PHASE II ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION INVESTIGATIONS
MANAGEMENT SUMMARY
NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION OF
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE 7NC-B-54 (MILNER #1 SITE)
BLUE BALL PROPERTIES AREA TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENT PROJECT
BRANDYWINE HUNDRED, NEW CASTLE COUNTY, DELAWARE

By

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Submitted To

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and

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Director of Planning

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I. Introduction

The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) and the Delaware Department of Transportation (DelDOT) are developing the proposed Blue Ball Properties Area Transportation Improvement Project. The project is located in Brandywine Hundred, New Castle County, Delaware and involves improvements to the intersections of existing Route 202 with Route 141, Murphy Road, Rockland Road and Foulk Road and the interchange between Route 202 and Interstate 95. The results of the Phase II Archaeological Evaluation Testing for 7NC-B-54 (the Milner #1 Site) ***(Figure 1)*** are discussed in this document.

The Nemours Historic District dominates the area on the west side of Concord Pike and consists of the A.I. DuPont Institute, mansion and gardens; the Murphy House; the Bird-Husbands House and the Blue Ball Barn. Although not included in the district, the DuPont Experimental Station and the DuPont Country Club are situated nearby. Municipal sites in the project area are the Porter Reservoir and Filtration Plant and the Rock Manor (public) Golf Course. Residential development in the area consists of Deerhurst, Fairfax, Alapocas and Rock Manor subdivisions. In addition, there are several strip malls to accommodate the suburban community. This area is a suburb of Wilmington.

The project must be in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's (ACHP's) implementing regulations, 36 CFR § 800. McCormick, Taylor & Associates, Inc (MTA) is completing the cultural resources work.

MTA is currently completing a survey of all historic architectural resources and archaeological resources within the area of potential effect (APE) for this project, in consultation with DelDOT, FHWA, the Delaware State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), and additional Consulting Parties. The APE has been previously established (Shaffer and Arnold 2000). The survey of historic architectural resources (Arnold 2000) is currently being reviewed by the Consulting Parties. A Phase I Archaeological Identification Survey is being completed. Three archaeological sites have been identified that require Phase II Archaeological Evaluation Testing: 7NC-B-11, the Weldin Plantation Site, previously identified by Thunderbird Archeological Associates, Inc. (Taylor et al. 1989), 7NC-B-49, the Augustine Cutoff Site, previously identified by Thunderbird Archeological Associates, Inc. (Wholey et al. 2000) and 7NC-B-54, the Milner #1 Site, previously identified by John Milner Associates, Inc. (JMA) (Roberts 1999). The goal of the additional testing is to provide enough information to determine if these sites are eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

The Principal Investigator for the Archaeological Identification and Evaluation Testing was Barbara Shaffer. Richard Baublitz, MTA's Pennsylvania Archaeological Group Coordinator, provided technical assistance and participated in the field work. Robert Eiswert was the Archaeological Field Director. Macon Coleman, Scott Emory, and Jonathan Bream were Archaeological Field Technicians and served as Field Supervisors when necessary. Additional Archaeological Field Technicians were Elise Alexander, Brenda Carr, and Kathryn Ersoz. The prehistoric artifacts were inventoried by Robert Eiswert. Jonathan Bream inventoried the

historic artifacts. Graphics were produced by Jennifer Dolan, John Schwab, Charles Kumpas, and Ryan Akins. Qualifications of key personnel are in ***Appendix A***.

The results of the Phase II Archaeological Evaluation Testing and the National Register evaluation of the 7NC-B-54 (the Milner #1 Site) are discussed in this management summary. Recommendations for the eligibility of 7NC-B-11 (the Weldin Plantation Site) and 7NC-B-49 (the Augustine Cutoff Site) will be presented in later documents. A final Phase I/II Archaeological Identification and Evaluation Report will be prepared once all of the archaeological testing for the project has been completed.

II. Archaeological Survey Results

A. Previous Archaeological Testing

Extensive archaeological investigations have been previously conducted within the APE for this project. Several archaeological resources have been identified, three of which are potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. 7NC-B-54, identified by JMA (Roberts 1999), is one of three potentially eligible recorded archaeological sites within the APE.

This site was identified by JMA in November 1999 during testing for the AstraZeneca Property. It was identified in three STPs, which were excavated at 5 meter intervals in an "L" shape. Two 1x1 meter units were then excavated at the site. The units were located between the artifact bearing STPs. Artifacts recovered by JMA include eleven quartz flakes, a quartz biface base, a quartzite biface fragment, a pitted stone, and a crude quartz tool were recovered (Roberts 1999). AstraZeneca planned to avoid the site during their proposed construction; however, JMA recommended a Phase II archaeological evaluation if proposed construction would adversely affect the site (Catts and Kellogg 2000). The site is within the APE for the Blue Ball Properties Area Transportation Improvement Project.

In their August 4, 2000 letter, the SHPO expressed the opinion that 7NC-B-54 was potentially eligible for the National Register. On behalf of FHWA and DelDOT, MTA defined the boundaries of the site and completed additional testing to evaluate the National Register eligibility of the site.

B. Survey Methodology/Results

The Archaeological Evaluation Survey was conducted in September and October of 2000, in accordance with *Guidelines for Architectural and Archaeological Surveys in Delaware*, Delaware State Historic Preservation Office, October 1993, as amended and MTA's *Cultural Resources Scope of Work* (Shaffer and Arnold 2000). The APE was tested with shovel test pits (STPs) measuring 0.57 meter in diameter placed at 5 meter intervals to define the boundaries of the site. Every other STP transect was offset 2.5 meters to facilitate better coverage. One hundred and sixty-three STPs were excavated during the Evaluation Survey. Nine 1x1 meter test units (TUs) were also excavated (***Figure 2***). Eight of the 1x1 meter TU locations were selected during consultation with the SHPO during a field view on September 25, 2000. Areas in which higher densities of prehistoric artifacts and/or lithic tools were recovered were selected for the placement of TUs #1-7. Test Unit #8 was excavated in an area of low density to sample the northeastern portion of the site. Bedrock was found near the surface of TU #1. Test Unit #9 was then excavated to sample the area near TU #1.

The site is located on an upland setting on the Piedmont Plateau Physiographic Province. The mapped soils are Talleyville silt loam, with 2-5% slopes, moderately eroded (TaB2), a well drained soil (Mathews and Lavoie 1970). The soil profile has been relatively stable throughout the Holocene. On December 6, 2000, Daniel Wagner, PhD, a Soil Scientist, examined the soil profile in several locations within the site. He expressed the opinion that the site was probably plowed a small number of times using a plow drawn by farm animals. However, he indicated

that the soil profile retains high integrity. The potential for archaeological resources is confined to the A horizon. The STPs and TUs were excavated 0.10 meter into the underlying C horizon. Small quartz cobbles were present within the C horizon.

Test Unit #6 was excavated to a depth of 1.52 meters to confirm that there is no potential below the A horizon. Representative soil profiles are depicted in ***Figure 3***. Some STPs and TUs consisted of an A horizon overlying a C horizon. Other STPs had an additional A horizon overlying the original ground surface. This usually consisted of recently dumped trash or decomposing leaf litter. Where there were two A horizons, the prehistoric artifact bearing stratum was usually the second A horizon. The depth of the A horizons varied from 0.2 to 0.6 meters.

All soils removed from the STPs and TUs were screened through ¼ inch mesh hardware cloth. STPs were excavated by natural strata (designated Levels). In TUs, natural strata were excavated by arbitrary 0.1 meter levels (designated Levels) within natural strata (designated Strata) to maintain vertical control of the artifact distribution. Notes regarding excavations as well as plan view and profile maps were recorded in the field. Black and white and color photographs were taken where appropriate.

The boundaries of 7NC-B-54 were established by MTA during the Evaluation Survey. Two consecutive non-artifact bearing STPs were excavated in each direction beyond all STPs containing prehistoric artifacts to delineate site boundaries. Phase II testing began in the vicinity of the artifacts recovered by JMA and proceeded in all cardinal directions. Artifact bearing STPs were encountered adjacent to the Nemours Health Care Clinic parking lot and bordering an artificial slope associated with the construction of the Clinic. The edge of the artificial slope and the parking lot are considered to be the southern boundary of the site. It is likely that the site extended to the south into the area that has been excavated for the Nemours Health Care Clinic and the parking lots associated with the Clinic and the Ronald McDonald House.

The northern site boundary was established incidentally by disturbance caused from preliminary construction activities on the AstraZeneca Property while the Evaluation Survey was in progress. Artifact-bearing horizons were destroyed by the excavation and removal of large stumps by bulldozers. A transect of negative STPs had been excavated in the area before it was disturbed. The size of the site as tested by MTA is approximately 0.56 acre (2275 square meters).

The western and eastern edges of the site coincide with the natural landscape. Both the western and eastern boundary of non-artifact bearing STPs seem to relate to slope and increased gravel content within the soil matrix. At the western edge of the site, the higher gravel concentration is probably associated with an increase in slope leading to a low-lying area of poorly drained soils associated with an intermittent stream, a tributary to Alapocas Run. Gravelly soils corresponding to a subtle slope toward a delineated wetland mark the eastern boundary of the site. The eastern and western boundaries of the site were confirmed by Phase I Archaeological Identification Testing conducted by MTA that extended in these directions.

No archaeological features were identified during the archaeological testing.

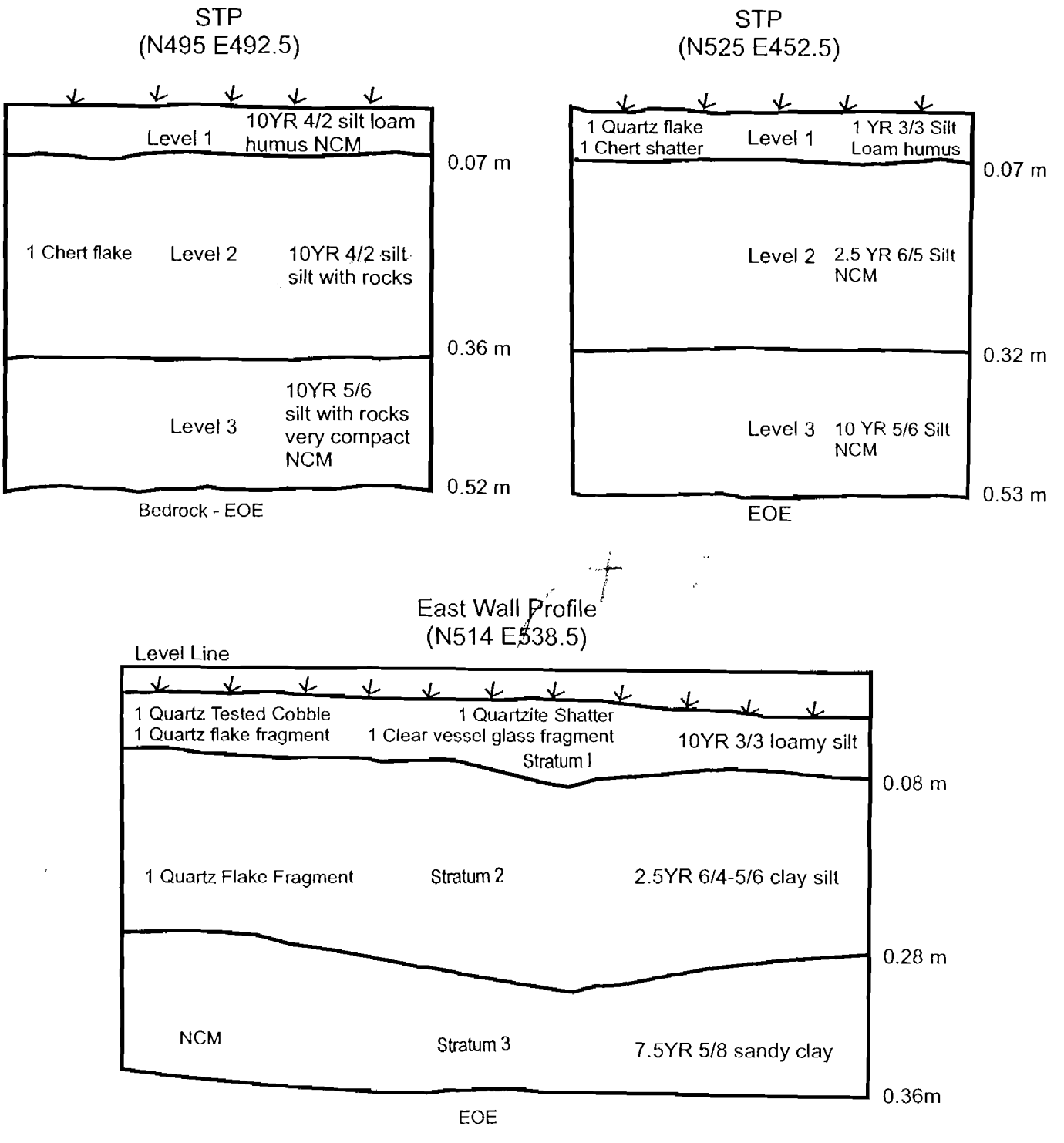

Figure 3

New Castle County, Delaware
Blue Ball Area Properties
Transportation Improvement Project
7NC-B-54, Milner #1 Site
Phase II Archaeological Evaluation
Representative Soil Profiles

C. Recovered Artifacts

All recovered artifacts were processed, inventoried, catalogued and analyzed as per *Curation Guidelines and Standards for Archaeological Collections*, Delaware State Museums, ca. 1997. The artifact inventory is in ***Appendix B***.

One hundred and seventy five lithic prehistoric artifacts were recovered from 7NC-B-54. Eight hundred and twenty-four late nineteenth and twentieth century artifacts were recovered; these will be discussed in more detail below.

One hundred and thirty of the prehistoric artifacts were considered to be debitage. Cores were included in the category of debitage since they are the byproducts of lithic tool manufacture. The other 45 prehistoric artifacts were unifacial or bifacial tools, including projectile points, scrapers, and utilized flakes. The distribution of debitage versus tools across the site is depicted in ***Figure 4***. Seven diagnostic projectile points were recovered. Two quartz points with Bare Island characteristics (STP N525E477.5, TU N492E492) and three argillite Lackawaxan points (STP N520E495, two from TU N515E495) were found. Two Jack's Reef corner-notched points were also recovered, one manufactured from quartz (STP N515E447.5) and one from quartzite (TU N492E492).

The projectile points appear to be clustered in one area of the site, with the exception of the quartz Jack's Reef corner-notched point ***(Figure 5)***. The other six points are located between N492 and N525 and E477.5 and E495. The area in which the points were recovered corresponds with an upland toe, the flattest setting within the site. By contrast, the STP with the heaviest concentration of debitage is located in the western portion of the site, in an area that is gradually sloping toward the stream. However, it is difficult to determine if this distribution is of any significance, due to the low density of the artifacts. STP N525E442.5, with 17 prehistoric artifacts, is the only STP from which more than 7 artifacts were recovered. The STP with the next highest density, N485E492.5, is actually located near TU 492E492, from which two diagnostic points were recovered. It appears that STP N525E442.5 is anomalous. The high number of artifacts recovered from this STP skews the distribution of debitage across the site.

The lithic material recovered from the site is summarized in ***Table 1***. The distribution of quartz and non-quartz lithic material is depicted in ***Figure 6***.

Table 1: Lithic Material recovered from 7NC-B-54

	Quartz	Chert	Jasper	Quartzite	Argillite	Chalcedony	Total
Tool	32 (71.11%)	1 (2.22%)	4 (8.88%)	3 (6.67%)	3 (6.67%)	1 (2.22%)	45* (25.71%)
Debitage	98 (75.38%)	16 (12.31%)	12 (9.23%)	2 (1.54%)	1 (0.77%)	1 (0.77%)	130 (74.29%)
Total	130 (74.29%)	17 (9.71%)	16 (9.14%)	5 (2.86%)	4 (2.29%)	2 (1.14%)	175 (100%)

*The lithic material of one hammerstone was unidentifiable.

Approximately 75% of all lithic material recovered from the site, including both tools and debitage, was manufactured from quartz. Chert and jasper each comprised almost 10% of the lithic material. The same percentage of both tools and debitage was jasper. More chert debitage was recovered than chert tools, while quartzite and argillite were represented more among tools than debitage.

Tools appeared to comprise a relatively high percentage of the lithic artifacts recovered from the site: approximately 25%. This may indicate that tool manufacturing was not occurring at the site. The site was probably used briefly and repeatedly for wetland resource procurement. Tool retouching may have occurred at the site on an as needed basis during resource procurement.

The diagnostic projectile points are manufactured from materials that are poorly represented at the site. Seventy-five percent of all of the argillite material and 60% of all of the quartzite material recovered from the site were tools. All of the argillite tools were diagnostic projectile points, as was one of the quartzite tools. The distribution of lithic materials from the remaining tools recovered from the site was similar to the distribution of debitage. This is probably due to the fact that many of the non-diagnostic tools are expedient tools manufactured from debitage.

The distribution of argillite and quartzite across the site is different than the distribution of other lithic material. This can be explained by the fact that the diagnostic projectile points are manufactured from lithic material that is not representative of the material recovered from the site.

The site dates to the early Woodland I Period. Five of the seven recovered diagnostic projectile points are Bare Island or Lackawaxen, which date to the early portion of the Woodland I Period. The two remaining points are Jacks Reef corner notched points, which are associated with the later portion of the Woodland I Period (Custer 1989).

Eight hundred and twenty-four historic artifacts were recovered during the excavations. The artifacts were clustered in two locations: the northeastern corner of the site in STP N540E525 and the southeastern corner of the site in STPs N485E510 and N485E520. Historic artifacts were visible on the ground in both areas. STP N540E525 contained 531 twentieth century artifacts, 377 of which were of clear vessel glass. Most of the artifacts were glass, including an automobile light bulb base. No additional testing was conducted in this area since the artifacts appeared to have been dumped in this area in the twentieth century. The STPs surrounding N540E525 did not contain high quantities of historic artifacts.

Additional STPs were excavated around the concentration of artifacts in the southeastern corner of the site at 2.5 meter intervals to determine if any features might be present and the age of the deposit. This deposit also appears to be a dump, extending less than ten meters east-west and five meters north-south. There are nineteenth century artifacts in the deposit; however, twentieth century artifacts are mixed throughout the deposit, indicating that it dates to this century. The deposit is small and does not appear to be associated with any features. One chalcedony flake fragment was recovered from STP N487.5E517.5. This flake was mixed with the other artifacts within the STP; therefore, it was considered to be redeposited and not part of the distribution of prehistoric artifacts on the site.

Background research has not indicated that any historic buildings were located in the area of 7NC-B-54. This supports the interpretation of both areas of historic refuse as twentieth century dumps. Neither deposit is significant.

III. National Register Evaluation/Recommendations

7NC-B-54 is located on an upland setting on the Piedmont Plateau Physiographic Province. The site is located within the Brandywine River Drainage, an area in which the potential for the existence of Woodland I Period procurement sites is high (Custer and DeSantis 1986).

The Piedmont comprises a small percentage of Delaware; therefore, most known sites in the state are located on other physiographic provinces. In consultation with the SHPO, it was agreed that it would be appropriate to use information about recorded archaeological sites on the Piedmont in Delaware and Chester Counties in Pennsylvania that date from the same time period. These sites provide a background in which 7NC-B-54 can be evaluated.

In Pennsylvania, there are 138 Late Archaic (equivalent to early Woodland I) located on the Piedmont in Chester and Delaware Counties. Some of these sites are within a few miles of 7NC-B-54. Most of these sites are located in similar topographic settings; i.e. they are on located in upland settings on well drained or somewhat well drained soils near wetlands or low order streams. Most of these sites are not known to contain features. The lithic artifact density varies from low to high.

7NC-B-54 is an early Woodland I low density lithic scatter. Our interpretation of the site is that it was utilized repeatedly over a period of time to exploit wetland resources. The site is located between a wetland and an intermittent stream. The low density of artifacts, lack of features, and absence of fire cracked rock (FCR) indicate that the site was not used for habitation. It appears that the Native Americans may have stopped briefly at the site to procure resources, then left quickly. The high percentage of tools in relation to debitage indicates that almost no tool manufacturing and little tool maintenance was being conducted on the site. This supports the theory that visits to the site were brief and once a specific task was completed, the site was abandoned again.

In 1994, 51 archaeological sites dating to the Woodland I Period were recorded in New Castle County (Custer 1994). The majority of the prehistoric sites with known cultural affiliations in Delaware have Woodland I components. In 1994 there were no recorded Woodland I archaeological resources within New Castle County Block B, where 7NC-B-54 is located. This is probably due to the fact that this area has not been surveyed as extensively as some other blocks. Only 12 recorded sites existed within Block B in 1994, while over 200 sites were recorded in Blocks D and E, located immediately to the south of Block B.

Custer and DeSantis (1986) divide northern Delaware into four different categories, based on existing data and potential for significant sites. The area in which 7NC-B-54 is located is delineated Zone III. It is considered to be third in terms of research priorities, due to the high quality of the existing archaeological data. The data quality for Woodland I procurement sites on the Piedmont Uplands is also described as good. These sites occur on "upland slopes adjacent to ephemeral streams, low order swampy floodplains, and lithic sources" (Custer 1986). 7NC-B-54 is located on a slight rise between an intermittent stream and a wetland.

Wetlands were attractive to prehistoric populations for resource procurement. A wide variety of plant and animal resources are available for procurement in and around wetlands. Wetlands with the largest diversity of species were most likely to attract Native Americans. Certain wetland resources, such as cattails, are available year round, in contrast to most other plants. The productivity of wetlands is higher than any other available environment in the Northeast and the reliability of the resources available is also very high. Wetlands tend to produce a stable, wide variety of floral and faunal species throughout the year (Nicholas 1991). Native Americans would have visited wetlands repeatedly for resource procurement during all seasons of the year.

Custer (1994) has outlined research priorities for Woodland I Period archaeological sites in Delaware. The highest priority should be given to Woodland I sites located in areas that do not have extensive Woodland I Period site data. As noted above, there are numerous recorded archaeological sites similar to 7NC-B-54 recorded on the Piedmont Uplands. The site does not fall within areas delineated by Custer as priority survey areas. The second priority discussed by Custer are Woodland I sites in the Atlantic Coast region because of the differential preservation of organic remains in shell midden sites found in this region. 7NC-B-54 is not located in this region.

During the Woodland I Period, it is believed that Native Americans became more sedentary, increased in population, and established semi-permanent base camps (Custer 1989). The number of procurement sites associated with these base camps increased (Custer 1986). 7NC-B-54 can be categorized as a Woodland I Period procurement/processing site, as defined by Custer (1994). Custer notes that there are many more recorded sites of this type than of base camps, which would be more likely to provide significant information. Research questions relevant to Woodland I Period procurement sites are provided by Custer. He indicates that these sites may have the potential to provide information concerning chronology, lithic technology, ceramic technology, and subsistence.

The obtainment of additional information about chronology and subsistence, as discussed by Custer (1994), requires the excavation of intact features that can provide radio carbon dates and botanical and faunal remains. Radio carbon dates associated with projectile points will assist in the refinement of serial chronologies. The analysis of botanical and faunal remains recovered from flotation can provide information on diet and resource utilization. No features were identified at 7NC-B-54 and it appears unlikely that any would be found if additional excavations were completed. No fire cracked rock was recovered from the site and it does not appear that the site was used for habitation.

No ceramic artifacts were recovered from the site; therefore the does not have the potential to provide additional information concerning prehistoric ceramic technology. One hundred and seventy-five lithic artifacts were recovered from the site. Five of the seven diagnostic projectile points, the Bare Island/Lackawaxan points, date to the Woodland I Period but are classified by Custer (1989) as "bad". These point types exhibit a great deal of variation and were in use for long periods of time throughout the Woodland I Period. It is unlikely that the lithic assemblage recovered from 7NC-B-54 has the potential to provide significant new information concerning lithic technology. As discussed above, there are numerous additional sites with similar assemblages located on the Piedmont Uplands. During the Woodland I/Late Archaic Period,

Native Americans used lower quality, locally available lithic resources, indicating that availability of material was more important than quality (Custer 1996). This is certainly true of the lithic material used at 7NC-B-54. Most of the material is of low quality and the tools are not finely made.

It would appear that the distribution of different types of lithic artifacts across the site is differential. However, these observations are based primarily on the high density of debitage in only one STP, N525E442.5. As discussed above, the STP with the second highest density of debitage is located near a concentration of diagnostic projectile points. The density of artifacts is so low across the site that a small number of a certain type of artifact can appear to skew the distribution.

7NC-B-54 is a Woodland I Period archaeological site on the Piedmont Uplands. The site appears to be a repeatedly used procurement site located near a wetland. Habitation and tool manufacture probably did not occur at the site.

Although the 7NC-B-54 has not been plowed and therefore has good integrity, it does not appear that the site has the potential to yield new and significant information about early Woodland I/Late Archaic period sites in the Piedmont. The site appears to be typical of numerous other recorded archaeological sites dating to the same time period on the Piedmont Uplands. There does not appear to be intra-site distribution of artifacts that would address important research questions.

The site does not appear to eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. This recommendation is based on the lack of features, the low density of artifacts, and the proliferation of these sites across the Piedmont.

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Appendix A

Qualifications of Investigators

Qualifications of Investigators

***Barbara J. Shaffer**, Archaeologist, Principal Investigator*
M.A., Anthropology/Archaeology, Pennsylvania State University, 1996
Graduate Certificate, Historic Preservation, Goucher College, Maryland, 1999
B.A., Anthropology, Minor in Sociology, Pennsylvania State University, 1989
Meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for Archaeology and Architectural History.
Eight years of professional experience in historic and archaeological research in the Middle Atlantic Region.

***Richard T. Baublitz**, Archaeological Group Coordinator*
M.A., Anthropology/Archaeology, University of Pennsylvania, 1991
B.A., Independent Studies, focus on East Asian History and Culture, University of Maryland, 1986
Meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for Archaeology.
Ten years of professional experience in archaeological research in the Middle Atlantic region.

***Francine F. Arnold**, Historic Structures Group Coordinator, Principal Investigator*
M.A., Historic Preservation, Graduate School of Fine Arts, University of Pennsylvania, in progress
B. A., General Arts and Science, Concentrations in Fine Arts and Anthropology, Pennsylvania State University, 1990
Meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for Architectural History.
Ten years of experience in historic research, inventory, and evaluation of historic structures and archaeological resources in the Middle Atlantic region.

***Robert H. Eiswert**, Archaeological Field Director*
B.A., History and Anthropology, Bloomsburg University, Pennsylvania, 1995
Three years of professional experience in archaeological research in the Middle Atlantic region.

***Macon H. Coleman IV**, Archaeological Field Supervisor*
B.S., Anthropology and History, Longwood College, Virginia, 1990
Ten years of professional experience in archaeological research in the Middle Atlantic region.

***Scott A. Emory**, Archaeological Field Supervisor*
M.A., Maritime History and Nautical Archaeology, East Carolina University, North Carolina, 2000
B.A., Anthropology, University of Delaware, 1991
Meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for Archaeology.
Four years of experience in maritime archaeological fieldwork. Nine years of professional experience in archaeological research in the Middle Atlantic region.

***Jonathan W. Bream**, Archaeological Field Supervisor*
Ph.D., Spanish Colonial History, Universidad de Sevilla, Spain, in progress
M.A., Maritime History and Nautical Archaeology, East Carolina University, North Carolina, in progress
B.A., Kutztown University, Pennsylvania, 1986
Ten years of professional experience in archaeological research in the Middle Atlantic region.

***Elise Alexander**, Archaeological Field Technician*
M.A., Anthropology, Certificate in Latin American Studies, University of Pittsburgh, 1999
B.A., Anthropology, University of New Hampshire, 1995
One year of professional experience in archaeological research in the Middle Atlantic region.

***Brenda Carr**, Archaeological Field Technician*
M.A., Anthropology, Specialization in Zooarchaeology, State University of New York at Binghamton, in progress
B.A., Anthropology, Indiana University of Pennsylvania, 1994
Five years of professional experience in archaeological research in the Middle Atlantic region.

***Kathryn Ersoz**, Archaeological Field Technician*
B.A., Art Conservation, University of Delaware, 2000
Six months of professional experience in archaeological research in the Middle Atlantic region.

Appendix B

Artifact Inventory for
7NC-B-54

ARTIFACT INVENTORY
PHASE II ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION INVESTIGATION
MILNER #1 SITE, 7NC-B-54, MTA, 2000

Shovel Test Pit Inventory

FN	STP Coor. N	STP Coor. E	Stratrum /Level	artifact type	Lithic Material	Count
124	482.5	520	L.1	*clear vessel glass*		1
	482.5	520	L.1	*vinyl floor tile*		3
43	485	492.5	L.2	freehand core	quartz	1
	485	492.5	L.2	early reduction flake	quartz	1
68	485	497.5	L.3	biface reduction flake	jasper	1
	485	497.5	L.3	flake fragment	chert	1
	485	497.5	L.3	utilized flake	quartz	1
13	485	500	L.2	block shatter	quartz	1
11	485	510	L.1	early reduction flake	quartz	1
15	485	510	L.1	*iron bracket*		1
	485	510	L.1	*unidentified nail*		2
	485	510	L.1	*unidentified metal*		1
	485	510	L.1	*metal grommet*		1
	485	510	L.1	*light green vessel glass, molded*		8
	485	510	L.1	*aqua vessel glass*		1
	485	510	L.1	*redware flower pot*		22
	485	510	L.1	*amber vessel glass*		1
	485	510	L.1	*coal*		2
	485	510	L.1	*vinyl record*		1
	485	510	L.1	*american porcelain, polychrome*		3
	485	510	L.1	*american porcelain, polychrome*		1
	485	510	L.1	*american porcelain, plain*		2
	485	510	L.1	*light brown glazed, molde, whiteware*		2
	485	510	L.1	*green-glazed whiteware*		3
	485	510	L.1	*flowblue whiteware*		4
	485	510	L.1	*golded banded ironstone*		1
	485	510	L.1	*polychrome transfer-printed whiteware*		1
	485	510	L.1	*polychrome decal whiteware*		2

	485	510	L.1	*polychrome decal/over-glazed whiteware*		9
	485	510	L.1	*plain whiteware dish*		7
	485	510	L.1	*plain ironstone dish*		13
	485	510	L.1	*plain ironstone dish*		5
	485	510	L.1	*plain ironstone*		14
	485	510	L.1	*plain whiteware*		7
128	485	520	L.1	*brick with cement*		1
	485	520	L.1	*redware flower pot*		1
	485	520	L.1	*coal*		2
	485	520	L.1	*clear window glass*		2
	485	520	L.1	*blue vessel glass*		2
	485	520	L.1	*aqua vessel glass*		2
	485	520	L.1	*medium green vessel glass*		3
	485	520	L.1	*amber vessel glass*		3
	485	520	L.1	*clear vessel glass*		16
	485	520	L.1	*embossed clear vessel glass*		1
	485	520	L.1	*green-glazed whiteware*		4
	485	520	L.1	*plain ironstone*		3
129	485	520	L.2	*brick fragments*		3
	485	520	L.2	*unidentifiable nail*		5
	485	520	L.2	*oyster shell*		1
	485	520	L.2	*coal*		3
	485	520	L.2	*redware flowerpot*		14
	485	520	L.2	*clear vessel glass*		20
	485	520	L.2	*clear window glass*		1
	485	520	L.2	*clear screw-top jar*		1
	485	520	L.2	*clear milk bottle rim*		2
	485	520	L.2	*clear embossed vessel glass*		3
	485	520	L.2	*plain ironstone*		9
	485	520	L.2	*plain whiteware*		21
	485	520	L.2	*gold-banded ironstone*		1
	485	520	L.2	*polychrome over-glaze decal ironstone*		1
	485	520	L.2	*plain ironstone*		1
125	485	522.5	L.3	*vinyl phonographic album*		1
126	487.5	517.5	L.2	flake fragment	chalcedony	1
	487.5	517.5	L.2	*clear vessel glass*		1
	487.5	517.5	L.2	*light green vessel glass*		1
	487.5	517.5	L.2	*aluminum foil*		1

	487.5	517.5	L.2	*light green vessel glass*		1
123	487.5	520	L.1	*plain whiteware*		1
	487.5	520	L.1	*plain ironstone*		1
	487.5	520	L.1	*clear vessel glass*		1
42	490	485	L.2	early reduction flake	jasper	1
	490	485	L.2	*plain whiteware*		1
	490	485	L.2	*clear vessel glass*		1
67	490	485	L.3	utilized flake	quartz	1
10	490	515	L.1	*amber vessel glass*		1
	490	515	L.1	*brick*		1
32	494	497.5	L.1	early reduction flake	quartz	1
	494	497.5	L.1	middle stage biface tip	quartz	1
	494	497.5	L.1	*clear bottle glass, neck*		1
44	495	477.5	L.1	*aqua bottle glass, neck*		1
44	495	477.5	L.1	biface tip	quartzite	1
46	495	482.5	L.2	flake fragment	quartz	1
	495	482.5	L.2	flake shatter	jasper	1
45	495	487.5	L.2	denticulated flake	quartz	1
	495	487.5	L.2	early reduction flake	quartz	1
31	495	492.5	L.2	early reduction flake	chert	1
5	495	507.5	L.2	block shatter	quartz	1
37	500	475	L.1	*brick*		1
39	500	485	L.2	block shatter	quartz	1
40	500	490	L.2	freehand core	jasper	1
41	500	495	L.1	biface reduction flake	quartz	1
	500	495	L.1	*plastic*		3
	500	495	L.1	*styrofoam*		2
	500	495	L.1	*amber vessel glass*		1
38	500	495	L.2	flake shatter	quartz	1
	500	495	L.2	flake fragment	quartz	1
3	500	506	L.2	biface reduction flake	quartz	1
2	500	517.5	L.1	*clear window glass*		1
33	505	471.5	L.1	*clear vessel glass*		1
16	505	482.5	L.1	sidescraper	quartz	1
17	505	497.5	L.2	hammerstone	quartz	1
6	505	502.5	L.2	bipolar reduction flake	quartzite	1
8	505	507.5	L.1	*terracota sewer pipe*		1
7	505	507.5	L.2	early reduction flake	chert	1
	505	507.5	L.2	sidescraper	quartz	1
	505	507.5	L.2	biface base	quartz	1
12	505	510	L.1	*unidentified nail*		1
1	505	512.5	L.1	graver flake	jasper	1
	505	512.5	L.1	denticulated flake	quartz	1
	505	512.5	L.1	*unidentified nail*		1
30	510	475	L.1	biface reduction flake	quartz	1

34	510	485	L.2	block shatter	jasper	1
	510	485	L.2	biface reduction flake	jasper	1
	510	485	L.2	early reduction flake	quartz	1
24	510	490	L.2	denticulated flake	quartz	1
	510	490	L.2	sidescraper	quartz	1
28	510	495	L.2	early stage biface	quartz	1
21	510	500	L.2	biface reduction flake	quartz	1
	510	500	L.2	hammerstone	indeterminate	1
	510	500	L.2	sidescraper	quartz	1
	510	500	L.2	Early reduction flake	quartz	2
20	510	515	L.1	*amber vessel glass*		1
19	510	515	L.2	projectile point tip	quartzite	1
	510	515	L.2	biface reduction flake	argillite	1
72	515	437.5	L.2	biface reduction flake	jasper	1
	515	437.5	L.2	flake fragment	jasper	1
	515	437.5	L.2	flake shatter	chert	1
	515	437.5	L.2	flake fragment	chert	1
73	515	442.5	L.2	biface reduction flake	chalcedony	1
	515	442.5	L.2	biface fragment	quartz	1
48	515	447.5	L.1	projectile point broken Jack's Reef corner-notched	quartz	1
49	515	452.5	L.1	biface reduction flake	quartz	1
50	515	457.5	L.1	flake shatter	quartz	1
	515	457.5	L.1	flake fragment	quartz	1
51	515	457.5	L.2	biface reduction flake	quartz	1
59	515	457.5	L.2	block shatter	quartz	1
60	515	462.5	L.2	flake fragment	quartz	1
62	515	472.5	L.2	flake fragment	quartz	3
65	515	477.5	L.2	flake fragment	quartz	2
36	515	482.5	L.2	flake fragment	quartz	1
27	515	502.5	L.1	block shatter	quartz	1
22	515	507.5	L.2	*amber vessel glass*		5
25	515	512.5	L.2	projectile point base	jasper	1
	515	512.5	L.2	tested cobble	quartz	1
77	520	440	L.1	utilized flake	quartz	1
78	520	440	L.2	graver flake	quartz	1
81	520	445	L.1	flake fragment	jasper	1
102	520	450	CSC	flake fragment	quartz	1
82	520	450	L.2	utilized flake	chert	1
	520	450	L.2	flake fragment	quartz	2
	520	450	L.2	tested cobble	quartz	1
	520	450	L.2	flake	quartz	1
74	520	455	L.2	flake shatter	quartz	1
58	520	460	L.2	early reduction flake	jasper	1

	520	460	L.2	flake fragment	quartz	1
55	520	470	L.1	biface reduction flake	quartz	1
56	520	470	L.2	Endscaper	quartz	1
	520	470	L.2	denticulated flake	quartz	1
66	520	475	L.2	flake fragment	quartz	1
69	520	490	L.2	freehand core	jasper	1
61	520	495	L.2	projectile point Lackawaxan-like	argillite	1
	520	495	L.2	retouched flake	quartz	1
	520	495	L.2	biface reduction flake	chert	1
64	520	500	L.2	utilized flake	quartz	1
85	520	520	L.1	early reduction flake	quartz	1
53	524	511.5	surface	flake fragment	quartz	1
	524	511.5	surface	block shatter	quartz	1
	524	511.5	surface	*clear vessel glass*		1
75	525	442.5	L.1	biface reduction flake	quartz	1
	525	442.5	L.1	flake shatter	quartz	1
	525	442.5	L.1	block shatter	quartz	1
76	525	442.5	L.2	flake fragment	quartz	4
	525	442.5	L.2	flake shatter	quartz	1
	525	442.5	L.2	biface reduction flake	quartz	3
	525	442.5	L.2	early reduction flake	quartz	1
	525	442.5	L.2	utilized flake	quartz	1
	525	442.5	L.2	early reduction flake	quartz	1
	525	442.5	L.2	block shatter	quartz	1
	525	442.5	L.2	denticulated flake	quartz	1
	525	442.5	L.2	flake	quartz	1
79	525	452.5	L.1	flake shatter	chert	1
	525	452.5	L.1	early reduction flake	quartz	1
63	525	472.5	L.2	flake fragment	quartz	1
70	525	477.5	L.1	projectile point - Bare Island-like	quartz	1
71	525	492.2	L.1/2	denticulated flake	jasper	2
	525	492.2	L.1/2	denticulated flake	quartz	1
	525	492.2	L.1/2	scraper	quartz	1
52	525	500	surface	biface reduction flake	chert	1
101	525	500	CSC	sidescraper	quartz	1
57	525	502.5	L.1	biface reduction flake	quartz	1
	525	502.5	L.1	early reduction flake	quartz	1
	525	502.5	L.1	block shatter	quartz	1
	525	502.5	L.1	*clear vessel glass*		1
91	525	522.5	L.1	*clear window glass*		1
87	530	430	L.2	flake fragment	chert	1
	530	430	L.2	flake fragment	quartz	1
84	530	515	L.1	retouched flake	jasper	1

83	530	515	L.2	└ flake fragment	chert	1
	530	515	L.2	↘ block shatter	quartz	1
89	530	531	L.1	*clear vessel glass*		2
104	535	475	CSC	projectile point tip	quartz	1
88	535	523.5	L.1	*clear vessel glass*		1
86	540	525	L.1	*clear milk bottle rims*		7
	540	525	L.1	*clear vessel glass, poss. milk bottle*		28
	540	525	L.1	*clear vessel glass*		377
	540	525	L.1	*molded milk bottle glass*		11
	540	525	L.1	*light green window glass*		3
	540	525	L.1	*aqua canning jar bases*		2
	540	525	L.1	*light green vessel glass*		2
	540	525	L.1	*aqua vessel glass*		11
	540	525	L.1	*clear window glass*		13
	540	525	L.1	*clear vessel glass*		6
	540	525	L.1	*embossed vessel glass*		3
	540	525	L.1	*green painted clear milk bottle glass*		7
	540	525	L.1	*clear drinking vessel glass*		4
	540	525	L.1	*clear bottle vase*		1
	540	525	L.1	*clear embossed vessel glass*		50
	540	525	L.1	*unidentifiable nail*		2
	540	525	L.1	*automobile light bulb base*		1
	540	525	L.1	*coal*		1
	540	525	L.1	*orange painted whiteware*		1
90	540	525	L.2	*clear vessel glass*		1

Test Unit Inventory

FN	TU #	TU Coor.	Stratrum/Level	Artifact Type	Lithic Material	Count
114	1	N490 E486	S.II/L.1	flake fragment	quartz	1
92	2	N501 E490	S.I/L.1	*barbed wire fencing*		4
93	2	N501 E490	S.II/L.1	flake fragment	quartz	3
	2	N501 E490	S.II/L.1	flake shatter	quartz	2
	2	N501 E490	S.II/L.1	block shatter	quartz	2
	2	N501 E490	S.II/L.1	flake shatter	chert	2
	2	N501 E490	S.II/L.1	*barbed wire fencing*		1
	2	N501 E490	S.II/L.1	*glass shatter*		1
94	2	N501 E490	S.III/L.1	flake fragment	jasper	1
	2	N501 E490	S.III/L.1	flake fragment	chert	1
95	3	N510 E498	S.I/L.1	early reduction flake	quartz	1
96	3	N510 E498	S.I/L.2	flake fragment	chert	1
	3	N510 E498	S.I/L.2	block shatter	quartz	1
97	3	E510 E498	S.II/L.1	flake shatter	quartz	2
	3	E510 E498	S.II/L.1	flake fragment	quartz	1
	3	E510 E498	S.II/L.1	projectile point tip	quartz	1
	3	E510 E498	S.II/L.1	block shatter	quartz	1
112	3	N510 E498	S.II/L.2	flake shatter	quartz	2
	3	N510 E498	S.II/L.2	flake fragment	quartz	1
108	4	N514 E438.5	S.I/L.1	core tested cobble	quartz	1
	4	N514 E438.5	S.I/L.1	block shatter	quartzite	1

	4	N514 E438.5	S.I/L.1	flake fragment	quartz	1
	4	N514 E438.5	S.I/L.1	*clear vessel glass*		1
110	4	N514 E438.5	S.II/L.2	flake fragment	quartz	1
116	5	N514.5 E482	S.I/L.1	flake shatter	quartz	1
113	5	N514.5 E482	S.II/L.2	biface broken	quartz	1
105	6	N520 E451	S.I/L.1	flake shatter	quartz	2
	6	N520 E451	S.I/L.1	flake fragment	quartz	2
	6	N520 E451	S.I/L.1	*clear vessel glass*		3
111	6	N520 E451	S.II/L.1	middle stage biface unfinished projectile point	quartz	1
	6	N520 E451	S.II/L.1	biface reduction flake	chert	1
	6	N520 E451	S.II/L.1	flake fragment	chert	1
	6	N520 E451	S.II/L.1	flake shatter	chert	1
	6	N520 E451	S.II/L.1	denticulated flake	quartz	1
	6	N520 E451	S.II/L.1	block shatter	quartz	1
106	6	N520 E451	S.II/L.2	flake fragment	quartz	1
	6	N520 E451	S.II/L.2	flake shatter	quartz	1
117	7	N515 E495	S.I/L.1	*clear vessel glass*		1
118	7	N515 E495	S.II/L.1	projectile point - Lackawaxan-like	argillite	1
	7	N515 E495	S.II/L.1	projectile point broken - Lackawaxan-like	argillite	1
120	9	N492 E492	S.I/L.1	*metal rod*		1
121	9	N492 E492	S.II/L.1	projectile point - Jack's Reef corner notched	quartzite	1
122	9	N492 E492	S.II/L.2	projectile point broken tip - Bare Island-like	quartz	1

	9	N492 E492	S.II/L.2	flake fragment	quartz	1