

## Chapter 5

### ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION

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#### A. SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD INVESTIGATIONS

##### 1. Hunter Research Phase I Archaeological Survey

The Phase I archaeological field survey carried out by Hunter Research in July of 2009 focused on three areas: Area 1, the intersection of SR 30/Cedar Creek Road and SR 206/Wilkins Road; Area 2, a new connector road (Ramps A and B) between SR 30/Cedar Creek Road and SR 1; and Area 3, the proposed overpass and Ramps C and D connecting SR 1 and SR 206/Cedar Neck Road (Hunter Research, Inc. 2010). Areas 1 and 3 were examined through a series of 93 regular-spaced shovel tests aimed at providing an overall coverage of roughly 17 tests per acre; Area 2 was examined through a combination of controlled surface collection, metal detector survey and judgmental and regular-spaced shovel tests. Archaeological Sites 7S-C-100 and 7S-C-102, the subject of the Phase II archaeological investigations described in this report, are located within Area 2. The following summary is thus confined to the earlier work conducted in Area 2.

Area 2 was initially subjected to a controlled surface collection supplemented by selective metal detector survey in locations where clusters of artifacts were noted. The bulk of the artifacts recovered from the ground surface were from the western end of Area 2, especially along the SR 30/Cedar Creek Road frontage. A series of 28 shovel tests were then excavated in locations where artifacts of particular interest were found. One of these tests (ST 37) revealed a dark soil anomaly that extended to a depth of at least 3 feet below grade. Soil augering was used to delimit this

anomaly, which was ultimately defined as covering an area roughly 9.5 feet east-west by 15 feet north-south and reaching to a depth of between 3.5 and 4.0 feet. This feature was tentatively interpreted as a cellar hole for a domestic structure. An additional 50 shovel tests were then excavated at 50-foot intervals along two transects spaced 40 feet apart across the zone where the majority of artifacts were recovered from the ground surface. This work recovered additional artifacts and encountered a shallow disturbance extending to a depth of 2 feet below the plowzone in ST 57. Elsewhere, the stratigraphy typically consisted of a sandy silt loam plowzone, roughly one foot thick, over a sandy silt loam subsoil.

A total of ten prehistoric lithic artifacts were gathered during the Phase I survey of Area 2, most of this material being found at the western end of the proposed alignment of Ramps A and B. This assemblage consists of a portion of a small, narrow-bladed, black chert projectile point, a quartzite biface/knife, two pieces of lithic debitage and six fragments of thermally altered rock. These materials were considered to represent evidence of a periodic hunting foray or short-term stay of a single-family unit, probably during the Woodland I or Late Archaic period.

The historic artifact assemblage recovered from the Phase I survey of Area 2 comprises some 201 artifacts, of which 106 were ceramic vessel sherds and 70 were pieces of building material. The remaining 25 items comprise glass fragments, tobacco pipe fragments, cast iron kettle fragments, a brass knob or finial, and other identified objects. Based largely on the ceramic types present (e.g., delftware, white-salt-glazed stoneware, creamware, redware, yellowware, whiteware, ironstone china and the tobacco pipes), the site was

considered to show primarily domestic occupation dating from the early 18th century through the later 19th century.

Based on the Phase I fieldwork an area of predominantly historical archaeological interest was defined extending east from SR 30/Cedar Creek Road for a distance of approximately 600 feet. This was assigned the Delaware State Museum site identification number 7S-C-100 and the Delaware State Historic Preservation identifier CRS # S10315. Also contained within this area was a scatter of prehistoric artifacts. Phase II-level study was recommended for site 7S-C-100, which was to address both its prehistoric and historical archaeological potential.

## **2. Edward Otter Phase I Archaeological Survey**

The Phase I archaeological field survey carried out by Edward Otter, Inc. in November of 2009 examined a proposed alternate alignment for the new connector road (Ramps A and B) between SR 30/Cedar Creek Road and SR 1, and the area of a proposed storm water retention pond (Edward Otter, Inc. 2009). The alternate alignment ran parallel to and roughly 250 feet south of the proposed alignment studied by Hunter Research a few months earlier.

An initial cursory surface collection operation was undertaken during which 16 artifacts were recovered. The proposed connector road alignment and storm water pond were then plowed and disked, and a more thorough surface collection of artifacts was carried out during which an additional 329 artifacts were recovered, mostly from the western end of the study area. A series of 25 shovel tests were then excavated, five of which each produced a single historic artifact from the plowzone stratum. The stratigraphy throughout comprised a sandy silt loam plowzone, typically a foot or more in thickness, overlying a sandy silt loam subsoil.

The Otter Phase I survey ultimately recognized two areas of archaeological interest. Area 1, located roughly midway along the proposed connector road alignment between SR 30/Cedar Creek Road and SR 1, extended for roughly 450 feet east-west and across the full north-south width of the proposed new roadway. Surface collection in Area 1 yielded six prehistoric artifacts and a few widely scattered historic materials. The prehistoric items comprised a black chert side-notched projectile point of Brewerton type, a small fragment of net-roughened Mockley-type pottery, a jasper biface, a jasper flake and two fragments of thermally altered rock. Area 1, which received the Delaware State Museum site designation of 7S-C-102 and the Delaware State Historic Preservation Office identifier CRS # S12257, was judged to have been sporadically visited during the Woodland I period.

Area 2 effectively corresponded to the site identified by Hunter Research and designated as 7S-C-100 (CRS # S10315). Surface collection in this area extended some 600 feet to the east of SR 30/Cedar Creek Road and included part of the open field lying to the south of the proposed connector road alignment at the western end of the project corridor along the SR 30/Cedar Creek Road frontage. Both prehistoric and historic artifacts were gathered during the surface collection operations in this area; five of the 15 shovel tests excavated along the proposed road alignment within Area 2 also produced historic materials, all recovered from the plowzone.

The prehistoric assemblage from Area 2 comprised 20 items: three projectile points (one quartz Madison type, one triangular Levanna type and one quartz Piscataway or Guilford type); a fragment of Hell Island-type cord-marked and sand-tempered pottery; seven pieces of lithic waste; and nine fragments of thermally altered rock. As with Area 1, Area 2 was judged to have been sporadically visited during the Woodland I period. Together, Areas 1 and 2, based

on the few diagnostic items found, were interpreted as showing evidence of multiple Native American re-occupations over a period of at least 2,000 years.

Area 2 yielded the vast majority of the 326 historic artifacts that were found throughout the length of the project corridor. Generally confirming the results of the Hunter Research Phase I survey the historic artifact assemblage from the Otter Phase I survey was dominated by building materials (186 brick fragments [55% of the total]) and red-bodied earthenware ceramics (76 sherds [23%]). Most of the red-bodied earthenware was lead-glazed; one sherd had slip decoration. Among the other ceramic sherds were 18th-century specimens of white salt-glazed stoneware (2 fragments), Rhenish stoneware (2), delftware (1), creamware (6) and pearlware (3); 19th-century ceramic types included whiteware (5) and porcelain (2), but not ironstone china. Eleven fragments of bottle glass (including two dark olive-colored pieces), seven pieces of window glass, three iron fragments (including one piece from an iron pot or kettle) and seven pipe stem fragments were also recovered, all consistent with domestic occupation.

The Otter Phase I survey, building on the earlier Hunter Research Phase I survey, postulated several different episodes of historic occupation along the project corridor. A possible late 18th/early 19th-century domestic site was suggested near the eastern end of the alignment, while at the western end, both a late 19th-century domestic locus (extending to the north, possibly corresponding to the Shockley house location as shown on the Beers map of 1868 [see above, Figure 4.3]) and at least one 18th-century/pre-Civil War domestic site were recognized. Phase II-level study was recommended by Edward Otter, Inc. for both Area 1 (concentrating on its prehistoric potential) and for Area 2 (addressing both prehistoric and historical archaeological potential).

## **B. PHASE II ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD INVESTIGATIONS**

### **1. Methodology**

Phase II archaeological fieldwork was carried out at Archaeological Sites 7S-C-100 and 7S-C-102 between September 27 and October 26 of 2010 by a crew of six archaeologists working under the supervision of a Senior Archaeologist (Sue Ferenbach) and Principal Investigator (William Liebeknecht), under the overall direction of Dr. Ian Burrow. The site consisted of a single, large open field containing north/south-oriented ridges and furrows of recently harvested lima bean (Plate 5.1). Ground surface visibility was excellent.

At the outset of the fieldwork, a 100-foot grid was established over the site by Edward Otter, Inc. and the Phase I testing locations and previously identified archaeological features were pinpointed (Figure 5.1). Split-spoon augering was used to re-locate and delineate the late 17th/early 18th-century cellar hole that had been encountered in the Phase I work. In conjunction with this initial surveying activity, an informal, cursory examination of the ground surface was conducted within the western end of the project corridor and along the eastern frontage of SR 30/ Cedar Creek Road to re-establish the locations of previously identified concentrations of artifacts. A substantial number of artifacts were recovered, but with the exception of a few critical prehistoric items these were not “point-provenienced” (i.e., their precise find spots were not surveyed using a total station). As part of the surface examination operation, some limited metal detecting was also carried out in areas where 18th-century artifacts were present, as a result of which a number of metal anomalies were noted, flagged and then investigated through shovel probing (Plate 5.2). Several additional metal artifacts were recovered by this means, all from within the plowzone. Again, these items were not point-prove-



Plate 5.1. Cedar Neck Road Site (7S-C-100): general view of surface conditions within the project area looking southwest towards State Route 30 (Photographer: Joelle Browning, October 2010) [HRI Neg. #10058/D1-078].



Plate 5.2. Cedar Neck Road Site (7S-C-100): general view looking south showing metal detector survey in progress in the eastern half of the site (Photographer: Joelle Browning, October 2010) [HRI Neg. #10058/D1-266].

nienched. In all, a total of 577 artifacts were gathered through the surface collection and metal detecting operations (Appendix E).

The main focus of the Phase II archaeological fieldwork was on the digging of excavation units to better characterize, delimit and evaluate Archaeological Sites 7S-C-100 and 7S-C-102. In all, 58 excavation units were dug (Figure 5.1; Appendix D). Fifty-three of these addressed Archaeological Site 7S-C-100; the remaining five examined Archaeological Site 7S-C-102. The vast majority of the excavation units measured 2.5 x 10 feet in plan, but several of them were also of different dimensions as earlier units were supplemented to allow for expanded exploration of buried features that were found. The initial episode of unit excavation involved placement of eight 2.5 x 10-foot trenches (EU #s 1-8) perpendicular and parallel to SR 30/Cedar Creek Road to the south of the proposed new road alignment in the area of what was believed to be an 18th-century house site. This was followed by excavation of a series of 12 north/south-oriented trenches (EU #s 9-20) dug at 50-foot intervals along the proposed new road alignment, extending for a distance of 600 feet to the east of SR 30/Cedar Creek Road. These initial 20 units were all located within the limits of site 7S-C-100. Excavation Units 21-24 and 26 were dug next to examine the prehistoric locus designated as site 7S-C-102. The remaining units (EU #s 25 and 27-58) were deployed in the exploration of specific features or concentrations of artifacts within site 7S-C-100.

All excavations were carried out by hand using shovels, entrenching tools and trowels and all soils were screened through ¼-inch hardware mesh. Except where buried prehistoric and historic features were encountered, the stratigraphy consisted of a straightforward and uniform sequence of a silty or loamy sand plowzone overlying a more compacted silty or loamy sand B horizon. Field recording was accomplished using the “context” system, whereby each identifiable

cultural or natural stratigraphic element of the site is assigned its own discrete context number. Artifacts, cultural materials and soil samples were recovered and recorded according to their stratigraphic provenience (Appendix E). Details of the site stratigraphy were recorded on pre-printed unit excavation sheets and in field notebooks. Overall site plans and plans and profiles of features were recorded through in-field scale drawing on gridded mylar sheets. A digital photographic record of the excavations was maintained. Upon completion of the field excavations, all trenches were backfilled.

## 2. Prehistoric Archaeological Resources

### a. *Archaeological Site 7S-C-100*

Phase II archaeological fieldwork recovered a total of 85 prehistoric artifacts from site 7C-S-100 (seven of these through surface collection and 78 from excavation units (Table 5.1; Appendix E). The great majority of this material (69 items [89% of the total]) was retrieved from the plowzone via excavation and through the collection of artifacts from the ground surface. Of the other nine artifacts recovered from excavation units in contexts below the plowzone, seven items were found in the fill of a prehistoric pit identified in Excavation Unit 57 (see below for further discussion). The remaining two artifacts recovered from below the plowzone were found in the fill of an 18th-century root cellar in Excavation Unit 43.

Most of the prehistoric artifacts that were recovered from site 7S-C-100 were dispersed over a wide area. The one concentration of note occurred over an area roughly 200 feet in diameter located approximately 600 feet east of SR 30/Cedar Creek Road and extending into the alignment of the proposed new connector road (Figure 5.1). Twelve excavation units were dug within this 200-foot-diameter area (EU #s 19, 20,

Table 5.1. Archaeological Site 7S-C-100: Prehistoric Artifacts (Phase II Survey).

Excavation Unit	2	3	4	5	12	13	16	18	19	20	31	34	39	41	42	43	45	47	48	49	50	51	57	58	Excavation Unit Total	Surface Collection	Total		
Context	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1				
<b>Ceramic Vessel Sherds</b>				1																			3	1		5		5	
Quartz/Grit Temper																							3	1		4		4	
Quartz/Mica Temper				1																						1		1	
<b>Flora</b>																								1		1		1	
Wood/Charcoal																								1		1		1	
<b>Lithics</b>	2	1	2		1	1	1	1	2	17	3	1	1	2	1	2	2	4	4	8	2	3	3	2	1	1	68	7	75
<i>Biface</i>																													
Jasper													1						1								2		2
<i>Blank</i>																													
Chert									1																		1		1
<i>Cobble-based Tool</i>																													
Argillite																													
<i>Debitage</i>																													
Argillite		1																									1		1
Chert	1									1	1				2			1			1	1	1	1	1	11	2	13	
Jasper			1		1	1	1	1		13	1	1			1		1	1	6		2	1	1			33	3	36	
Quartz									1	2							1		1							5	1	6	
Quartzite										1																1		1	
Sandstone	1																									1		1	
<i>Projectile Point</i>																													
Argillite																												1	1
Jasper												1														1		1	
<i>Thermally Altered Rock</i>																													
Composite										1																	1		1
Jasper																													
Quartzite			1										1			2	2	2		2			1			11		11	
<b>Unmodified Lithics</b>																								4		4		4	
Sandstone																								4		4		4	
<b>Grand Total</b>	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	17	3	1	1	2	1	2	2	4	4	8	2	3	3	5	7	1	78	7	85

25, 46-48, 51-53, 55, 57 and 58), of which three are worthy of particular note from the standpoint of prehistoric finds.

Excavation Unit 20 yielded 17 pieces of lithic debitage from the plowzone (13 jasper flakes, two quartz flakes, one quartzite flake and one chert flake) and three artifacts from the underlying B horizon (two pieces of lithic debitage and a fragment of thermally altered rock). Excavation Unit 48 produced a jasper biface, six jasper flakes and one quartz flake from the plowzone. Excavation Unit 57 encountered the only *bona fide* prehistoric feature identified so far on the site, a shallow prehistoric pit filled with layered loamy sand [Contexts 3 and 4] (Figure 5.2; Plate 5.3). This feature yielded a quartz/grit-tempered pottery sherd, a piece of wood charcoal, a chert flake and four pieces of sandstone. The plowzone above the pit [Context 1] produced three similar pottery sherds along with a chert flake and a jasper flake.

Also picked up from the ground surface within the 200-foot-diameter area during the Phase II surface collection was a projectile point, a broadspear fashioned from grey argillite. This specimen was found roughly 50 feet east of Excavation Unit 52. Phase I surface collection by Edward Otter in this same area found another projectile point roughly 25 feet southeast of Excavation Unit 20. In summary, a small area of intact prehistoric stratigraphy can be defined within site 7S-C-100 and appears to reflect limited occupation dating from the Woodland I period. This is represented by a prehistoric pit extending below the plowzone and a B horizon whose uppermost soils have produced archaeological materials, along with concentrations of artifacts both on the ground surface and in the plowzone (Figure 5.1).

**b. Archaeological Site 7S-C-102**

Phase II field survey of site 7S-C-102 (Area 1 in the Edward Otter, Inc. Phase I survey) produced little additional evidence of Native American occupation beyond that observed in the Phase I surveys (Table 5.2). Nineteen artifacts were collected from the ground surface: a middle-stage quartz biface; an argillite cobble tool (a chopper); four jasper flakes; three quartz flakes; two chert flakes; two quartzite flakes; four pieces of thermally altered jasper; and two pieces of thermally altered quartzite. These materials were widely scattered across the roughly 400 x 150-foot area of the site. Five excavation units were dug at this site (EU #s 21-24 and 26), yielding only six artifacts, all from the plowzone: a chert flake; a jasper flake; a quartz pebble; two fragments of thermally altered quartzite; and a fragment of quartzite. Combined with the six artifacts found during the Phase I survey, this assemblage shows a low level of Native American occupation, now much dispersed by agricultural activity. No evidence for intact prehistoric stratigraphy or features was noted.

**3. Historical Archaeological Resources**

**a. Archaeological Site 7S-C-100**

Phase II archaeological fieldwork at site 7S-C-100 involved a combination of informal surface collection of artifacts, metal detecting (with follow-up “ground-truthing”) and manual digging of excavation units (Figure 5.1). With exception of a few critical items, artifacts recovered through surface collection and metal detecting were not point-provenienced. Fifty-three excavation units were dug at site 7S-C-100; most of these were 2.5 x 10 feet in plan, the remainder being extensions to units of this size. All of the excavation units, except for those that encountered buried features, revealed a uniform stratigraphy of a silty or

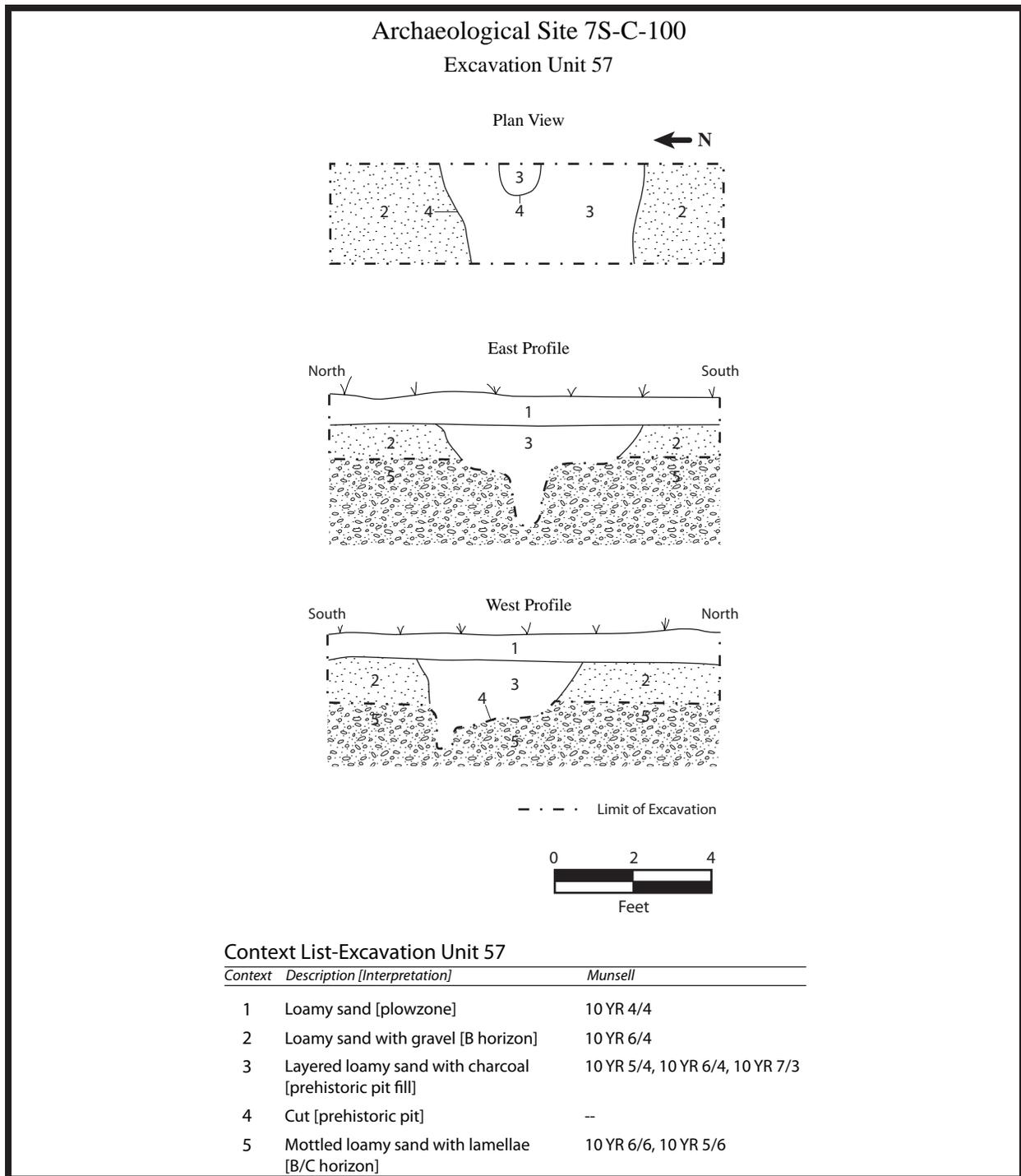


Figure 5.2. Archaeological Site 7S-C-100 (Prehistoric Archaeological Resources): Excavation Unit 57, Plan View and East and West Profiles.



Plate 5.3. Cedar Neck Road Site (7S-C-100): Excavation Unit 57, east profile, view looking east showing prehistoric pit feature [Contexts 3 and 4]; scales in feet (Photographer: Joelle Browning, October 2010) [HRI Neg. #10058/D1-351].

Table 5.2. Archaeological Site 7S-C-102: Prehistoric Artifacts (Phase II Survey).

Excavation Unit Context	21	23	24	Excavation Unit Total	Surface Collection	Total
<b>Lithics</b>	1	1	3	5	19	24
<i>Biface</i>						
Quartz					1	1
<i>Cobble-Based Tool</i>						
Argillite					1	1
<i>Debitage</i>						
Chert		1		1	2	3
Jasper			1	1	4	5
Quartz					3	3
Quartzite					2	2
Sandstone						
<i>Tested Pebble</i>						
Quartz			1	1		1
<i>Thermally Altered Rock</i>						
Jasper					2	2
Quartzite	1		1	2	4	6
<b>Unmodified Lithics</b>		1		1		1
Quartzite		1		1		1
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>25</b>

loamy sand plowzone, roughly a foot in thickness, overlying a more compacted silty or loamy sand B horizon (Appendix D).

Within the limits of site 7S-C-100, four main loci of activity were recognized: an area along the SR 30/Cedar Creek Road frontage thought to contain a mid-to late 18th-century house site; a concentration of early to mid-18th-century artifacts straddling the alignment of the proposed new connector road, roughly 350 feet east of SR 30/Cedar Creek Road, possibly the site of an outbuilding or secondary dwelling; an area roughly 600 to 650 feet east of SR 30/Cedar Creek Road, just north of the proposed new road alignment, apparently the site of a late 17th/early 18th-century house; and a concentration of brick, probably evidence of a brick clamp, also around 650 feet east of SR 30/Cedar Creek Road, but just to the south of the proposed new road (Figure 5.1). The discoveries at each of these loci are discussed in more detail below. All four loci occupy a roughly 750-foot-square area bordering the east side of SR 30/Cedar Creek Road.

Artifacts and other cultural materials recovered from site 7S-C-100 are itemized in Appendix E and summarized in Table 5.3. Three hundred and seventy specimens were recovered through the surface collection and metal detecting operations, representing 7.7% of the total number of 4,787 items recovered from the site as a whole. The remaining 4,417 artifacts (92.3%) were recovered from the 53 excavation units.

The materials recovered from the surface collection and metal detecting helped in the definition of the four main activity loci within the site and provided a useful guide for the placement of excavation units. A few items of specific interest were collected, including sherds of distinctive mid-18th-century ceramic types, such as Batavia ware and white salt-glazed stoneware (Plate 5.4), and pieces of wrought iron hardware, a wrought iron kettle/cauldron hook and a cast iron cauldron fragment (Plate 5.5).

*Early/Mid-18th-Century House Site:*

Based on the surface collection, metal detector survey and earlier Phase I field investigations, an area roughly 200 feet square, adjoining SR 30/Cedar Creek Road and overlapping the southern edge of the alignment of the proposed new connector road, was defined as the probable site of an early to mid-18th-century house. A series of 14 excavation units (EU #s 1-8, 40-44 and 56) were dug within this area and indeed several features, mostly domestic in nature, were observed beneath the plowzone cutting down into the B horizon (Figures 5.1 and 5.3). As the systematic digging of excavation units proceeded across the area of this postulated house site, numerous ceramic sherds and glass fragments, along with building materials, animal bone and clam and oyster shell, were recovered from the plowzone. These materials confirmed the impression of a predominantly early to mid-18th-century domestic occupation at the site. For example, a sherd from an English-made brown stoneware tankard (Plate 5.4 [upper left]), typical of the mid-18th century, was found in the plowzone in Excavation Unit 6, while other distinctive and diagnostic items recovered from this uppermost soil stratum are noted in the descriptions of other excavation units that follow.

**Excavation Units 3 and 7** were dug as two continuous units to give a 2.5 x 20-foot, north-south trench running parallel to and 20 feet east of the eastern edge of SR 30/Cedar Creek Road (Figures 5.3 and 5.4; Plates 5.6 and 5.7). The plowzone [Context 1] in Excavation Units 3 and 7 produced a large number of historic artifacts, 359 items in all (Table 5.4). Among the ceramics types represented are redware and red-bodied slipware, creamware, pearlware and Chinese export porcelain, as well as sherds of more tightly datable 18th-century pottery, such as buff-bodied Staffordshire ware, tin-enameled earthenware and white salt-glazed stoneware. Of particular note are



Plate 5.4. Cedar Neck Road Site (7S-C-100): selected artifacts from the surface collection and the plowzone. Top row: Chinese porcelain bowl footring sherd coated with brown slip decoration known as Batavia ware [surface find]; base sherd from English brown stoneware tankard [Excavation Unit 6, Context 1]. Bottom row: rim sherd from white salt-glaze stoneware plate with molded barley corn pattern [surface find]; rim sherd from white salt-glazed stoneware teacup decorated with scratch blue chevrons [surface find] (Photographer: Lindsay Lee, June 2011) [HRI Neg. #10058/D2-01].



Plate 5.5. Cedar Neck Road Site (7S-C-100): selected artifacts from the metal detector survey. Top row: wrought iron gate latch; wrought iron door pintle; wrought iron door lock thumb latch. Bottom row: wrought iron kettle/cauldron hook; cast iron cauldron with casting seam (Photographer: Lindsay Lee, June 2011) [HRI Neg. #10058/D2-02].



Plate 5.6. Cedar Neck Road Site (7S-C-100): Excavation Units 3 and 7, plan view looking north showing pits [Contexts 3, 4, 15 and 16] and postholes [Contexts 7-14 and 17-23] below the plowzone; scales in feet and inches (Photographer: Joelle Browning, October 2010) [HRI Neg. #10058/D1-359].

Table 5.3. Archaeological Site 7C-S-100: Historic Artifacts (Phase II Survey).

	Excavation Units	Surface Collection	Total
<b>Agriculture/Equestrian</b>		<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>
Coarse Earthenware			
Tile		1	1
<i>Ferrous metal</i>			
Horse		1	1
Horseshoe		4	4
Horseshoe Stock		1	1
Pintle		1	1
Plow Part		2	2
Tractor Part		1	1
<b>Arms and Armor</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>1</b>
<i>Ferrous metal</i>			
Unidentified	1		1
<b>Building Materials</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>2061</b>
Brick	2		2
Coarse Earthenware			
Brick	1550	2	1552
Mortar	2		2
Daub	29		29
<i>Ferrous metal</i>			
Nail	263	58	321
Pipe		1	1
<i>Ferrous metal and brick</i>			
Nail	1		1
Glass			
Window	151	2	153
<b>Ceramic Vessel Sherds</b>	<b>1081</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>1256</b>
Coarse Earthenware			
Red-Bodied Slipware	41	6	47
Redware	701	133	834
<i>Earthenware</i>			
Staffordshire Glaze with Buff Body	4		4
Staffordshire Mottled Glaze with Buff Body	8		8
Staffordshire with Buff Body	44	1	45
Tin Enameled	1		1
Tin Enameled, Buff Body	146	6	152
Tin Enameled, Pink Body	3		3
Unidentified	3		3
<i>Porcelain</i>			
Chinese Export	4	1	5
Hard Paste	2	2	4
<i>Refined Earthenware</i>			
Agate Ware	1		1
Astbury-Type	1		1
Creamware	23	2	25
Ironstone	12	3	15
Midlands Mottled	2		2
Pearlware	20	3	23
Whiteware	28	2	30
<i>Stoneware</i>			
Buff Body	1		1
Gray Body	12	4	16
Pink Body	1		1
Westerwald-Type	1		1
White Body	1		1
White Salt-Glazed	21	12	33
<b>Clothing Related</b>	<b>8</b>		<b>8</b>
<i>Brass</i>			
Button	7		7
Shoe	1		1
<b>Commerce</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>1</b>
Copper Alloy			
Coin	1		1
<b>Energy</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>16</b>
Coal	9		9
Slag	6	1	7
<b>Fauna</b>	<b>850</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>861</b>
<i>Bone</i>			
Avian	1		1
Cow	2		2
Deer	5		5
Large Mammal	1		1
Mammal	245		245
Unidentified	1		1
<i>Shell</i>			
Clam	336	7	343
Conch or Whelk	1		1
Oyster	234	4	238
Scallop	1		1
Unidentified	11		11
<i>Tooth</i>			
Cow	3		3
Mammal	4		4
Pig	5		5
<b>Flora</b>	<b>20</b>		<b>20</b>

	Excavation Units	Surface Collection	Total
Wood	3		3
Carbon Sample	17		17
<b>Furnishings</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>13</b>
Brass			
Decorative	3		3
Unidentified		1	1
<i>Ferrous Metal</i>			
Hinge		2	2
Hook		3	3
Latch		2	2
Unidentified		1	1
Lead			
Weight		1	1
<b>Glass Vessel Fragments</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>227</b>
Glass			
Bottle	92	21	113
Bottle/Jar	9		9
Curved	81	5	86
Decorative		1	1
Flat	1		1
Lamp Chimney	14	3	17
<b>Kitchen</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>
<i>Ferrous metal</i>			
Cauldron	1	4	5
Fork	1		1
<b>Lithics</b>	<b>2</b>		<b>2</b>
Flint			
Debitage	1		1
Nodule	1		1
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>71</b>
<i>Ferrous metal</i>			
Bar Stock		7	7
Debris	5		5
Iron Bloom		3	3
Limonite	40		40
Nail Stock		1	1
Scrap	2	7	9
Slag	4	1	5
Unidentified		1	1
<b>Personal Items</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>
Brass			
Straight Pin	4		4
Glass			
Thermometer		1	1
<b>Recreation/Activities</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>165</b>
<i>Ball Clay</i>			
Smoking Pipe	145	18	163
<i>Ferrous metal</i>			
Hook		2	2
<b>Tools/Hardware</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>28</b>
<i>Ferrous metal</i>			
Awl		1	1
Ball Bearing		1	1
Bolt		2	2
Brace/Bracelet		1	1
Chisel		2	2
Drill		1	1
Hook	1		1
Nut		1	1
Ring	1		1
Rivet	1		1
Screw		1	1
Spike	1	9	10
Unidentified	2	2	4
Wrench		1	1
<b>Unidentified</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>35</b>
<i>Ferrous Metal</i>			
Slag	6		6
Unidentified	7	2	9
Wire	2		2
Glass			
Flat	2		2
Slag	8		8
<i>Unidentified Material</i>	7		7
<i>White Metal</i>	1		1
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>4417</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>4787</b>



Plate 5.7. Cedar Neck Road Site (7S-C-100): Excavation Units 3 and 7, plan view looking north showing pits [Contexts 3, 4, 15 and 16] and postholes [Contexts 7-14 and 17-23] following completion of excavation; scales in feet and inches (Photographer: Joelle Browning, October 2010) [HRI Neg. #10058/D1-360].

two scraps of brass, possibly from a cooking vessel, and several pieces of olive green bottle glass of both case and chestnut forms (Plate 5.8).

Upon removal of the plowzone, several dark soil stains were exposed extending down into the subsoil [Context 2]. Upon excavation, these features resolved themselves into the following; a linear plow scar running the full length of the trench [Contexts 5 and 6], although this was indistinct where it cut through most of the other features; a large, shallow pit-like depression [Contexts 3 and 4], measuring 4.6 feet north-south by roughly 9 feet east-west (the east-west limits were defined through probing with a split-spoon auger); a smaller, shallower pit-like depression [Contexts 15 and 16], roughly 2 feet in diameter; and two substantial postholes [Contexts 7-14 and 17-23], which at first were thought to be double postholes, but eventually were revealed to be single large holes, each with a post mold in the center.

While the plowzone yielded artifacts of more recent vintage intermixed with the earlier historic materials, the fill of the larger pit-like depression [Context 3] produced a less contaminated, largely 18th-century assemblage of 79 specimens, again including Staffordshire and tin-enameled wares and salt-glazed stoneware (Table 5.4). A sherd from a redware plate with white slip-trailed decoration and an ornate hollow-back brass button also suggest an 18th-century date for the fill of this feature (Plate 5.8). The fill of the smaller pit-like depression [Context 15] yielded two sherds of buff-bodied, tin-enameled earthenware, again implying an 18th-century date for this deposit.

The two postholes were bisected, with one half being excavated, and the cut and fill recorded in cross-section, before the other half was removed (Figure 5.4; Plate 5.9). The cross-sections through the postholes showed clearly that the posts had been extracted from the ground leaving a telltale post mold. In both cases, the fill of the mold was notable for containing pieces

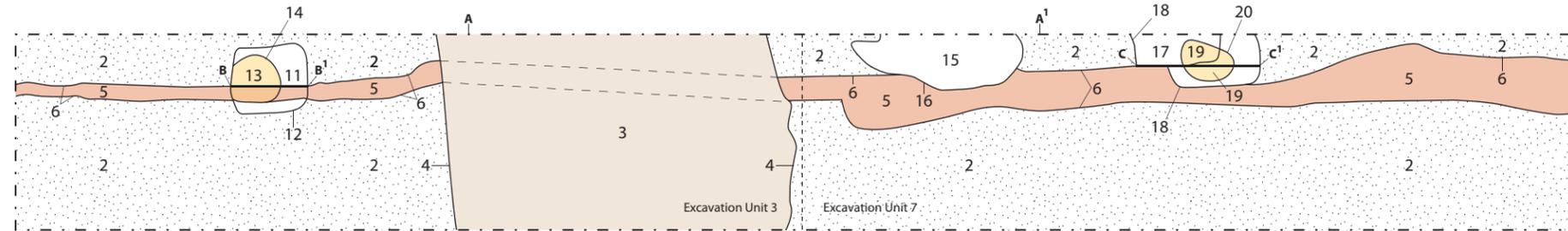
of brick and clamshell [Contexts 13 and 19]. The fill of the post mold in the more southerly posthole [Context 13] also produced four sherds of tin-enameled earthenware and a fragment of a late 17th/early 18th-century hollow-cast brass button with geometric decoration, while a sherd of buff-bodied Staffordshire ware was found in the fill of the other posthole (not the mold) [Context 17] (Table 5.4). Taken together, the postholes/post molds are suggestive of substantial vertical timbers and probably relate to a structure of some sort that was in existence in the mid-18th-century. The two posts were spaced 12 feet apart and could represent the remains of a building that was oriented to the nearby SR 30/Cedar Creek Road.

**Excavation Unit 44**, 2.5 x 15 feet in plan, was placed 120 feet east of and perpendicular to Excavation Units 3 and 7 (Figures 5.1, 5.4 and 5.5; Plates 5.10 and 5.11; Table 5.4). Excavation of the plowzone [Context 1] in this unit produced a sizeable artifact assemblage, including a considerable quantity of brick, 56 redware sherds, a sherd of red-bodied slipware, three sherds of buff-bodied Staffordshire ware, ten sherds of buff-bodied tin-enameled ware (delftware), 13 clay pipe bowl and stem fragments, eight pieces of glass, oyster and clam shell, and animal bone fragments.

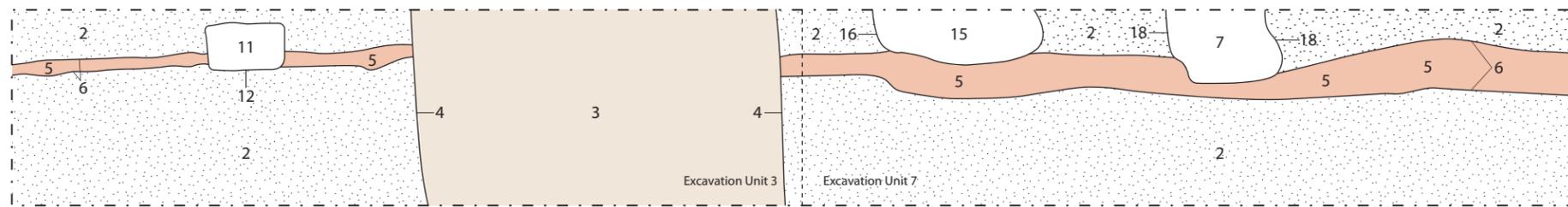
Upon removal of the plowzone and scraping down the top of the B horizon [Context 2], several soil anomalies were observed. A linear feature, 4 to 6 inches in width and up to 6 inches deep, was evident running east-west along the full length of the excavation unit [Contexts 8 and 9]. The bottom of the feature was irregular and contained numerous small soil stains extending into the B horizon, apparently traces of stakes or posts. This feature, which produced a couple of nail fragments, a piece of brick, two redware sherds, two clay pipe bowl fragments, bone and shell, was interpreted as a trench for a historic paling fence.

Archaeological Site 7S-C-100  
Early/Mid-18th-Century House Site

Excavation Units 3 and 7  
Plan View After Removal of Plowzone



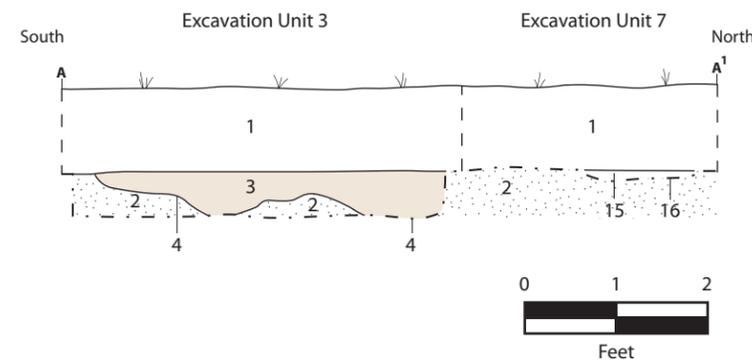
Excavation Units 3 and 7  
Plan View at Completion of Excavation



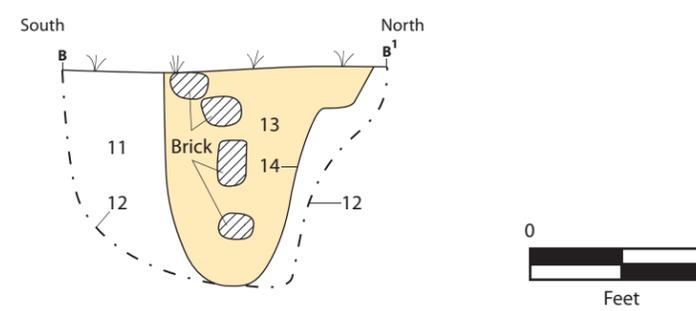
Context List - Excavation Units 3 and 7

Context	Description [Interpretation]	Munsell
1	Loamy sand [Plowzone]	10 YR 4/3
2	Loamy sand [E/B horizon]	10 YR 6/4
3	Compact mottled loamy sand [historic pit fill]	10 YR 4/3, 10 YR 6/4, 10 YR 5/6
4	Cut [historic pit]	--
5	Mottled loamy sand [historic trench fill, paling fence]	10 YR 6/4
6	Cut [historic trench, paling fence]	--
11	Mottled loamy sand [historic posthole fill]	10 YR 6/4, 10 YR 5/4, 10 YR 5/6
12	Cut [historic posthole]	--
13	Mottled loamy sand with brick [historic post mold fill]	10 YR 3/2, 10 YR 6/4
14	Outline [historic post mold]	--
15	Mottled loamy sand [historic pit fill]	10 YR 4/3, 10 YR 5/4, 10 YR 6/4
16	Cut [historic pit]	--
17	Mottled loamy sand [historic posthole fill]	10 YR 3/2, 10 YR 4/3, 10 YR 6/4
18	Cut [historic posthole]	--
19	Loamy sand with brick [historic post mold fill]	10 YR 3/2
20	Outline [historic post mold]	--

Excavation Units 3 and 7  
West Profile



Excavation Unit 3  
Cross Section of Posthole



Excavation Unit 7  
Cross Section of Posthole

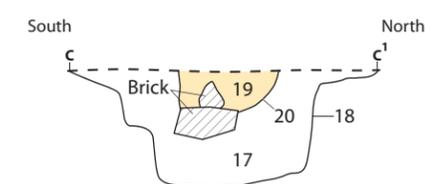


Figure 5.4. Archaeological Site 7S-C-100 (Early/Mid-18th-Century House Site): Excavation Units 3 and 7, Plan Views, West Profile and Cross-Sections of Postholes.

Archaeological Site 7S-C-100  
Early/Mid-18th-Century House Site  
Excavation Unit 44

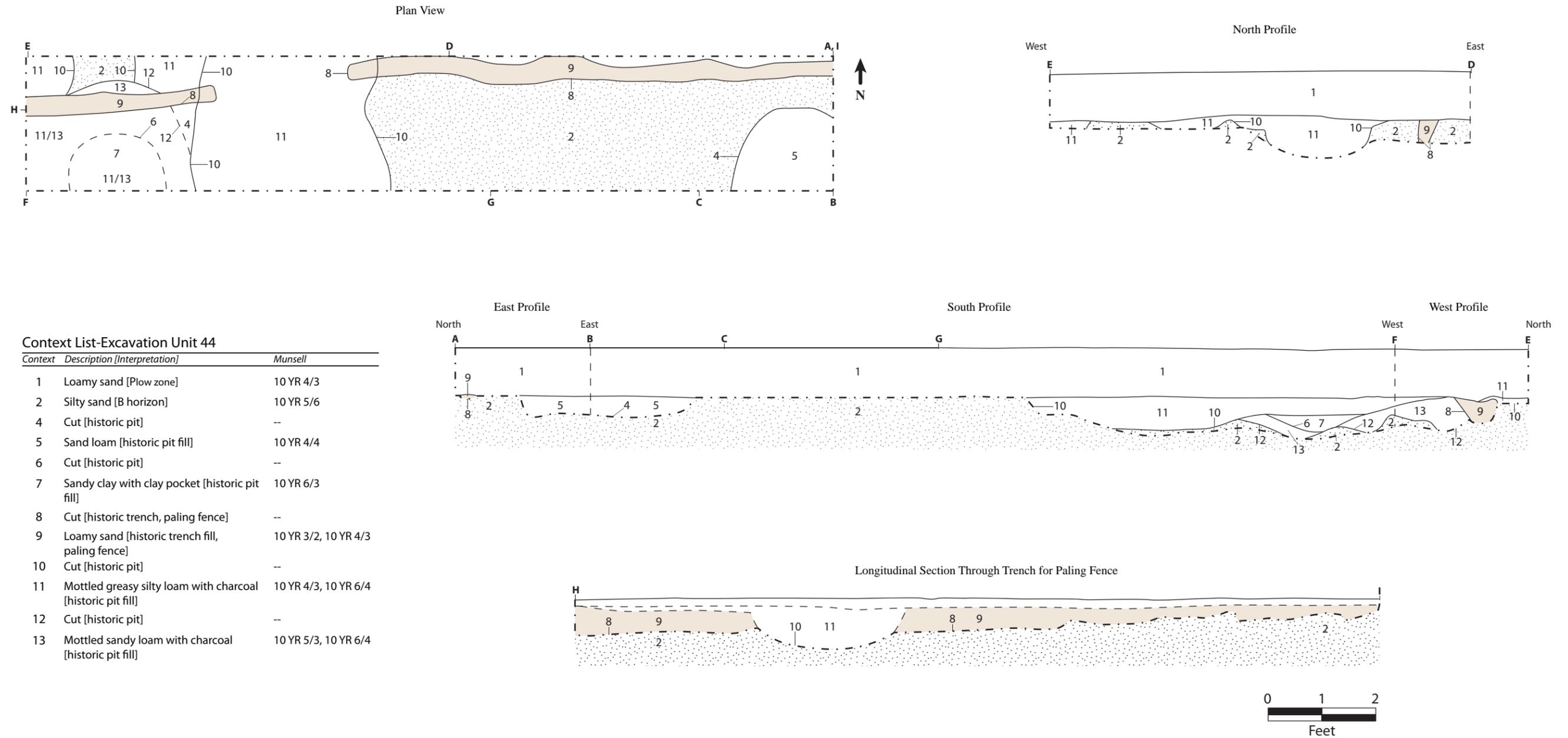


Figure 5.5. Archaeological Site 7S-C-100 (Early/Mid-18th-Century House Site): Excavation Unit 44, Plan View, North and South Profiles and Longitudinal Section through Trench for Paling Fence.



Plate 5.8. Cedar Neck Road Site (7S-C-100): selected artifacts from Excavation Units 3 and 7. Top row: rim sherd from redware plate with annular and wavy white slip-trailed decoration under clear lead glaze [Context 3]; two scraps of brass likely from a cooking vessel (specimen on left is pieced; scalloped and riveted specimen on right is probably the handle attachment) [Context 1]. Bottom row: four olive green bottle glass fragments, case and chestnut forms [Context 1]; two views of decorative hollow-back brass button [Context 3] (Photographer: Lindsay Lee, June 2011) [HRI Neg. #10058/D2-08].



Plate 5.9. Cedar Neck Road Site (7S-C-100): Excavation Unit 7, plan view looking west showing bisected posthole and mold [Contexts 17-23]. Note red brick fragments placed at the bottom of the hole; scales in inches (Photographer: Joelle Browning, October 2010) [HRI Neg. #10058/D1-104].



Plate 5.10. Cedar Neck Road Site (7S-C-100): Excavation Unit 44, plan view looking east showing multiple pits, possibly associated with a smokehouse, and fence line following completion of excavation; scales in feet and inches (Photographer: Joelle Browning, October 2010) [HRI Neg. #10058/D1-278].



Plate 5.11. Cedar Neck Road Site (7S-C-100): Excavation Unit 44, plan view looking west showing multiple pits [Contexts 4, 5 and 10-13] and fence line [Contexts 8 and 9] following completion of excavation; scales in feet and inches (Photographer: Joelle Browning, October 2010) [HRI Neg. #10058/D1-258].



Toward the western end of Excavation Unit 44, this trench was cut into by a broader north-south depression that extended across the full width of the unit and itself cut into a series of shallow pits or depressions lying to the west. Discrimination of these various pit-like anomalies proved difficult during the course of excavation, although a mottled, greasy silty loam and a mottled sand loam, both containing carbon [Contexts 10, 11 and 13], were recognizable throughout much of the western end of the excavation unit. Within this area, to the south of the paling fence, a small shallow pit filled with sandy clay [Contexts 6 and 7] was noted extending south beyond the limit of excavation. This pit contained a large number of clam and oyster shell fragments, numerous pieces of rendered, unbutchered mammal bone (including 35 fragments and a tooth probably from a pig), 21 pieces of brick, a possible clench nail and an iron ring, three sherds each of redware and buff-bodied Staffordshire ware, five pipe stem fragments and a piece of olive green bottle glass.

Clearly, the western end of Excavation Unit 44 shows signs of backyard domestic occupation and may have been on or close to the site of an outbuilding, possibly a smokehouse (on the basis of the bone fragments). Probing with a split-spoon auger beyond the limits of the excavation unit indicated an area roughly 8 feet in diameter containing soils similar in depth and character to those encountered below the plowzone within the western end of Excavation Unit 44. It is possible that these soils/features represent evidence of a smokehouse or other outbuilding that may have undergone several episodes of rebuilding or repair on the same general site.

At the opposite eastern end of Excavation Unit 44, a more readily discernible shallow pit was defined extending east and south beyond the excavation limits [Contexts 4 and 5]. Almost a half of this pit was

exposed and excavated, but very few artifacts were recovered from its fill (two pieces of brick, a nail fragment, two mammal bone fragments and a clam shell).

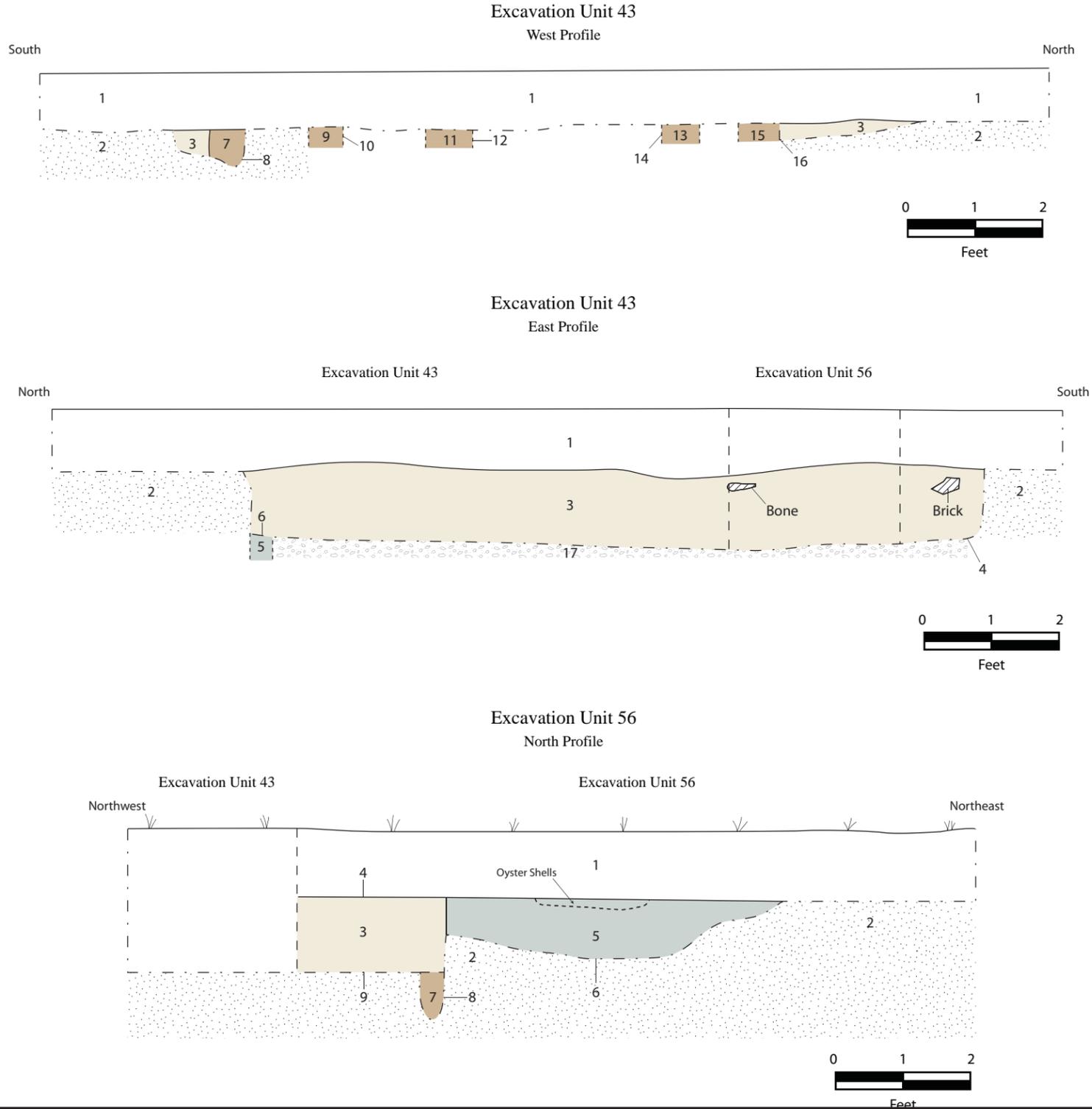
**Excavation Units 43 and 56** were located between 35 and 50 feet north of Excavation Unit 44, roughly 60 feet east of SR 30/Cedar Creek Road (Figures 5.1 and 5.3). Work in this area began with Excavation Unit 43, 2.5 x 15 feet in plan and oriented parallel to Cedar Neck Road/SR 30 (Figure 5.6; Plates 5.12 and 5.13). Excavation Unit 56, 2.5 x 10 feet in plan, was subsequently extended out to the east and perpendicular to Excavation Unit 43 to better define features encountered in the area that was initially investigated (Plates 5.14-5.16). Excavation of the plowzone [Context 1] in this unit produced a considerable quantity of artifacts (530 items), the majority (51%) of which consist of building materials (237 pieces of brick, 23 nails and 12 fragments of window glass) (Table 5.4). Of particular interest is a pair of brass buttons, one fashioned in two parts, the other hollow-cast in the French style, both likely to be of mid-18th-century date (Plate 5.17). One hundred and twelve sherds of pottery were recovered, 88 of which are redware of uncertain, although probable 18th-century date. Among the more diagnostic wares represented in the assemblage are early/mid-18th-century types such as buff-bodied Staffordshire ware (6 sherds), buff-bodied tin-enameled ware (6 sherds) and white salt-glazed stoneware (3 sherds) (Plate 5.17). Smaller quantities of glass vessel fragments, clay pipe bowl and stem fragments, clam and oyster shell, and animal bone were also found. The majority of clay pipe stem fragments exhibited bore diameters of 5/64 and 6/64 of an inch which conforms well with the postulated early 18th-century date of occupation for this portion of site 7S-C-100 (Noël Hume 1969:297-301).

Upon removal of the plowzone, as with other excavation units, features were noted cutting down into the underlying subsoil [Context 2]. In this case, the dominant feature was a roughly rectilinear shape, roughly



Plate 5.12. Cedar Neck Road Site (7S-C-100): Excavation Unit 43, plan view looking north showing root cellar [Contexts 3 and 4]; scales in feet and inches (Photographer: Joelle Browning, October 2010) [HRI Neg. #10058/D1-284].

Archaeological Site 7S-C-100  
Early/Mid-18th-Century House Site  
Excavation Units 43 and 56



**Context List-Excavation Unit 43**

Context	Description [Interpretation]	Munsell
1	Loamy sand [plowzone]	10 YR 4/3
2	Silty sand [E/B horizon]	10 YR 6/4
3	Mottled silty sand with burnt soil and clay pockets [historic root cellar fill]	10 YR 4/2, 10 YR 6/4
4	Cut [historic root cellar]	--
5	Fine, mottled silty sand [historic plank trench fill]	10 YR 5/4, 10 YR 6/4, 7.5 YR 5/6
6	Cut [historic plank trench]	--
7	Mottled silty sand [historic posthole fill]	10 YR 5/3, 10 YR 6/4
8	Cut [historic posthole]	--
9	Mottled silty sand [historic posthole fill]	10 YR 5/3, 10 YR 6/4
10	Cut [historic posthole]	--
11	Mottled silty sand with clay pockets [historic posthole fill]	10 YR 5/3, 10 YR 6/4
12	Cut [historic posthole]	--
13	Mottled silty sand [historic posthole fill]	10 YR 5/3, 10 YR 6/4
14	Cut [historic posthole]	--
15	Mottled silty sand [historic posthole fill]	10 YR 5/3, 10 YR 6/4
16	Cut [historic posthole]	--
17	Medium clayey sand with pebbles [B/C horizon]	7.5 YR 5/6

**Context List-Excavation Unit 56**

Context	Description [Interpretation]	Munsell
1	Loamy sand [plowzone]	10 YR 4/3
2	Silty sand [E/B horizon]	10 YR 6/4
3	Silty sand [historic root cellar fill]	10 YR 4/2
4	Cut [historic root cellar]	--
5	Loamy sand with oyster shell [historic pit]	10 YR 6/4
6	Silty sand [historic root cellar fill]	10 YR 4/2

Figure 5.6. Archaeological Site 7S-C-100 (Early/Mid-18th-Century House Site): Excavation Unit 43, West and East Profiles and Excavation Unit 56, North Profile.



Plate 5.13. Cedar Neck Road Site (7S-C-100): Excavation Unit 43, view looking north showing narrow trench for wood plank lining [Contexts 5 and 6] along north wall of root cellar [Contexts 3 and 4]; scales in feet and inches (Photographer: Joelle Browning, October 2010) [HRI Neg. #10058/D1-293].



Plate 5.14. Cedar Neck Road Site (7S-C-100): Excavation Unit 56, east profile looking east showing narrow trench for wood plank lining [Contexts 7 and 8] along east wall of root cellar [Contexts 3 and 4] cutting through earlier shell midden [Contexts 5 and 6]; scales in feet and inches (Photographer: Joelle Browning, October 2010) [HRI Neg. #10058/D1-354].



Plate 5.15. Cedar Neck Road Site (7S-C-100): Excavation Unit 56, plan view looking north showing shell midden [Contexts 5 and 6]; scales in feet and inches (Photographer: Joelle Browning, October 2010) [HRI Neg. #10058/D1-336].



Plate 5.16. Cedar Neck Road Site (7S-C-100): Excavation Unit 56, north profile looking north showing shell midden [Contexts 5 and 6]; scales in feet and inches (Photographer: Joelle Browning, October 2010) [HRI Neg. #10058/D1-339].



Plate 5.17. Cedar Neck Road Site (7S-C-100): selected artifacts from Excavation Units 43 and 56. Top row: two large mammal (sheep or cow) long bone fragments broken open, no cut marks [Excavation Unit 56, Context 3]. Bottom row: three mended rim and body sherds from a buff Staffordshire slip-combed and dot-decorated cup [Excavation Unit 56, Context 1]. Bottom right, top: two-part brass button (top and side views) [Excavation Unit 43, Context 1]. Bottom right, bottom: French-style, hollow-cast brass button (top and side views) [Excavation Unit 43, Context 1] (Photographer: Lindsay Lee, June 2011) [HRI Neg. #10058/D2-09].



Plate 5.18. Cedar Neck Road Site (7S-C-100): fragments of iron slag from the plowzone [Excavation Units 8 and 41, Context 1]. These three pieces of slag or roasted limonite may be evidence of nearby quarrying of bog iron along Cedar Creek (Photographer: Lindsay Lee, June 2011) [HRI Neg. #10058/D2-03].

1 foot deep, measuring approximately 5 feet east-west by 10 feet north-south [Contexts 3 and 4] (Figures 5.3 and 5.6; Plates 5.12-5.14). Parts of all four sides of this feature were observed in the two excavation units, and around the northern and eastern edges there was evidence of a deeper linear slot, probably a setting for a wood plank wall [Contexts 5 and 6 in EU #43; Contexts 7 and 8 in EU #56]. The western edge of the feature almost coincided with the western edge of Excavation Unit 43; it appeared that this side of the feature was defined by a series of postholes [Contexts 7-16], rather than by a trench for planking. No indication of postholes or a trench was observed along the short expanse of the root cellar's southern edge that crossed Excavation Unit 43. This feature is interpreted as a root cellar, possibly contained within a larger building, although it should be noted that no definitive traces of a surrounding structure were identified (except for isolated postholes in nearby Excavation Units 6, 8 and 42). If this feature is correctly interpreted as a root cellar, and it did indeed lie within the footprint of a larger building, the latter would most likely have been a post-in-ground structure.

The fill of the root cellar [Context 3] yielded a large number of artifacts (367 items in total) (Table 5.4). Just under half of the assemblage is comprised of building materials, chiefly pieces of brick, but also includes some 55 nails, most of which were identifiable as being hand wrought. Of the 21 ceramic sherds, 11 were redware, six were buff-bodied Staffordshire wares and four were tin-enameled wares. Several animal bones were recovered, including some long bones from either sheep or cow, broken open, but with no sign of cut marks (Plate 5.17). Other items include numerous clam and oyster shells, 11 clay pipe bowl and stem fragments (again with 5/64 and 6/64-inch bore diameters) and three pieces of vessel glass.

In Excavation Unit 56 the root cellar was observed as cutting an earlier, shallow trash pit that contained a high concentration of oyster shells [Contexts 5 and

6] (Figure 5.6). The small size of the oysters implies they were harvested in shallow waters, most likely in the nearby Delaware Bay or its tributary streams. Four pieces of brick, five nail fragments, six sherds of redware, one clay pipe bowl fragment and three clay pipe stem fragments (all with a 6/64-inch bore diameter), two pieces of historic flint and several animal bone fragments were also recovered from this pit.

All of the other excavation units dug in the area of the early/mid-18th-century house site produced a similar range of cultural materials from the plowzone and a number of them also revealed features cut down into the underlying subsoil. In terms of the artifact yield from the plowzone, Excavation Units 8 and 41 are of particular note since they produced fragments of slag or roasted limonite, possibly from the processing of bog iron (Plate 5.18). This material is of interest since it may indicate the extraction of bog iron from nearby Cedar Creek. Excavation Unit 42, following removal of the plowzone [Context 1], revealed a roughly one-foot-wide, east-west trench filled with silty sand [Contexts 5 and 6] that resembled the linear feature found in Excavation Unit 44 [Contexts 8 and 9] (Figure 5.7). Again, this trench is interpreted as the setting for a paling fence. Spaced 80 feet apart, the two segments of fence postulated in Excavation Units 42 and 44 may define the northern and southern limits of a garden/yard area to the rear of a house. The southwest corner of Excavation Unit 44 also contained a portion of a possible posthole extending beyond the limits of the unit [Contexts 3 and 4].

Other post settings were also documented in Excavation Units 4, 6, 8 and 40: two in Excavation Unit 6, consisting of post molds within larger postholes [Contexts 3-10]; two in Excavation Unit 8, consisting of just postholes [Contexts 3-6]; two pairs of postholes in Excavation Unit 40 [Contexts 3-10]; and one in Excavation Unit 4 [Contexts 3 and 4] (Plate 5.19). Without more extensive excavation it is not possible to establish whether these postholes are

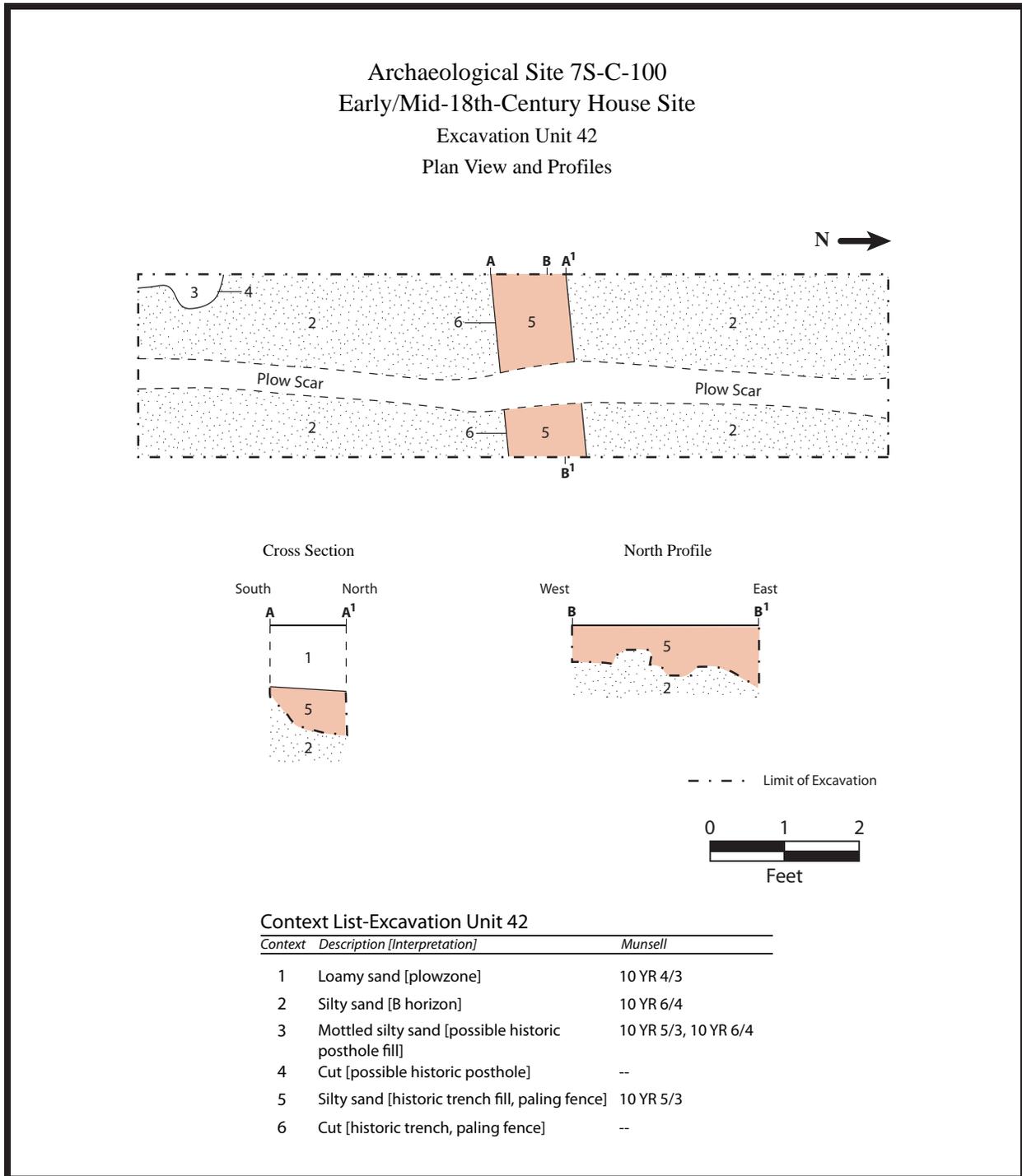


Figure 5.7. Archaeological Site 7S-C-100 (Early/Mid-18th-Century House Site): Excavation Unit 42, Plan View and Sections through Trench for Paling Fence.



Plate 5.19. Cedar Neck Road Site (7S-C-100): Excavation Unit 4, south profile looking south showing isolated posthole [Contexts 3 and 4]; scales in inches (Photographer: Joelle Browning, October 2010) [HRI Neg. #10058/D1-023].

relate to the sites of houses, outbuildings, fences or other structures, although very likely some of them do. The fill deposits within these various postholes and post molds yielded very few artifacts (e.g., a few sherds of redware, four pieces of a brass pin), but no chronologically diagnostic items.

***Mid-18th-Century Locus:***

Roughly 350 feet east of SR 30/Cedar Creek Road, an area roughly 125 feet in diameter straddling the proposed new road alignment was delineated where a concentration of mid-18th-century artifacts existed (Figure 5.1). This concentration was initially noted during inspection of the ground surface and was then investigated further through a series of eight excavation units (EU #s 15, 16, 38, 39, 45, 49, 50 and 54). No evidence for buried features, such as pits or postholes, was observed in these excavation units which produced a total of 242 historic artifacts, all recovered from the plowzone (Table 5.5). While some earlier 18th-century ceramic types, notably buff-bodied Staffordshire and tin-enameled wares and white salt-glazed stoneware, are represented in the artifact assemblage, it also includes sherds of later 18th-century pottery, such as agateware, creamware and pearlware. Overall, a date range of *circa* 1740-80 is suggested by this artifact concentration. While it could reflect outlying domestic occupation of a secondary structure related to the house site lying west and closer to the road, it may also merely represent a distinct episode of refuse disposal on the property later on during its period of usage. No evidence for structural remains was noted at this locus.

***Late 17th/Early 18th-Century House Site:***

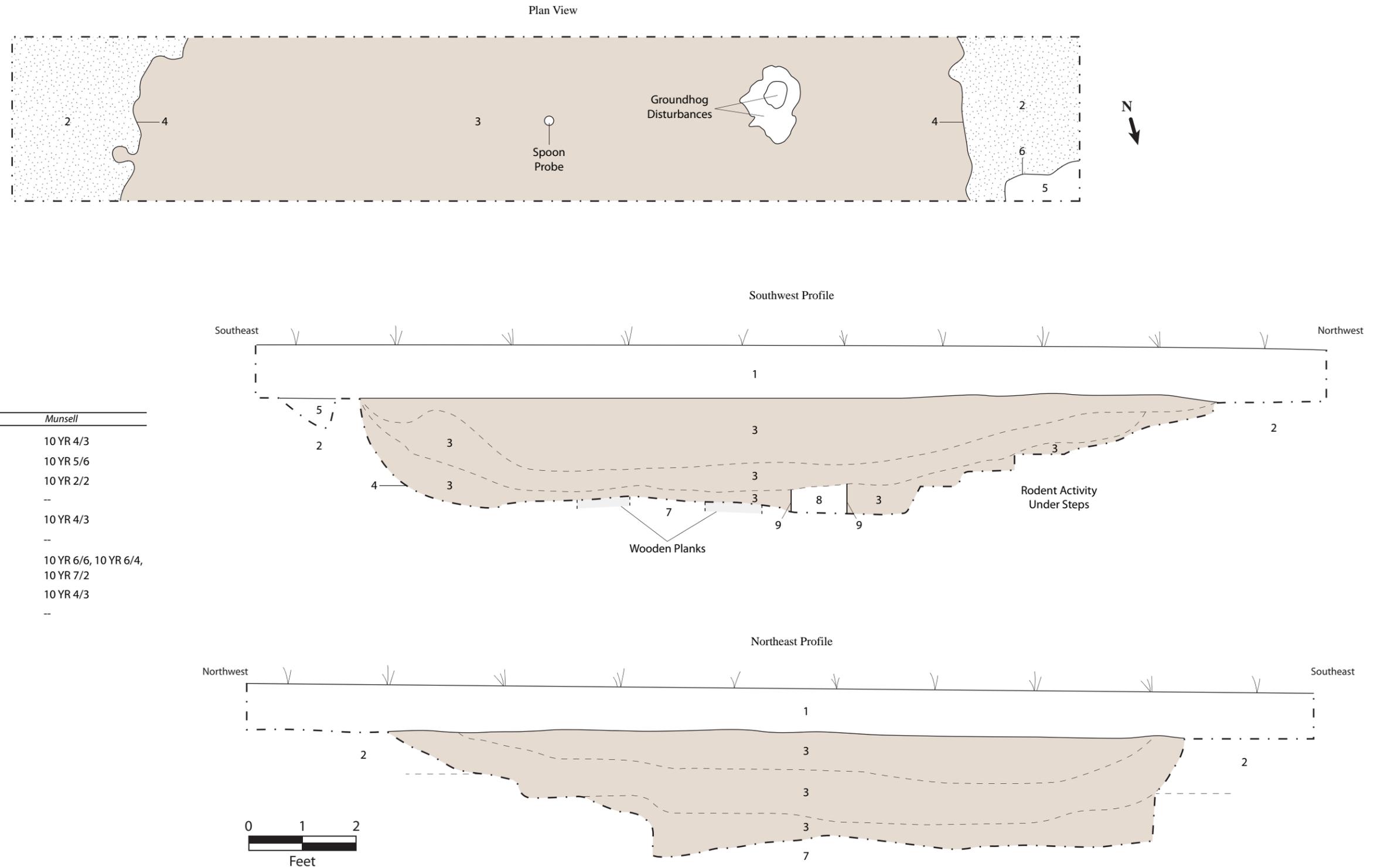
Centered roughly 625 east of SR 30/Cedar Creek Road and immediately adjoining the north side of the proposed new road alignment is an area approxi-

mately 175 feet in diameter where a thin scatter of late 17th and early 18th-century domestic artifacts was defined (Figure 5.1). At first broadly identified through surface collection, shovel testing and split-spoon augering at the Phase I survey level, this location was investigated further through a series of eight excavation units (EU #s 25, 46, 51-53, 55, 57 and 58).

Removal of the plowzone in these units yielded a total of 100 historic artifacts, just under half of which were recovered from Excavation Unit 25 (Table 5.6). Excluding Excavation Unit 25 (discussed in more detail below), the remaining seven units found no evidence of buried historic features such as pits and postholes, although Excavation Unit 57 did encounter a prehistoric pit (see above). The artifacts from these seven units consisted of 21 pieces of brick, two nails, five fragments of window glass, eight sherds of pottery, a 1940 penny, a piece of slag, eight clam shells, an oyster shell, three pieces of vessel glass and three clay pipe stem fragments. Of particular note are two sherds of Midlands mottled refined earthenware and two clay pipe stem fragments with an 8/64-inch bore diameter, all found in Excavation Unit 57, which are suggestive of late 17th/early 18th-century occupation in the immediately surrounding area.

**Excavation Unit 25**, 3 x 20 feet in plan and oriented northwest-southeast, was located approximately 20 feet northwest of Excavation Unit 57 (Figure 5.8; Plates 5.20 and 5.21). Following removal of the plowzone [Context 1], a roughly 15-foot wide pit-like feature filled with silty sand [Contexts 3 and 4] was exposed in the base of the unit and seen to cut down into the underlying B horizon [Context 2]. Probing in the area surrounding the excavation unit with a split-spoon auger allowed for a clearer delineation of this feature, which appears to measure 15 feet northwest-southeast by roughly 9.5 feet northeast-southwest. Based on its overall dimensions and the cultural materials in the fill, this feature was interpreted as a cellar hole.

Archaeological Site 7S-C-100  
Late 17/Early 18th-Century House Site  
Excavation Unit 25



Context List-Excavation Unit 25

Context	Description [Interpretation]	Munsell
1	Silty loam [Plowzone]	10 YR 4/3
2	Silty sand [B horizon]	10 YR 5/6
3	Silty sand [historic cellar hole]	10 YR 2/2
4	Cut	--
5	Silty sand [historic posthole]	10 YR 4/3
6	Cut	--
7	Clayey sand with gravel [C horizon]	10 YR 6/6, 10 YR 6/4, 10 YR 7/2
8	Silty sand [historic posthole fill]	10 YR 4/3
9	Cut [historic posthole]	--

Figure 5.8. Archaeological Site 7S-C-100 (Late 17th/Early 18th-Century House Site): Excavation Unit 25, Plan View and Southwest and Northeast Profiles.



Plate 5.20. Cedar Neck Road Site (7S-C-100): Excavation Unit 25, view looking north showing late 17th/early 18th-century cellar hole [Contexts 3 and 4]; scales in feet and inches (Photographer: Joelle Browning, October 2010) [HRI Neg. #10058/D1-122].



Plate 5.21. Cedar Neck Road Site (7S-C-100): Excavation Unit 25, view looking southeast showing late 17th/early 18th-century cellar hole [Contexts 3 and 4]; scales in feet and inches (Photographer: Joelle Browning, October 2010) [HRI Neg. #10058/D1-130].

**PHASE II ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY: STATE ROUTE 1 AND STATE ROUTE 30/CEDAR CREEK ROAD**

**Table 5.5. Archaeological Site 7S-C-100, Mid-18th-Century Locus: Historic Artifacts (Phase II Survey).**

Excavation Unit	15	16	38	39	45	49	50	54	Total
Context	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
<b>Building Materials</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>134</b>
Brick	6	1	7	4	5	25	35	24	107
Nail	3		1	5		4	2	3	18
Window Glass	1	2		3	1	2			9
<b>Ceramic Vessel Sherds</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>67</b>
Agate Ware				1					1
Creamware	4	1	1	1			3		10
Gray Body	1								1
Hard Paste					1				1
Pearlware	1				2		4		7
Red Bodied Slipware				1				1	2
Redware	5	4	4	4	4	3	4	3	31
Staffordshire with Buff Body								1	1
Tin Enameled, Buff Body	2			1	2		2		7
Unidentified								2	2
White Salt-Glazed			2						2
Whiteware	2								2
<b>Clothing Related</b>								<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
Shoe								1	1
<b>Energy</b>			<b>1</b>			<b>1</b>			<b>2</b>
Coal			1						1
Slag						1			1
<b>Fauna</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>18</b>
Clam	1	1	1	2	1	4	2	4	16
Mammal								1	1
Oyster	1								1
<b>Glass Vessel Fragments</b>	<b>6</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>		<b>17</b>
Bottle	1			2		1	3		7
Bottle/Jar							2		2
Curved	3		1		1	1			6
Lamp Chimney	2								2
<b>Kitchen</b>						<b>1</b>			<b>1</b>
Fork						1			1
<b>Manufacturing</b>						<b>1</b>			<b>1</b>
Scrap						1			1
<b>Tools/Hardware</b>				<b>1</b>					<b>1</b>
Rivet				1					1
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>242</b>

The fill of the cellar hole extended for a depth of roughly two feet below the base of the plowzone. The southeastern edge of the cellar was well defined within the excavation unit as an almost vertical cut; the northwestern edge, however, was more irregular, almost stepped, and may have been the location of a stairway entrance. This latter edge and the base of the cellar hole were also disturbed in places by rodent activity. Upon removal of the cellar fill and documenting of the southwest profile of the excavation unit, other characteristics of the feature became evident in the base of the trench at the bottom of the profile. Traces of wooden planking [Context 7], probably floor remnants, were visible extending southwestward into the profile and a portion of a posthole [Contexts 8 and 9] was also exposed, but not fully excavated (Figure 5.8). The precise extent of the cellar obviously remains to be established and would require a more expansive excavation, but it would appear that other structural elements will survive. It is likely that the cellar will have been contained within the footprint of a larger building, probably a post-in-ground structure.

Several artifacts of interest were recovered from Excavation Unit 25, both from the plowzone [Context 1] and from the fill deposit within the cellar hole [Context 3] (Table 5.6). A total of 46 artifacts were retrieved from the plowzone; 133 items were found in the fill of the cellar hole. Both contexts produced pieces of brick, perhaps implying the former existence of a chimney stack or hearth. The ceramic assemblage was dominated by sherds of buff-bodied, tin-enameled ware (45 out of a total of 51 sherds), which are typically datable to between *circa* 1640 and 1800 (Plate 5.22). However, the presence of a sherd of cobalt and manganese-decorated Westerwald stoneware and Midlands mottled refined earthenware, and the absence of other typical mid- to late 18th-century ceramics, would suggest that the fill deposit dates to the earlier part of this date range. Nineteen clay pipe bowl and stem fragments were recovered (three from the plowzone and 16 from the fill) (Plate 5.23). The

large bore diameter of the pipe stems (7/64 of an inch) also indicates a late 17th/early 18th-century date for the occupation of the site. A number of small thin clay fragments, mending to form two triangular clay pieces, were found in the fill (Plate 5.24). While their true function is uncertain, these may be gaming pieces made from colonoware or some similar low-fired earthenware.

Of the non-ceramic artifacts recovered from the cellar hole fill, 14 wrought nails, several pieces of animal bone and eight fragments of burned limonite are worthy of note. The nails probably reflect wood construction in the building containing the cellar. The faunal remains include fragments of deer bone, part of a deer mandible and two deer teeth (Plate 5.25). No obvious signs of butchering were seen on the bone fragments. The slag-like fragments of burned or roasted limonite, as noted above, may provide further evidence of historic processing of local bog iron.

#### *Site of Brick Clamp:*

Approximately 650 feet east of SR 30/Cedar Creek Road and on the southern edge of the proposed new road alignment, a concentration of brick fragments was noted during the Phase I and Phase II surface collection operations (Figure 5.1; Plate 5.26). Pieces of brick, some blackened and burnt, were found scattered over an area roughly 125 feet in diameter, while in the woods immediately adjoining to the south evidence for what may have been clay borrow pits was noted. Three excavation units (EU #s 20, 47 and 48) were dug within the brick scatter zone, with the plowzone in each case producing moderate quantities of brick, but very little else in the way of cultural materials (Table 5.7).

**Excavation Unit 47** was located within the core of the brick concentration (Plate 5.27). L-shaped in plan, with the main portion measuring 15 feet north-south



Plate 5.22. Cedar Neck Road Site (7S-C-100): selected ceramic and glass artifacts from Excavation Unit 25, Context 3. Top row: olive green vessel glass fragment [Context 3]; red earthenware jug rim sherd [Context 3]; grey bodied Westerwald stoneware with blue cobalt and purple manganese decoration [Context 3]; manganese Midlands mottled earthenware [Context 3]. Middle row: four tin-enameled, buff-bodied earthenware sherds with blue and purple linear decoration. Bottom row: tin-enameled, buff-bodied earthenware cup or small bowl rim sherd, undecorated; tin-enameled, buff-bodied earthenware plate base sherd, undecorated (two views) (Photographer: Lindsay Lee, June 2011) [HRI Neg. #10058/D2-04].



Plate 5.23. Cedar Neck Road Site (7S-C-100): white clay tobacco pipes from Excavation Unit 25, Context 3. Top row: pipe bowl with heel; pipe bowl with spur; two pipe bowl fragments, charred from extensive use. Bottom row: pipe bowl; five stem fragments with large bore diameters, 7/64 inch (Photographer: Lindsay Lee, June 2011) [HRI Neg. #10058/D2-05].



Plate 5.24. Cedar Neck Road Site (7S-C-100): small thin triangular clay pieces of uncertain function from Excavation Unit 25, Context 3, possibly gaming pieces made from colonoware. Top row: dorsal and ventral views of four mended pieces. Bottom row: dorsal, ventral and lateral views of two mended pieces (Photographer: Lindsay Lee, June 2011) [HRI Neg. #10058/D2-06].



Plate 5.25. Cedar Neck Road Site (7S-C-100): selected faunal remains from Excavation Unit 25, Context 3. Left: deer radius with no visual butchering mark. Right top: conch central spiral. Right bottom: mandible and tooth from a deer (Photographer: Lindsay Lee, June 2011) [HRI Neg. #10058/D2-07].



Plate 5.26. Cedar Neck Road Site (7S-C-100): general view looking east showing extent of brick scatter associated with brick clamp (Photographer: Joelle Browning, October 2010) [HRI Neg. #10058/D1-077].



Plate 5.27. Cedar Neck Road Site (7S-C-100): Excavation Unit 47, plan view looking east showing remnants of brick clamp [Contexts 3 and 4]; scales in feet and inches (Photographer: Joelle Browning, October 2010) [HRI Neg. #10058/D1-309].

Table 5.6. Archaeological Site 7S-C-100, Late 17th-/Early 18th-Century House Site: Historic Artifacts (Phase II Survey).

Excavation Unit Context	25		46	51	52	53	55	57	58	Total
	1	3								
<b>Building Materials</b>	19	30	5	7	5	5	2	1	4	78
Brick	17	16	2	7	2	4	2		4	54
Nail		14	1			1				16
Window Glass	2		2		3			1		8
<b>Ceramic Vessel Sherds</b>	13	38			1	1		5	1	59
Midlands Mottled								2		2
Redware	1	1			1				1	4
Staffordshire Mottled Glaze with Buff Body		1				1				2
Staffordshire with Buff Body	1									1
Tin Enameled, Buff Body	10	35						1		46
Unidentified	1									1
Westerwald-Type		1								1
Whiteware								2		2
<b>Commerce</b>							1			1
Coin							1			1
<b>Energy</b>	2							1		3
Coal	2									2
Slag								1		1
<b>Fauna</b>	5	39	2	1		1	4		1	53
Clam	4	3	2	1		1	4			15
conch or whelk		1								1
Deer		5								5
Mammal	1	30								31
Oyster									1	1
<b>Flora</b>		2								2
Carbon Sample		2								2
<b>Glass Vessel Fragments</b>	3	1	1						2	7
Bottle		1								1
Curved	3		1						1	5
Lamp Chimney									1	1
<b>Manufacturing</b>		9								9
Limonite		8								8
Scrap		1								1
<b>Recreation/Activities</b>	3	16		1				2		22
Smoking Pipe	3	16		1				2		22
<b>Unidentified</b>	1	6								7
Ceramic		6								6
Unidentified	1									1
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>241</b>

Table 5.7. Archaeological Site 7S-C-100, Clamp Area: Historic Artifacts (Phase II Survey).

Excavation Unit	20	47			48	Total
Context	1	1	3	4	1	
<b>Building Materials</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>221</b>
Brick	18	95	45	16	33	207
Nail	2	5	2		4	14
Window Glass					1	3
<b>Ceramic Vessel Sherds</b>		<b>3</b>			<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>
Redware		3			2	5
<b>Fauna</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>			<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>
Clam		1			3	4
Unidentified	3					3
<b>Glass Vessel Fragments</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>				<b>2</b>
Bottle	1					1
Curved		1				1
<b>Tools/Hardware</b>	<b>1</b>					<b>1</b>
Hook	1					1
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>236</b>

by 2.5 feet east-west and an extension at the southern end projecting another 5 feet to the east, this excavation unit revealed the base of what is interpreted as a brick clamp (“a mass of bricks heaped up to be burned” [*New Illustrated Edition of Dr. Webster’s Unabridged Dictionary* 1864]). The plowzone in Excavation Unit 47 [Context 1] yielded some 95 pieces of brick, while below this layer two additional brick-filled contexts [Contexts 3 and 4] were observed set into the underlying B horizon [Context 2].

A sample of 47 pieces of brick was recovered from Context 3 and 16 more pieces, possibly the remains of a flue within the clamp kiln, were retained from Context 4. These represent only a small portion of the bricks excavated at this location (many more were recovered from this unit, but not retained, and countless others likely remain in the immediately surrounding soils). Notable among the sampled pieces is the variation in color (pale orange, orange and red) and degree of burning and blackening. Several pieces are also glazed.

***b. Archaeological Site 7S-C-102***

Informal surface collection and metal detecting during Phase II field investigation of site 7S-C-102 yield only 34 artifacts of which 16 were historic in nature (Figure 5.1). These widely scattered items consisted of: two blackened pieces of brick, one glazed; three fragments of bottle glass and a piece of window glass; six pottery sherds (two sherds of redware and one each of red-bodied slipware, buff-bodied tin-enameled earthenware, creamware and white salt-glazed stoneware); a clay pipe bowl fragment; and two fragments of an iron cauldron (Appendix E).

The five excavation units dug in the area of site 7S-C-102 also produced little in the way of historic artifacts. Only 22 historic items were found, comprising two pieces of brick, three pieces of window glass, one

sherd of pearlware, two fragments of coal slag, two nail fragments, two small pieces of brass, eight pieces of clamshell and one piece of rodent bone (Appendix E). No structural remains were noted and the low density of historic artifacts indicated that this area lay well beyond the core of the historic occupation documented at site 7S-C-102.