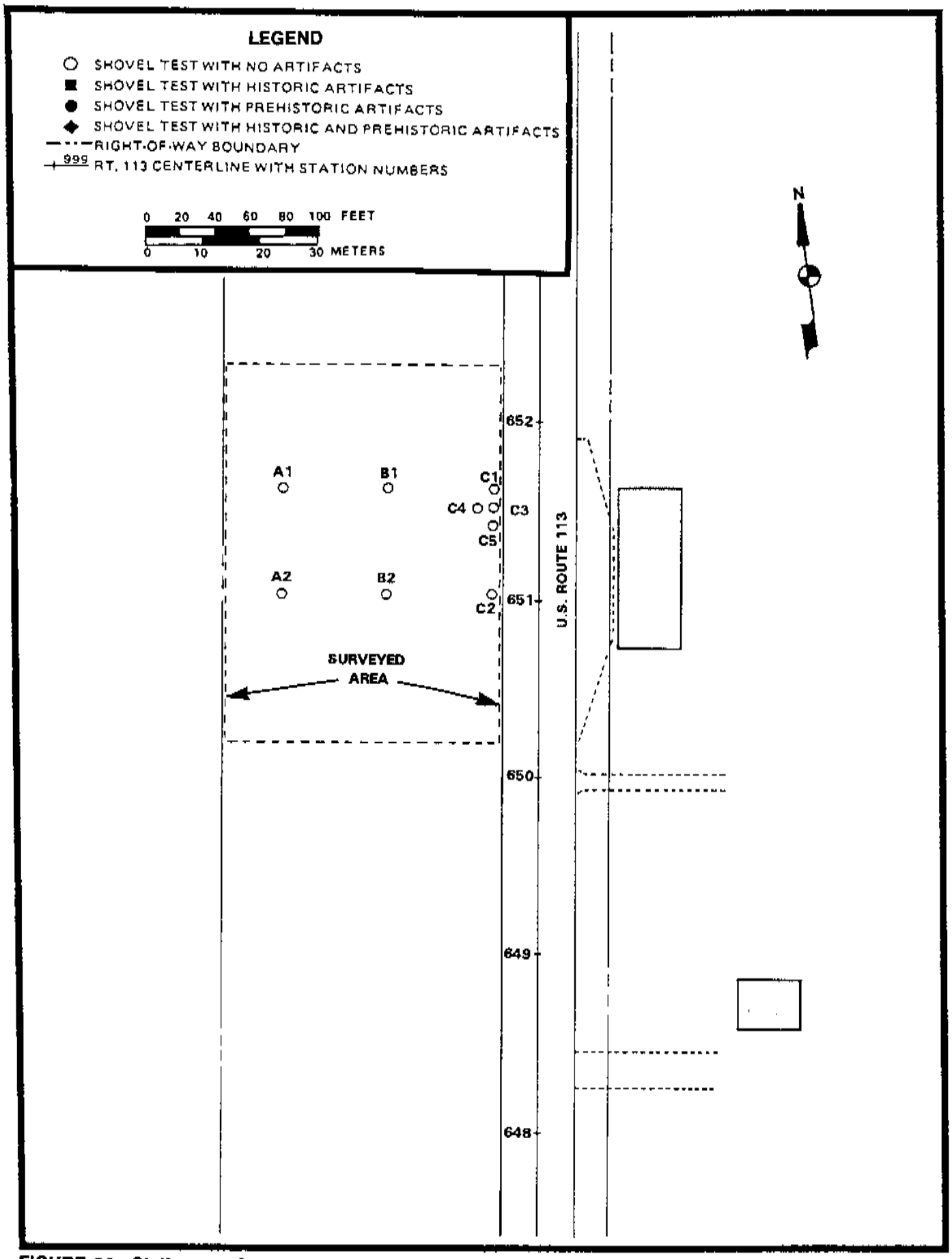


FIGURE 64: Station 651 Survey Area

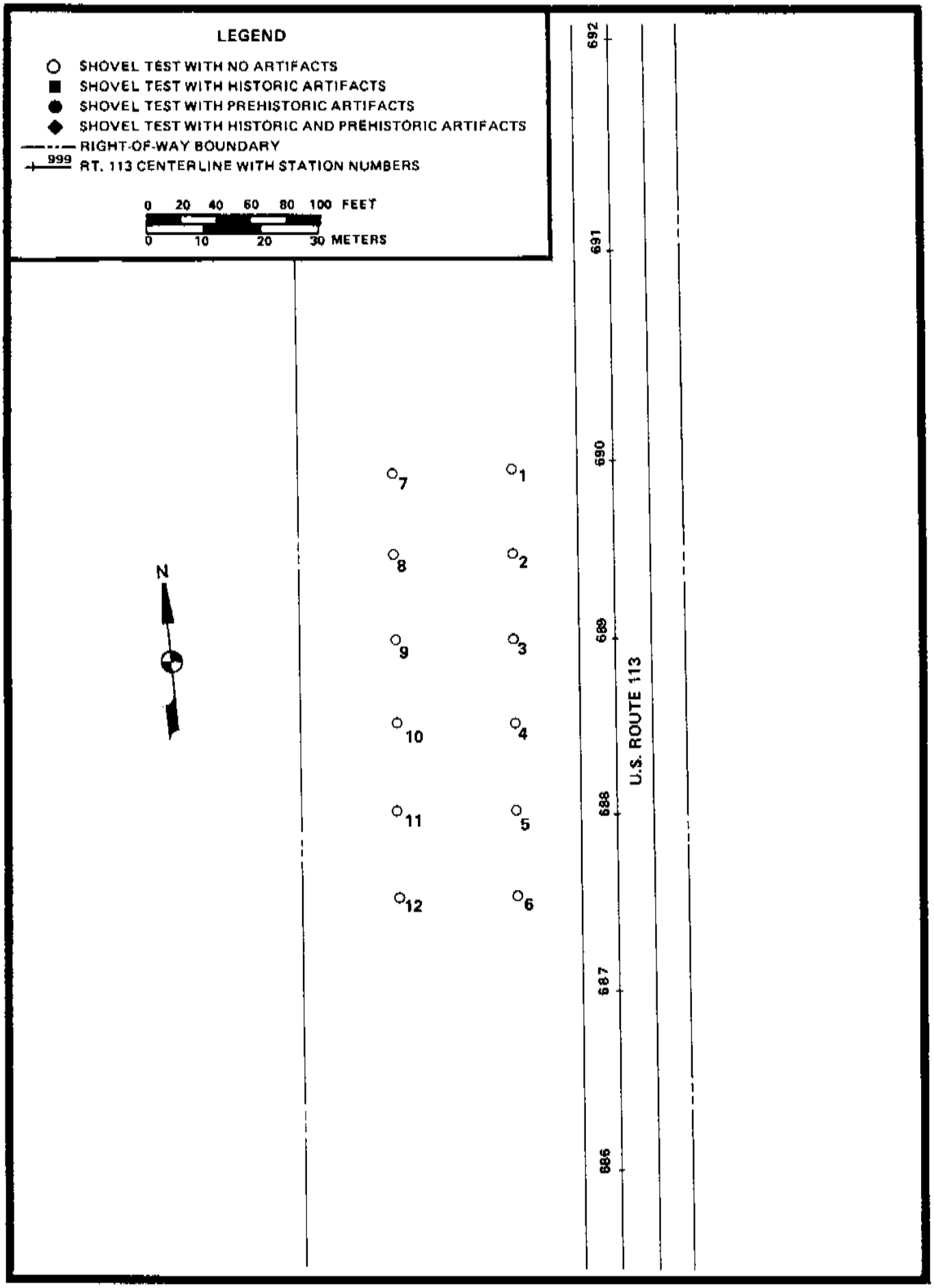


FIGURE 65: Station 692 Survey Area

Survey Area: Station 740

Classification: High/Moderate Prehistoric Potential

Soil Type: Rumford loamy sand, 0-5% slopes

Survey Methods and Results:

Phase I Investigations. This survey area occupies a terrace or bench which rises to the south of Herring Branch, a tributary of Cedar Creek. A swampy area of Johnstown silt loam adjacent to the drainage gives way to soils of the Rumford series, which are classified as excessively drained. The estimated prehistoric potential was based on the presence of elevated ground with well-drained soil in proximity to surface water. During the 1988 survey, 24 shovel tests were excavated in this area, their placement influenced to some degree by the forest cover. Six transects of four shovel tests each were laid out for the testing, with the transects aligned with the edge of the low-lying, poorly drained soil along Herring Branch (Figure 66). Fifteen-meter intervals were maintained between transects and shovel tests.

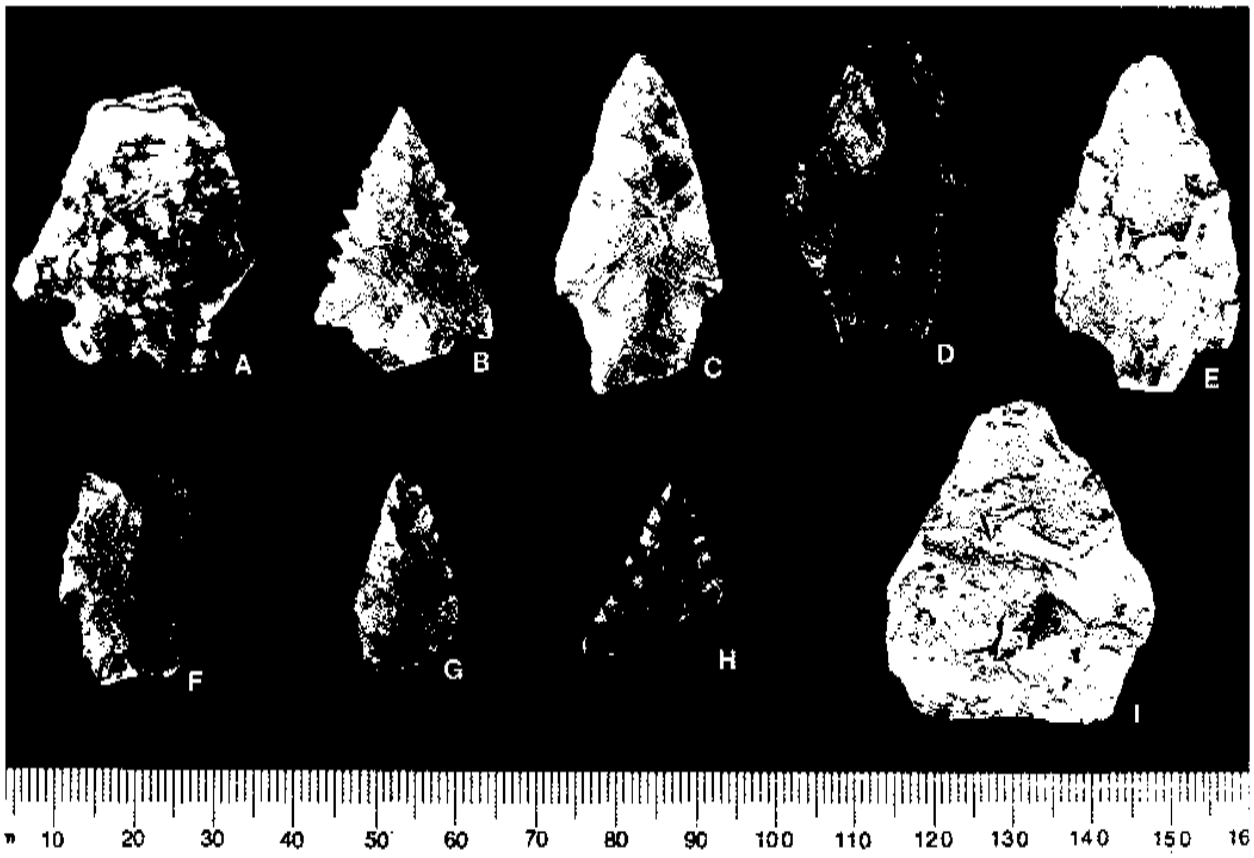


PLATE 74: PROJECTILE POINTS FROM SELECTED SITES
A: Site 7S-C-45, Jasper, MacCorkle; B: Station 433, Jasper, Bifurcated Base Point, Base Damaged; C: Site 7S-C-45, Jasper, Lamoka-like Point; D: Site 7S-C-45, Jasper, Possible Rossville; E: Site 7S-C-45, Jasper, Lamoka-like Ppoint; F: Site 7S-C-45, Chert, Lamoka-like Point; G: Site 7S-C-45, Jasper, Possible Teardrop; H: Site 7S-C-45, Chert, Triangle, Arrow Point; I: Station 651, Chert, Possible Jack's Reef Pentagonal.

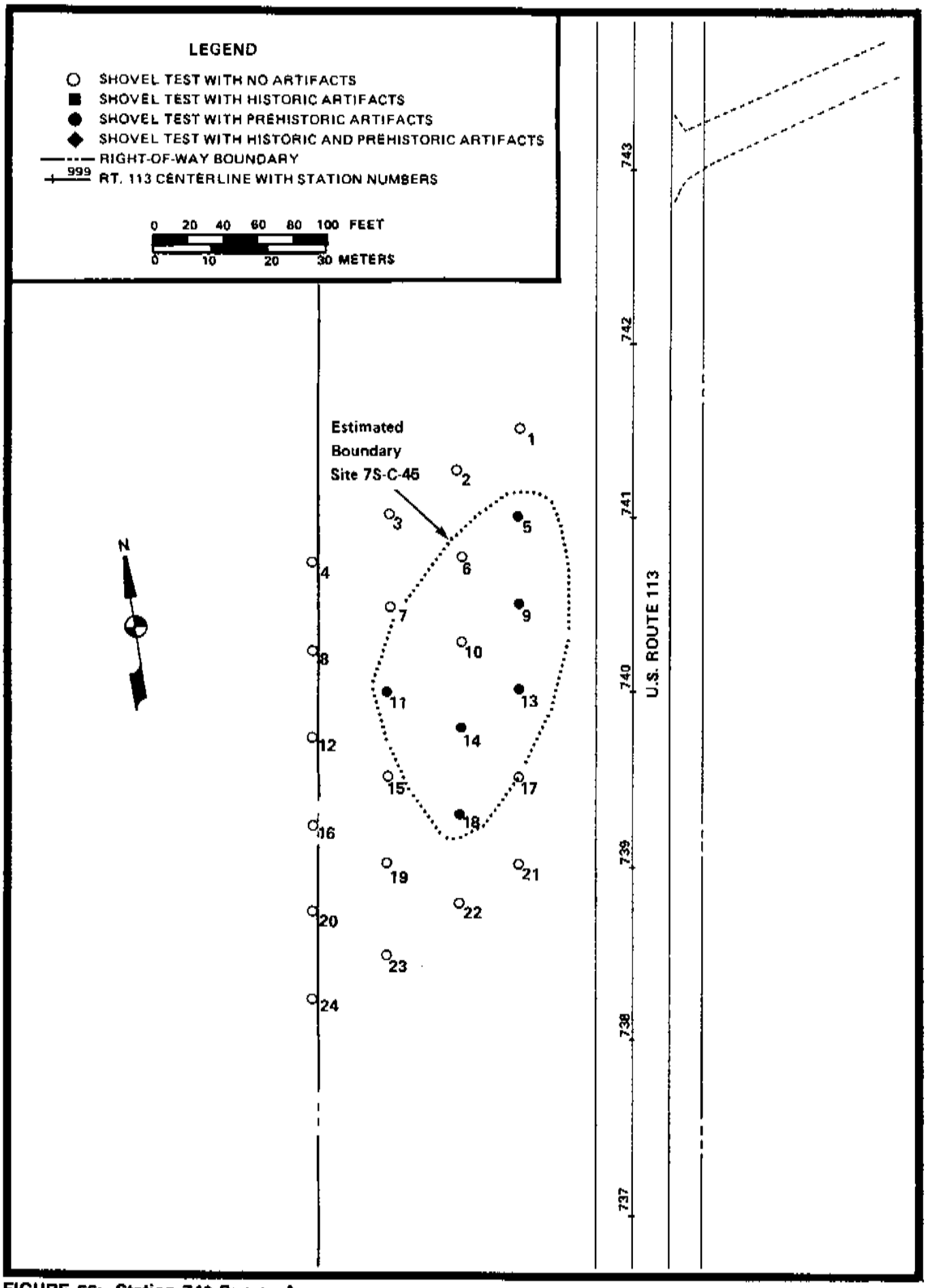


FIGURE 66: Station 740 Survey Area

Prehistoric artifacts were recovered from six of the Phase I shovel tests. The recovered remains were all lithic; no bone, shell, or ceramics were retrieved. The artifacts included a brown chert or jasper triangular projectile point, believed to have been made during the Woodland II Period. In addition, a quartz freehand core was recovered, as well as jasper, chert, and chalcedony debitage. The site was formally recorded and assigned site number 7S-C-45. Based on the Phase I information, it was assigned to the Woodland II Period and classified as a procurement site.

Phase II Investigations. The Phase II fieldwork involved excavation of seven 1x2-meter units, placed within the site area defined during the Phase I survey (Figure 67). The Phase II testing demonstrated a low density of cultural material throughout the site and an absence of features. The soil stratigraphy generally consisted of a shallow, eroded plowzone that rested on a subsoil of gravelly sand. Prehistoric material was recovered to a maximum depth of approximately 60 centimeters below surface. Root disturbance was common in the upper excavation levels. Figures 68 and 69 illustrate representative stratigraphic profiles for the site.

The prehistoric assemblage from the site is summarized in Table 16. The assemblage is entirely lithic, and is dominated by jasper and chert. The tools include seven projectile points, one quartz sidescraper, and one quartz freehand core. In addition to the triangular point recovered during the Phase I survey, the projectile points include three Lamoka-like points, one MacCorkle point, one possible Rossville point, and one possible Teardrop point. These points suggest that the site was used repeatedly during the Archaic and Woodland periods. The MacCorkle point type dates from the Early Archaic (Broyles 1971), while the Teardrop point type has been dated to circa 3900-3690 B.C. (Kraft and Blenk 1974), which falls in the Middle or Late Archaic Period. Three narrow, stemmed points in the assemblage resemble the Lamoka point type (Ritchie 1961), which is considered a Late Archaic diagnostic in the Middle Atlantic region. Custer (1984) indicates that various narrow-stemmed points generally fall in the 3000-2000 B.C. interval, which is subsumed in Custer's Woodland I Period for Delaware. The Rossville point type (Ritchie 1961) is also considered a narrow-stemmed point that appears in Delaware after circa 500 B.C. Based on the site's low density of cultural material, small size, and lack of features, it may be classified as a procurement site. Plate 74 illustrates selected projectile points from the site.

Historic artifacts recovered during the Phase II fieldwork include two fragments of clear bottle glass, one ironstone sherd, an intact liquor bottle that postdates 1933 and a metal can fragment. Most of the material was recovered from the plowzone of Test Unit 3, and it is believed to be attributable to littering rather than a historic occupation of the site.

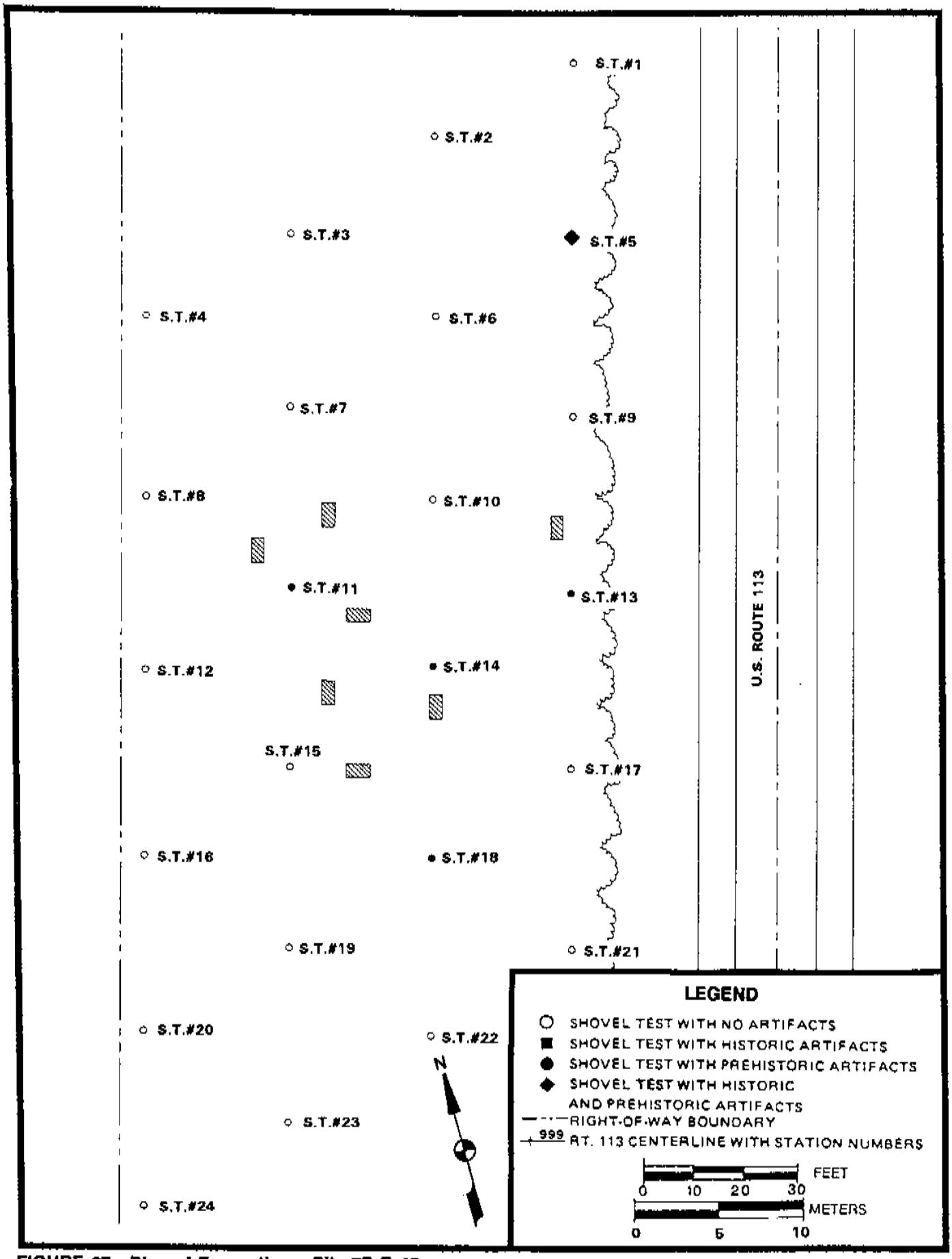
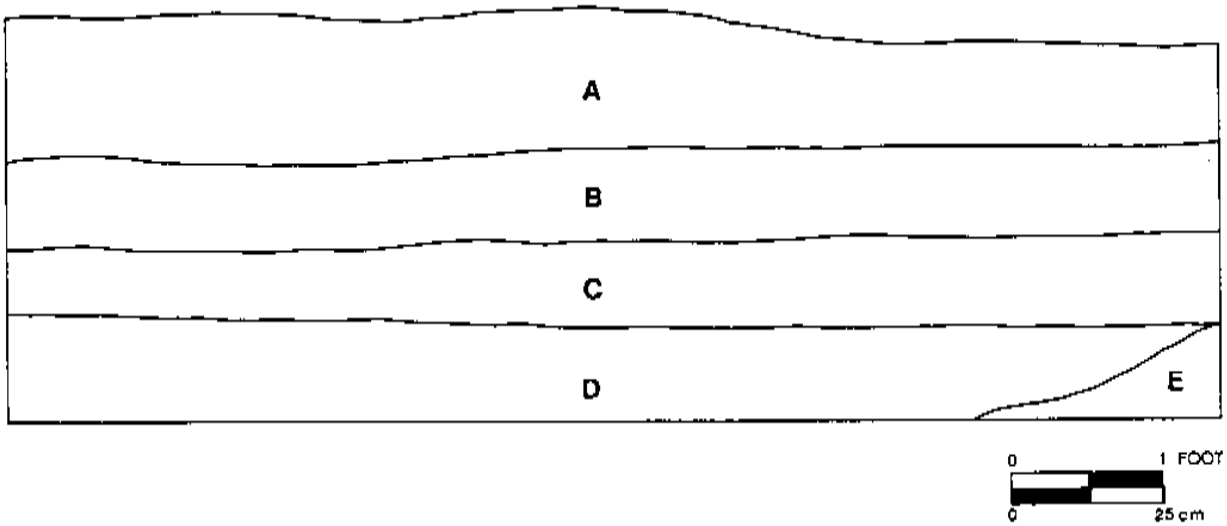


FIGURE 67: Plan of Excavations, Site 7S-C-45

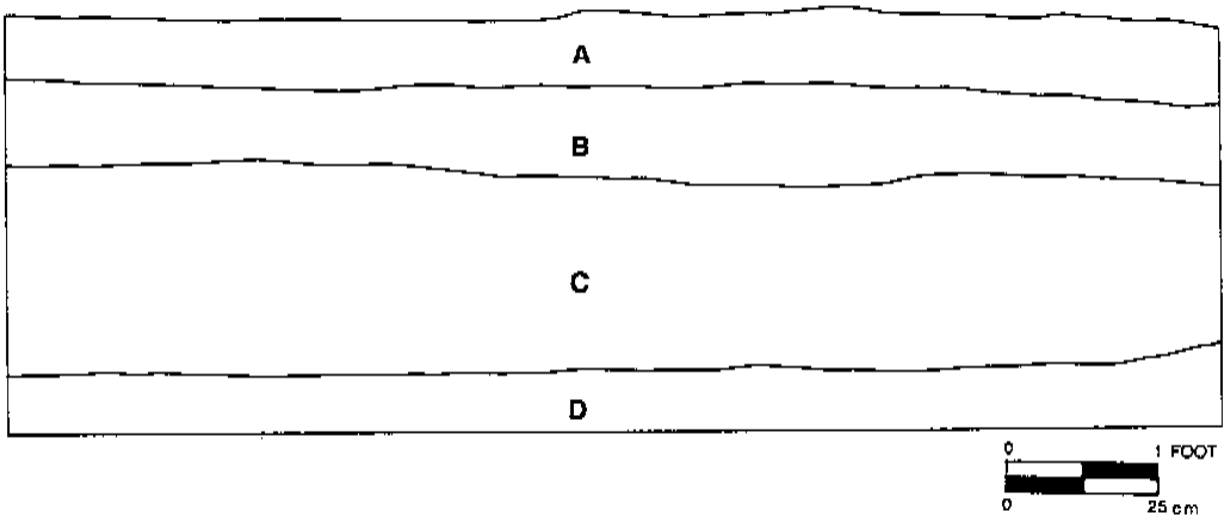
EAST WALL, TEST UNIT 1



LEGEND

A Dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) sandy loam with prehistoric artifacts.
B Light yellowish brown (2.5Y 6/4) sand with prehistoric artifacts.
C Olive yellow (2.5Y 6/6) sand; culturally sterile.
D Brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) sand; culturally sterile.

WEST WALL, TEST UNIT 3

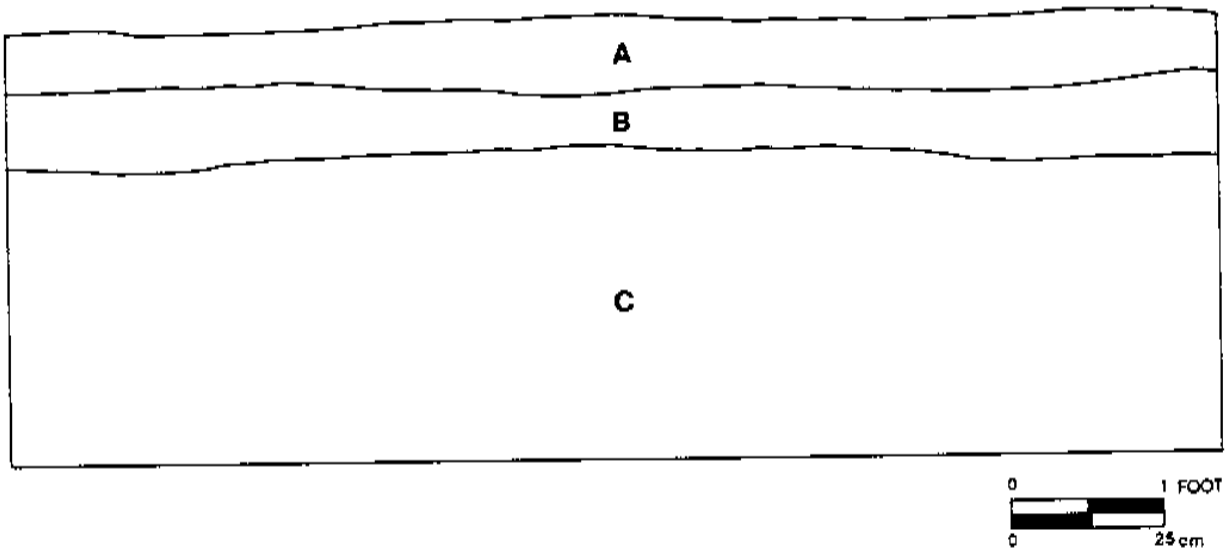


LEGEND

A Dark gray (10YR 4/1) sand historic artifacts.
B Yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) sand with prehistoric artifacts.
C Brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) sand with prehistoric artifacts.
D Yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sand; culturally sterile.

FIGURE 68: Stratigraphic Profiles, Site 7S-C-45

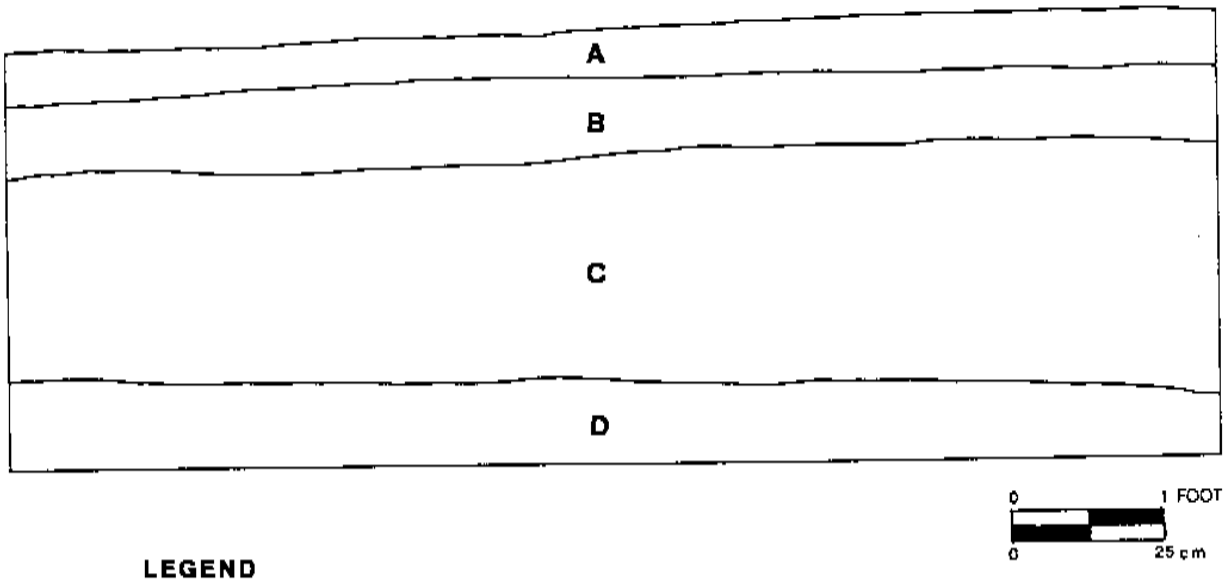
WEST WALL, TEST UNIT 6



LEGEND

A Gray (10YR 5/1) sand; culturally sterile.
B Brown (10YR 5/3) sand with prehistoric artifacts.
C Light yellowish brown (2.5Y 6/4) sand with prehistoric artifacts in upper levels.

NORTH WALL, TEST UNIT 7



LEGEND

A Very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) sandy loam; culturally sterile.
B Olive brown (2.5Y 4/4) sandy loam; culturally sterile.
C Olive yellow (2.5Y 6/6) gravelly sand with prehistoric artifacts in upper levels.
D Yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) gravelly sand; culturally sterile.

FIGURE 69: Stratigraphic Profiles, Site 7S-C-45

TABLE 16

SUMMARY OF LITHIC ASSEMBLAGE, SITE 7S-C-45

ARTIFACT TYPE	RAW MATERIAL					TOTAL
	JASPER	CHERT	CHAL-CEDONY	QUARTZ	QUART-ZITE	
BIFACES						
Projectile Point	5	2	.	.	.	7
UNIFACES						
Sidescraper	.	.	.	1	.	1
CORES						
Freehand	.	.	.	1	.	1
DEBITAGE						
Decortication Flake	5	.	.	.	.	5
Early Reduction Flake	22	11	1	.	3	37
Bifacial Thinning Flake	5	.	.	.	.	5
Flake Fragments	21	4	.	.	.	25
Blocky Shatter	2	.	.	.	.	2
Flake Shatter	3	.	.	.	.	3
TOTALS	63	17	1	2	3	86

Survey Area: Station 745
Classification: High/Moderate Prehistoric Potential
Soil Type: Evesboro loamy sand, 5-15% slopes
Survey Methods and Results:

This survey area encompasses the north bank of the Herring Branch crossing of U.S. Route 113. The local soils are mapped as Evesboro loamy sand, which is excessively drained. The prehistoric potential for this area was based on the presence of surface water and well-drained soils, although this area is somewhat more low-lying than the terrain on the south bank (Station 740). Four transects of four shovel tests were placed perpendicular to Route 113, with 15-meter intervals between tests. Supplemental to those tests, three randomly placed shovel tests (Nos. 17, 18, and 19) were excavated, and one test (No. 20) was excavated north of a driveway to the north of the previous 19 tests in the only apparently undisturbed portion of land in this vicinity (Figure 70).

One prehistoric sherd was recovered from Shovel Test No. 18, leading to the placement of two additional tests (No. 21 and No. 22) nearby. No other cultural remains were recovered. The sherd exhibits shell tempering and a cord-marked exterior; it is identifiable as Townsend Ware, which is assignable to the Woodland II Period. Because no other prehistoric artifacts were recovered from this survey area, the sherd is considered an isolated find.

Survey Area: Station 750
Classification: High/Moderate Prehistoric Potential
Soil Type: Rumford loamy sand, 0-5% slopes
Survey Methods and Results:

This survey area is basically a continuation of the survey of the north bank of Herring Branch (Station 745). It has been mapped within the Rumford series soils, which are excessively drained; however, this survey area has been extensively disturbed by downcutting and development. Three shovel tests were placed within areas that appeared relatively undisturbed (see Figure 70), but none contained cultural material.

Survey Area: Station 751
Classification: High/Moderate Prehistoric Potential
Soil Type: Rumford loamy sand, 0-5% slopes
Survey Methods and Results:

This survey area consists of the front yard of a house located adjacent to a small tributary of Herring Branch. The survey area has been mapped within the excessively drained Rumford series, near the border with well-drained Evesboro soils. Based on the presence of surface water and well-drained soils, the area was estimated to have potential for prehistoric resources. Several large trees were present in the yard, but for the most part it had been cleared. Eleven shovel tests were divided among three transects oriented perpendicular to the highway. A 15-meter interval was maintained between transects and shovel tests (Figure 71). Fifteen meters separated the transects and all but the westernmost tests were spaced at 15 meters. The western edge of the right-of-way was marked by gravel driveway; therefore, tests in that area were offset to the east. No artifacts were recovered from any of the tests.

The property owner has collected various historic artifacts from within the parcel, and a surface inspection of exposed surfaces adjacent to the driveway revealed the presence of a redware sherd and a stoneware sherd. Additionally, the surface inspection uncovered a tan jasper projectile point tip just outside the right-of-way, in approximately the same location where the property owner reportedly collected a stemmed projectile point made of mottled gray chert. The jasper point fragment is considered an isolated find, rather than representative of a site, as testing within the right-of-way did not produce any cultural material.

Survey Area: Station 753
Classification: High/Moderate Prehistoric Potential
Soil Type: Rumford loamy sand, 0-5% slopes
Survey Methods and Results:

This survey area lies to the north of a tributary of Herring Branch, and it was characterized by somewhat elevated land and well-drained soils, hence its estimated sensitivity for prehistoric resources. Four transects of

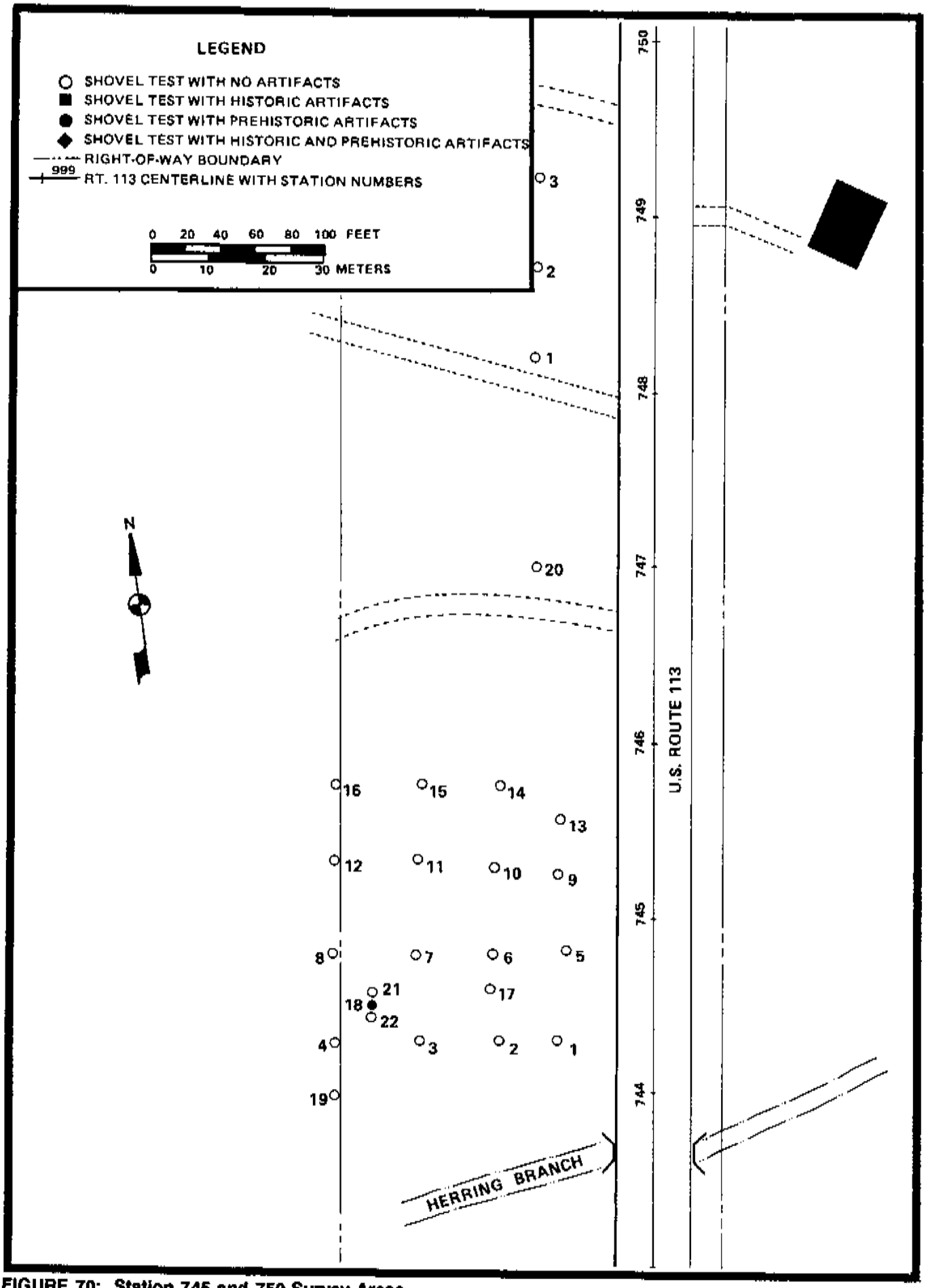


FIGURE 70: Station 745 and 750 Survey Areas

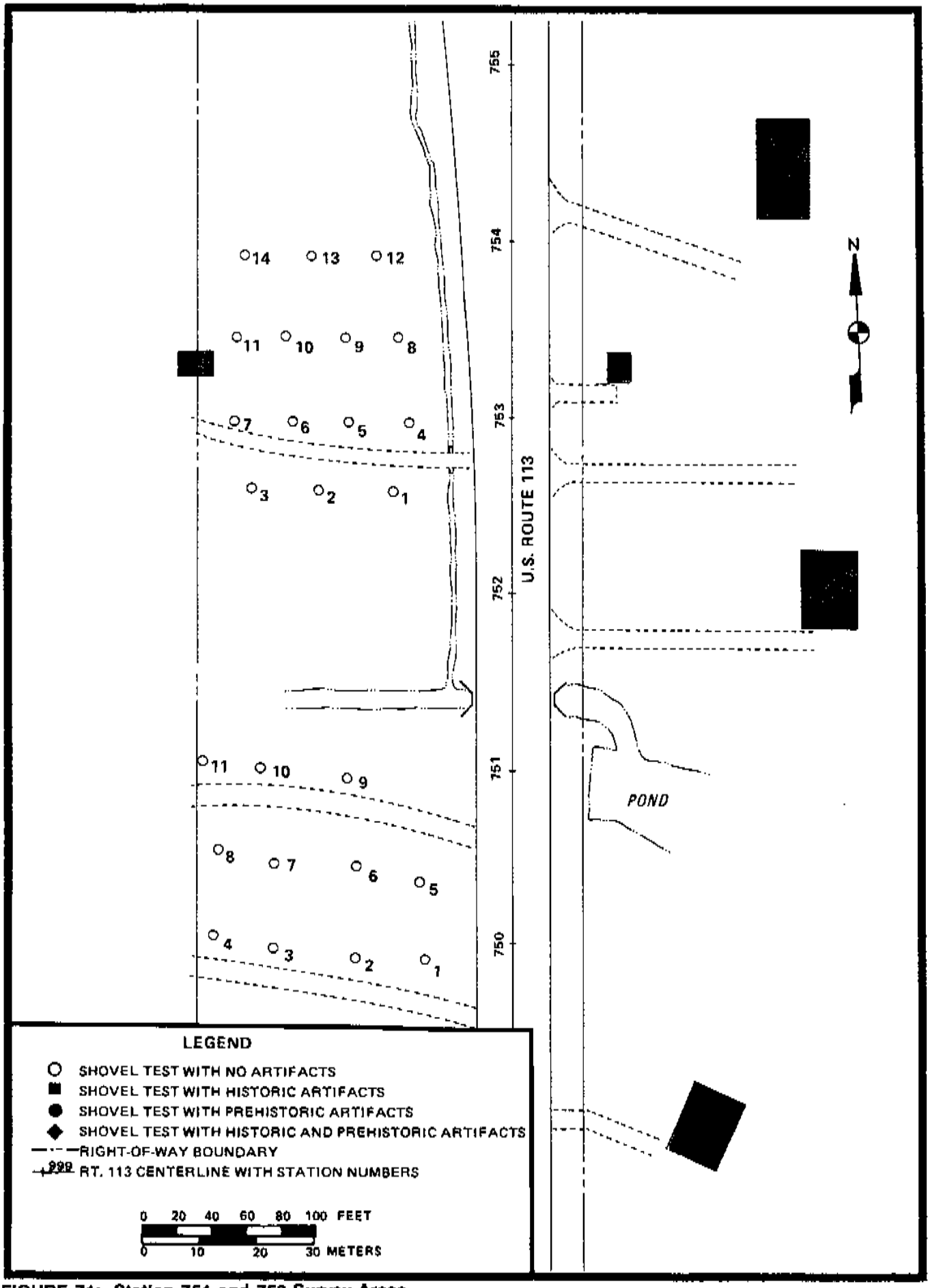


FIGURE 71: Station 751 and 753 Survey Areas

shovel tests were employed to investigate this area, with the transects oriented perpendicular to the highway. A total of 14 apertures were opened; the spacing between transects was held at 15 meters but the interval between tests varied from 10 to 12 meters (see Figure 71). None of the shovel tests yielded cultural material.

SUMMARY AND DISCUSSION

Archaeological survey of the 13-mile segment of U.S. Route 113 resulted in the identification of eight previously unknown archaeological sites. Seven of these sites were identified within the existing right-of-way, and one site (7S-C-48) is outside the right-of-way. The sites within the right-of-way include five prehistoric components and four historic components (Table 17). Also, a number of isolated find spots were documented during the survey.

Culturally diagnostic artifacts recovered from the prehistoric sites in the project area indicate use or occupation of the area throughout the Archaic and Woodland periods. The earliest occupation is represented by several bifurcate-based points, which are considered Early Archaic (ca. 7000 to 6000 B.C.) indicators in the Middle Atlantic region. Two bifurcate-based points were recovered from 7S-F-68, although one example was from a dubious context (i.e., the dog burial); other examples were recovered from Site 7S-C-45 and from the Station 433 Survey Area. Various diagnostic points in the collections indicate occupation or use of the project area throughout the Late Archaic and Woodland periods. Prehistoric ceramics were recovered from one site, 7S-F-68, as well as an isolated find spot in the Station 745 Survey Area. All identifiable prehistoric ceramics are assignable to the Townsend series, which is associated with the Woodland II or Late Woodland Period.

As a whole the prehistoric sites were characterized by small sizes, limited variety of tool types within the artifact assemblages, and the lack of features. Between Georgetown and Milford, Route 113 passes through the Mid-Peninsular Drainage Divide physiographic zone, and this region is generally characterized by the lack of large surface waterways, although there are numerous wetlands. Because of their relatively small size and the limited variety of artifacts, most of the prehistoric sites may be classified as procurement sites, following Custer's (1986) terminology. Site 7S-F-68 exhibited evidence of more intensive occupation, and it may have been used as a micro-band base camp (Custer 1986). However, the archaeological criteria that distinguish these two site types (procurement sites and micro-band base camps) are not well developed.

Overall, the U.S. Route 113 project appears to be characterized by a paucity of archaeological resources. The predictive criteria used to stratify the alignment appear to have provided adequate coverage, and it is concluded that the project area was not used intensively by prehistoric or historic populations. The study area is within the Mid-Peninsular Drainage