

5.0 FIELD RESULTS

This section reviews the results of the Phase I survey. Artifact tables, distribution maps, and photographs are included when appropriate. The artifacts recovered in each test area are discussed in light of the most current definitions for “archaeological site,” “historic field scatter,” and “isolated find/find spot” that are provided in the DESHPO *Guidelines/Instructions for Using the Delaware State Historic Preservation Office’s Archaeological Survey Report Form* (2008).

DESHPO defines an archaeological site as:

...a locus of human activity, indicated by the presence of: buildings, structures or ruins; watercrafts; artifact concentrations; soil discolorations; or other surface, sub-surface or sub-aqueous signs of the modification or use of a geographic area bounded by visible natural or cultural features such as ephemeral or permanent streams, roads, or field boundaries. (2008:1)

DESHPO defines a historic field scatter as:

...a light density of dispersed, ca. 1830 to 1920 period artifacts in a currently or formerly plowed field, with no soil discoloration, ruins, or any other indication of a historical activity area. Field scatter is the result of the 19th and early 20th century practice of field manuring to increase the fertility of the soil, and for purposes of these Guidelines, does not constitute an archaeological site. If the assemblage contains a high percentage of architectural artifacts, or pre-dates ca. 1830, the source is unlikely to be manuring; further research and /or testing may be needed to determine if a site is present. (2008:2)

DESHPO defines an isolated find as:

a place where a single artifact or two were found, with no other indications of a site, such as soil discolorations visible on the surface, oyster shell, or coal bits in a concentration, or where testing found no other artifacts or features. (2008:2)

It is the opinion of A.D. Marble & Company that the Phase I investigation re-identified a known precontact archaeological site (i.e., 7K-C-73) in Test Area 1; identified a new historic archaeological site characterized by Kesselring Farm-related (CRS K-1030) historic field scatter

in Test Areas 1, 2, 3, and 5; and identified a historic field scatter in Test Areas 6 and 7 that can not be demonstrably or confidently associated with any specific nearby historic farmstead. The following sections review the investigations conducted in each test area.

5.1 Test Area 1

Test Area 1 a 5.5-acre area located in the southwest quadrant of the intersection of New Burton Road and Puncheon Run (see Figure 7; Photographs 1 to 5). The southern half of the test area is a relatively flat 3.5-acre portion of an agricultural field. The northern half of the test area is an approximately 2-acre portion of a wooded riparian buffer of Puncheon Run. This section of the test area slopes downhill northward toward the creek. The test area is located in the northeast corner of the Kesselring Farm property (CRS K-1030). Background research determined that the Woodland I/Middle Woodland-era site, 7K-C-73 (CRS K-0470), is located on the south bank of Puncheon Run in the vicinity or inside Test Area 1. As anticipated, the field team re-identified the site in the northern half of Test Area 1. Test Area 1 was considered to exhibit potential to contain evidence for precontact-era habitation.

The field team laid in and excavated two transects of 50-foot interval STPs (STPs 1 through 10) in the wooded portion of the test area and conducted pedestrian survey of the field portion of the test area (Figure 8). Additional STPs (N=13) were laid in and excavated following the recovery of precontact artifacts in STP 10. A total of 23 STPs were excavated in the wooded portion of Test Area 1. The northern 150 feet of the wooded portion of the test area did not undergo shovel testing due its location within a low-lying wet area. An unmarked electrical utility was observed in the vicinity of STPs 12, 13, and 14. The profiles of these STPs confirmed disturbance at this location. STP 17, which was located southeast of the STP 12 through STP 14 cluster, was a low-lying wet and disturbed area that appeared to be filled with railroad ballast and soil, potentially used to level out an eroded gully. Although the field team recovered precontact artifacts from STPs 12, 14, and 17, the integrity of those deposits is highly questionable and consequently it is surmised that the intact portion of the test area producing precontact artifacts appears to be limited to an area encompassing STPs 10, 10 S7.5, 10 E7.5, and 10 W7.5 (see Figure 8).



Photograph 1: Test Area 1, wooded area near STP 1, facing south (March 2012).



Photograph 2: Test Area 1, wooded area with wet conditions at north end, facing west (March 2012).



Photograph 3: Test Area 1, wooded area near STP 10, precontact artifact locus, facing south (March 2012).



Photograph 4: Test Area 1, edge of agricultural field near STP 17, facing northwest (March 2012).



Photograph 5: Test Area 1, agricultural field, facing southwest (November 2011).

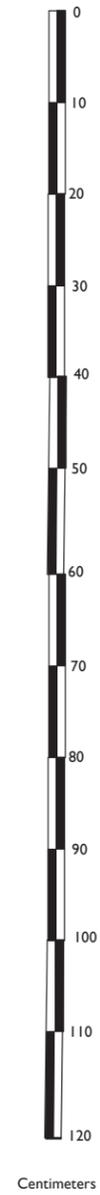
STPs 6, 10, and 18 provide a cross-section of the profiles encountered in Test Area 1 (see STPs 6, 10, and 18 on Figure 9). STP 6 was located on the gentle slope leading to Puncheon Run. Like other STPs in its vicinity, STP 6 appeared to exhibit an intact sequence of five soils. A dark brown 6-centimeter thick loamy sand O-horizon overlies a 15-centimeter thick brown loamy sand A-horizon. A 15-centimeter thick yellow brown loamy sand B-horizon and an underlying 25-centimeter thick yellow brown loamy sand B/C-horizon with a moderate amount of gravels represent the third and fourth layers that the field crew encountered. Excavations were halted in yellow coarse loamy sand C-horizon with abundant gravels. The stratigraphic sequence in STP 10 was located near the top of the terrace overlooking Puncheon Run. Its stratigraphic sequence was generally the same as that observed in STP 6. However, the second layer (the A-horizon) contained three precontact artifacts (debitage). STP 18 was located in the flat area south of STP 10. It contained a sequence of five layers. These included: a 10-centimeter thick brown loamy sand A-horizon, a 5-centimeter thick yellow brown clayey coarse sand identified as a possible fill layer, a 15-centimeter thick brown loamy sand buried A-horizon/plowzone, a 40-centimeter thick yellow brown medium sand B-horizon, and a compact yellow brown coarse sand with a minor amount of rounded gravels. With the exception of STPs 12, 13, 14 and 17, the test area generally appears to contain intact profiles.

The field team recovered a total of 33 artifacts (29 precontact, four historic) in the shovel tested portion of Test Area 1. The STP 10 A-horizon contained three debitage (one quartz, two jasper). The radial STP 10 E7.5 contained 13 precontact artifacts, and its A-horizon contained seven artifacts: five jasper debitage; one chert debitage; and one chert slightly shouldered straight-stemmed Lamoka-like projectile point fragment with excurvate side margins, a convex basal margin exhibiting cortex, and a missing tip. Lamoka-type tools range in date from the Late Archaic to Middle Woodland periods (Custer 2001:63). This time period is consistent with the Woodland I chronological attribution of 7K-C-73, which is the previously identified site that the field crew anticipated finding at this location. The STP 10 E7.5 B-horizon contained six debitage (1 quartzite, 2 jasper, 3 chert).

The STP 10 S7.5 A-horizon contained one piece of quartz debitage. The crew recovered no additional artifacts from the STP. The A-horizon of STP 10 W7.5 contained two debitage (one

Test Area 1

Test Area 7



STP 6

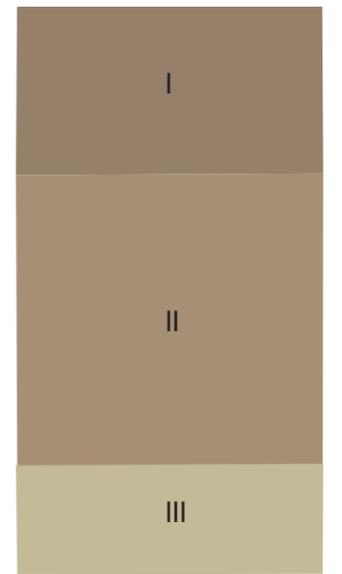
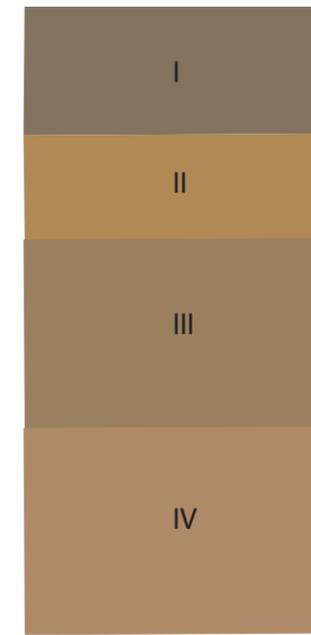
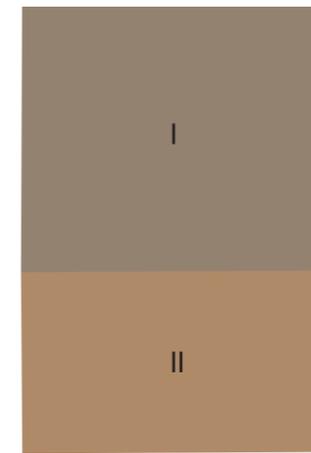
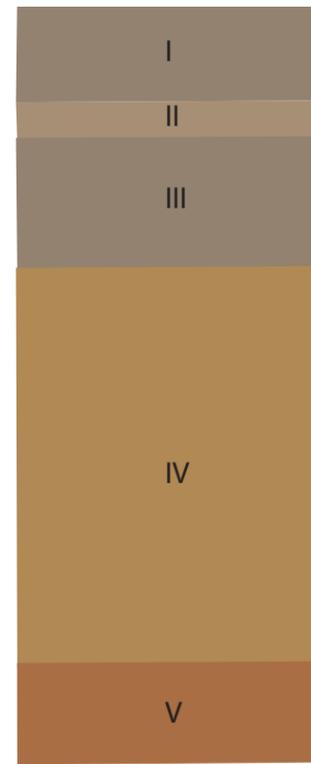
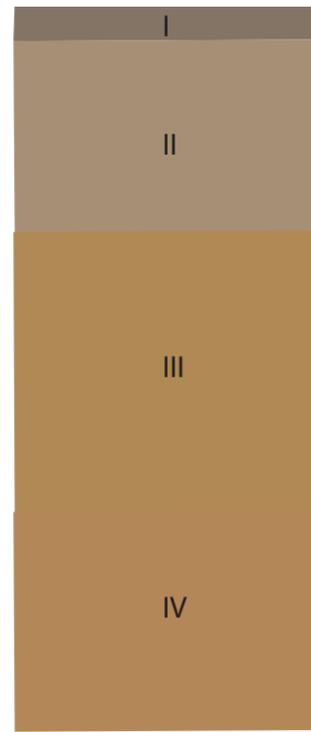
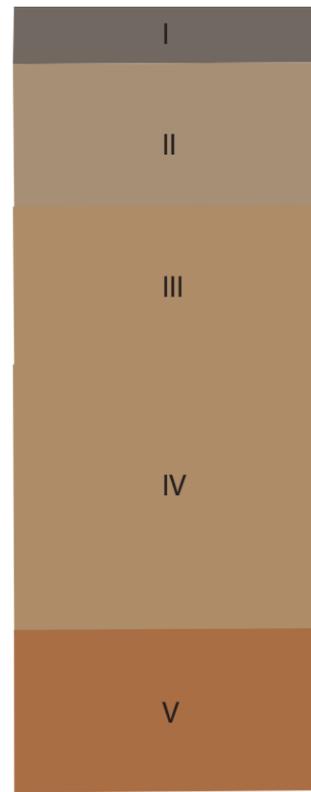
STP 10

STP 18

STP 3

STP 9

STP 18



Stratum I: 10YR 3/2 Very dark grayish brown silty sand
 Stratum II: 10YR 5/4 Yellowish brown sandy loam
 Stratum III: 10YR 5/6 Yellowish brown loamy sand
 Stratum IV: 10YR 5/6 Yellowish brown loamy sand with gravel
 Stratum V: 5YR 5/6 Yellowish red coarse loamy sand with 25% gravels

Stratum I: 10YR 3/3 Dark brown humus
 Stratum II: 10YR 5/4 Yellowish brown loamy sand
 Stratum III: 10YR 5/8 Yellowish brown sandy loam
 Stratum IV: 7.5YR 5/6 Strong brown loamy sand with gravel

Stratum I: 10YR 4/3 Dark brown loamy sand
 Stratum II: 7.5YR 5/6 Strong brown clayey coarse sand
 Stratum III: 10YR 4/3 Dark brown loamy sand
 Stratum IV: 10YR 5/8 Yellowish brown medium sand
 Stratum V: 7.5YR 5/8 Yellowish red coarse sand with rounded gravels

Stratum I: 10YR 4/3 Dark brown silty loam
 Stratum II: 10YR 5/6 Yellowish brown sandy loam with 50% gravel

Stratum I: 10YR 3/4 Dark yellowish brown sandy loam
 Stratum II: 10YR 5/8 Yellowish brown mottled with 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown compact clay sand
 Stratum III: 10YR 4/6 Dark yellowish brown compact loamy sand
 Stratum IV: 7.5YR 5/8 Strong brown coarse sand

Stratum I: 10YR 4/4 Dark yellowish brown silty loam with gravel
 Stratum II: 10YR 5/6 Yellowish brown mottled with 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown loamy sand with gravels
 Stratum III: 10YR 7/2 Light gray clay and sand lenses mottled with 10YR 6/3 pale brown

Map Document X:\Graphics\Projects\738A\STP_profiles.ai



Figure 9
Representative Shovel Test Pit Profiles
 Phase I Archaeological Survey, West Dover Connector,
 Kent County, Delaware

quartz, one metasedimentary). The upper layer in STP 12 represented a mottled fill layer; however, the fill contained seven precontact artifacts: six debitage (two quartz, one quartzite, two chert, one jasper) and a jasper edge-modified flake (utilized flake) with a steep scraper-like working edge. Like STP 12, the upper layer in STP 14 was also a mottled brown fill layer, but it only contained one precontact artifact: a piece of chert debitage. STP 17, which was noted as disturbed and located in a filled-in gully, contained six artifacts. Its A-horizon contained two pieces of debitage (one chert, one jasper). The underlying compact fill layer contained a piece of glass slag and three pieces of plastic tape. In sum, for the wooded portion of Test Area 1, it appears that the field team re-identified 7K-C-73. Precontact artifacts were recovered from intact deposits surrounding STP 10 and from disturbed contexts in STPs 12, 14, and 17. The presence of intact deposits and the concentration of precontact artifacts in those deposits suggest that precontact features may be present at the site.

The field team conducted pedestrian survey of the agricultural field portion of Test Area 1 and encountered a diffuse concentration of 17 artifacts (14 historic, three precontact). These include three debitage (two quartz, one chert [possibly Onondaga]); a porcelain toy tea cup fragment; a bakelite shooting pigeon fragment; window pane glass; aqua, colorless, and light green bottle glass; milk-colored vessel and jar glass; redware sherds; and whiteware sherds.

Altogether, the crew recovered 50 artifacts (32 precontact, 18 historic) during the pedestrian survey and shovel testing in Test Area 1 (Table 2). The three debitage in the field were recovered near the shovel-tested wooded area where the crew re-identified 7K-C-73 and recovered 29 precontact artifacts. These three debitage from the field suggest that the site boundary extends from inside the woods to their location in the field. The historic artifacts recovered in the wooded area originated from fill layers. Based on the overall chronological and domestic/architectural character of the assemblage, it is argued that the historic artifacts recovered in the field likely originated from the practice of field manuring by the occupant households of the Kesselring Farm property (CRS K-1030) throughout the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Given this relationship, it is the opinion of A.D. Marble & Company that the historic artifact assemblage in the field portion of Test Area 1 should be considered part of an archaeological site (the Kesselring Farm Site; CRS K-1030) that should be awarded a site number designation. However,

it is also the opinion of A.D. Marble & Company that additional investigation at this location is not merited because the portion of the site in the APE is not deemed a potentially significant historic resource. Conversely, it is the opinion of A.D. Marble & Company that the re-identified portion of 7K-C-73 is a potentially significant archaeological resource. A.D. Marble & Company recommends that the project avoid the site. However, if the project cannot avoid the site, A.D. Marble & Company will recommend additional investigation to evaluate the potential of the part of the site that lies within the APE to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Table 2. Test Area 1 Artifact Assemblage.

Artifact	Notes	Quantity
Plastic tape	-	3
Bakelite shooting pigeon*	-	1
Glass slag	-	1
Window glass fragment*	-	1
Toy tea cup*	Miniature, 1-inch tall, porcelain, molded decoration	1
Bottle glass fragments*	2 aqua, 1 colorless, 1 light green (embossed)	4
Canning jar glass fragments*	Milk glass	1
Vessel glass fragment*	Milk glass	1
Red earthenware*	1 clear lead glaze, 1 manganese exterior/lead glaze interior	2
Whiteware*	2 undecorated, 1 purple transfer-print	3
Debitage	9 chert (1 possible Onondaga), 11 jasper, 1 metasedimentary, 7 quartz, 2 quartzite	30
Edge-modified flake	Jasper, possible scarper function	1
Projectile point/knife	Lamoka-like, thermally altered	1
TOTAL		50

*Components of Kesselring Farm Site (CRS K-1030) artifact assemblage

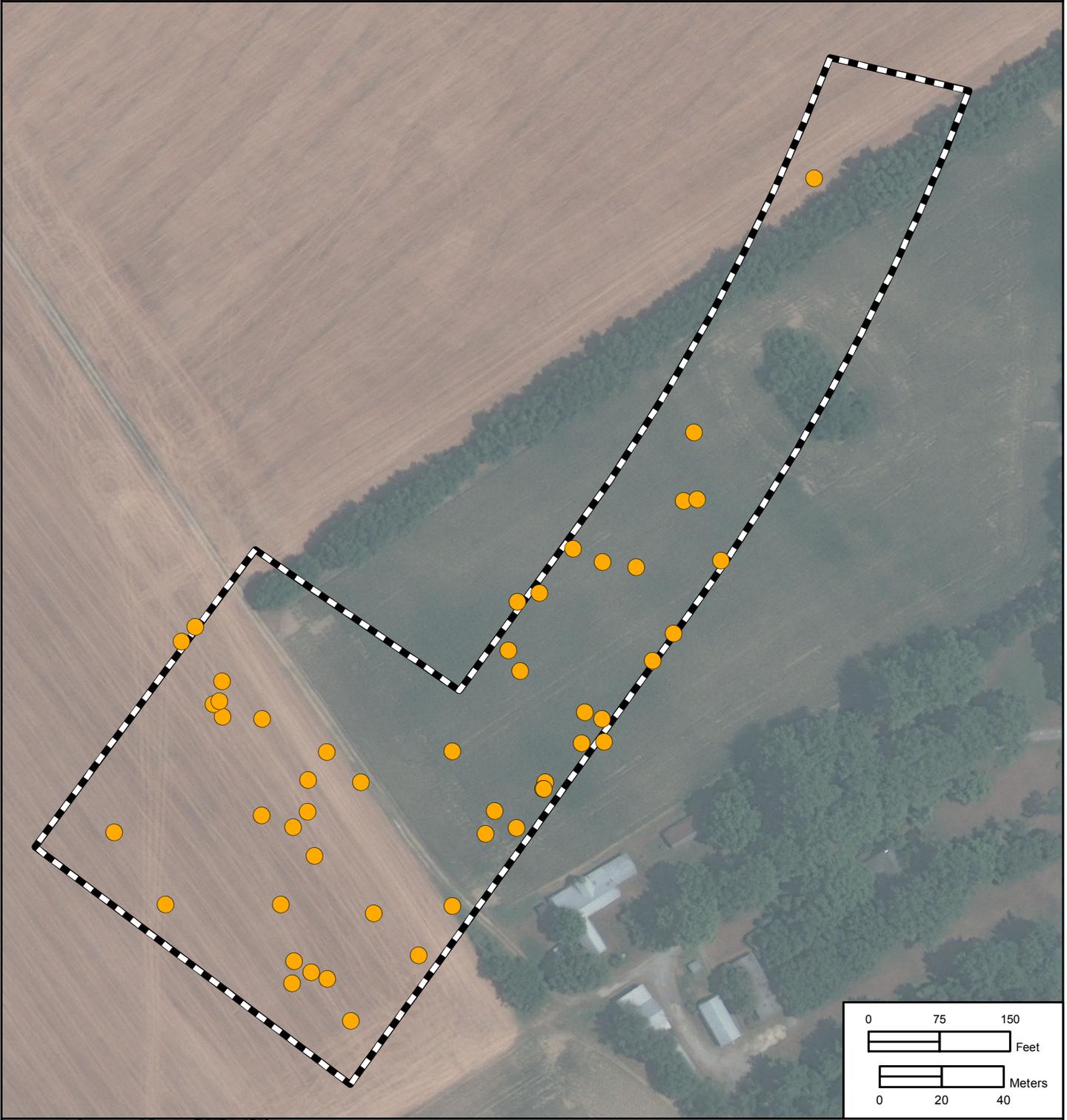
5.2 Test Area 2

Test Area 2 is a relatively flat, 6.6-acre test area in a gently rolling agricultural field located west of New Burton Road on the Kesselring property (CRS K1030), and north of the Kesselring Farm buildings (Figure 7; Photograph 6). This test area was considered to contain historic archaeological resource potential. The field team conducted pedestrian survey of the test area and identified a moderately diffuse concentration of 48 historic artifacts in the western half of the test area (Figure 10). Artifacts include: brick fragments, an earthenware sewer pipe fragment, an iron O-ring, window pane glass fragments, a piece of curved ferrous metal, aqua and colorless bottle glass fragments, aqua and dark aqua canning jar fragments, a milk glass vessel fragment, an undecorated creamware sherd, undecorated ironstone sherds, undecorated pearlware sherds, an

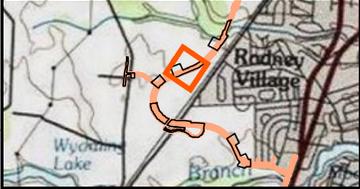


Photograph 6: Test Area 2, facing southwest (November 2011).

Figure 10
Test Area 2 Results
Phase I Archaeological Survey
West Dover Connector
Kent County, Delaware



X:\Projects\1738A\Mapping\Archaeology\PhaseI\AMXD\Fig10_TAZ.mxd
June 20, 2012 11:41 AM



-  Test Areas
-  Surface Collection - Historic

undecorated soft-paste porcelain sherd, an undecorated semi-porcelain sherd, a fragment of institutional porcelain, stoneware sherds (1 gray salt glaze, 1 Bristol glaze interior/brown lead glaze interior), undecorated whiteware sherds, and two redware sherds (1 manganese glaze exterior/lead glaze interior, 1 clear lead glaze interior; Table 3).

Table 3. Test Area 2 Artifact Assemblage.

Artifact	Notes	Quantity
Brick fragments	-	3
Window glass fragments	-	4
Sewer pipe fragment	Earthenware	1
Glass slag	-	1
Iron O-ring	-	1
Curved ferrous metal	Machine casing, finished edge	1
Bottle glass fragments	3 aqua (1 embossed), 3 colorless	6
Canning jar glass fragments	1 aqua, 1 dark aqua	2
Vessel glass fragment	Milk glass	1
Creamware	Undecorated	1
Ironstone	Undecorated	6
Pearlware	Undecorated	4
Porcelain	1 undecorated soft-paste, 1 institutional, 1 undecorated semi-porcelain	3
Red earthenware	1 clear lead interior, 1 manganese exterior/lead glaze interior	2
Stoneware	1 gray salt glaze, 1 Bristol exterior/brown lead glaze interior	2
Whiteware	Undecorated	10
TOTAL		48

In sum for Test Area 2, the crew encountered a moderately diffuse concentration of artifacts in the western half of the test area. The artifacts are attributed mostly to domestic kitchen and architectural classes. Historic atlas maps, topographic maps, and aerial photographs fail to depict any structures at this location. Based on the chronological character of the assemblage, which dates primarily to the nineteenth to early twentieth centuries, it is anticipated that any structure that may have stood at this location would have likely been documented via the historic maps and photographs. Like the historic artifacts recovered in the field portion of Test Area 1, the artifact composition of the assemblage in Test Area 2 suggests that these artifacts may have also resulted from the practice of field manuring and thus represent a historic field scatter.

Field scatters typically contain artifacts that date after 1830, when field manuring practices became more widespread. The creamware sherd is tantalizing evidence for the presence of an earlier, nearby occupation because these artifacts were first manufactured in the eighteenth

century. However, it is the opinion of A.D. Marble & Company that based on the overall chronological and domestic/architectural character of the assemblage, the artifact concentration probably originated from field manuring practices that Kesselring (formerly Jenkins-related) households conducted throughout the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Given this likely tie between the assemblage and the groups that deposited the artifacts, this portion of the historic Kesselring property that is situated in the APE should be considered an archaeological resource (the Kesselring Farm Site, CRS K-1030) and be awarded a site number designation. However, it is also the opinion of A.D. Marble & Company that additional investigation at this location is not merited because the portion of the site in the APE is not deemed a potentially significant historic resource.

5.3 Test Area 3

Test Area 3 is a gently west-sloping 3-acre area located in an agricultural field on the Kesselring Farm property and west of the farm complex structures (Figure 7; Photograph 7). The test area was considered to exhibit potential to contain evidence of historic-era habitation due to its proximity to the Kesselring Farm complex and evidence of precontact-era habitation due to its proximity to a bay/basin feature. The field crew conducted pedestrian survey of the area and identified a diffuse concentration of 14 historic artifacts attributed primarily to the domestic/kitchen-group (Figure 11). Three artifacts represented the architectural-group materials. The assemblage includes: brick fragments, creamware sherds, a pearlware sherd, aqua and colorless bottle glass fragments, a milk glass screw-top jar rim, a piece of light blue vessel glass, and a four-hole Prossor-type shirt button (Table 4).

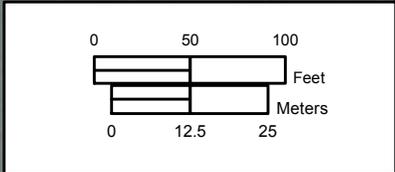
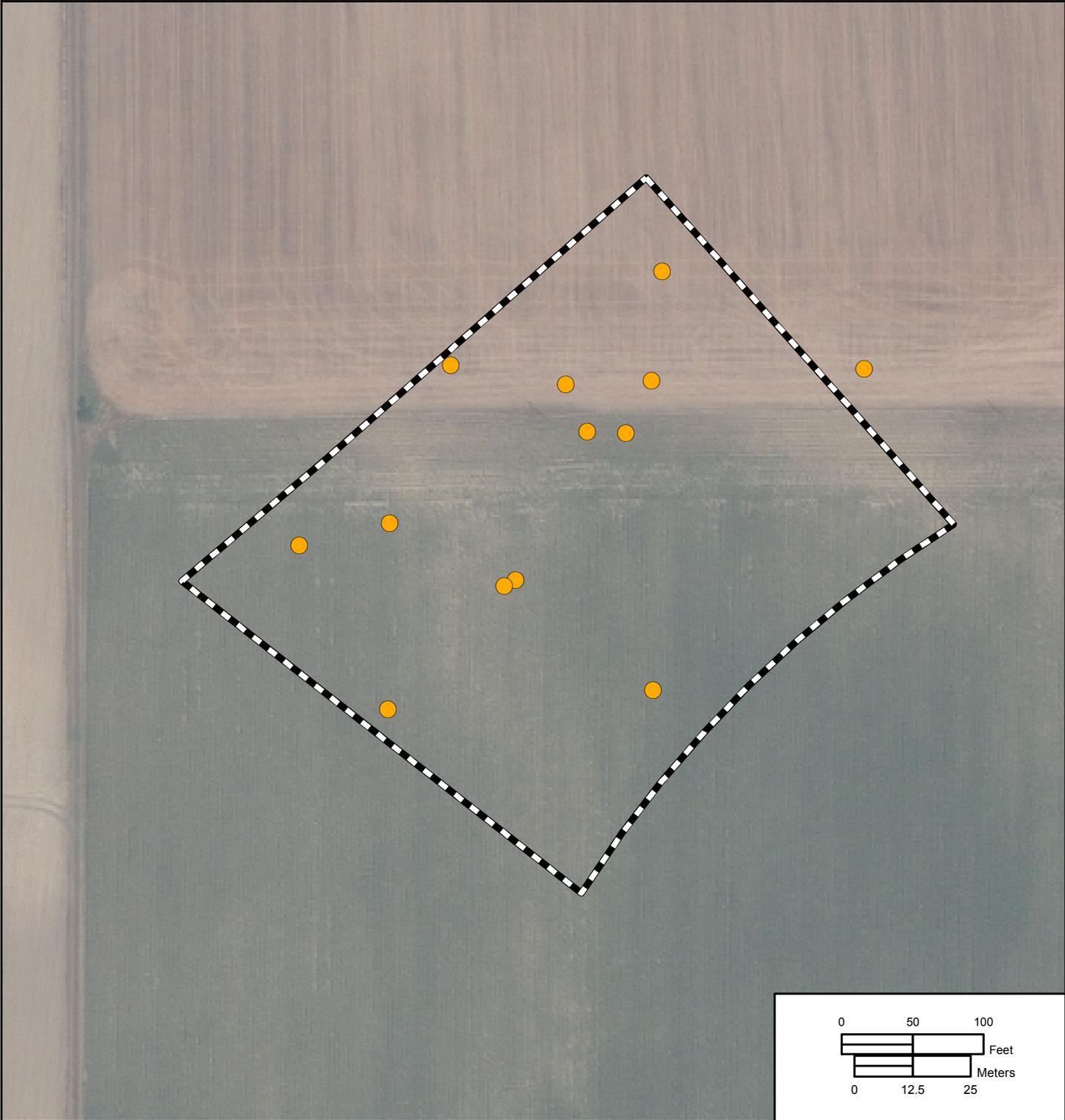
Table 4. Test Area 3 Artifact Assemblage.

Artifact	Notes	Quantity
Brick fragments	-	3
Bottle glass fragments	2 aqua, 2 colorless	4
Jar glass fragment	Milk glass	1
Vessel glass fragment	Light blue, embossed banding	1
Creamware	Undecorated	3
Pearlware	Undecorated	1
Button	Four-hole, Prossor-type	1
TOTAL		14



Photograph 7: Test Area 3, facing southwest (November 2011).

Figure 11
Test Area 3 Results
Phase I Archaeological Survey
West Dover Connector
Kent County, Delaware



X:\Projects\1738A\Mapping\Archaeology\PhaseA\MXD\Fig11_TA3.mxd
June 20, 2012 11:42 AM



-  Test Areas
-  Surface Collection - Historic

It appears that the assemblage generally dates to the period when the Kesselring Farm complex was occupied in the nineteenth to mid-twentieth century, and therefore it is likely, in large part, associated with the household occupations of the farm. Like the assemblage recovered from Test Area 2, the Test Area 3 assemblage is probably a historic field scatter associated with the household occupations of the Kesselring property (CRS K-1030). Therefore, it is the opinion of A.D. Marble & Company that Test Area 3 is part of a historic domestic archaeological site, the Kesselring Farm Site. However, it is also the opinion of A.D. Marble & Company that additional investigation at this location is not merited because the portion of the site in the APE does not qualify as a potentially significant historic resource.

5.4 Test Area 4

Test Area 4 is located in a relatively level, 2.4-acre area situated in an agricultural field adjacent to Wyoming Mill Road (see Figure 7; Photographs 8 and 9). The test area was considered to exhibit potential for historic-era habitation. The field team conducted a pedestrian survey of the test area and identified no cultural materials. No potentially significant archaeological resources were identified in Test Area 4.

5.5 Test Area 5

Test Area 5 is a 5.2-acre area located on a slight rise in an agricultural field on the Kesselring Farm property and south of the farm complex structures (see Figure 7; Photograph 10). The test area was considered to exhibit potential for historic-era habitation due to its proximity to the Kesselring Farm complex and for precontact-era habitation due to its slight elevation in relation to the surrounding topography. The field crew conducted pedestrian survey of the area and identified a diffuse concentration of 27 artifacts (23 historic, four precontact) in the southern two-thirds of the test area (Figure 12). The historic artifacts include brick fragments, a coal fragment, a piece of colorless bottle glass, a thin-bodied milk-glass vessel fragment, undecorated creamware sherds, pearlware sherds (one blue painted, the remainder undecorated), a soft-paste porcelain sherd, redware sherds (two eroded, one with a one mottled lead glaze surface and a clear lead glaze surface), and whiteware sherds (one with a decal, one with a polychrome sponge print; Table 5). Precontact artifacts include a thermally altered rock, debitage, and a medial-distal Bare Island- or Poplar Island-like quartz projectile point fragment.



Photograph 8: Test Area 4, facing west (November 2011).

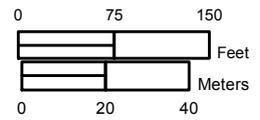


Photograph 9: Test Area 4, edge of field and Wyoming Mill Road, facing south (November 2011).



Photograph 10: Test Area 5, facing northwest (November 2011).

Figure 12
Test Area 5 Results
 Phase I Archaeological Survey
 West Dover Connector
 Kent County, Delaware



X:\Projects\1738A\Mapping\Archaeology\PhaseI\MXD\Fig12_TA5.mxd
 June 20, 2012 11:44 AM



- Surface Collection - Historic
- Surface Collection - Precontact
- Test Areas

Table 5. Test Area 5 Artifact Assemblage.

Artifact	Notes	Quantity
Brick fragments	-	3
Coal	-	1
Bottle glass fragment	Colorless, panel-type bottle	1
Vessel glass fragment	Milk glass, decal, thin-bodied	1
Creamware	Undecorated	2
Pearlware	8 undecorated, 1 blue-painted	9
Porcelain	Soft-paste, scalloped edge, overglaze decoration	1
Redware	Eroded	2
Redware	One surface mottled lead glaze, opposite surface clear lead glaze	1
Whiteware	1 decal, 1 polychrome sponge-print	2
Thermally altered rock	-	1
Debitage	1 quartz, 1 chert	2
Projectile point/knife fragment	Medial-distal, slender-bodied, isosceles blade, acute distal end; Bare-/Poplar Island-like	1
TOTAL		27

In sum for Test Area 5, the crew encountered a diffuse concentration of artifacts.. The historic artifacts are attributed to domestic kitchen and architectural classes. Based on the possible Bare Island/Poplar Island projectile point fragment, the precontact assemblage may date to the Late Archaic period. Like the historic assemblages recovered Test Areas 1, 2, and 3, the Test Area 5 historic assemblage is probably a historic field scatter that is associated with the household occupations of the Kesselring Farm (CRS K-1030) and deserves to be considered part of an archaeological site, the Kesselring Farm Site. The four precontact artifacts represent the precontact component of the site. It is the opinion of A.D. Marble & Company that the cultural materials recovered in Test Area 5 represent the Kesselring Farm Site. However, given the diffuse spatial patterning of those materials, it is also the opinion of A.D. Marble & Company that additional investigation in Test Area 5 is not merited because the portion of the site in the APE is not a potentially significant historic resource.

5.6 Test Area 6

Test Area 6 is a relatively level 8.2-acre area located in a portion of an agricultural field east of New Burton Road, south of CRS K-1072 and north of CRS K-7638 (see Figure 7; Photographs 11 to 14). The test area was considered to have historic and precontact resource potential, respectively, because it skirts the edges of historic-era farmstead properties and its east end contains a portion of a bay/basin feature. Project scheduling required the field crew to excavate



Photograph 11: Test Area 6, Boy Scouts of America camp access road portion of the APE, facing east (June 2011).



Photograph 12: Test Area 6, Boy Scouts of America camp access road conditions (in corn), facing east (June 2011).



Photograph 13: Test Area 6, agricultural field, facing east from west end (March 2012).

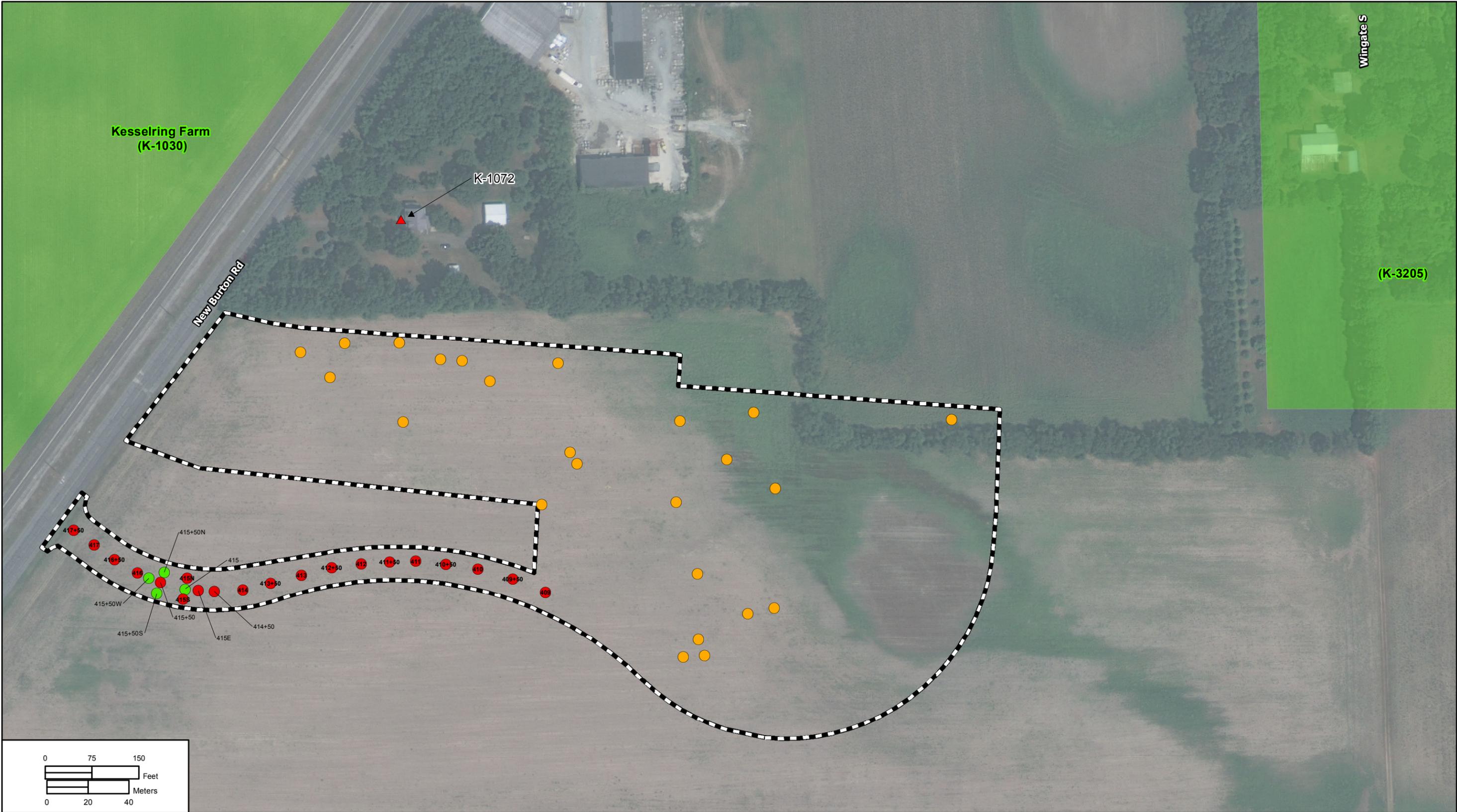


Photograph 14: Test Area 6, agricultural field, facing west from the east end (March 2012).

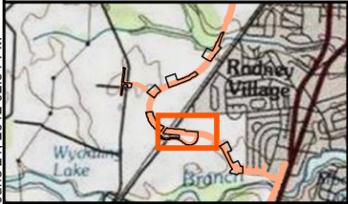
24 50-foot interval STPs on a single transect within a narrow, approximately 1,000-foot long portion of the Boy Scout camp access road in June 2011. The crew later conducted pedestrian survey of the remaining 7.2-acre section of the test area in April 2012 (Figure 13).

The STPs shared similar stratigraphic sequences: an approximately 20-centimeter thick brown loamy sand plowzone/A-horizon overlying a yellow brown loamy sand B-horizon. STP 415 yielded two brick fragments (one glazed). The crew excavated radials at roughly 20-foot intervals north, south, and east of STP 415, but these STPs contained no additional cultural materials. The crew also excavated radials north, south, and west of STP 415+50; the plowzones of these STPs collectively contained six additional brick fragments. No additional cultural materials were recovered in any other STPs; however, the crew did recover an American blue-gray stoneware sherd on the surface near STP 417.

The crew encountered a diffuse distribution of 28 historic artifacts during the Test Area 6 pedestrian survey in 2012 (Table 6; see Figure 13). These included brick fragments, window glass fragments, oyster shell fragments, an earthenware sewer pipe fragment, glass slag, lampshade glass fragments, a colorless bottle glass fragment, an undecorated pearlware sherd, an undecorated soft-paste porcelain sherd, a whiteware sherd, and redware sherds. It is the opinion of A.D. Marble & Company that the overall artifact signature is light and diffuse and likely represents a field scatter associated with episodes of field manuring by nearby farm complexes. It is difficult if not impossible to confidently associate the artifacts with any specific farm complex occupation. Thus, it is the opinion of A.D. Marble & Company that no potentially significant archaeological resources are present in Test Area 6.



X:\Projects\17738A\Mapping\Archaeology\PhaseI\AMXD\Fig13_TAG.mxd
 June 21, 2012 02:34 PM



- NR Recommended Eligible
- Shovel Test Pit - Positive
- Surface Collection - Historic
- Recommended Not Eligible
- Shovel Test Pit - NCM
- Surface Collection - Precontact
- Test Areas

Figure 13
Test Area 6 Results
 Phase I Archaeological Survey
 West Dover Connector
 Kent County, Delaware

Table 6. Test Area 6 Artifact Assemblage.

Artifact	Notes	Quantity
Brick fragments*	1 glazed	20
Oyster shell	-	2
Bottle glass fragment	Colorless, machine-made	1
Window pane glass fragment	-	2
Lamp shade glass fragment	Flashed, pink, molded decoration	1
Glass slag	-	1
Sewer pipe	Earthenware	1
Pearlware	Undecorated	1
Porcelain	Soft-paste, undecorated	1
Redware	Unglazed	1
Redware	1 manganese glaze on two surfaces, 1 manganese glaze on one surface, 1 manganese glaze exterior/lead glaze exterior, refined	3
Stoneware*	Gray salt glaze, wide mouth jar/jug, blue decor on exterior, yellow glazed interior	1
Whiteware	Molded, honey-colored glaze on two surfaces	1
Thermally altered rock	-	1
TOTAL		37

*Artifacts recovered during STP excavations

5.7 Test Area 7

Test Area 7 is an 8.9-acre, gently southward-sloping area located west of John Clarke Road and north of Isaac Branch (see Figure 7; Photographs 15 to 19). Approximately 6.9 acres of the test area are located in an agricultural field; approximately 2 acres are located in the wooded margin east and south of the field (Figure 14). The test area was considered to have precontact resource potential; a number of precontact sites have been identified on or near the north bank of Isaac Branch (see Table 1). The test area was also considered to exhibit historic resource potential because of its proximity to the Jenkins property (CRS K-3205). The field crew conducted a pedestrian survey of the field and encountered a diffuse concentration of artifacts (36 historic, two precontact) in the field. The historic artifacts included brick fragments, a window pane glass fragment, a ferrous metal tool fragment, a red earthenware drainage tile fragment, a glass marble, an earthenware sewer pipe fragment, glass slag, a lampshade glass fragment, a pearlware sherd, a hard-paste porcelain sherd, redware sherds, a semi-porcelain sherd, a whiteware sherd, colorless bottle glass fragments, and milk glass and aqua glass jar fragments. Precontact artifacts recovered in the field include a rhyolite bifurcate-base projectile point and an argillite biface that may have served an adze-like function.



Photograph 15: Test Area 7, agricultural field, facing southeast from northwest corner (March 2012).



Photograph 16: Test Area 7, agricultural field, facing northwest from southeast corner (March 2012).



Photograph 17: Test Area 7, wooded area near the John Clark Road and Charles Polk Road intersection, facing southwest (March 2012).

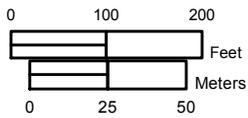
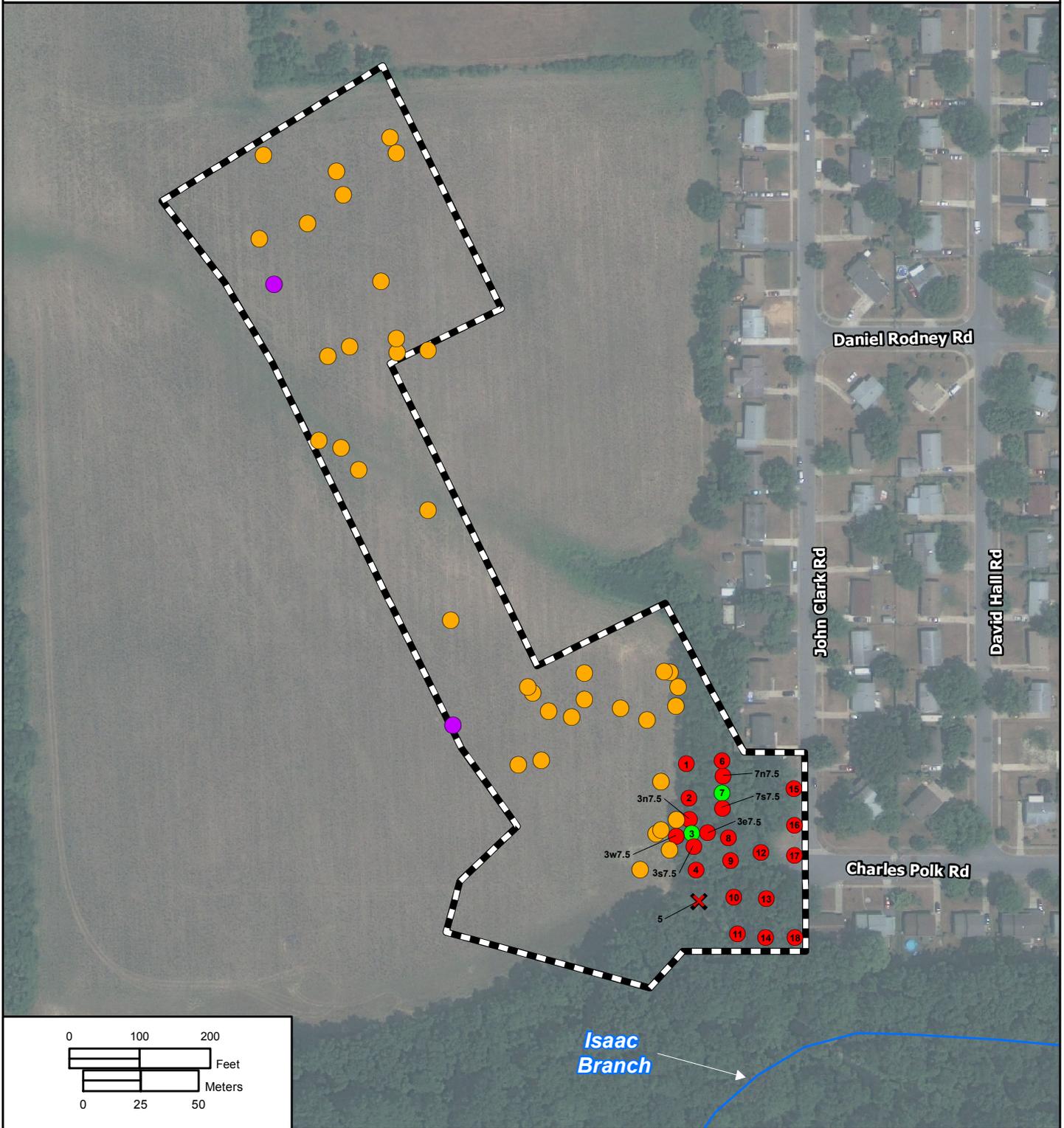


Photograph 18: Test Area 7, wooded area near STP 3, general conditions, facing south (March 2012).



Photograph 19: Test Area 7, wooded area, example of localized wet areas precluding testing (March 2012).

Figure 14
Test Area 7 Results
 Phase I Archaeological Survey
 West Dover Connector
 Kent County, Delaware



- Surface Collection - Historic
- Surface Collection - Precontact
- Shovel Test Pit - Positive
- Shovel Test Pit - NCM
- ✗ Not Excavated
- Test Areas

X:\Projects\1738A\Mapping\Archaeology\PhaseI\MXD\Fig14_TA7.mxd
 June 20, 2012 12:18 PM

The field crew laid in four transects of 50-foot-interval STPs within the wooded margin of the test area, which is located near the intersection of John Clark Road and Charles Polk Road. A sewer and natural gas utility line run north-south along the edge of the agricultural field and wood line. An ephemeral drainage runs north-to-south through the approximate center of the shovel-tested portion of the test area between the third and fourth STP transects. STPs were not excavated in the northwestern, northeastern, and southwestern portions of the shovel-tested area due to standing water. Given these conditions, the STP survey took place primarily in the central section of the wooded portion of the test area.

STP profiles range from intact to heavily disturbed. Modern anthropogenic deposits occur more frequently as distance from the John Clark Road/Charles Polk Road intersection decreases. STPs 3, 9, and 18 provide a cross-section of the deposits encountered from northwest to southeast across the test area (see STPs 3, 9, and 18 on Figure 9; also see Figure 14). STP 3 contained a 30-centimeter thick silt loam A-horizon that overlaid a yellow brown loamy sand with abundant gravel. This latter layer is interpreted as B-horizon subsoil. STP 9, which was located in the central portion of the shovel-tested area, contained four layers: a 15-centimeter thick brown loamy sand A-horizon that overlaid a 10-centimeter thick compact and mottled yellowish brown and grayish brown clayey sand, which in turn overlaid a very compact 20-centimeter thick medium brown loamy sand. This layer latter overlaid a light yellowish brown coarse sand. The uppermost layer is interpreted as a recent A-horizon; the following two layers are interpreted as mechanically deposited and compacted fills. The bottom layer is interpreted as a C-horizon. The profile suggests that the natural stratigraphy may have been truncated to the C-horizon and that fill layers were imported and laid at this location. STP 18, which was located on the southeastern edge of the shovel-tested area, contained a 20-centimeter thick brown loamy silt with a moderate amount of gravel that overlaid a 30-centimeter thick mottled yellowish brown and grayish brown wet loamy sand. The excavation halted in gray and light brown lenses of alternating clays and sands. The first two layers are interpreted as modern anthropogenic fills; the last layer is interpreted as a possible wetland soil.

Only two STPs (STPs 3 and 7) yielded cultural materials in Test Area 7. The A-horizons of both STPs 3 and 7 contained single pieces of quartz debitage. Radial STPs were excavated around

both STPs (Figure 14): four radial STPs were excavated around STP 3 (none of these contained additional cultural materials) and two radial STPs were excavated north and south of STP 7 (which also yielded no additional cultural materials). Note that STPs were not excavated east and west of STP 7 due to the presence of standing water.

The field team excavated a total of 23 STPs and recovered a total of 40 artifacts (36 historic, four precontact) in Test Area 7 (Table 7). It is the opinion of A.D. Marble & Company that the historic artifact signature is light and diffuse and likely represents a field scatter associated with episodes of field manuring by nearby farms. Like the Test Area 6 assemblage, the Test Area 7 historic artifact cannot be confidently associated with any specific farm complex occupation. Like the two bifaces recovered in the field, the two quartz debitage recovered in the woods of Test Area 7 represent isolated finds. It is the opinion of A.D. Marble & Company that no potentially significant archaeological resources are present in Test Area 7.

Table 7. Test Area 7 Artifact Assemblage.

Artifact	Notes	Quantity
Brick fragments	-	17
Drainage tile	Red earthenware	1
Sewer pipe	Earthenware	1
Metal	Ferrous, farm implement head	1
Marble	Glass, swirled blue and colorless, machine-made	1
Lampshade glass	Flashed, blue, molded decoration	1
Window pane glass	-	1
Bottle glass fragments	Colorless	2
Jar glass fragments	3 milk glass; 1 aqua, embossed	4
Glass slag	-	1
Pearlware	Blue transfer-print	1
Porcelain	Hard-paste, blue transfer-print	1
Redware	Unglazed	1
Redware	Manganese glaze on two surfaces, Jackfield-like	1
Semi-porcelain	Scalloped edge, undecorated	1
Whiteware	Undecorated	1
Debitage*	Quartz	2
Projectile point/knife	Gray banded rhyolite, tip missing, lightly serrated margins	1
Biface	Argillite; possible late stage biface reject; possible adze-like function/use	1
TOTAL		40

*Artifacts recovered during STP excavations