

4.0 Site Results

4.0 SITE RESULTS

4.1 7K-F-148B

7K-F-148B (K-6360) is a relatively flat, approximately 0.6-ha (1.5-ac) area located in an agricultural field east of SR 1, west of a wetland stream (Cranberry Branch) and north of Skeeter Neck Road (see Figure 2; Photographs 1 and 2). The area is slated for wetland creation for the Little Heaven project. Nearby historic nineteenth-century properties included the Dr. T. Cahall residence that stood approximately 457.2 m northwest of the site and the Grier residence that stood approximately 152.4 to 228.6 m southwest of the site. The Grier property (CRS No. K-2727) encompassed the parcel in the nineteenth century. During a field survey in 1987, DESHPO staff member Diane Gelburd discovered evidence for Woodland I occupation at this location. Artifacts included debitage, FCR, and Rossville and Bare Island type projectile points/knives. The materials originated from two loci, respectively north and south of the tree-lined ditch on the southern edge of the portion of the site that A.D. Marble & Company encountered in 2009. The portion of the site south of the ditch is 7K-F-148A; the portion of the site north of the ditch (and the portion re-identified in 2009) is 7K-F-148B.

4.1.1 Phase I Survey

A.D. Marble & Company recovered 173 artifacts during the Phase I survey. Historic artifacts (N=161) included aqua and colorless bottle glass and window glass fragments; brick fragments; one piece of coal; three creamware, three ironstone, 21 pearlware, ten porcelain, 38 redware, one white salt-glazed stoneware, and three whiteware sherds; and one kaolin pipe bowl fragment. Precontact artifacts (N=12) included a possible anvilstone, a quartzite flake tool, a base fragment of an argillite contracting stem point (Savannah River-like), five pieces of debitage, and four FCR.

Distributions of ceramics, glass, brick, and precontact materials showed that the historic artifacts clustered on the east side of the site (A.D. Marble & Company 2009:Appendix C, Figures 4-35, 36, and 37). The distribution of pearlware, whiteware, and porcelain (soft-paste) sherds suggests the presence of a nineteenth-century occupation in this area of the field. Three creamware sherds and one white salt-glazed stoneware sherd hinted at the possible presence of late-eighteenth-



Photograph 1: 7K-F-148B, general area, facing northeast (November 2010).



Photograph 2: 7K-F-148B, general area, facing southwest (November 2010).

century occupation at the site as well. Although relatively few (N=12) precontact materials were recovered, they clustered in the northeastern corner of 7K-F-148B. Based on the Savannah River-like broadspear, indigenous groups likely occupied this location at least in the Late Archaic period. The presence of the historic and precontact artifact concentrations suggested there was potential to find features (foundations, shafts, middens, storage pits, hearths, and postholes, etc.) at the site, and A.D. Marble & Company concluded that the site warranted a Phase II evaluation study. DESHPO concurred and determined that Phase II fieldwork would focus on the precontact and late-eighteenth- and nineteenth-century components of the site. Additional background research of the property included the examination of additional historic mapping and property titles, deeds, and tax records.

Background Research. 7K-F-148B was historically farmland associated with the Price and Barratt families in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries; and associated with the Grier family throughout most of the nineteenth century. It was then associated finally with Thomas C. Bradley in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries before it became part of the Barratt Chapel lands. The farmstead was located southwest of the site, at the intersection of Skeeter Neck Road and US 113. It was likely constructed by Andrew Barratt, Esq., owner of the farm from 1783 to 1827, although it was later owned by James Grier from 1829 to 1875 and R. Kemp Grier from 1875 to 1888 (Kent County Recorder of Deeds). After R. Kemp Grier's death in 1888, the farmstead was likely used by tenants of Thomas Bradley. No buildings have been documented at the location of the 7K-F-148 site on nineteenth-century maps or twentieth-century aerial photography (Beers 1868; Byles 1859; Delaware DataMIL 2012). The land was used as cultivated fields or pasture.

The earliest historic-era ownership of the land where 7K-F-148 is located can be traced back to Ouseby, a 1,600-ac plot warranted to Thomas Heatherd in 1683 (Delaware State Archives 1683). Parts of Ouseby can be traced to a transfer from Thomas Heatherd to John Price in 1687 (Kent County Recorder of Deeds). Barratt inherited or purchased lands from the Price farm around 1755. Philip Barratt is the most documented owner of the land that includes the site. Barratt's farm comprised over 600 ac in South Murderkill Hundred between 1755 and his death in 1784 (Kent County Register of Wills 1784). Barratt was a lawyer, member of General Assembly, and

High Sheriff of Kent County, among other things (Barratt 1911). He likely had several farm workers residing on his land, as well as bringing in seasonal and day workers.

7K-F-148B is located off the road and surrounded by woodlands on the west bank of the Cranberry Branch of the Murderkill River. If there were structures at the site in the eighteenth century, they probably would have been related to the cultivated fields, the water source, and/or the woodlot. However, it seems unlikely that homes would have been established at the site unless they were remote slave or workers quarters, which would have been separated from the main house. In 1783, Andrew Barratt was given a 180-ac lot by his father, Phillip (Kent County Recorder of Deeds). The lot included the area containing 7K-F-148B. Deeds note that the lot was where Andrew lived at the time. The house encountered at 7K-F-187 (J. Grier Site) likely belonged first to Andrew Barratt. Andrew eventually gained ownership of the entire farm from his brothers. He followed in his father's footsteps by becoming a lawyer, a member of the Delaware constitutional convention, a speaker of senate, a judge, and a sheriff, and carrying on Methodist church support (Barratt 1911). He was an early proponent of emancipation. Barratt likely lived on the main road while others farmed the land. He was wealthy and well known, but he was not a farmer, and so he likely hired help that lived on-site and probably hired day laborers. Nonetheless, no structures are reported to have stood at 7K-F-148B. James Grier eventually came to own the farm in 1829 (Kent County Recorder of Deeds).

Later in 1850, the agriculture census shows that Grier had 160 ac of improved land valued at \$3,500, which was slightly larger and worth more than the average land in the local area. The census shows that Grier expanded his farm between 1850 and 1860 when he gained an additional 40 ac improved and 60 ac unimproved (Delaware State Archives 1860). His farm was worth significantly more. It was valued at \$10,000 by 1860, and he had \$500 worth of farm machinery. The site was likely used as cultivated fields during the Grier tenure. Any buildings on the site probably would have been related agriculture. The presence of nearby woodlots suggests that any structures in this area could have been associated with lumbering. However, this is not enumerated in the 1850 or 1860 censuses (Delaware State Archives 1850, 1860).

The 1875 will of James Grier separated the farm into two areas and conveyed the former Barratt farm, as well as another elsewhere in the township, to the three Grier sons (Kent County Register of Wills 1875). The “W.” parcel included 7K-F-148B. It was 143 ac and went to Robert Kemp Grier, the oldest son. This was likely the home of his father, J. Grier, since the other brothers had homes nearby, and because the house was located on the main road (see J. Grier Site discussion below, 7K-F-187; U.S. Bureau of Census 1870). An 1875 deed map shows that the site was open land adjacent to two small woodlots and contained no buildings (Kent County Recorder of Deeds).

The 1880 agricultural census shows that R. Kemp Grier’s farm was 120 ac of tilled land worth \$6,000. Now that the Grier farm was cut in half, it was fairly average. Grier did put a lot of money into farm implements and fertilizers, and made repairs and improvements to the property (Delaware State Archives 1880). He hired laborers for a significant amount of time and paid them very well in relation to other farmsteads in the nearby area. Farm production was average, but Grier did own significantly more swine than neighboring farms and was one of few who cut wood and sold honey.

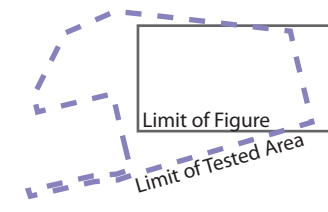
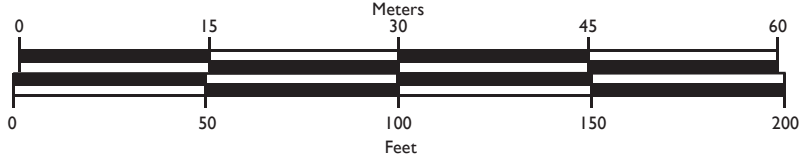
R. Kemp Grier died in 1888 and left the farm to his wife, Lina, who then sold it to Thomas C. Bradley, Produce Commission Merchant in Philadelphia (Kent County Recorder of Deeds). He sold the farm back to Lina, who moved to Frederica with her daughter, Tabitha, and married Oliver G. Knight (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1900, 1920). In 1892, the Knights conveyed the land to Thomas C. Bradley. Bradley remained owner of the former Barratt/Grier farm until his death in 1923 (Kent County Recorder of Deeds). It is not known who lived on the farm during Bradley and Knight’s ownership. Bradley then willed the farm to his niece, Tabitha Grier, until her death, at which time it was donated to Barratt’s Chapel to produce income for the upkeep of not only Bradley’s burial site, but also those of Robert K. Grier, James Bradley, A.W. Emory, and Robert K. Bradley (Kent County Register of Wills 1923). No further deed records were found, so it is assumed that the land operated as a farm after Tabitha Grier’s death and under the trust of Barratt’s Chapel from that time forward, much as it does today. Historic aerial photographs show 7K-F-148B from 1937 to 2007. No buildings are ever shown at the site, which generally appears to be cultivated fields during these years. The field patterns do change over

time, but 1954 is the first year where it is divided from the southern part of the land by the tree-lined drainage ditch that separates 7K-F-148B from 7K-F-148A.

4.1.2 Phase II Results

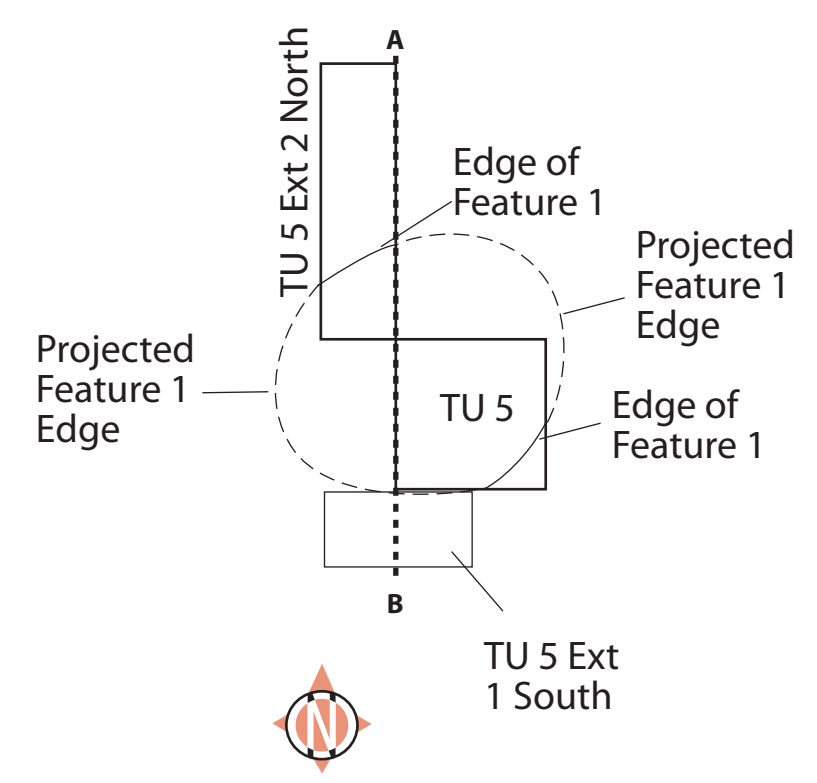
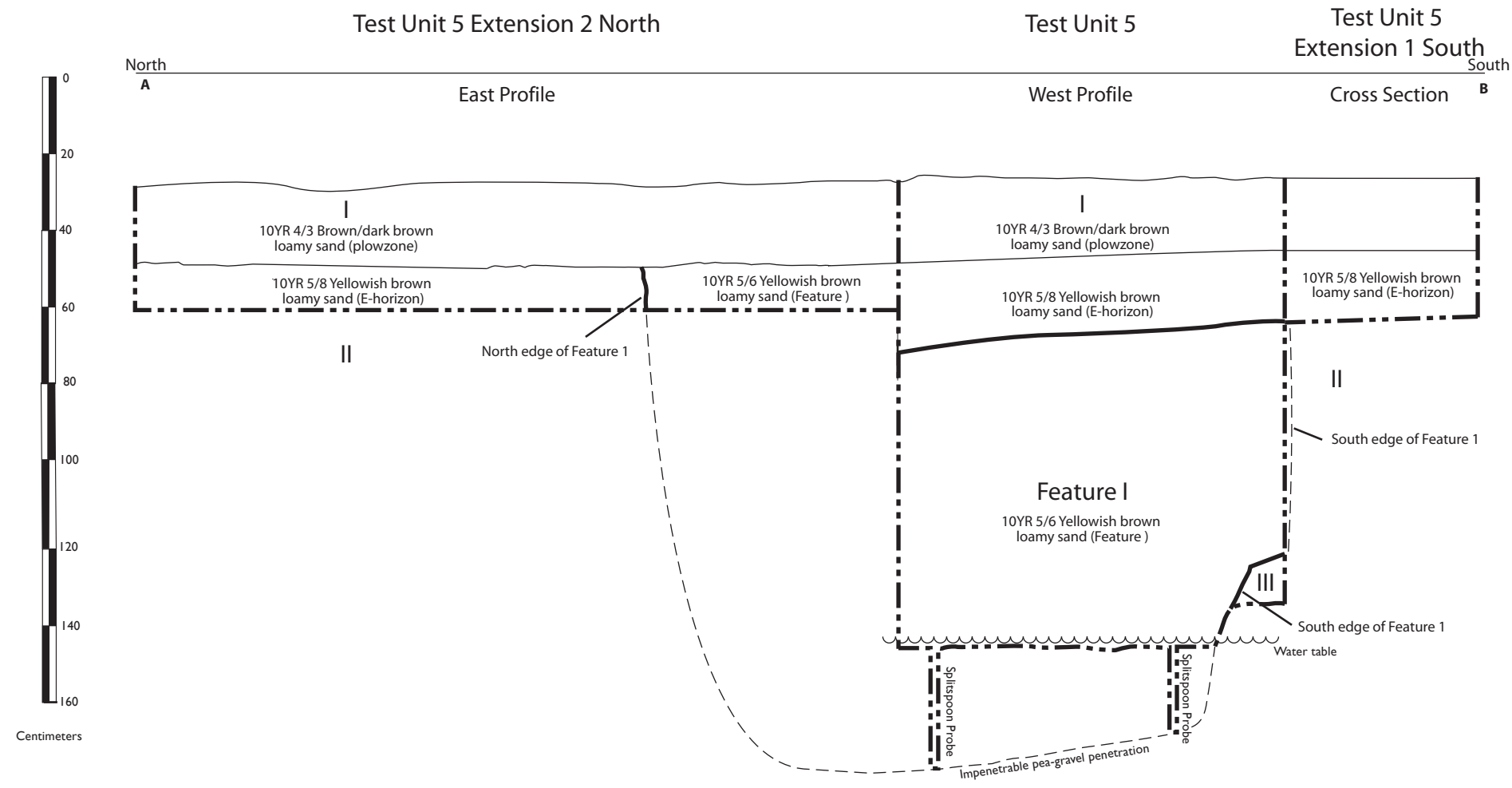
In consultation with DESHPO, A.D. Marble & Company excavated 39 TUs in artifact-dense zones identified during the Phase I survey (Figure 3). The field team encountered the same stratigraphy as the Phase I survey: an approximately 20- to 30-cm thick brown loamy sand plowzone A-horizon overlying dark yellowish brown loamy sand B-horizon subsoil. The field team also encountered remnants of an E-horizon below the plowzone and above the B-horizon. It occurred sporadically across the site in TUs 1, 3, 5, 7, 8, 14, 18, 36, and 38, and consisted of yellowish brown loamy sand that ranged from 10 to 20 cm in thickness. The team identified four soil anomalies (features).

Features. Feature 1, was identified at the interface of the E-horizon and B-horizon in TU 5. It was a large, approximately 80-cm deep circular pit of yellowish brown to slightly reddish yellow brown loamy sand. Excavators encountered the water table near the base of the feature at 130 cm below surface (cmbs). The crew excavated a 0.5-m by 1.5-m trench and a 0.5-m by 1-m trench that were located to the northwest and southwest, respectively, of TU 5 to determine the horizontal extents of the feature (Figure 4; Photographs 3 and 4). It was concluded that Feature 1 was approximately 1.5 m in diameter. The TU 5 plowzone contained one jasper flake, while the underlying E-horizon contained seven flakes that evince primary through tertiary lithic reduction. The E-horizon overlaid Feature 1 in the northern and eastern portions of the TU. Excavators removed the feature fill in eight 10-cm levels. The first level held 25 secondary and tertiary debitage (24 jasper, one chert). The second level contained 24 jasper debitage: one shatter and 23 flakes evidencing primary through tertiary reduction. The third level contained 26 debitage that were mostly small tertiary jasper flakes. The fourth level contained 32 jasper debitage that were primarily small tertiary jasper flakes. The fifth 10-cm level of feature fill contained only four small tertiary jasper debitage, while the sixth level held seven small debitage (six jasper, one chert). Twelve jasper debitage (one shatter, 11 flakes) were recovered from the seventh level of feature fill, and three jasper debitage were recovered from the eighth and final level.



- Test Unit Location
- - - Test Area
- Site Boundary

Figure 3
7K-F-148B: TU Locations
 SR 1, Little Heaven Grade Separated Intersection
 Phase II Archaeological Evaluations Report
 Murderkill Hundred, Kent County, Delaware



Stratum I: 10YR 4/3 Brown/dark brown loamy sand (plowzone)
 Stratum II: 5YR 5/6 Yellowish red loamy sand with gravel (B-horizon)
 Stratum III: 7.5YR 5/8 Strong brown loamy sand with gravel (C-horizon)
 Feature 1: 10YR 5/6 Yellowish brown loamy sand
 - - - - - Limit of Excavation

Map Document X: Graphics\Projects\P-731\Phase II\Fig 4 148 Feature 1 plan and profile.ai



Figure 4
7K-F-148B: Feature 1 Planview and Profile
 SR 1, Little Heaven Grade Separated Intersection
 Phase II Archaeological Evaluations Report
 Murderkill Hundred, Kent County, Delaware



Photograph 3: 7K-F-148B, TU 5 Extension 2 North showing the north edge of Feature 1 at the south (right) end (December 2010).



Photograph 4: 7K-F-148B, TU 5 north wall profile showing the A-horizon, E-horizon, Feature 1 fill, and water table sequence (November 2010).

In total, the excavators recovered 133 debitage from Feature 1 (Table 3). These included two jasper shatter, two tertiary chert flakes, seven primary jasper flakes, 27 secondary jasper flakes, and 95 tertiary jasper flakes. Small tertiary jasper debitage constitute the majority of the feature assemblage. The density of flakes noticeably decreased in the lower levels. The abundance of tertiary jasper debitage suggests late stage reduction or refurbishing of a jasper implement(s) at this location. The artifact density in general is high and appears to indicate that the debitage likely originated from a single lithic-related activity. It is hypothesized that the pit may represent a tree-throw that Native Americans co-opted for use as a trash pit.

Table 3. 7K-F-148B: Artifacts Recovered from Feature 1.

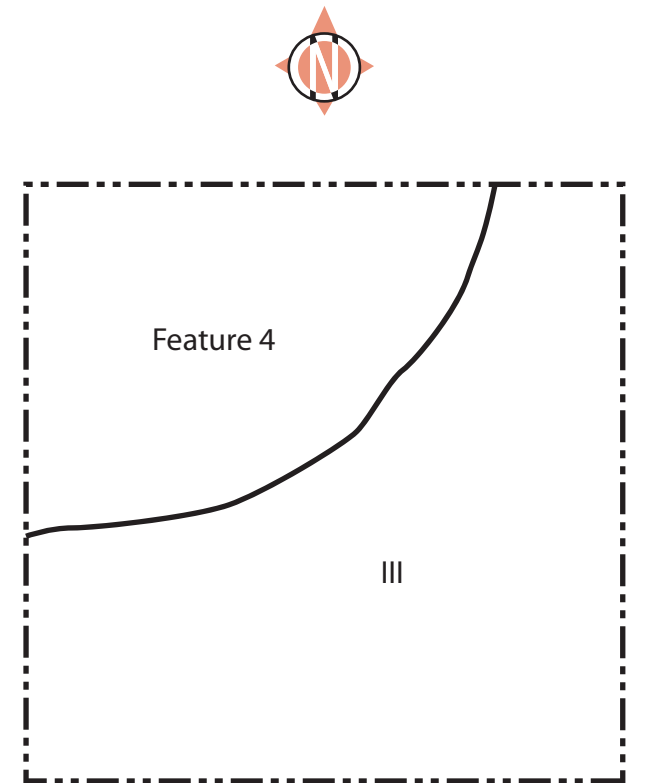
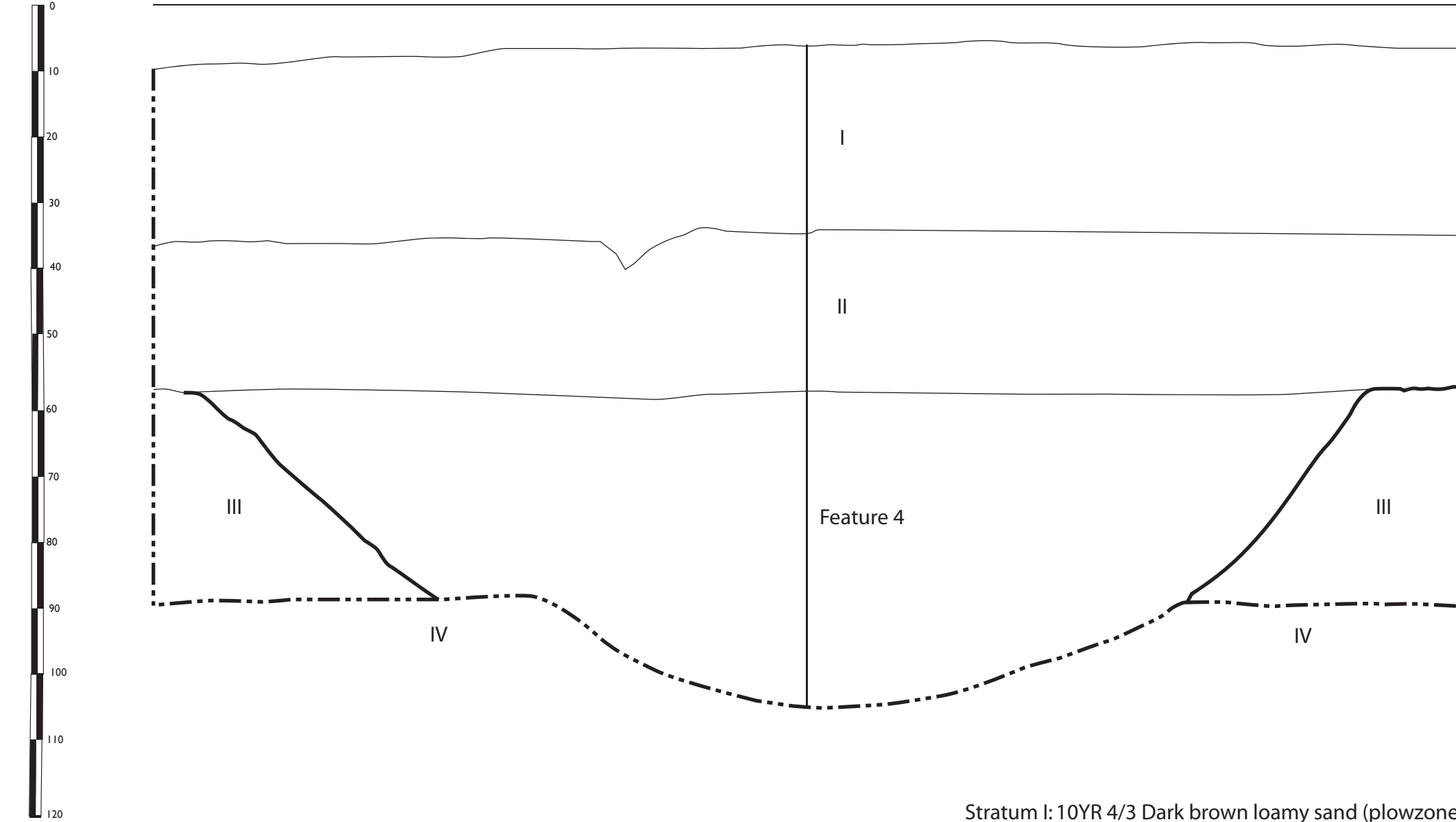
Feature Level	Artifact Total	Debitage Contents
1	25	Debitage, 24 jasper, 1 chert
2	24	Debitage, 1 shatter, 23 flakes - jasper
3	26	Debitage, jasper
4	32	Debitage, jasper
5	4	Debitage, jasper
6	7	Debitage, 6 jasper, 1 chert
7	12	Debitage, 1 shatter, 11 flakes - jasper
8	3	Debitage, jasper

Feature 2 was identified in the northwest corner of TU 17. The feature was a 2-cm deep amorphous-shaped trench filled with unconsolidated yellowish brown loamy sand and oriented southwest to northeast inside the northwest quadrant of the TU. The fill contained no cultural materials. The field crew noted that the basal sediments of the fill exhibited charcoal ringlet stains that indicates the former presence of a large tree root. Feature 3 was identified in TU 22; it was an amorphous-shaped, narrow, 15-cm wide trench that extended up into the plowzone. Its fill was a combination of A-horizon and B-horizon loamy sand that contained no cultural materials. Feature 3 was also interpreted as not cultural and believed to represent a filled-in rodent burrow.

Feature 4 was identified in the northwest corner of TU 36. It consisted of a bowl-shaped pit that sloped downward to the northwest and held yellowish brown loamy sand (Figure 5). The feature cut into the B-horizon, a slightly reddish/yellowish brown loamy sand. The field team recovered a thermally altered rock and two debitage (one quartz, one jasper) from the feature. It is unclear if the feature is natural or cultural, or if it is like Feature 1, potentially a natural depression that

Test Unit 36

South West Profile West North North Profile East



- Stratum I: 10YR 4/3 Dark brown loamy sand (plowzone)
- Stratum II: 10YR 5/6 Yellowish brown loamy sand (E-horizon)
- Stratum III: 10YR 5/8 Yellowish brown sandy loam with pea gravel (B-horizon)
- Stratum IV: 10YR 5/8 Yellowish brown coarse loamy sand with pea gravel (C-horizon)
- Feature 4: 10YR 5/6 Yellowish brown loamy sand
- Limit of Excavation



Figure 5
7K-F-148B: Feature 4 Planview and Profile
 SR 1, Little Heaven Grade Separated Intersection
 Phase II Archaeological Evaluations Report
 Murderkill Hundred, Kent County, Delaware

was appropriated for cultural use. Given the low density of artifacts in the feature and lack of distinct sediments, it is hypothesized that the feature represents a filled-in and leached tree-throw or pocket of remnant E-horizon. Although historic artifacts were abundant at the site, no historic-era features were identified.

Test Unit Assemblages. With the exception of the 136 lithic artifacts recovered from Features 1 and 4, and a chert biface that may have served as a scraper and a Jackfield rim sherd that together were collected from the surface in the northern margin of the site, the TUs yielded 501 artifacts (355 historic, 146 precontact). All of the historic artifacts originated from the A-horizon/plowzone, except for one small window glass fragment recovered in the top of the B-horizon in TU 4.

The A-horizon/plowzone contained 85 precontact artifacts that included: a very small grit tempered sherd, 73 debitage, four thermally altered rocks, a chert biface/scraper, a chert edge modified flake (utilized flake), a complete quartz late stage biface, two biface fragments (chert and quartz), a quartz stemmed projectile point/knife, and a chert contracting stem projectile point/knife (Photograph 5). The 73 debitage included single argillite, chalcedony, and quartzite flakes; 16 chert flakes; 17 quartz flakes; and 37 jasper flakes. Six of the flakes evince primary reduction, 14 evince secondary reduction, and 53 evince tertiary reduction/refurbishing.

The E-horizon at the site contained 44 precontact artifacts that included 42 debitage, a jasper core fragment, and a quartz stemmed projectile point/knife. The debitage included a rhyolite flake, two quartzite flakes, five quartz flakes, 11 chert flakes, and 23 jasper flakes. Five of these evince primary reduction, ten evince secondary reduction, and 27 evince tertiary reduction/refurbishing. The B-horizon contained 17 precontact artifacts: a chert biface fragment, a thermally altered rock, a stemmed jasper projectile point/knife, and 14 debitage. Two of these were derived from quartzite, three were derived from quartz, four were derived from jasper, and five were derived from chert. Three evince primary reduction, three evince secondary reduction, and eight evince tertiary reduction/refurbishing.



Photograph 5: 7K-F-148B, plowzone diagnostics – TU 18 quartz stemmed projectile point and TU 38 contracting stem projectile point (December 2012).

The bulk of the precontact assemblage originates from the A- and E-horizons (Table 4). It is hypothesized that plowing likely incorporated much of the assemblage from the E-horizon into the A-horizon/plowzone, although the patchwork of remnant E-horizon still contains a relatively high proportion (30 percent) of the overall assemblage. The 17 lithics recovered from the B-horizon are believed to have translocated through the solum and to have originated in the A- and E-horizons. The precontact assemblage is distributed broadly and evenly across the site, although a few TUs (TUs 3, 5 [Feature 5], 14, and 38) contain high precontact artifact densities and occur along the northeast margin of the site, the north-central portion of the site, and in the southern end of the site. These areas may represent more frequent or more intensive precontact-era habitation than in other areas of the site. Nonetheless, it is difficult to derive meaningful inferences from these data due to the lack of integrity of the deposits (i.e., a patchy E-horizon and mixed plowzone deposit) and the lack of cultural features that might have served as anchors for examining artifact patterning. Nonetheless, the archaeological record documents Late Archaic and Woodland I period occupation at the site.

Table 4. 7K-F-148B: Precontact Artifact Assemblage.

Stratum	Total	Type
A	1	Ceramic sherd: very small fragment, grit tempered
	4	Thermally altered rock
	1	Biface/scrapper (chert)
	1	Edge-modified flake (chert)
	1	Late stage biface (quartz)
	2	Biface fragments (chert, quartz)
	2	Projectile point/knife (1 straight stemmed quartz, 1 contracting stem chert)
	73	Debitage (1 argillite, 1 chalcedony, 1 quartzite, 16 chert, 17 quartz, 37 jasper)
	85	TOTAL
E	1	Core fragment, jasper
	1	Projectile point/knife (stemmed, quartz)
	42	Debitage (1 rhyolite, 2 quartzite, 5 quartz, 11 chert, 23 jasper)
	44	TOTAL
B	1	Biface fragment (chert)
	1	Thermally altered rock
	1	Projectile point/knife (stemmed, jasper)
	14	Debitage (2 quartzite, 3 quartz, 4 jasper, 5 chert)
	17	TOTAL
	146	TOTAL

The field team recovered 355 historic artifacts during the Phase II investigations (Table 5). None of these originated from a feature context. All of the historic artifacts, with the exception of the one piece of window glass mentioned above that was recovered from the B-horizon, were

recovered from the A-horizon/plowzone. Architectural group artifacts accounted for 132 items in the assemblage and included 100 brick, one mortar, one plaster, 17 window glass, and 13 nail fragments. Twelve of the nail fragments were identified as cut; one was identified as wire. The field team also recovered 14 faunal remains: three oyster and 11 unidentifiable shell fragments. Two colorless chimney lamp glass fragments account for the Furniture group items. Industry group artifacts included a metal fragment, a piece of metal slag, and 12 pieces of coal. The team also recovered one Tobacco group artifact: a kaolin pipe stem fragment. Kitchen group artifacts accounted for 192 items: nine bottle glass (one amber, one aqua, five colorless, two olive), three melted glass, and four vessel glass (one yellow, two colorless, one unidentifiable) fragments; and 176 ceramic sherds.

Table 5. 7K-F-148B: Phase II Historic Artifact Assemblage.

Artifact	Notes	Quantity
Brick fragments	-	100
Mortar fragment	-	1
Plaster fragment	-	1
Window glass fragment	-	17
Nail fragments	12 cut, 1 wire	13
Metal fragment	-	1
Metal slag	-	1
Coal	-	12
Shell fragments	3 oyster, 11 unidentified	14
Furniture glass	Lamp chimney, colorless	2
Tobacco pipe fragment	Kaolin pipe stem	1
Bottle glass fragments	1 amber, 1 aqua, 5 colorless, 2 olive	9
Melted glass fragments	-	3
Vessel glass fragments	2 colorless, 1 yellow, 1 unidentifiable	4
Buff-paste sherds	1 clear-glazed interior, 2 no glaze	3
Creamware	1 black dendritic decor, 25 undecorated	26
Pearlware	1 dipped blue/gray, 1 undecorated scalloped rim, 5 blue décor, 1 blue shell-edge, 2 green shell-edge, 1 polychrome, 1 blue transfer-print, 45 undecorated	57
Porcelain	1 burned, 3 hard paste, 2 soft paste	6
Red earthenware	26 eroded, 11 clear lead glaze, 31 lead glaze, 1 unglazed, 3 slip-trailed	72
White paste earthenware	-	5
Whiteware	1 brown decorated, 1 brown annular, 1 hand-painted blue floral decorated, 1 blue decorated, 3 undecorated	7
TOTAL		355

The manufacturing dates of the sherds mirror those recovered during the Phase I survey at the site and span the late eighteenth to early twentieth centuries, but the majority dates to the nineteenth century. The sherd assemblage consisted of three buff-paste, 26 creamware, 57

pearlware, six porcelain, five white-paste earthenware, seven whiteware, and 72 redware sherds. Although a white salt glaze stoneware sherd was recovered during the Phase I survey, no additional sherds of this type were recovered during the Phase II work. Pearlware, redware, and creamware dominate the sherd assemblage (N=155, 88 percent), which suggests possibly late-eighteenth- but at least early- to mid-nineteenth-century site occupation. No historic features were identified that might anchor the historic artifact distributions. Approximately 91 percent of the assemblage consists of Kitchen and Architectural group artifacts.

Higher densities of historic artifacts were recovered from the north-central portion of the site in TUs 14, 15, 18, 38, and 39. Nonetheless, the crew identified no historic features in these or other TUs in this vicinity. Although the artifacts cluster in this general area, the overall distribution of the various kinds of artifacts is relatively even and indicates no specific patterning that might be related to activity areas, such as those anticipated to be present at a domestic or farmstead dwelling site. It is possible and perhaps likely that the historic artifact assemblage is derived from the practice of field manuring at this location within the field. It is also possible, but perhaps less plausible, that the assemblage is the material signature of an ephemeral late-eighteenth-/early-nineteenth-century occupation agricultural dwelling known as the House and Garden (see Sheppard et al. 1992). Farm owners built House and Gardens to house farm laborers and their families as a guaranteed source of labor for planting and harvest times. They were sometimes located in the back lots but within view of the main farmhouse and in agriculturally less productive sections of the field. They generally lack archaeologically detectable architectural features because they were constructed on piers and were structures that could be easily moved within and even between farmsteads. But no architectural or even non-architectural-related features such as middens or potential garden plots were identified at the site. There is no evidence (archaeological or documentary) for any kind of structure at this location, and this House and Garden hypothesis should probably be discarded.

4.2 7K-F-180 (Thomas James Site)

7K-F-180 (Thomas James Site; K-7132) is an approximately 0.4-ha (1-ac) site in an agricultural field located on the east side of Clapham Road, approximately 400-ft north of Olive School (K-2685) and adjacent to the west of a wooded wetland containing the springhead of an unnamed

tributary that leads to Trunk Ditch located to the east (see Figure 2; Photograph 6). The Thomas James farm complex (K-7132) is located approximately 1,000 ft northwest of the site on the east side of Clapham Road. Phase I survey in this area identified a concentration of nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century artifacts that comprise the site. It was hypothesized that these might represent a tenant farmstead occupation associated with the Thomas James farmstead.

4.2.1 Phase I Survey

In 2008, A.D. Marble & Company conducted a pedestrian survey in the area and discovered 7K-F-180 (Thomas James Site; K-7132). Investigators recovered 160 artifacts that date primarily to the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The assemblage consists of whiteware, yellowware, ironstone, American porcelain, redware, and turn-of-the-twentieth-century stoneware; fragments of a pale aqua pharmaceutical bottle, olive green, pale aqua, colorless, cobalt, amber, milk, and aqua bottle glass; a glass marble, two glass pull-cord handles, a glass doorknob; colorless drinking glass fragments; Depression glass and jadeite vessel glass fragments; Mason jar milk glass lid liner fragments; Prosser-type buttons; a cobalt blue glass costume bead; porcelain resistor; a redware drawer knob; and a carbon battery rod (Table 6).

Table 6. 7K-F-180: Phase I Artifact Assemblage.

Artifact	Notes	Quantity
Bottle glass fragments	1 aqua, 14 pale aqua (6 pharmaceutical), 11 cobalt, 17 colorless (1 complete, "2-Way"), 6 olive, 2 light green, 6 amber, 6 milk	63
Vessel glass fragments	7 Depression, serving, 2 colorless tumbler frag, 3 jadeite	12
Lid liner	Mason jar, milk	2
Glass handle	Furniture	3
Glass marble	-	1
Glass button	Prosser	4
Glass bead	Cobalt, costume	1
Ironstone	Undecorated	9
Porcelain	Soft-paste	7
Red earthenware	-	4
Stoneware	Gray-bodied, undecorated	4
Whiteware	Green transfer-print, blue transfer-print, and undecorated	43
Yellowware	-	4
Porcelain resistor	-	1
Redware drawer knob	-	1
Carbon battery rod	-	1
TOTAL		160



Photograph 6: 7K-F-180, general area, facing east (November 2010).

The various artifact types were distributed evenly at the site. Interestingly, no architectural group artifacts (nails or brick fragments) were recovered during the Phase I survey. The assemblage was characterized as household/domestic. The 1859 Map of Kent County (Byles 1859) depicted no former structure at this location, but the 1868 Atlas of Delaware (Beers 1968) did. The structure also appears on the 1936, 1948, and 1956 USGS maps (Figure 6). This suggests that the structure existed minimally between 1868 and 1956.

At the time of the Phase I survey, it was known that Thomas James owned the property throughout the second half of the 1800s. It was speculated at one time that the site might be part of the African-American settlement, colloquially referred to as “Little Hell,” and located on the property of another fruit farmer, Jonathan Willis (Alotta 1992:289). It now seems highly unlikely that the Thomas James property contained an African-American settlement, unless there was a tenant relationship between Jonathan Willis and the James family. The deed research reviewed below fails to confirm any relationship between Willis and James. Instead, it is more plausible that the archaeological deposits are associated with a tenant farmer(s) that worked for Thomas James or the James family throughout the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

Given the historic documentation for occupation at this location and the artifact concentration, it was determined that there existed the potential to find features (foundations, shafts, middens, storage pits, hearths, and postholes, etc.) at the site. A.D. Marble & Company concluded that the site warranted a Phase II evaluation study. DESHPO concurred and determined that Phase II fieldwork would focus on the identifying features and patterning at the site, as well as include additional background research of the property, which would require examination of property titles, deeds, and tax records.

Background Research. The Thomas James farm, associated with the farmstead at 628 Clapham Road in South Murderkill Hundred, Kent County, was historically part of a 668-ac farm owned by the Skidmore family in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Deeds trace the property back to the 1771 will of Samuel Skidmore. Skidmore had inherited the land after the death of his brother, Thomas Skidmore, and the farm was tenured by George Painter in 1771. It is unclear whether Painter resided on the property or only farmed the land. Skidmore willed the



Figure 6
7K-F-180: Historic Mapping Showing Thomas James Site
 SR 1, Little Heaven Grade Separated Intersection
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farm to his daughter, Mary Skidmore, while his son, Thomas Skidmore, was given the plantation that was the home of the Skidmore family. Mary Skidmore died, and the land was passed on to her surviving brother. Thomas Skidmore also used the property as income and did not reside there himself. In his will, dated 1789, he gave the property to his unborn daughter in order to fund her upbringing and education. Thomas Skidmore's daughter was named Mary as well, and was the only child of Thomas Skidmore and his wife. Mary Skidmore became owner of the land when she was 21. Mary Skidmore married Joshua Mifflin, and the farm was formally transferred into her name on July 24, 1813, through a series of strawman transactions (Kent County Deed Book O2:64-67).

Following Mary Skidmore Mifflin's death, the lands were passed to her children, Thomas Mifflin and Debby Ann Mifflin, wife of Ezekiel Woodall. The heirs conveyed a 688-ac portion of the estate in Murderkill Hundred to Thomas Clyde, a resident of New Castle County, Delaware; and to Thomas James, a resident of Gloucester County, New Jersey. This deed, dated December 6, 1841, was conveyed in consideration of \$4,800. Caleb and Peter Gray were noted as tenants in this deed, which is the first definitive reference to a residence on the property (Kent County Deed Book Q3:114). It is unclear whether either of the tenants lived in the house that would later become the Thomas James house, or if they lived in what were later known as the tenant houses, located on opposite sides of the road from Frederica to Magnolia. Nine months later, Thomas Clyde conveyed his interest in the property solely unto Thomas James on September 5, 1842 (Kent County Deed Book R3:108). At the time of the conveyance, Thomas James was still residing in Gloucester County, New Jersey. Census tabulations in 1840 indicate that Thomas James was unmarried and was the only member of his household.

Between 1842 and 1850, Thomas James married a woman named Hannah and moved to Murderkill Hundred, Kent County, Delaware (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1850). An examination of neighboring farms in the vicinity of Thomas James in 1850 indicates that the James farm was one of the larger farms in the area and that he was one of the largest producers of Indian corn (2,000 bushels in the vicinity; U.S. Bureau of the Census 1850). Tax assessment data of Murderkill Hundred collected in 1852 indicates that Thomas James owned 600 ac of land, including 300 ac of improved land and 300 ac of old fields and timber. The property included a

one-and-one-half-story “plain” dwelling, carriage house, barn, and stable, all of which were in good repair. The property was valued at \$8,400. Presumably, the one-and-one-half-story dwelling, which stands today at 628 Clapham Road, was erected ca. 1845 after Thomas James and his wife, Hannah, moved to Murderkill Hundred. In 1852, the property also included two smaller tenant houses, one of which was inhabited by Purnell Harman and the other of which was vacant (Kent County Tax Assessor 1852). Purnell Harman is noted in the 1850 census as being a 24-year-old mulatto that worked as a laborer. Harman lived with his wife, Eliza, who was 21 years old (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1850). It is possible but cannot be confirmed that Harman resided in the tenant farmhouse that stood at the site.

Thomas James added the two-and-one-half-story, Greek Revival-style front block to his house between 1852 and 1860. The tax assessment data collected in Murderkill Hundred in 1860 describes the dwelling as a “two-story frame dwelling with kitchen attached.” The “attached kitchen” refers to the *circa*-1845 one-and-one-half-story “plain” dwelling noted in the 1852 tax assessment. The property also included corn cribs, stables, a carriage house, and a smoke house, all of which were in good repair and situated on 240 ac of improved land. The farm also included 140 ac of old fields and timberlands. A tenant house was in the tenure of Piersol Harman (likely the Purnell Harman identified in the 1852 tax assessment data). A second farm of 180 ac, also owned by Thomas James, was in the tenure of James Stewart (Kent County Tax Assessor 1860). Based on current farm property layout, this second farm was likely the land on the west side of what is now known as Clapham Road, or US 113A. Census data collected in 1860 indicates that Thomas James’s household included his 33-year-old wife, Hannah; 11-year-old Annie Vanert; 15-year-old Rachel Gray (black); 16-year-old black laborer William Andrews; and 20-year-old black laborer Richard Townsend (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1860). Stewart, also listed as Stuart or Smart, was a 24-year-old laborer who lived with his 26-year-old wife, Elizabeth and their 1-year-old son, Stephen. Harman is not listed in the 1860 census, so the second tenant house may have been vacant. It can be assumed that James also employed day-laborers to tend his fields.

While slavery did exist in all three Delaware counties, census takers counted only 203 slaves in Kent County in 1860. One of the key reasons for the relative absence of slavery was economic. Poor and poorly drained soil combined with a comparatively short growing season prevented the

development of the kind of single-crop, labor-intensive economic system that made slavery economically viable elsewhere. Therefore, in Kent County, farmers and other employers found it more cost-effective to hire workers on a seasonal basis (A.D. Marble & Company 2005).

Agricultural data collected for the farm indicated Thomas James's farm was one of the largest and most prosperous in Murderkill Hundred (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1860). Farm products included wheat, Indian corn, oats, Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, buckwheat, butter, and hay. Maps of Kent County published in 1859 and 1868, as well as tax assessment data collected in 1868, confirm Thomas James's ownership of the property known today as 628 Clapham Road, as well as a dwelling to the south and a second to the southwest, across the road, neither of which stand today (Byles 1859; Beers 1868). In 1868, Murderkill was split into two halves: north and south. Thomas James's farm was located in the newly formed South Murderkill Hundred.

Population census data was not located for Thomas James in 1870; therefore, we do not know who his tenants were, but his farm is enumerated in the agricultural schedules for that year (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1870). In 1870, the 328 farms tabulated in South Murderkill Hundred had an average size of 85.9 ac improved and a property value of \$6,289.79. Thomas James's farm of 250 ac improved had a value of \$20,000. Farm products included 700 bushels of winter wheat (township average: 227 bushels); 1,200 bushels of Indian corn (township average: 351 bushels); 150 bushels of oats (township average: 79.9 bushels); and 200 pounds of butter (township average: 109 pounds). Thomas James's farm also produced 150 bushels of Irish potatoes and 150 bushels of sweet potatoes. The value of orchard products was \$3,000, which was well above any comparable farms of 200 ac located within the township (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1870). Two years later, Thomas James was still identified as the occupant of his now-300-ac farm. Two tenant houses owned by Thomas James were inhabited by T. Albin and C. Davis (Kent County Tax Assessor 1872). T. Albin is likely Theodore Albin, who is listed in the 1870 census as a farmer in South Murderkill Hundred with a wife, Jane, and two young daughters. C. Davis is not found in the 1870 census (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1870). It is possible that either of these two tenants resided at the site at this time.

By 1880, Thomas James retired from farming and moved his household to Smyrna, Delaware, although he still retained ownership of the farm near Little Heaven (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1880). It is unclear who occupied the farm following James' departure, and tax assessment data for South Murderkill Hundred in the early 1880s is incomplete. Although he no longer lived there, Thomas James retained ownership of his South Murderkill farm until his death. On September 17, 1897, the executors of Thomas James's estate conveyed "all that certain farm or tract of land and premises in South Murderkill Hundred...lying on the east side of the public road leading from Magnolia to Frederica...containing 375 acres" to Mary Barnett (Kent County Deed Book Z7:100). The property was conveyed in consideration of \$10,450. According to the deed recitation, Mary Barnett already owned land adjacent to the north of her newly acquired property. Census data tabulated in 1900 confirms Mary Barnett and her husband, Jacob, were farming in South Murderkill Hundred by the early twentieth century (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1900).

The Barnetts likely rented out the tenant houses, and maybe even the James house, since they already owned the adjacent farm. Several nearby families are listed as renters in the 1900 census. The closest renter was James Satterfield, who had a wife, child, and black farmhand living in his household. Elmer Williams, who had a wife and daughter, is noted as living next to Satterfield, and Gray Abram is noted as living next to Williams, along with his grandson, sister-in-law, and niece, all of which were black. Mary Barnett died on March 3, 1903. At her death, the 375-ac farm passed to her only son, John B. Lindale. The census data compiled three years earlier indicated that "capitalist" John B. Lindale and his wife, Eliza Ann, were living on Main Street in the nearby village of Magnolia. It appears that John B. and Eliza Ann Lindale never moved to their nearby farm, as census data collected in 1910, 1920, and 1930 indicates that the couple resided at their Main Street residence in Magnolia. It is unclear who resided on and operated the farm during John B. Lindale's ownership. However, in 1920, John B. Lindale's occupation is noted as a farmer on a fruit farm. His occupation is not identified in 1910 or 1930 (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1910, 1920, 1930). Local histories note John B. Lindale as one of the last great peach barons of the area. Lindale inherited the family money and lands from his mother, Mary Barnett, after her death, and owned thousands of acres of land in about 16 farms in Kent and Sussex counties. Lindale lived in a large, ornate, Queen Anne house in Magnolia, which is now

listed in the NR. The tenants of his farm in South Murderkill Hundred are not known at this time, although they were likely workers in Lindale's orchards.

In 1923, Lindale conveyed a 3.5-ac parcel at the south end of the property to the State Board of Education, where they established the Mt. Olive Colored School. Aerial photographs from 1937 show the orchards on the property, which also included the two tenant houses, the Thomas James house, and several agricultural outbuildings. The 1937 aerial also reveals a circulation network of farm lanes that intersect throughout the property and bisect through a small orchard located to the northeast of the dwelling. John B. Lindale died on April 24, 1937, and the property was vested to his wife, Eliza Ann (Kent County Deed Book U22:298).

Eliza Ann Lindale retained the farm in South Murderkill Hundred while living in the Magnolia house until she died on August 30, 1961. Following her death, her executors conveyed the two-and-one-half-story dwelling, four corn cribs, two sheds, a shop, machine shed, cow stable, horse stable, granary, and approximately 240 ac of land in South Murderkill Hundred to Island Farm, Inc. (Kent County Deed Book U22:298). On July 1, 1962, Island Farm, Inc., conveyed four parcels of land, including the approximately 240-ac Thomas James property on the east side of Clapham Road (US 113A), to King Cole Farm, Inc. (Kent County Deed Book Y22:302). Over the next year, King Cole Farm, Inc., subdivided the acreage into separate lots. The field patterns and historic agricultural use of the Thomas James property may have been replaced at this time. The land adjacent to the west side of Clapham Road (US 113A) was subdivided into a mobile home park, and the tenant house on the west side of the road was demolished. King Cole Farm, Inc., subdivided the Thomas James House and tool shed onto a 2.1-ac tract of land, and sold the small parcel to Arthur E. Pulleyn for \$4,500 on November 26, 1963 (Kent County Deed Book I23:532). It was likely around this time that the second tenant house, adjacent to the Mt. Olive School, was demolished. This former tenant property has been reclaimed for agricultural uses and remains a part of the larger farm lands.

Based on the history of property ownership, it is known that the site contained a tenant house beginning at least in the 1850s to the early 1960s. Admittedly, the list of potential tenant occupants of the site is incomplete, and even when known it remains ambiguous. Nonetheless,

the list of potential tenants that occupied the Thomas James site includes at least Purnell Harman (Piersol Harman) in the 1850s and Theodore Albin or C. Davis in 1870. With much less confidence, it is surmised that James Satterfield, Elmer Williams, or Gray Abram may have resided at the site in 1900. Although the artifact assemblage, historic mapping, and aerial photographs confirm habitation at the site in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, as will be demonstrated below, the archaeological deposits cannot be definitively associated with any of these potential tenant households.

4.2.2 Phase II Results: STPs

The earlier Phase I fieldwork encountered a cluster of nineteenth- to early-twentieth-century artifacts in an approximately 1-ac area where a tenant farmstead was located from the mid-nineteenth century to the mid-twentieth century. It was anticipated that Phase II fieldwork might identify the remains of a structure foundation, shaft features, refuse middens, and postholes that might be associated with the tenant farmstead. In consultation with DESHPO, it was determined that A.D. Marble & Company would excavate 25-ft-interval STPs in the artifact-dense core of the site and 50-ft-interval STPs outside the core (Figure 7). A.D. Marble & Company excavated a total of 36 STPs at the site during the Phase II program, 20 of which were situated inside the core and 16 were located outside the core (Figure 8). It was hoped that the results of these STPs would reveal where subsurface features might be located.

The STPs exhibited two main stratigraphic sequences. The first consisted of 20- to 30-cm thick dark grayish brown loamy sand A-horizon plowzone overlying a light yellowish brown loamy sand B-horizon with pea gravels (Figure 9). This sequence occurred in the western third of the site. The remainder of the site typically consisted of a 20- to 30-cm thick brown loamy sand A-horizon plowzone overlying a brownish yellow loamy sand B-horizon. The field team encountered two similar and notable profiles in STPs 25 and 26. Both contained an approximately 70-cm deep brown loamy sand (initially interpreted as deep A-horizon) overlying yellowish brown loamy sand B-horizon (see Figure 9). Their deep A-horizons contained a combined 334 artifacts that included artifacts similar to those observed in the other STPs and included cut and wire nails, window glass, ceramic sherds, and bottle glass. These two STPs



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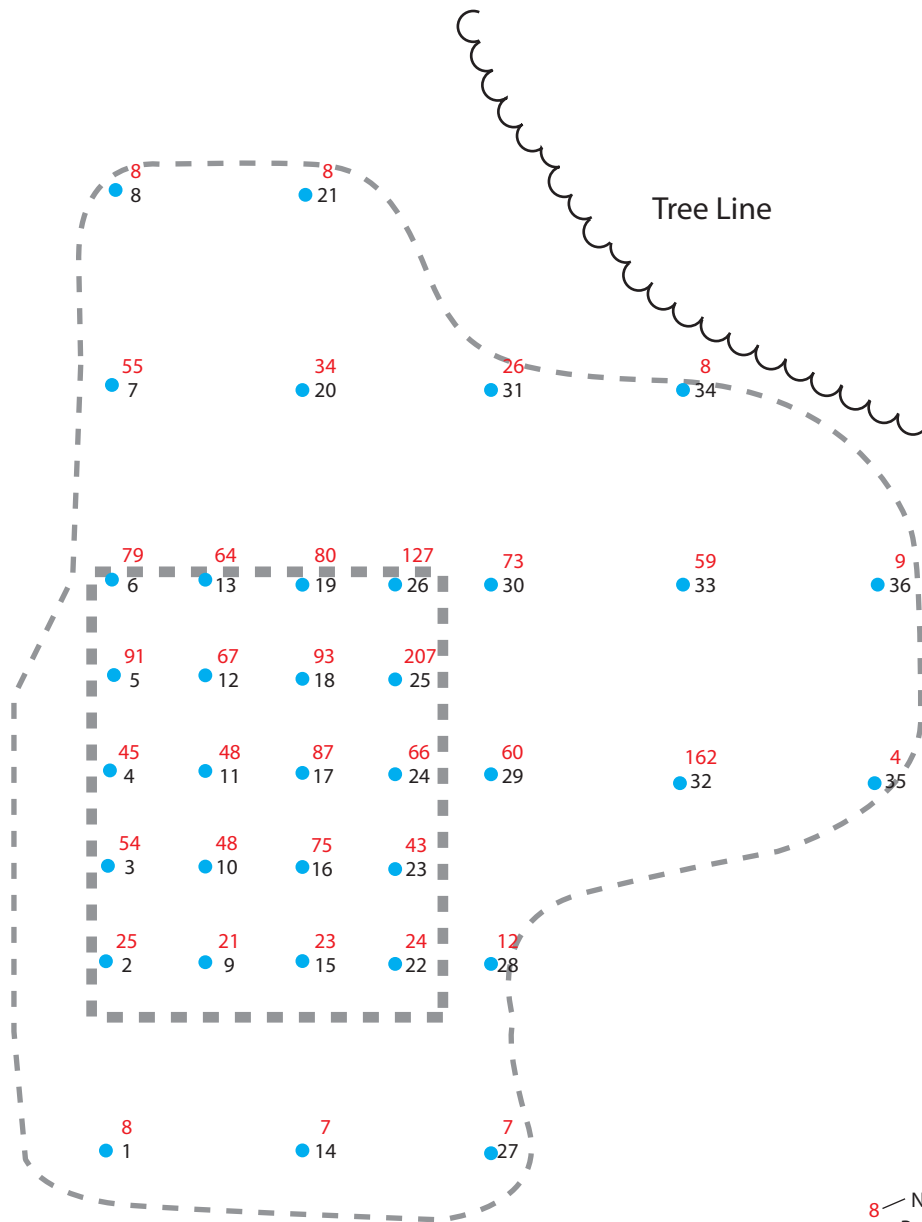


Figure 7

7K-F-180: Phase I Results

SR 1, Little Heaven Grade Separated Intersection
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Clapham Road



- 8 — Number of Artifacts Recovered
- — Positive Artifacts STP Location
- — STP Identification
- - - Test Area
- Close Interval Testing Area

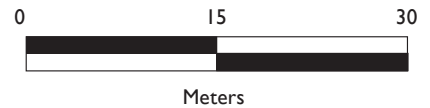
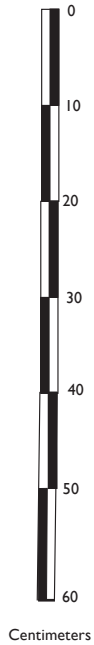


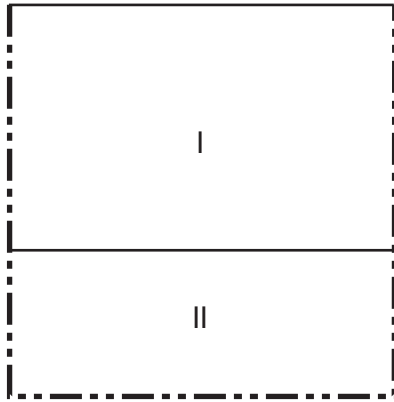
Figure 8

7K-F-180: STP Locations and Artifact Frequencies

SR 1, Little Heaven Grade Separated Intersection
Phase II Archaeological Evaluations Report
Murderkill Hundred, Kent County, Delaware

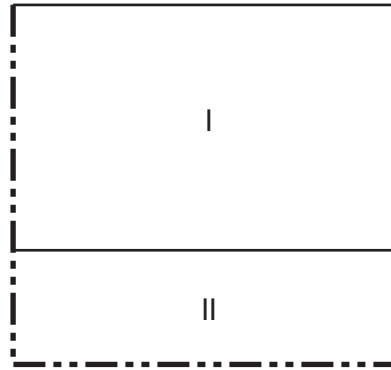


STP 9



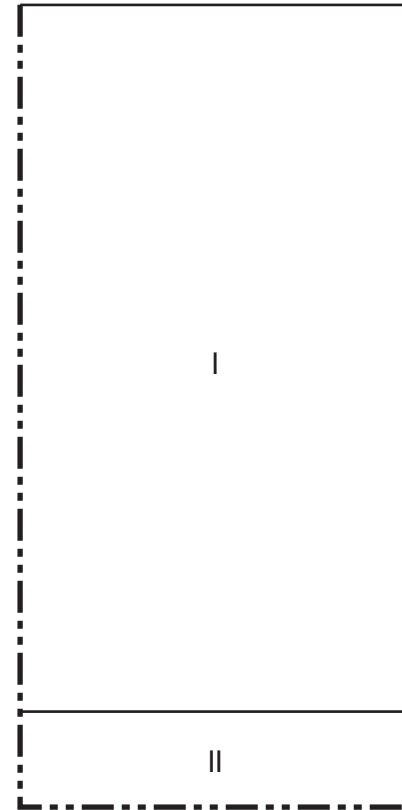
Stratum I: 10YR 4/2 Dark grayish brown loamy sand
Stratum II: 10YR 6/4 Light yellowish brown compact loamy sand with gravel

STP 15



Stratum I: 10YR 4/2 Dark grayish brown loamy sand
Stratum II: 10YR 6/4 Light yellowish brown compact loamy sand with gravel

STP 25



Stratum I: 10YR 4/3 Brown/ Dark brown sandy loam
Stratum II: 10YR 5/8 Yellowish brown sandy loam



Figure 9
7K-F-180: Representative STP Profiles
SR 1, Little Heaven Grade Separated Intersection
Phase II Archaeological Evaluations Report
Murderkill Hundred, Kent County, Delaware

were located in the northeast corner of the artifact-rich zone. It was initially postulated that the deep layer observed in these two STPs may represent fill inside a house or root cellar.

The field team recovered 1,907 artifacts (one precontact, 1,906 historic) during the STP excavations. All of the artifacts originated in the A-horizon/plowzone, and all 36 STPs yielded cultural materials. The only precontact artifact (a very small orange-brown quartz and grit-tempered sherd that exhibited one burned surface) was recovered from the plowzone of STP 32. The historic artifacts were composed mostly of Kitchen and Architectural group artifacts, such as bottle and vessel glass, ceramic sherds, nails, and window glass. STP results showed that the historic artifact density increased east of and inside of the north half of the artifact-rich site core (Figure 8). Although artifact frequencies vary at the site, the artifact groups tend to generally occur evenly across the site.

Activity group materials are represented by two metal drill bit fragments. Architectural group materials (N=423) are represented by a metal grommet, a metal hook, a metal bolt, brick fragments, concrete fragments, cut nail fragments, a few roofing nails, unidentifiable-type nail fragments, wire nails, a plaster fragment, and window glass fragments. Arms group artifacts consist of a Winchester stamped, center-fire shotgun shell base and a Number 12 Winchester center-fire casing base. Clothing group items consist of a leather fragment and a pantyhose fragment. Faunal remains (N=146) consist of mammal bone fragments, a mammal tooth fragment, clam shell fragments, oyster shell fragments, and unidentifiable-type shell fragments. Furniture groups artifacts (N=14) consist of an upholstery tack, a molded iron hinge, and 12 colorless chimney lamp glass fragments. Industry group items (N=71) include pieces of coal, coal slag, unidentifiable slag, a molded porcelain tube (knob and wire type), and metal fragments. The single Personal group artifact is a plastic comb fragment. The single Tobacco group item is a kaolin tobacco pipe stem. The remainder of the assemblage (N=1,244) is Kitchen group artifacts.

Bottle glass fragments comprise the bulk (N=813; 65 percent) of the Kitchen group component of the assemblage, while ceramic sherds (which often constitute a high proportion of Kitchen group assemblages) only comprise 20 percent (N=242) of the assemblage. Overall, the field crew

recovered fragments of amber, aqua, blue, colorless, dark aqua, dark blue, green, light aqua, light green, and olive bottle glass; melted fragments of amber, colorless, and dark aqua bottle glass; and fragments of aqua, dark aqua, colorless Mason jar bodies, and milk glass Mason jar lid liners. The crew also recovered 129 pieces of generalized vessel glass that were aqua, cobalt, colorless, dark amber, dark turquoise, flashed iridescent, green, light green, light yellow, yellow, milk, or rose in color. Glass occurred relatively evenly across the site, with the exception of STPs 25 and 26, where the A-horizon was approximately 70 cm thick and contained 98 and 87 glass artifacts, respectively; and in STP 32 on the east side of the site where excavators recovered 128 glass fragments from an only 30-cm deep plowzone layer. Subsequent TU excavations took place at both of these locations; their results are discussed below in Section 4.2.3, Phase II Results: Test Units. Two metal Kitchen group items included a small aluminum lid fragment and a metal cap fragment.

Ceramic sherds recovered during the STP excavations include buff-bodied earthenware (one possible Staffordshire), five cream-colored ware, two creamware, 11 ironstone, 26 pearlware, 19 porcelain (only five hard-paste), 14 red earthenware, nine stoneware, 12 terra cotta, ten white paste earthenware, 128 whiteware, and three yellowware. Mid- to late-nineteenth-century sherds dominate the assemblage. Table 7 lists the artifact assemblage recovered during the STP program.

Table 7. 7K-F-180: STP Artifact Assemblage.

Artifact	Notes	Quantity
Drill bit fragments	Metal	2
Other metal	Grommet, decorative hook, bolt	3
Brick	Fragments	80
Concrete	Fragments	2
Plaster	Fragment	1
Cut nail	Fragments	59
Wire nail	2 roofing-type, 115 common-type fragments	117
Nail	Unidentifiable-type, fragments	6
Window glass	Fragments	155
Ammunition	2 Winchester shell casing base	2
Clothing	1 fragment pantyhose, 1 fragment leather	2
Bone	Mammal fragments, 1 tooth fragment (unidentifiable-type)	12
Shell	Fragments: 13 clam, 26 oyster, 95 unidentifiable	134
Furniture hardware	Tack head fragment, molded iron hinge fragment	2
Lamp chimney glass	-	12
Coal	-	2
Coal slag	-	1

Artifact	Notes	Quantity
Slag	Unidentifiable type	1
Metal	19 unidentifiable-type fragments, 5 wire fragments, 7 iron bit fragments, 24 flat/sheet fragments, 11 other metal	66
Electrical	Molded porcelain tube, knob-and-tube wiring fragment	1
Melted glass fragments	4 aqua, 13 colorless, 1 dark amber, 1 unidentifiable	19
Jar glass fragments	11 aqua, 11 colorless, 1 dark aqua, 13 milk glass lid liner fragments	36
Metal lid/cap fragments	1 aluminum lid, 1 metal cap	2
Plastic comb fragment	-	1
Plastic fragments	-	3
Tobacco pipe	Kaolin pipe stem fragment	1
Vessel glass fragments	12 aqua, 3 cobalt, 91 colorless, 1 dark amber, 1 dark turquoise, 1 flashed iridescent, 3 green, 3 light green, 3 light yellow, 7 milk, 3 rose, 1 yellow	129
Bottle glass fragments	138 amber, 57 aqua, 1 blue, 587 colorless, 6 dark aqua, 1 dark blue, 10 green, 3 light aqua, 7 light green, 3 olive	813
Buff-bodied earthenware	1 thick yellow/blue glaze, 1 poss. Staffordshire, 1 black glossy glaze	3
Cream-colored ware	Undecorated	5
Creamware	1 undecorated, 1 painted	2
Ironstone	1 burned, 3 molded decoration, 7 undecorated	11
Pearlware	1 brown annular, 3 blue decoration, 1 dipped, 1 flow blue, 1 green painted, 1 blue transfer-print, 18 undecorated	26
Porcelain	1 worn, 1 molded bisque, 5 hard-paste, 3 semi-porcelain, 9 soft-paste	19
Red earthenware	3 clear lead glaze, 3 eroded, 4 lead glaze, 4 unglazed	14
Stoneware	2 blue decoration exterior, 4 Albany slip, 2 lead glaze exterior, 1 white lead glaze w/maker's mark	9
Terra cotta	Fragments	12
White paste earthenware	6 burned, 4 undecorated	10
Whiteware	1 annular, 2 blue decorated, 1 blue transfer-print, 5 burned, 3 cranberry decoration, 5 decal, 1 dipped, 10 molded decoration, 3 sponge, 3 green transfer-print, 2 black transfer-print, 92 undecorated	128
Yellowware	Undecorated	3
Precontact ceramic	Orange brown, small to medium crushed quartz/grit temper, one surface burned	1
TOTAL		1,907

A few artifact types (brick and window glass) hinted that subsurface features may be located in the northern portion of the artifact-dense core of the site. STPs 5 and 6 held a higher number of brick fragments than the surrounding STPs. STPs 5, 6, and also 12 contained relatively higher numbers of window glass. However, STP contents showed that the artifact groups and individual types were generally evenly distributed across the site. As a result, it was difficult to identify potential farmstead activity areas based on the STP excavations. The field team encountered no features in the STPs. Interestingly, the same kinds and proportions of artifacts encountered during the STP program were encountered during the subsequent TU program of the Phase II work.

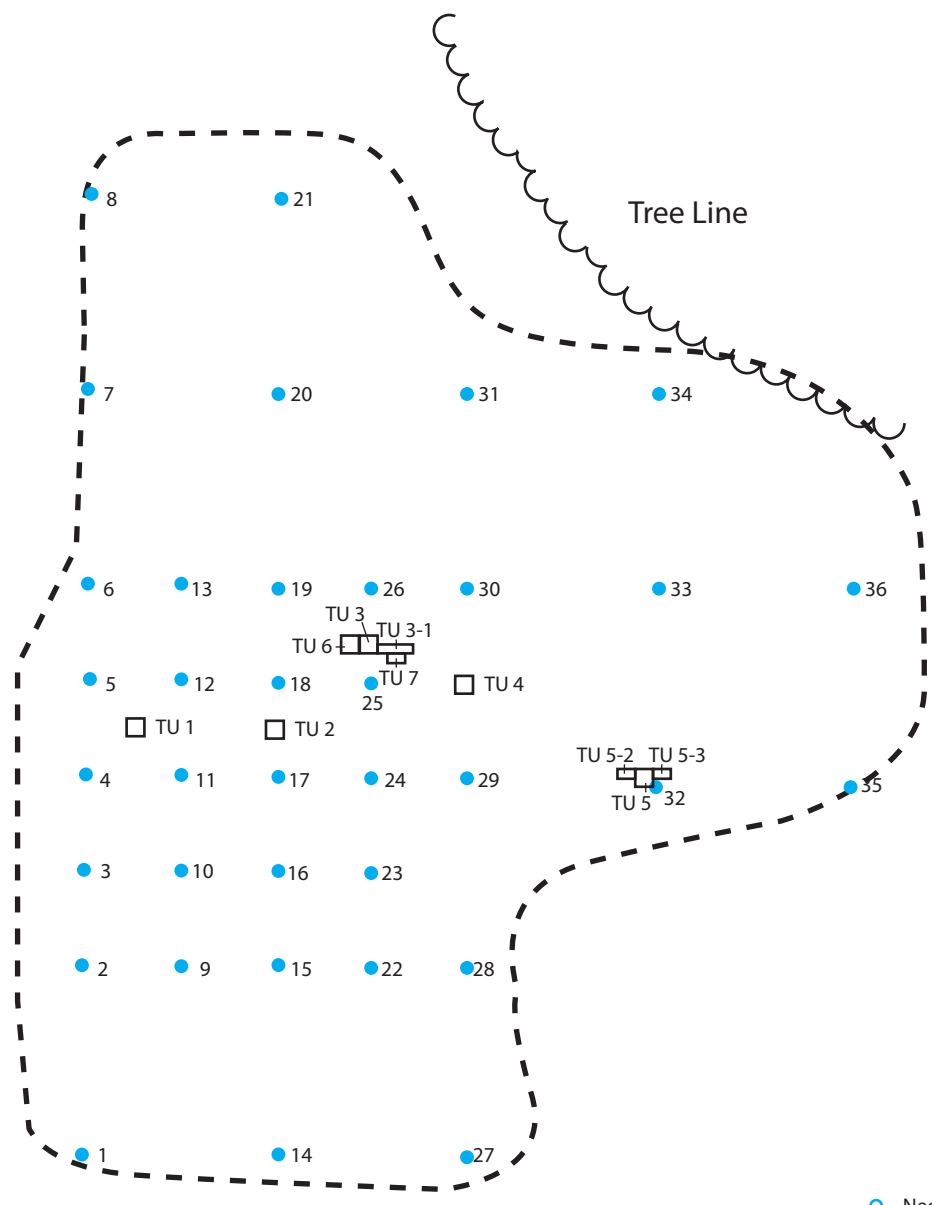
4.2.3 Phase II Results: Test Units

After consultation with DESHPO about the results of the shovel testing program, the field crew placed five 1-m-by-1-m TUs based on the artifact densities and spatial patterning (i.e., glass concentration, deep plowzone) discussed above. TUs 1 and 2 were placed in the northern third of the artifact-rich zone (i.e., the 25-ft-interval STP area); TU 3 was placed between STPs 25 and 26 to investigate the deep plowzone. TU 4 was placed east of STP 25 to potentially delineate the eastern extent of the deep plowzone and examine what may have been the side or backyard areas of the farmstead dwelling where middens may have accumulated. TU 5 was located next to STP 32, where the field team recovered an extremely high number of vessel and bottle glass. After failing to find any formal edge of the deep plowzone (later designated Feature 3), the team placed and excavated a narrow 0.5-m wide trench that extended 1 m west and 2 m east of the south half of TU 3. The crew then placed and excavated TUs 6 and 7 at the respective west and east ends of the trench, where the ends of the deep plowzone anomaly (Feature 3) were located. The team also placed and excavated 0.5-m-by-1-m segments of a trench east and west of the north half of TU 5 to examine the glass-dense zone in this area. Figure 10 depicts the locations of the Phase II test units and trenches.

Test Units 1 and 2. TUs 1 and 2 were placed inside the artifact-rich zone identified during the pedestrian and shovel test surveys. Stratigraphy was similar in both units: 20- to 25-cm thick brown loamy sand A-horizon plowzone overlay a yellowish brown loamy sand B-horizon with small- to medium-sized gravels. Neither TU contained any features. Together, they yielded 1,323 artifacts (one precontact, 1,322 historic). TU 1 contained 734 historic artifacts and one precontact artifact. TU 2 contained 588 historic artifacts. All of the artifacts originated in the A-horizon plowzone. The precontact recovered in TU 1 was a piece of quartz debitage. Both TUs shared similar kinds and numbers of artifacts. Most were ascribed to the Kitchen and Architectural groups. Common artifacts included cut and wire nails, bottle glass (mostly amber, colorless, and light green), and ceramic sherds (mostly ironstone and whiteware). A Staffordshire and a dipped white salt glaze sherd represent the earliest manufactured artifacts recovered in TU 1. A thin-bodied, red-painted, hard-paste porcelain sherd may represent the earliest manufactured artifact recovered in TU 2. The bulk of the assemblage dates firmly to the nineteenth and early twentieth



Clapham Road



- Negative Artifacts STP Location
- Positive Artifacts STP Location
- Test Unit Location
- - - Test Area

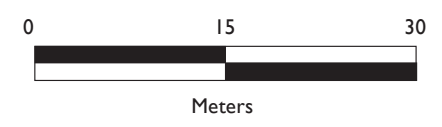


Figure 10
7K-F-180: TU and Trench Locations
 SR 1, Little Heaven Grade Separated Intersection
 Phase II Archaeological Evaluations Report
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centuries, which is consistent with the occupation of the tenant farmstead that stood at this location.

Test Unit 3. TU 3 was placed between STPs 25 and 26, where excavators encountered the deep plowzone (Feature 3). The larger exposure of the 1-m-by-1-m TU allowed the field team to recognize a mottled loamy sand layer between the A-horizon plowzone and the B-horizon subsoil. Specifically, the stratigraphic sequence in TU 3 consisted of an approximately 30-cm thick plowzone that overlay a 25-cm thick mottled brown, yellowish brown, and light yellowish brown loamy sand layer that in turn overlay a yellowish brown loamy sand B-horizon subsoil with minor amounts of pea gravel (Figure 11). The intervening layer was later designated Feature 3, as called out on Figure 11. A historic posthole feature (Feature 1) was identified in the east-central portion of the unit (Figure 12). The feature was rectangular (15 cm by 20 cm) in plan, straight walled, approximately 20 cm deep, and had a flat bottom. The feature contained nine artifacts: a bone fragment, two colorless bottle glass fragments, a piece of colorless lamp chimney glass, a piece of sheet metal, a wire nail fragment, two terra cotta sherds, and a fragment of window glass.

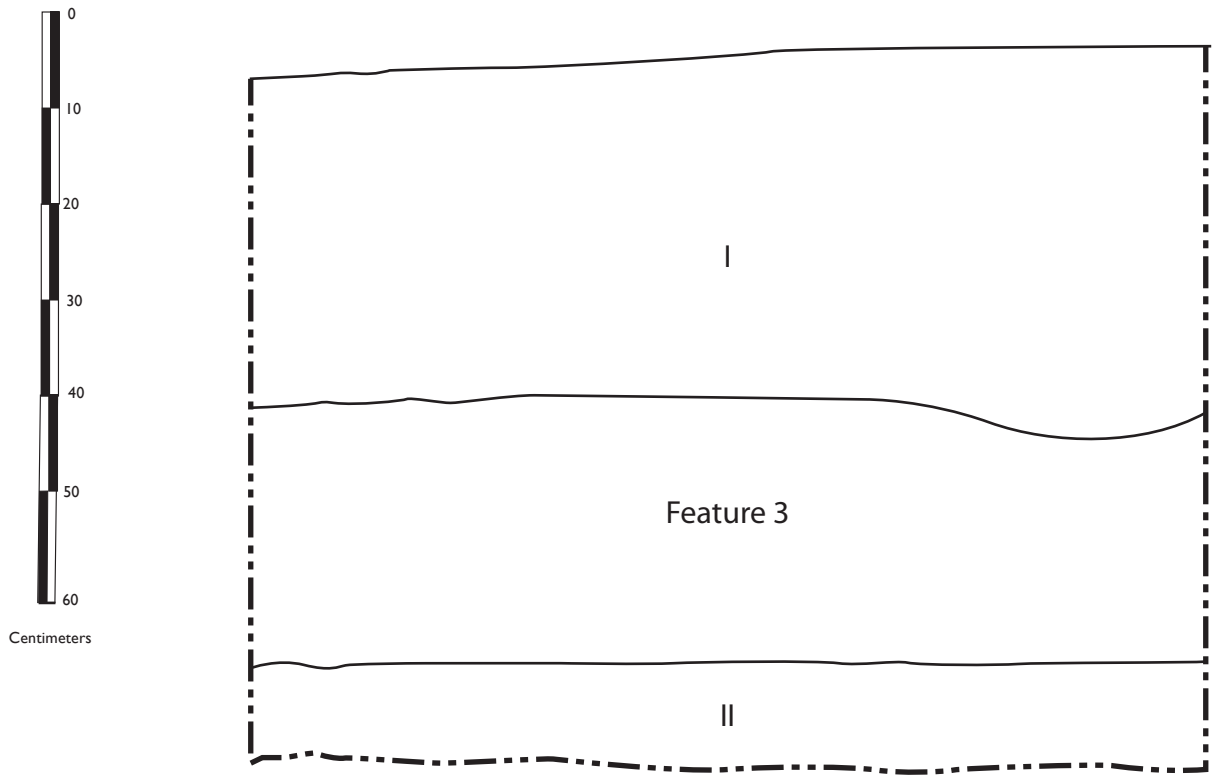
The field team recovered a total of 459 artifacts from the TU 3 strata; 419 of these originated from the plowzone. Note, however, that given the high frequency of bottle glass fragments (N=760), only a 10 percent sample was retained (N=76). Kitchen group artifacts comprise 310 of the 459-item assemblage (177 ceramic sherds, 133 bottle vessel and jar glass). In order of decreasing frequency, the sherds included whiteware, porcelain, pearlware, ironstone, terra cotta, stoneware, cream-colored ware, redware, and creamware. Glass artifacts included mostly amber, aqua, bright green, and colorless bottle and vessel fragments. Stratum II, the “deep fill” anomaly (designated later as Feature 3) encountered in STPs 25 and 26, contained the same kinds of artifacts as the plowzone, albeit considerably fewer (N=40); these included whiteware, porcelain, pearlware, colorless bottle and vessel glass, cut and wire nails, and window glass.

In sum for TU 3, the deep anomalous layer first believed to be plowzone appears to be a distinct stratigraphic entity. The TU assemblage is consistent with domestic farmstead refuse and differs little from those recovered in the STP, pedestrian survey, or other TUs. TU 3 contained one

Test Unit 3
West Profile

South

North



Stratum I: 10YR 3/3 Dark brown loamy sand

Feature 3: 10YR 4/6 Dark yellowish brown mixed with 10YR 5/6 Yellowish brown

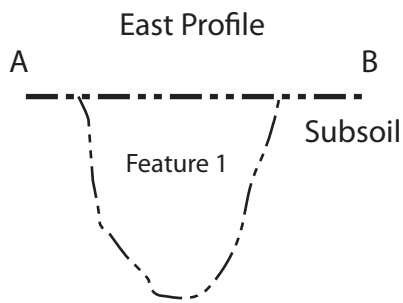
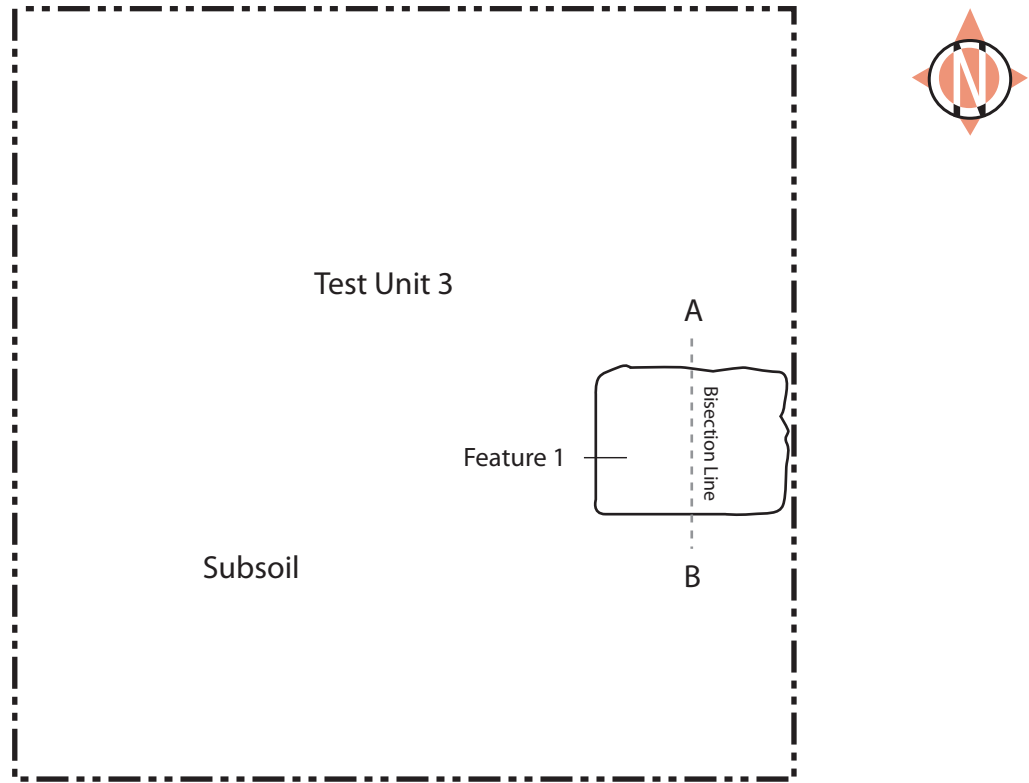
7.5YR 5/6 Strong brown loamy sand

Stratum II: 7.5YR 5/6 Strong brown loamy sand

----- Limit of Excavation



Figure I I
7K-F-180: TU 3 West Wall Profile
SR 1, Little Heaven Grade Separated Intersection
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Feature 1: 7.5YR 5/6 Strong brown sandy loam with gravel

Subsoil: 7.5YR 5/4 Brown loamy sand with gravel

----- Limit of Excavation

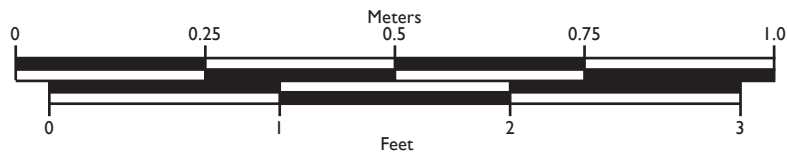


Figure 12
7K-F-180: Feature 1 Planview and Profile
 SR 1, Little Heaven Grade Separated Intersection
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small rectangular posthole feature (Feature 1) that cut into Stratum II that was found located beneath the plowzone and above the subsoil, but did not cut into subsoil. Therefore, the posthole dates after Feature 3 was created. TU 3 also contained an assemblage of artifacts dating primarily to the nineteenth century, which is consistent with the first half of the farmstead occupation span.

Test Unit 4. TU 4 was placed east of STP 25. Like the STPs, it held similar plowzone and B-horizon layers: a 20- to 30-cm thick brown loamy sand overlying yellowish brown loamy sand. The field team recovered 205 artifacts (N=203 from plowzone). The two artifacts recovered from the B-horizon were a fragment of colorless vessel glass and colorless lamp chimney glass. The plowzone contained the same kinds and relative assemblage densities of materials recovered from the STPs and other TU plowzones. Glass was again abundant. Note that a 10 percent sample of bottle glass was retained from the plowzone, and thus the sample of 31 fragments is based on 310 total pieces of bottle glass. Colorless, milk, amber, and aqua bottle and vessel glass fragments were common in the assemblage. In descending frequency, whiteware, porcelain, ironstone, pearlware, stoneware, terra cotta, and cream-colored ware were common. One buff-bodied sherd with yellow and green glaze may represent one of the earliest artifacts in the TU 4 assemblage. The layer (Feature 3) identified below the plowzone and above the subsoil in TU 3 was absent in TU 4. No features were identified that might be able to tether the assemblage and allow minimally inferences about use of space or activity areas at the farmstead. In sum for TU 4, excavators encountered nineteenth- to early-twentieth-century artifacts that likely represented the material fallout of the nearby tenant farmstead occupation.

Test Unit 5. TU 5 was placed immediately southwest of STP 32, where the field team encountered abundant glass fragments in the plowzone. The aim of this unit was to investigate the dense concentration of glass artifacts found at this location. TU 5 contained a stratigraphic sequence of two layers: a 25-cm thick brown loamy sand A-horizon plowzone overlying a yellowish brown loamy sand B-horizon subsoil. Excavators encountered 507 historic artifacts (378 bottle glass). The team collected a 3 percent sample of the various kinds of bottle glass (N=11) which included amber, light green, emerald green, and colorless bottle glass fragments. The assemblage also contained aqua, colorless, light green, and milk vessel glass (N=9), a milk glass lid liner fragment, cut and wire nails, and single pieces of clam and oyster shell. The

assemblage also contained a small piece of an asbestos tile fragment, unidentified metal, and brick fragments. In descending order of frequency, ceramic sherds included whiteware, terra cotta, ironstone, pearlware (including one blue shell-edge decorated fragment), Albany slip stoneware, cream-colored ware, creamware, and one buff-bodied earthenware sherd with yellow glaze. The single creamware sherd was possibly the earliest artifact encountered in TU 5.

Upon completion of TU 5 and after consultation with DESHPO, it was determined that a 0.5-m wide trench would extend west and east of TU 5 to further explore the glass deposit. It was also determined that an east-west oriented, 0.5-m wide trench would be excavated east and west of TU 3 to further investigate the extent of the layer (Feature 3) identified between the plowzone and subsoil in STPs 25 and 26 and TU 3.

Test Unit 5 Trench: TUs 5-2 and 5-3. The crew placed 1-m long and 0.5-m wide trench segments (TUs 5-2 and 5-3) on an east-west axis to the west of the northwest quadrant and to the east of the northeast quadrant of TU 5 (Figure 10). The intent for the trench was to examine the possible midden feature containing numerous glass fragments. The same plowzone-subsoil sequence in TU 5 was observed in the trench. No evidence of midden sediments was found. Instead, it appears that bottle and vessel glass is concentrated in this area and represents the remnants of a bottle dump that was incorporated into the plowzone over the last century. TU 5-2 contained 794 artifacts (N=793 historic, one precontact); TU 5-3 contained 660 artifacts (N=658 historic, two precontact). All artifacts originated in the plowzone. The precontact artifacts consisted of three jasper debitage. Historic materials included brick and mortar fragments; wire and cut nail fragments; window glass; a metal domed button; bone and shell fragments; electrical insulator fragments; lamp chimney glass fragments; plastic comb fragments; a kaolin pipe stem fragment; ceramic sherds; and numerous bottle, jar, and vessel glass fragments. The sherds, in descending frequency, included: whiteware, terra cotta, ironstone, pearlware, stoneware, creamware, and buff-bodied earthenware. The field team encountered 779 small pieces of amber, aqua, bright green, colorless, green, or light green bottle glass; ten pieces of melted colorless glass; 21 aqua, milk, or colorless jar glass; and 107 pieces of aqua, cobalt, colorless, light blue, milk, rose, or yellow vessel glass. The total for glass artifacts was 917 in the combined units.

Investigators identified no features in TUs 5, 5-2, or 5-3 and found no artifacts in the B-horizon subsoil. The high number of bottle glass fragments at this location was curious. No pit feature was found associated with the glass deposit. The glass deposit may represent a “bottle dump” mound of refuse that formed a pile on the ground surface. The diagnostic fragments of glass suggest that the glass was discarded in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, and therefore the bottle dump was likely accumulated during the occupation of the tenant farmstead. Many years of plowing appear to have incorporated the glass refuse into the plowzone.

Test Unit 3 Trench: TUs 3-1, 6, and 7. It was hoped that the trench in the TU 3 vicinity would shed light on the edges of the layer identified below the plowzone and above the subsoil in STPs 25 and 26 and TU 3 and help reveal if the layer was formally bounded, perhaps by a foundation. It was already hypothesized that the layer may represent house or root cellar fill. Excavators did find the eastern and western edges of the layer and removed additional 0.5-m-by0.5-m quadrants, which provided investigators with larger exposures of the western and eastern edges. The field team uncovered a total 3.5 sq. m of the possible cellar fill layer via the excavations of TUs 3, 3-1, 6, and 7. TU 6 was located west of TU 3, and TU 3-1 and TU 7 were located east and southeast, respectively, of TU 3 (Figure 13; Photographs 7 and 8 [note: “Feature 1” and Features 1 & 2” should read “Feature 3” on photo boards]). Investigators determined that thickest portion of the layer was approximately 40 cm and that it measured approximately 3 m east-to-west. Its southern limit extended only 0.5 m south of the trench. Its northern limit is uncertain, but it was projected that it did not extend much farther than STP 26, approximately 3 m north of the trench. The layer was not bounded by any structural foundation. It appears to be sub-rectangular, 3 m by 7 m; approximately 30 to 40 cm in thickness; and represents a filled-in depression of unknown function. The 1937 aerial photograph depicting the farmstead shows a reflective dirt-surfaced plowzone at this precise location; thus, it appears that the feature is not associated with a structure. Investigators designated the layer Feature 3 at this time.

Another posthole feature (Feature 2) was identified during the trench excavations in the northwest quadrant of TU 6, west of TU 3 where the first posthole was observed. Feature 2 was also small and rectangular, measuring approximately 22 by 16 cm, but unlike Feature 1, it cut the subsoil and did not cut through Feature 3 (the depression fill layer identified earlier as the deep

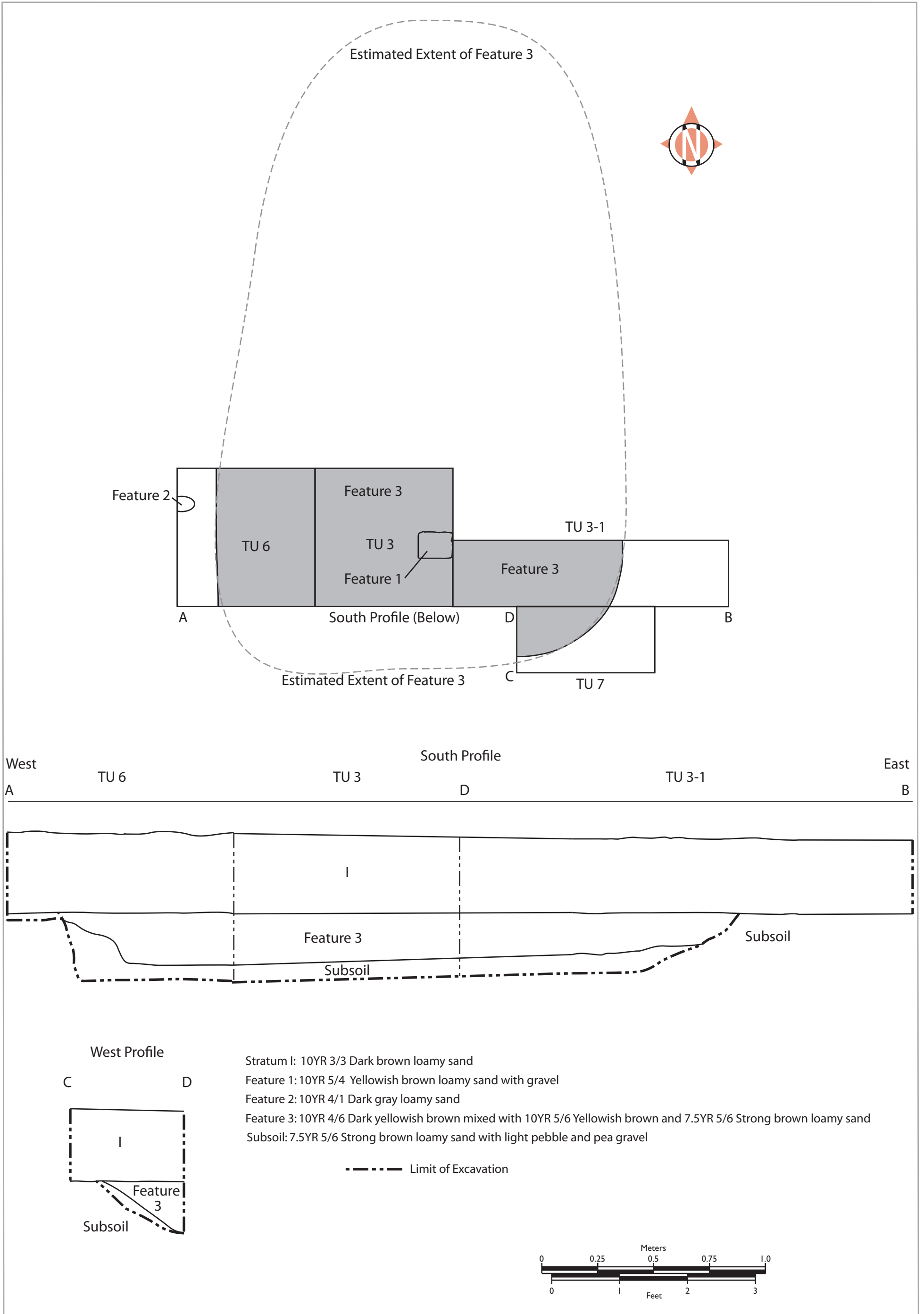


Figure 13
7K-F-180: TUs 3, 3-1, 6, and 7 Trench Planview and Profile
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Photograph 7: 7K-F-180, TUs 3-1 and 7 showing Feature 3 removed, facing west (March 2011).



Photograph 8: 7K-F-180, TUs 3 and 6 showing Feature 3 removed, facing west (March 2011).

fill anomaly; see Photograph 8). Feature 2 is steep walled, exhibits a flat bottom, and appears to be truncated because it only extends 10 cm into the subsoil.

The plowzone assemblages of the TUs involved in the trenching contained abundant and similar kinds of artifacts that occurred in similar proportions. A total of 4,454 artifacts (all historic) were collected from the plowzone in TUs 3-1, 6, and 7. These included: brick fragments; window glass; mortar fragments; bolts; hooks; wire and cut nails; graphite pencil fragments; tacks; slate fragments; clam, oyster, and unidentifiable shell fragments; colorless lamp chimney glass fragments; numerous strap and sheet metal fragments; coal fragments; cinders; coal slag; plastic fragments; aluminum food packaging lid fragments; and metal beauty care tube fragments. The field crew recovered 2,921 glass fragments that included 2,576 amber, aqua, blue, bright green, colorless, emerald green, green, light amber, light aqua, and olive bottle glass fragments; 40 melted glass fragments; 50 aqua, colorless, dark aqua, and milk glass jar and lid liner fragments; and 255 amber, opaque black, blue-painted, cobalt, colorless, dark aqua, flashed, green, iridescent, light green, milk, rose, and yellow vessel glass fragments. The field crew also recovered 403 ceramic sherds that included, in descending order of frequency: 263 whiteware, 32 porcelain, 25 ironstone, 21 pearlware, 20 white paste earthenware, 11 red earthenware, ten terra cotta, six cream-colored ware, four buff-bodied earthenware, four creamware, four stoneware, two yellowware, and one possible Staffordshire sherds. The assemblage is consistent with the nineteenth- to early-twentieth-century farmstead occupation.

As the trench excavations and consultation with DeIDOT and DESHPO progressed, it was determined that the field team would examine the Feature 3 fill in TUs 6 and 7. Their combined Feature 3 fill assemblage contained a total of 220 artifacts, which included many of the same kinds of artifacts recovered in the plowzone. However, notable differences were the lack of whiteware and presence of two lithic debitage (jasper, chert) in the Feature 3 fill. The overall assemblage shed little to no light on the function of Feature 3. The assemblage generally dated to the same time frame and contained the same kinds of artifacts and artifact groups (Kitchen, Architecture, Clothing, etc.) as the plowzone. It is hypothesized that the lack of formal structural boundaries and the overall shallow morphology of Feature 3, coupled with the two postholes,

very tentatively suggest that Feature 3 may have served as an animal pen or a filled-in natural depression that was located in the northeast corner of the small tenant farmstead.

In sum for 7K-F-180 (Thomas James Site), the Phase II investigations consisted of STP and TU excavations. The field team also excavated small two trenches, and one of the trenches exposed the edges of a large, narrow (3-m-by-5-m), shallow (30- to 35-cm) deep depression. No foundation abuts the edges of the feature, and its shallow morphology suggests that it was not likely a house or root cellar. Two postholes were identified (one on the edge and one inside but near the edge of the depression) during the investigation. It is hypothesized that the depression may represent an animal pen and that the postholes may represent posts for a fence that surrounded the pen. Investigators also discovered a dense glass concentration in context with other nineteenth- and twentieth-century domestic household and architectural artifacts. The second trench was placed at this glass artifact-rich location. No pit feature was found in association with the glass cluster. A.D. Marble & Company surmises that the glass fragments were very likely parts of bottles that the occupants discarded in a bottle dump in the backyard of the farmstead during the late nineteenth to mid-twentieth centuries. Plowing in that area of the field over time incorporated the dump into the plowzone. It is deduced that the tenant farmstead was razed in the 1960s; it was likely accomplished mechanically, and thus the deposits were quite comprehensively disturbed, which is evident in the record of the archaeological deposits examined during the Phase II investigations.

4.3 7K-F-187 (J. Grier Site)

7K-F-187 (J. Grier Site; K-2727) is a flat, approximately 0.4-ha (1-ac) area located in a portion of an agricultural field in the northeast quadrant of SR 1 and Skeeter Neck Road (see Figure 2; Photograph 9). Mid-nineteenth-century atlas mapping indicates that a structure associated with J. Grier was located at the site. Historic documentation shows that the J. Grier house fronted SR 1 and that it was part of a large farmstead complex during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

4.3.1 Phase I Survey

A.D. Marble & Company conducted an STP survey of the area in 2005. A total of 35 STPs were excavated in the area (see A.D. Marble & Company 2009:Appendix C, Figure 4-7). Profiles



Photograph 9: 7K-F-187, general area, facing south (January 2011).

generally consisted of two layers: A-horizon/plowzone and B-horizon subsoil. The field team recovered 477 artifacts: 63 fragments of faunal material and 414 historic artifacts. The majority of the assemblage originated in the plowzone. Kitchen (N=141) and architectural (N=186) artifacts account for 34 and 45 percent of the artifact assemblage, respectively. Eighty-one bottle glass, five vessel glass, 21 can fragments, two glass jar fragments, and 32 ceramic sherds represent the Kitchen artifact group collection. The ceramic assemblage produced a fairly typical cross-section of nineteenth- through early-twentieth-century wares, including 15 whiteware, eight redware, four stoneware, three ironstone, one porcelain, and one yellowware. Blue transfer-print whiteware sherds and a sponge-print whiteware sherd represent examples of the few decorated wares found at the site during the Phase I program.

Colorless bottle fragments (N=36) are prevalent in the collection, but shards of aqua (N=30), amber (N=5), green (N=4), light green (N=4), and olive (N=2) bottle glass were also present. Architectural debris confirms that a structure stood in the area. A variety of metal fasteners, including 24 cut nail fragments, eight wire nail fragments, and eight unidentified nail fragments, seem to illustrate the development of the metal fastener manufacturing in building construction in the nineteenth century. The recovery of 108 brick fragments, 28 window glass fragments, and ten slate fragments offers some evidence for building materials used in construction. Additional architectural items included five wire fragments, 39 coal and coal slag fragments, an asbestos tile fragment, four lamp glass, three sheet metal, a fragment of lumber, a fragment of plaster, and a fragment of tar shingle. Other artifact classes recovered included Industrial (N=78), Personal (N=9), and Faunal (N=63) materials. Coal (N=38) and unidentified metal (N=19) account for 50 and 25 percent of the industrial assemblage, respectively. Faunal material recovered included one unidentified bone fragment; 36 oyster shell; six clam shell; and 20 fragments of eroded, unidentifiable shell.

Artifacts cluster within an area 150 ft from Skeeter Neck Road and 200 ft from SR 1 (A.D. Marble & Company 2009:Appendix C, Figure 4-11). Two artifact patterns were apparent at the Phase I stage. Notable quantities of brick fragments and other architectural debris were recovered near the corner of the SR 1/Skeeter Neck road intersection where the J. Grier house stood, while ceramic and bottle glass clustered to the east and within 100 ft of the back of the house. Artifact

patterning suggested the potential for finding features (foundations, shafts, middens, and postholes) at the site. The assemblage was determined at least to be associated with nineteenth-century Grier households. A.D. Marble & Company concluded that the site warranted a Phase II evaluation study. DESHPO concurred that Phase II investigation was necessary and determined that additional background research of the property should be conducted.

Background Research. 7K-F-187 (J. Grier Site) was a farmstead composed of a dwelling, barn, and outbuildings associated with James Grier (1829-1875) and his son, Robert Kemp Grier (1875-1892) in the nineteenth century. The property on which the J. Grier Site is located can be traced back to two early land grants: Williams Chance and Ouseby (Ausby, Ausbe). Deeds for the Barratt's Chapel property, located south of the J. Grier property, refer to Williams Chance, while the homes of Phillip and Andrew Barratt are referred to as part of Ouseby. Williams Chance was a 600-ac plot warranted to Thomas Williams in 1680. Ouseby was a 1,600-ac plot that was warranted to Thomas Heatherd in 1683 (Delaware State Archives 1683).

Philip Barratt is the most documented owner of the land that included 7K-F-187. Barratt's farm comprised at least 600 ac in Murderkill Hundred between 1755 and his death in 1784 (Kent County Recorder of Wills 1784). Records show that Barratt was born in Maryland in 1730 and moved to Kent County after his father's death some time before 1755. Barratt's mother married Joseph Price, a farmer in Murderkill Hundred, who owned several tracts of land that he mostly inherited from his father, John Price (Barratt 1911). John Price had an original 1680 patent, and later deeds refer to portions of Williams Chance as being transferred from Joseph Price to Philip Barratt (Delaware State Archives 1680). Portions of Ouseby can be traced to a transfer from Thomas Heatherd to John Price in 1687. Barratt inherited or purchased lands from the Price farm around 1755, but he was also conveyed 94 ac from Waitman Sipple after he married Miriam Sipple in 1755 (Kent County Recorder of Deeds).

Barratt was a lawyer, a member of General Assembly, and high sheriff of Kent County (Barratt 1911). He likely had several farm workers residing on land and brought in seasonal and day workers. In 1780, Barratt donated lands at the south end of his farm for the establishment of a Methodist Chapel, which was the first in Delaware. Records note that Philip Barratt's house

(Barratt Hall) was located approximately 1 mi to the north of the chapel (Kent County Recorder of Deeds). This was not the house that stood at 7K-F-187. The house and property were later owned in the nineteenth century by T. Vickery and then by Dr. T. Cahall.

In 1783, Philip Barratt gave his son, Andrew Barratt, a 180-ac lot that included the land containing 7K-F-187. Andrew Barratt's house was located east of 7K-F-187, on the east side of Cranberry Branch. Andrew eventually gained ownership of the Barratt farm from his brothers. Like his father, Andrew became a lawyer, supported the Methodist Church, and was a member of the Delaware constitutional convention, as well as a speaker of senate, judge, and sheriff. He was an early proponent of emancipation. Andrew Barratt willed his land to his daughter, Sally Lockwood, after his death in 1827. The land then went to Orphan's Court, where the 179 ac and marshland (presumably land including the nearby portion of Cranberry Branch) was sold for her debts to Jacob Boone, an adjacent landowner. Boone subsequently sold the land to James Grier in 1829 (Kent County Recorder of Deeds). It is at this time when the J. Grier farmstead was likely established.

James Grier was an immigrant from England or Ireland, but quickly accumulated wealth and added to his farm from adjacent landowners Thomas Vickery and James Boone in the 1840s. The 1840 U.S. Bureau of the Census lists Grier as having a household of 11 persons that included a white male between 20 and 30 years old, a white male between 30 and 40 years old, a white female under five, two females between five and ten, one female between ten and 15, and one female between 30 and 40 years old. Two freed black men between the ages of 10 and 24, a black male under the age of 10, and a black female between the age of 10 and 24 also constituted the Grier household.

In 1850, the Grier household increases to 14 persons. Grier was a 50-year-old male working as a farmer at this time. His household included Mary (20), Willimina (18), Isabella (12) Grier, and his sons Robert K. (10), James (7), and John E. (3). Two white laborers also lived at the Grier farm, Bowdel Blades (28) and James Bostick (16); and two black laborers, Paris Laws (17) and Caleb Lopez (17), were also household members (Delaware State Archives 1850). The household also included Peter Spencer, a 20-year-old black waterman, two black females, and

Louisa Boon (22) and Martin Bates (1). The 1850 Agriculture Census reports that Grier had 160 ac of improved land that was valued at \$3,500, which was slightly larger and worth more than the average farm in the immediate area (DE State Archives 1850). The Grier farm was generally average or slightly above average in most areas of production. The census notes that he produced significantly more bushels of Indian corn (1,100 bushels vs. the 690-bushel average), oats (120 bushels vs. the 11.8-bushel average), and Irish potatoes (101 bushels vs. the 38.7-bushel average) than what was locally common. Grier produced significantly less butter than other local farms, and unlike many of his neighbors, he produced no orchard products (Delaware State Archives 1850).

In 1860, the James Grier household had decreased to eleven persons. The census lists his wife, Mary, as well as daughter (or sister) Mary Grier, and his three sons who worked as laborers on the farm. Servants included 18-year old white female Ellen Downs and 30-year old black female Louisa Marten (likely *nee* Boon). Farm laborers included two 20-year-old black men, Austen Green and Wesley Hill, as well as Martin Bates, a 12-year old child. Records show that Grier expanded his farm between 1850 and 1860 by adding 40 ac of improved land and 60 ac of unimproved land. His farm was worth significantly more than in 1850. It was now valued at \$10,000 and had \$500 worth of machinery. The areas of largest gains were livestock, wheat, and rye, although he also increased his production of Indian corn, oats, butter, and had started an orchard. In fact, Grier was one of the largest orchard producers in the vicinity by this time and also had the highest value of slaughtered animals, in comparison to other local farms. Records show that the Grier farm was above average in almost every area of production (Delaware State Archives 1860).

In 1870, the census indicates that the sons, James W. and John Eugene, had set up households near their father James Grier, but it is unclear if they lived on the property or on nearby farms (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1870). James W. Grier was 26, married to Sallie K., age 29, and had a two-year-old child named Willie G. Grier. James W. also had five workers in his household, including three members of the Lowber family: Anna (19, black female, domestic servant), Anamias (17, black male, farm worker), and James (11 black male, farm worker). The household also contained an unnamed Knight woman, 16 years in age, white, that was reported to work on

the farm; and Oliver Knight, 19, who was reported to be at school. John Eugene Grier was also listed as a farmer and was married to Sallie H., who was 24. They had a 19-year-old black domestic servant, Catherine Tilghman, as well as two black males and a white male that worked on the farm. These three were James Short (21), Thomas Duncan (17), and Benjamin Cooper (14).

James Grier, Sr., continued to live with Mary A., 45, and Margaretta, who was four years old at the time. Their domestic servant was Lean Blocksom, a 25-year-old black woman. Two white males and five black males worked on the farm: Caleb Hickman (25), Richard Queen (16), William H. Warren (22), Thomas Tilghman (18), and Joseph Lowber (15). Paris Laws, a black male (9), remained at home. The 1875 will of James Grier, Sr., separated the farm into two parcels and conveyed the former Barratt farm as well as another elsewhere in the township to his three sons (Kent County Recorder of Wills 1875).

The parcel noted as the “W.” parcel, which is where 7K-F-187 is located, was a 143-ac plot that was conveyed to Robert Kemp Grier, the oldest son (Kent County Recorder of Wills 1875). It is identified as the home of J. Grier because the other brothers had homes nearby and because the house is reported to have been located on the main road from Frederica to Magnolia. The parcel noted as “E.” was a 145-ac plot that was conveyed to James W. Grier. The 1892 deed of land from James W. Grier to T.V. Cahall indicates that the house was a two-story frame dwelling situated within the 145 ac, along with an attached kitchen and porch, barn stable, cow shed, carriage, and wagon house. Peach and apple orchards are also reported on the plot. Figure 14 shows houses on each of the lots, as well as a small building on the wood lot to the east. Both houses appear to be five-bay, center-hall, side-gable homes with summer kitchens, although it is unclear whether the drawings are accurate or representative/symbolic (Kent County Recorder of Deeds).

The 1880 census lists R. Kemp Grier as a 40-year-old farmer, who lived with his 35-year-old wife, Lina B.; a nine-year old son, Joseph B.; and a three-year old daughter, Tabitha. Alexander Argo was a 15-year-old white boarder that worked on the farm at the time. Peter Lowber, a 30-year-old mulatto boarder, worked on the farm as well. Grier also had two female servants, a 30-

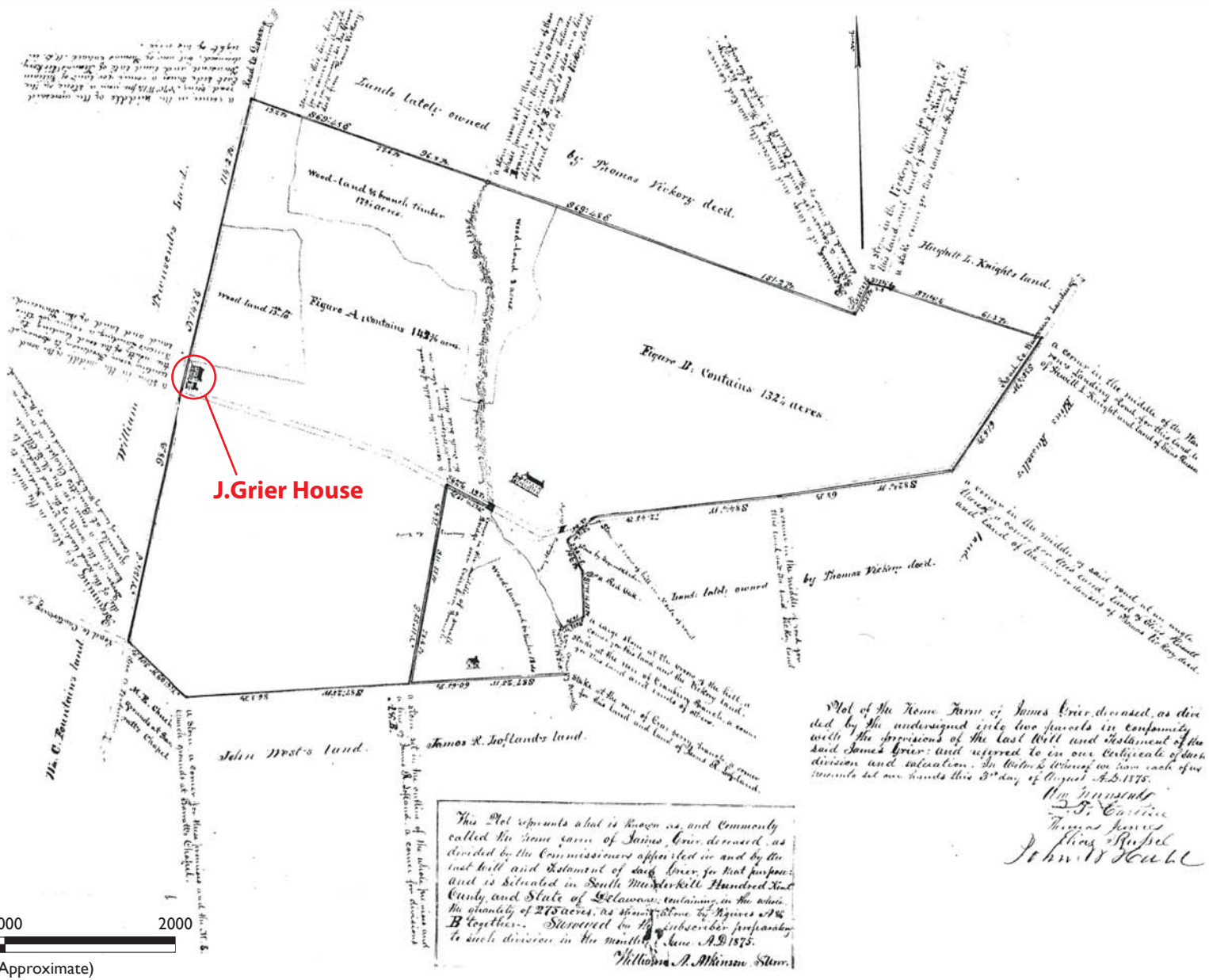


Figure 14
7K-F-187: 1875 Orphan's Court Plot Showing the J. Grier House
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year-old white woman named Anna C. Robbins and a five-year-old mulatto girl named Julia Warren. The 1880 agricultural census shows that R. Kemp Grier's farm was 120 ac of tilled land worth \$6,000 (Delaware State Archives 1880). It appears that now that the James Grier, Sr., farm was divided in half, it was fairly average in production. The census reports that Grier put a lot of money into farm implements and fertilizers and made repairs and improvements. He hired laborers for a significant amount of time, more than most neighboring farms. Although the farm production was average, Grier owned significantly more swine than other nearby farms and was one of few that timbered wood and sold honey (Delaware State Archives 1880). The buildings on Grier's farm were likely related to his livestock, especially pigs, and the cultivating of his fields. It is inferred that the buildings would have included a piggery, barns, granaries, and corn cribs.

Robert K. Grier died 1888 and left the farm to his wife, Lina. Lina Grier then sold the farm to Thomas C. Bradley, a Produce Commission Merchant in Philadelphia, who then sold it back to Lina (Kent County Recorder of Deeds). Bradley may have been a relative; it is surmised that Lina B. was Lina Bradley. It appears that she expanded the use of the farm for orchards and fruit production under her tenure. Lina moved to Frederica with her daughter, Tabitha, and married Oliver G. Knight (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1900). In 1892, the Knights conveyed the land to Thomas C. Bradley. Bradley remained owner of the farm until his death in 1923 (Kent County Recorder of Deeds).

It is not known who lived on the farm during Bradley and Knight's ownership, as Bradley remained in Philadelphia and the Knights lived in Frederica (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1900, 1920). Bradley then willed the land to his niece, Tabitha Grier, until her death, at which time it was to be donated to Barratt's Chapel to produce income for the upkeep of not only Bradley's burial site but also those of Robert K. Grier, James Bradley, A.W. Emory, and Robert K. Bradley. Tabitha Grier was an unmarried nurse and lived in Frederica. No further deed records were found, so it is assumed that the land operated as a farm under the trust of Barratt's Chapel from that time forward, much as it does today (Kent County Register of Wills 1923). Improvements are noted to the property in 1966-67 tax assessments as the dwelling increased in value. Aerial photographs show the J. Grier farmstead at various times throughout the twentieth century (Figure 15). The photographs depict the house, a barn, outbuildings, and possibly a

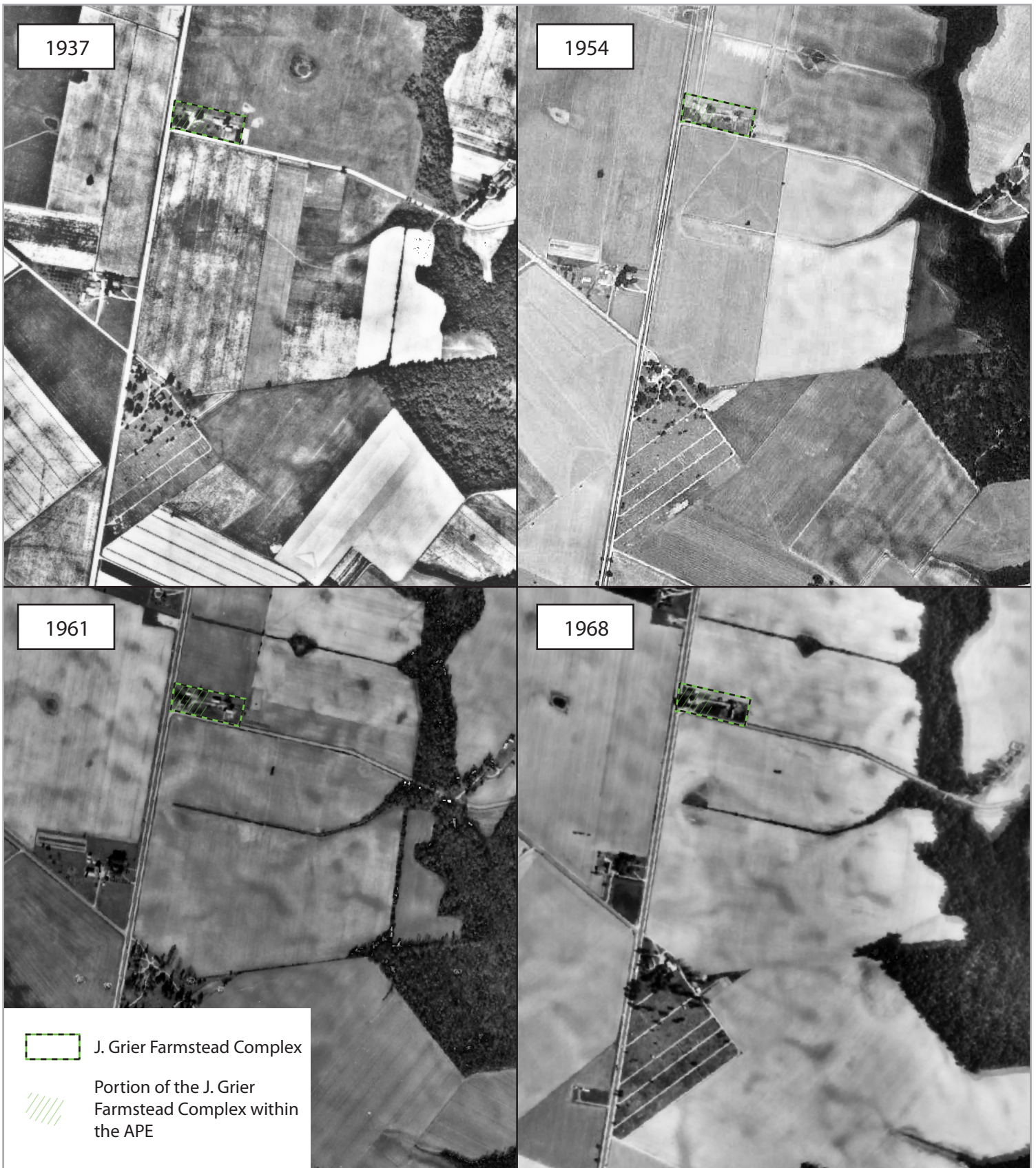


Figure 15
7K-F-187: Historic Aerials Showing the J.Grier Farmstead Complex
 SR 1, Little Heaven Grade Separated Intersection
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 Murderkill Hundred, Kent County, Delaware

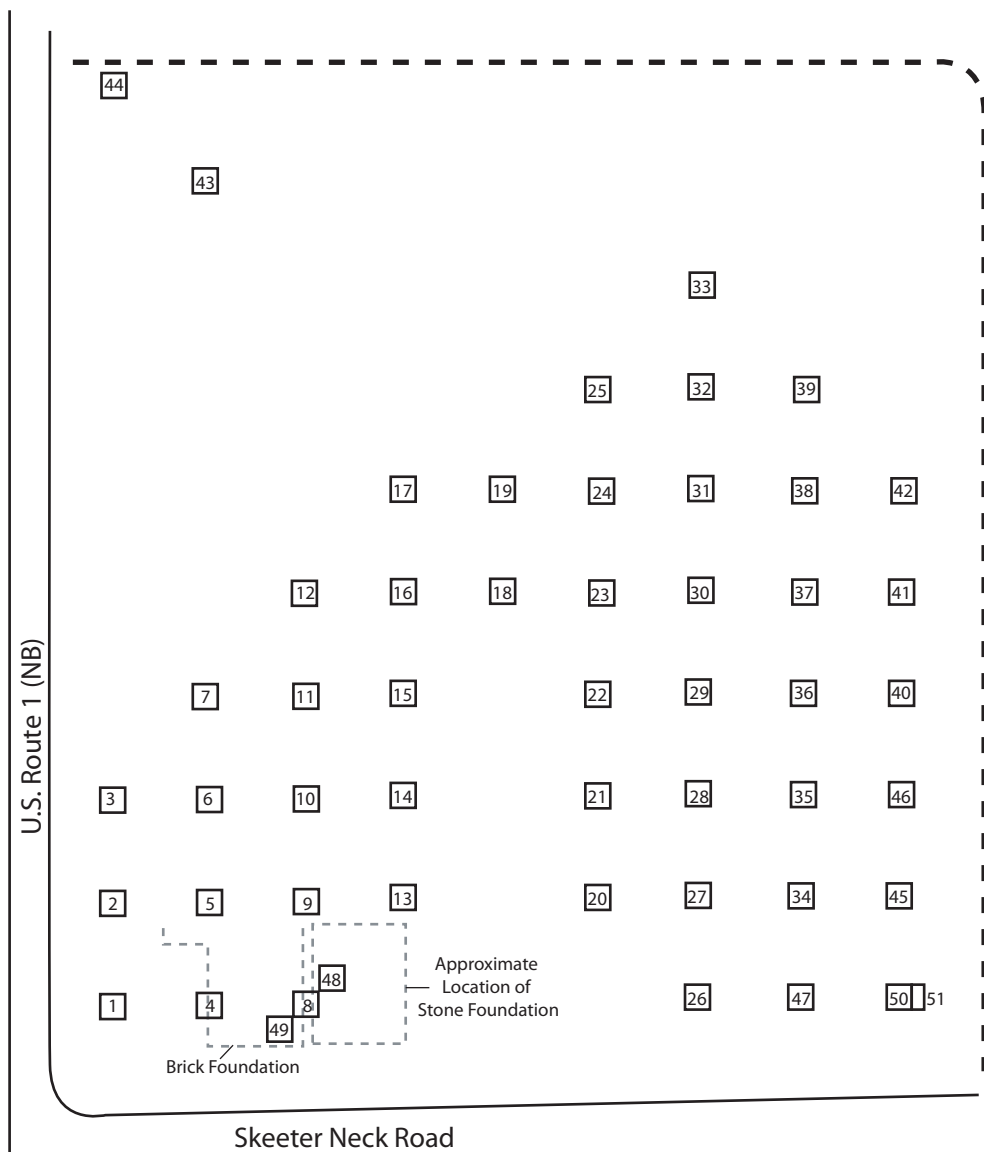
stable and other agricultural-related buildings. The J. Grier farmstead where the 7K-F-187 site is located, was demolished between 1968 and 1992. A house was later constructed at the south end of the property near Barratt's Chapel in 2003.

4.3.2 Phase II Results

A.D. Marble & Company excavated 51 1-m-by-1-m TUs during the Phase II evaluation fieldwork at the J. Grier Site (7K-F-187). Forty-four of these were placed at 25-ft intervals based on the Phase I survey results, while the remaining seven TUs (45 to 51) were placed based on the results of the 44 TUs (Figure 16). TU profiles typically exhibited an approximately 30 to 40-cm deep dark yellowish brown loamy sand A-horizon plowzone overlying a yellowish brown loamy sand B-horizon (Photograph 10).

The field team recovered 23,018 artifacts from the site during the Phase II program. Eight precontact artifacts (seven debitage and one core fragment) were recovered from the TU 34 plowzone; another core fragment was recovered from TU 3. The plowzone also yielded 8,404 historic artifacts (mostly nineteenth and twentieth century) attributed primarily to the Kitchen (e.g., bottle glass and ceramic sherds) and Architectural (e.g., brick and nails) groups. The B-horizon yielded 64 artifacts dating from the late nineteenth century to modern times. Notable contents recovered from the B-horizon include whiteware, ironstone, aqua bottle glass, brick, and flower pot fragments. The distribution of artifacts recovered from the A- and B-horizons mirrored the artifact types and distributions encountered during the Phase I work. Artifacts clustered where the house stood primarily consisted of nineteenth-century ceramic sherds, bottle glass, and architectural debris, and generally decreased in density with increasing distance from where the house stood. Similar to the results of the Phase I investigation, the architectural materials (bricks, nails, and window glass) occurred most frequently near the house.

The field team encountered 28 features at the site. These included portions of the brick and stone foundations of the J. Grier house, fence postholes, a domestic cat grave, a shallow historic pit feature, a refuse burn pit, and a few non-cultural pit features. Altogether, the features contained 576 artifacts dating to the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. TUs 8, 13, 48, and 49 were located inside the footprint of the J. Grier farmhouse. Each of these four TUs exhibited a demolition fill



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Figure 16
7K-F-187:TU Locations
 SR 1, Little Heaven Grade Separated Intersection
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Photograph 10: 7K-F-187, TU 14, east wall profile (January 2011).

consisting mostly of brick and stone rubble, as well as domestic household and architectural debris dating from the first half of the nineteenth century to the middle of the twentieth century. The fill in these TUs yielded 13,965 artifacts that primarily included colorless bottle glass, brick and mortar fragments, metal bed springs, unidentifiable metal, cut and wire nails, plaster, and window glass. Notable diagnostics in the fill included yellowware (Rockingham), whiteware, corroded twentieth-century pennies, pieces of shag rug carpet, and plastic. Table 8 lists the types and numbers of artifacts recovered in the TUs during the Phase II investigations.

Table 8. 7K-F-187: Artifacts Recovered in the Phase II Test Units.

Artifact	Notes	Quantity
Brick	-	2,450
Mortar	-	2,241
Plaster	-	1,514
Cinder block	-	11
Architectural stone (slate)	-	6
Cut nail	-	2,561
Wire nail	-	1,543
Nail	Unidentifiable-type	1,038
Window glass	-	1,625
Bone	Mammal fragments, 2 tooth fragments (unidentifiable-type)	57
Shell	26 clam, 127 oyster, 75 unidentifiable	228
Coal	-	293
Coal slag	-	21
Unidentifiable slag	Unidentifiable type	3
Cinders	-	31
Metal, various	Agricultural, ammunition, architectural hardware (hinges), bolts, buttons, beverage can fragments, electrical, fastener, fixture, food packaging (foil), grommet, screws, hooks, unidentified aluminum, plug, wire, numerous unidentifiable, nut, screw, sheet metal, metal snaps, staple, tacks, zipper, metal pen parts	3,175
Metal slag	-	6
Metal, currency	3 pennies (corroded), 1977 dime	4
Furniture hardware	1 wooden furniture leg, 1 metal drawer pull, 3 aerator faucet, 360 bed frame edging, 1,284 bed springs	1,649
Plastic	Mostly fragments, but also figurine head and gaming piece '6'	94
Other synthetic	8 rubber, 6 flooring, 2 skeet	16
Tobacco pipe	Kaolin pipe stem/bowl fragments	4
Ceramic insulator	-	6
Carpet	Shag fragments (1,000s of frags discarded)	4
Lamp chimney/light bulb	12 colorless lamp chimney, 3 light bulb	15
Jar glass	8 aqua, 37 colorless, 21 milk glass lid liner fragments	66
Vessel glass	15 aqua, 1 cobalt, 129 colorless, 1 dark aqua, 6 green, 1 light aqua, 15 light blue, 6 light green, 32 milk, 2 smoked, 2 yellow	210
Bottle glass	unidentifiable, amber, aqua, bright green, numerous colorless, a dark aqua, emerald green, green, light amber, light aqua, light green, a light olive, six olive	1,661
Other glass	automotive, green bead, insulator, numerous unidentifiable, mirror, safety, slag, a toy marble, a vacuum tube	1,255

Artifact	Notes	Quantity
Buff-bodied earthenware	2 Staffordshire, 10 undecorated	12
Creamware	Undecorated	2
Ironstone	13 molded, 52 undecorated	65
Pearlware	5 annular, 2 blue decorated, 1 blue shell-edge, 4 flow-blue, 2 green shell-edged, 1 polychrome, 5 sponge, 8 transfer-print, 46 undecorated	74
Porcelain	7 hard-paste, 2 institutional, 15 semi, 7 soft paste	31
Red earthenware	12 eroded, 8 clear lead glaze, 2 Jackfield, 41 lead glaze, 1 manganese glaze, 1 slipped, 2 slip-trailed, 55 terra cotta, 12 unglazed	134
Stoneware	10 gray salt glaze, 6 salt glaze, 1 white salt glaze, 6 unidentified	23
White paste earthenware	Undecorated, eroded	18
Whiteware	3 annular, 10 blue decorated, 1 blue shell-edge, 4 blue transfer-print, 9 decal, 1 green transfer-print, 3 hand-painted, 8 molded decoration, 4 polychrome, 3 sponged, 8 black transfer-print, 158 undecorated	212
Yellowware	6 Rockingham, 10 undecorated	16
Tile	Modern glazed	1
Wood	1 post, 15 furniture fragments, 60 unidentifiable	58
Precontact debitage	1 chert, 4 jasper, 2 quartz	7
Precontact tool	Core fragment, chert	2
TOTAL		22,442

The TUs clearly demonstrated chronologically mixed assemblages in the plowzone and B-horizon and generally an overwhelming lack of integrity of the archaeological deposits at the site. The likelihood of mechanically assisted razing of the J. Grier farmstead was evident in the mixing of the deposit assemblages as well as in the lack of integrity of the brick and stone portions of the house foundation. After investigators identified the brick foundation in TU 4 and the stone foundation in TU 8, they employed a 1-m long steel probe to delineate the perimeters of the stone and brick portions of the house foundation. They discovered that the brick foundation was present 10 to 15 cm below the ground surface, but it was incomplete and ceased near the southwest corner of TU 5 where the foundation juts away from the main north-south-oriented face of the house and where the front porch was located. They also discovered that segments of the stone foundation were present at the same approximate depth and that it was largely complete and measured roughly 25 ft by 25 ft.

Based on K-2727 CRS forms containing photographs of the J. Grier house, it is known that the main portion of the house faced the main road (SR 1) and that it sat on the brick foundation. The incomplete brick foundation strongly suggests that it may have been impacted by machine (likely bulldozer). Sketches of the house in the CRS form show that the portion of the dwelling resting on the brick foundation measured approximately 20 ft by 40 ft. A summer kitchen/ell that was attached to the southeast corner of the house sat on the stone foundation. The nearest outbuilding

was a garage that was located north of the house. Three posthole features were identified in this area (Features 7 to 9) and may have been associated with the garage. Early-twentieth-century (1937, 1954, 1961, and 1968) aerial photographs show that the remaining outbuildings (stable, barn, equipment shed, corn crib) were located 300 ft east of the dwelling and outside of the APE (Figure 15).

Features. As mentioned, the team encountered 28 features at the site (Figure 17). Table 9 lists the descriptions and interpretations of each feature. Four features were determined to be non-cultural and were interpreted as tree/shrub roots or tractor/truck tire ruts. Two features (Features 2 and 4) were first identified as yard deposits, but upon further examination it was determined that they were more likely distinct layers of fill related to the demolition of the house. Two additional features (Features 30 and 31) also appear to be derived from demolition. These include an unstratified 135-cm deep and 75-cm wide pit filled with a mix of A-, B-, and C-horizon soils. The remainder were determined to be cultural, and as noted above these consisted of postholes, the stone and brick foundation walls of the house, a grave for a domestic cat, a refuse burn pit, and a shallow historic pit of unknown function. Since the A- and B-horizons were obviously disturbed, it was hoped that the features might shed some light on the farmstead and provide hints about the layout of the portion of the farm complex situated inside the APE.

Postholes comprised 15 of the features encountered during the Phase II work. Five (Features 8, 14, 16, 17b, 25) consisted of postholes with post molds. One of these, Feature 17b, cuts another posthole, Feature 17a, and is interpreted as its replacement post (Photograph 11). Posthole Features 15 and 16 occur a few feet away and in the same TU (TU 26) as Features 17a and 17b, which suggests that they may have also constituted replacement posts for a fence at this location (Figure 18). Postholes were square, rectangular, circular, or oval in shape. The post molds were usually circular (N=3), but one was square and one was rectangular. The postholes occur dispersed throughout the APE (Figure 17). Based on their morphology and relatively small size, they probably held posts that formed fences that helped to divide the farm complex from the adjacent pastures and agricultural fields or activity areas within the complex, as well as line the edge of the property facing Skeeter Neck Road.

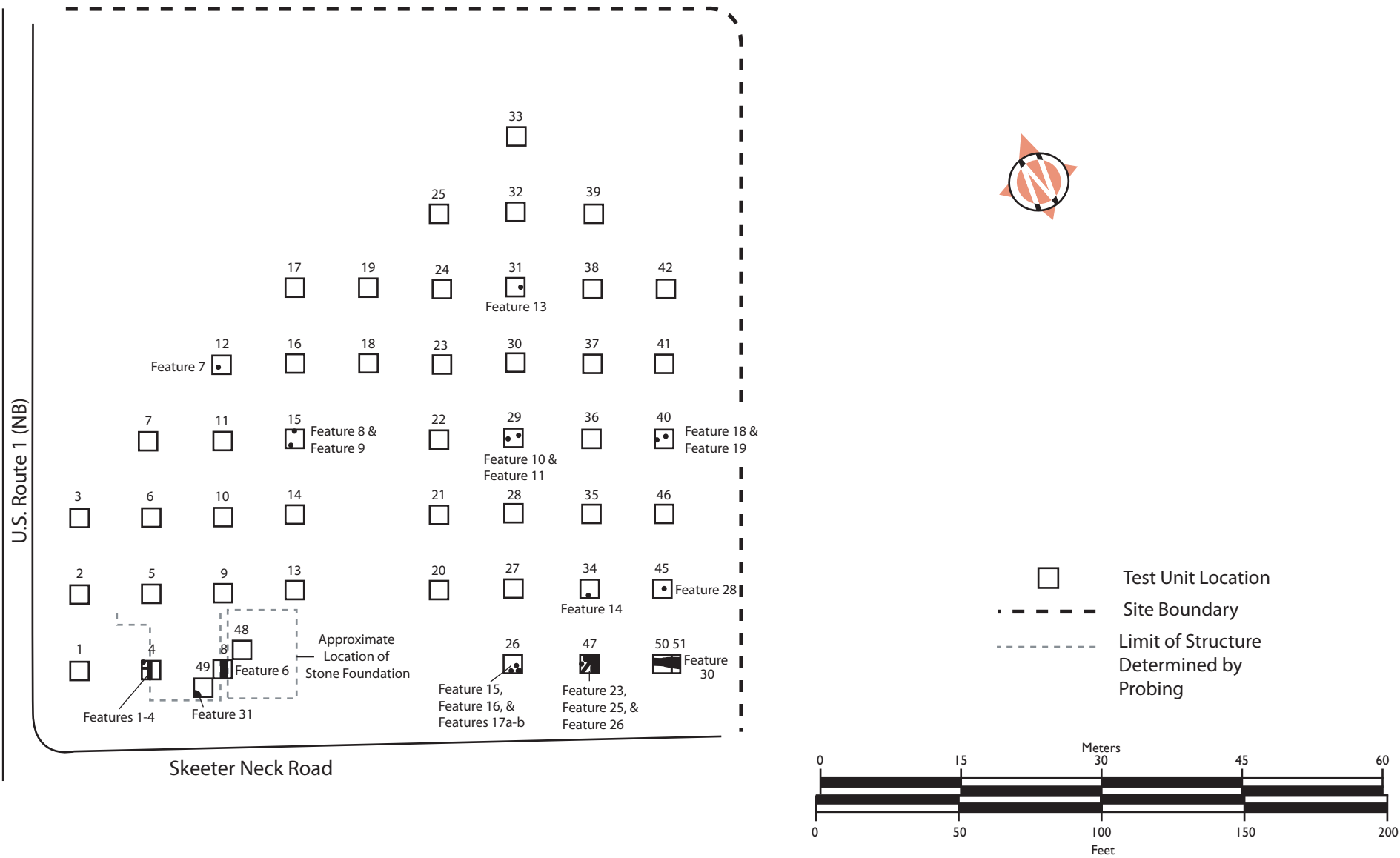
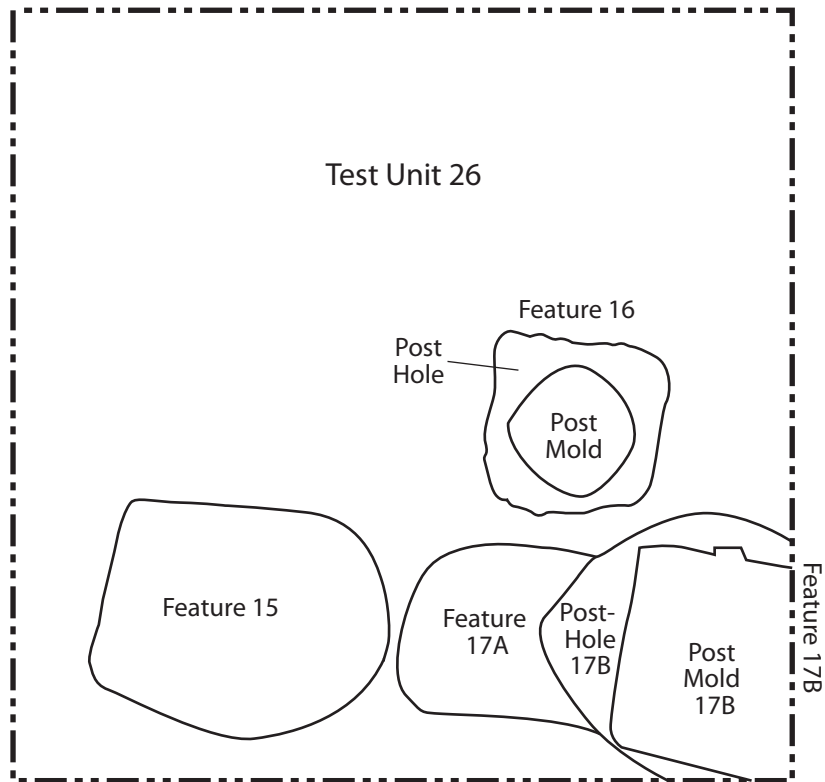


Figure 17
7K-F-187: Planview Showing Relationships Among All Cultural Features Identified at the J.Grier Site
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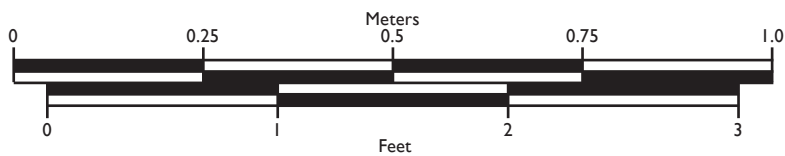


Photograph 11: 7K-F-187, TU 26 showing Features 15, 16, 17a, and 17b (excavation in progress), facing south (January 2011).



- Feature 15: 10YR 4/3 Brown lightly mottled with 10YR 5/6 Yellowish brown sandy loam
- Feature 16: 10YR 4/3 Brown mottled with 7.5YR 5/6 Strong brown and 10YR 5/8 Yellowish brown sandy loam
- Feature 17A: 10YR 4/3 Brown loamy sand
- Feature 17B PH: 10YR 5/8 Yellowish brown mixed with 10YR 4/3 Brown sandy loam
- Feature 17B PM: 10YR 4/3 Brown mottled with 10YR 5/8 Yellowish brown sandy loam
- Subsoil: 7.5YR 5/4 Brown loamy sand with gravel

----- Limit of Excavation



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Figure 18
7K-F-187: Posthole Features in TU 26
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Table 9. 7K-F-187: List of Features.

Feature	Description and Interpretation
1	Brick foundation in eastern margin of TU 4, semi-disarticulated mortared handmade brick, 2 courses wide (20 cm), remaining portion of foundation is 4 courses deep (upper 2 courses dismantled) and slightly cuts into subsoil; extends north to south through unit; 23 artifacts: 8 bottle glass (1 amber, 6 aqua, 1 colorless), 3 wire nails, 5 whiteware (1 black and blue decoration, 1 brown and blue annular, 1 black annular, 2 cranberry sponged), 7 window glass
2	Demolition fill in southern ¾ of TU 4; 10-cm deep dark brown loamy sand fill on west side (exterior) of F1 brick foundation; 33 artifacts: 10 window glass, 6 brick fragments, 3 unidentified metal, 8 bottle glass (6 aqua, 2 melted colorless), 5 cut nails, 1 dark red paste lead glaze redware
3	Posthole in northwest quadrant of TU 4, square, 15-cm-by-15 cm, 7-cm deep, carbonized bordered stain of dark brown, dark yellowish brown, and brownish yellow loamy sand; underlies plowzone, cuts subsoil; 6 artifacts: 2 window glass, 2 aqua bottle glass, 1 minie ball base, 1 unidentified metal
4	Demolition fill in northern margin of TU 4; 16-cm deep mottled brown, dark grayish brown, and black loamy sand on west side (exterior) of F1 brick foundation; underlies plowzone and cuts subsoil; 20 artifacts: 3 brick fragments, 1 oyster fragments, 1 colorless flat vessel glass, 2 cranberry sponged whiteware, 9 nails (2 cut, 7 unidentified), 4 unidentified metal
5	Tree or shrub; shallow (15-cm) bowl, amorphous-shaped, 50-cm wide pit in the northwest quadrant of TU 3, feature extends beyond north wall of TU; underlies plowzone, cuts subsoil; loosely consolidated brown sandy loam mottled with dark brown and abundant charcoal flecking; 2 artifacts: shell and cut nail fragments; tree or shrub
6	Stone (micaceous schist) wall oriented north to south through center of TU 8; ~50 cm wide by ~110 cm deep; plastered interior face; underlies plowzone, cuts B-horizon subsoil; filled by demolition debris consisting of brick rubble, plaster, ash, and mottled loamy sands
7	Posthole in southwest quadrant of TU 12; rectangular 20- to -26-cm basin-shaped pit, straight walled, ~30 cm deep, dark yellowish brown loam sand; underlies plowzone, cuts subsoil; 23 artifacts: 1 brick fragment, 1 aqua bottle glass, 4 ironstone, 1 milk glass lid liner, 9 nails (3 cut, 6 wire), 4 shell, 1 metal slag, 1 colorless vessel glass, unidentified plastic
8	Posthole and mold in southwest quadrant of TU 15; round 12-cm diameter mold, square hole w/~30-cm sides; basin-shaped pit, straight walled, ~30 cm deep, brown loamy sand mold fill; mottled yellowish brown loamy sand posthole; underlies plowzone, cuts subsoil; 5 artifacts: 1 staple, 1 window glass, 3 whiteware
9	Posthole on north wall of northwest quadrant of TU 15, rectangular; only southern margin present in unit, dimensions unknown, not excavated, underlies plowzone, cuts subsoil
10	Posthole in northeast quadrant of TU 29, oval 17 cm by 23 cm; ~10-cm deep bowl-shaped pit of light yellowish brown loamy sand with abundant charcoal; underlies plowzone, cuts subsoil; rodent burrow evident in upper feature fill; excavators suggest feature is a rodent-appropriated burned post, NCM
11	Posthole in northwest quadrant of TU 29, square 18-cm by 16-cm, 20-cm deep steep-walled, tapered based pit of yellowish brown loamy sand; underlies plowzone, cuts subsoil; NCM
12	Highly amorphous-shaped feature of extensively mottled (swirled) brown and yellowish brown loamy sand; extremely variable in depth (2 to 20 cm), extends across almost entire unit, morphology similar to rodent den with multiple tunnels leading away from core, however tunnels exhibit tire-wide dimensions; underlies plowzone and cuts subsoil; excavators suggest feature equates to tire ruts; artifacts: plastic, discarded
13	Posthole in east-central margin of TU 31, oval-shaped yellowish brown, steep-sided pit, ~40 cm wide, 60 cm deep, extends into east wall, underlies plowzone, cuts subsoil, NCM
14	Posthole and mold in southwest quadrant of TU 34, extends into south wall, underlies plowzone, cuts subsoil; round 20-cm diameter steep-walled and flat-bottomed 24-cm deep mold of brown sandy loam; posthole is also round, at least 30 cm wide, bowl shaped/flat bottomed with yellowish brown sandy loam; 2 artifacts: coal fragments
15	Posthole in southwest quadrant of TU 26, rectangular 20-cm-by-40-cm, 18-cm deep steep-walled basin-shaped pit with brown and yellowish brown loamy sand fill with abundant charcoal flecks, underlies plowzone, cuts subsoil; NCM

Feature	Description and Interpretation
16	Posthole and mold in southeast quadrant of TU 26, both sub-rectangular, both steep walled, 32 cm deep; mold exhibits 12-cm sides, posthole exhibits 24-cm sides and filled w/mottled brown and yellowish brown loamy sand, mold fill is similar but less mottled; underlies plowzone, cuts subsoil; NCM
17a	Posthole in the southeast quadrant of TU 26; rectangular, basin-shaped, shallow, 10-cm deep pit filled with brown loamy sand mottled w/yellowish brown; at least 20 cm wide and 35 cm long, but its east half is truncated by Feature 17b (a posthole w/mold), which suggests Feature 17b may be related to a replacement post at this location; underlies plowzone, cuts subsoil; NCM
17b	Posthole and mold in the southeast corner of TU 26; circular hole of yellowish brown loamy sand mottled with brown, at least 40 cm in diameter that goes into southern and eastern walls, square post mold of brown loamy sand mottled with yellowish brown that has ~20-cm sides and extends into southern and eastern walls, hole and mold straight-sided, flat-bottomed and 74 cm deep; stratigraphy shows that 17b cuts into the east side of 17a; likely replacement post for post that stood in Feature 17a; underlies plowzone, cuts subsoil; wood fragments in mold, no other cultural materials
18	Posthole in west-central portion of TU 40; extends into west wall, underlies plowzone, cuts subsoil; rectangular, at least 28 cm wide, steep sided, flat bottomed, and filled with yellowish brown loamy sand; 3 artifacts: plastic, coal, and cut nail fragment
19	Grave in south-central portion of TU 40; sub-rectangular, 40 cm by 70 cm, extends into east wall; shallow 10-cm deep basin-shaped pit of brown sandy loam containing numerous small mammal bones, including teeth that suggest remains are cat; 46 artifacts: 44 bones, 2 wire nails
*23	Amorphous-shaped shallow 10- to 15-cm deep pit of brown and yellowish brown loamy sand and abundant charcoal chunks and staining in TU 47. Horizontal extent unknown, extends beyond north, south, and east walls at varying depths; underlies plowzone and cuts subsoil; base of feature undulates as subsoil appears in west-central area and southeast quadrant of unit; contains Feature 25 posthole and mold that cut Feature 26 historic pit of unknown function; 50 artifacts: 7 burned corn cob fragments, 2 coal slag, 1 undecorated ironstone sherd, 1 flat metal, 22 unidentified nail fragments, 3 wire nails, 1 unidentified metal, 13 charred wood fragments; feature interpreted as refuse burn pit
25	Posthole and mold in center of TU 47, below Feature 23; round ~20 cm diameter and 35 cm deep, brown loamy sand mottled with yellowish brown post mold; 35-cm sided square posthole; underlies and cut by Feature 23 and cuts subsoil; 7 artifacts: 3 unidentified nail fragments, 1 wire and 2 cut nails, 1 large metal pipe fragment
26	Historic pit of unknown function in southwest portion of TU 47; horizontal extent unknown because extends into south and west walls; at least 50-cm by 40-cm possibly sub-rectangular pit of brown, yellowish brown, 15-cm deep loamy sand; underlies Feature 23 (refuse burn pit), cut by Feature 25 (posthole and mold), cuts subsoil; 58 artifacts: 5 aqua bottle glass, 4 brick, 6 coal, 7 coal slag, 8 ironstone sherds, 1 sheet metal, 3 cut nails, 20 unidentified nails, 3 oyster shell, 1 unidentified metal
27	Tree root stain in center of TU 45; 30-cm-by-45-cm irregular oval shape and 15-cm deep, mottled and loosely consolidated brown and light yellowish brown loamy sand with charcoal flecking; diffuse edges, evidence of leaching indicative of root activity; underlies plowzone and cuts sub; NCM
28	Posthole in east-central area of TU 45; 15-cm-by-20-cm oval-shaped and 12-cm deep bowl-shaped pit of brown loamy sand; underlies plowzone and cuts subsoil, likely truncated post; NCM
29	Rodent burrow in northwest corner of TU 45; 20-cm-by-2-cm stain against northwest corner wall, mottled brown and yellowish brown loamy sand; unexcavated; occurs within subsoil (sterile B-horizon); likely rodent burrow; NCM
30	Modern pit of in northeast corner of TU 50 and southeast portion of TU 51; 135 cm deep and 75 cm wide, straight-walled, flat-bottomed pit; underlies plowzone and cuts subsoil; horizontal extension unknown because extends east and west, clearly pockets of redeposited homogenous B- and C-horizon within feature fill; unknown function, feature base on C-horizon sand and pea gravel; 47 artifacts: 1 aqua flat glass, 3 wire nails, 4 burned wood fragments, 23 unidentified nails, 2 cut nails, 4 coal slag, 6 coal, 4 brick fragments; excavators note that artifacts originated in

Feature	Description and Interpretation
	mottled A- and B-horizon type feature fill in uppermost portion of fill and that appears to be single-episode fill deposition – this is believed to be mechanically excavated and filled
31	Pit in southwest corner of TU 49, inside brick foundation; dark brown, brown, and yellowish brown mix of loamy sand and brick rubble; underlies plowzone and cuts subsoil; ~20 cm deep, irregularly shaped, extends south and west; at least 55 cm by 40 cm; 76 artifacts: 1 brass shotgun shell base fragment, 1 amber bottle glass, 11 brick fragments (425 discarded), 1 sheet metal, 1 mirror fragment, 7 mortar fragments, 10 cut nails, 35 unidentified nails, 5 wire nails, 1 undecorated pearlware sherd, 1 plastic fragment, 1 colorless vessel fragment, 1 modern pencil lead fragment; pit believed to be related to structure demolition

*Note that feature numbers 20 to 22 and 24 were unintentionally skipped during fieldwork feature designations.

A shallow pit (Feature 26) was identified beneath a refuse burn pit (Feature 23) and cut by a posthole (Feature 25) in TU 47 (Photograph 12). The ironstone sherds, aqua bottle glass, and cut nails date the feature to the nineteenth century. However, the feature function remains unknown. The refuse burn pit is presumably nineteenth century as well because it contained an ironstone sherd, cut nails, and wire nails. It is also possible that demolition debris was burned at this location and that these artifacts were incorporated by chance into the fill. Two undeniably nineteenth-century features are the portions of the brick and stone foundations (Features 1 and 6) identified in TUs 4 and 8, respectively (see Figure 17; Photographs 13 and 14). These were discussed at some length above. The interior of the stone foundation contains a cellar filled by demolition debris constituted by thousands of nineteenth- and twentieth-century artifacts (see TUs 8 and 48 in the artifact catalog; Photograph 15). The interior of the brick foundation may have contained a crawl-space instead of a cellar because no cellar was identified in its interior.

As discussed previously, the outline of the brick foundation is incomplete and strongly suggests mechanical razing of the house. The brick foundation exhibits a small “bump-out” to the west where the front porch was located and helps confirm that the brick foundation was associated with the main house and that the stone foundation was associated with the ell, which contained the kitchen. Also, as mentioned previously, the team employed a steel probe to locate the perimeter of the stone foundation (Photograph 16). The crew discovered that it remained relatively intact, although its upper courses suffered mechanically induced disruption when the house was razed. This fate appeared par for the course at this site; overall, the investigations documented widespread disturbance of the deposits of 7K-F-187.



Photograph 12: 7K-F-187, TU 47 showing Features 23, 25, and 26, facing east (February 2011).



Photograph 13: 7K-F-187, TU 4 showing Feature 1 brick foundation in plan (February 2011).



Photograph 14: 7K-F-187, TU 8 showing Feature 6 stone foundation and cellar fill removed in plan (February 2011).



Photograph 15: 7K-F-187, TU 48 north wall profile showing cellar fill containing rubble and mattress frame (March 2011).



Photograph 16: 7K-F-187, Feature 6 stone foundation perimeter, facing northwest (March 2011).

4.4 7K-F-194

7K-F-194 (K-7134) is a flat, approximately 1.5-ha (3.7-ac; 245-m-by-60-m) area located in an agricultural field east of SR 1, approximately 50 m west of vernal pool leading to a wetland stream (Cranberry Branch). The site is also located between two modern ditches located 200 m and 575 m, respectively, north of Skeeter Neck Road (see Figure 2; Photograph 17). The west side of the site is bounded by SR 1; the east side of the site is bounded by the edge of the project Limit of Disturbance (LOD/APE boundary). Nearby historic nineteenth-century properties included the Dr. T. Cahall residence that stood approximately 200 m northeast of the north end of the site, and the J. Grier residence that stood approximately 200 m south of the south end of the site. The Grier property (CRS No. K-2727) encompassed the parcel in the nineteenth century where the site is located.

4.4.1 Phase I Survey

In 2005, A.D. Marble & Company conducted a pedestrian survey of the area after dividing it into 15.2-m (50-ft) grid cells. Investigators recovered 252 late-eighteenth- through early-twentieth-century historic artifacts and four precontact artifacts. Ceramic sherds (N=131) comprised the largest artifact class: eight creamware, one gray salt glaze stoneware, 84 redware, 11 pearlware, 12 porcelain, and 15 whiteware. The assemblages contained undecorated wares, as well as polychrome, transfer-print, and annular pearlware, blue glaze white-bodied earthenware, blue edge, sponge and bead and reel pattern whiteware, and blue glazed creamware. The redware sherds included slip trail, clear lead, lead, and manganese glaze. The assemblage also included a mix of modern and historic bottle and vessel glass that vary in color: 12 colorless, 11 amber, one light green, eight aqua, and four olive. The olive glass consists of nondescript fragments with heavy patination and bubble inclusions, which suggest that they may represent fragments of late-eighteenth- to early-nineteenth-century bottles. The Architectural group assemblage was limited mostly to brick fragments (N=67) that exhibited sandy or refined pastes. Investigators also recovered 11 oyster shell fragments, nine unidentifiable shell fragments, and one bone fragment. The precontact artifact assemblage contained a battered cobble, a thermally altered jasper flake, and two tested jasper cobbles.



Photograph 17: 7K-F-194, general area, facing north (February 2011).

The four precontact artifacts occurred diffusely across the site. The historic artifacts clustered in the north half of the site and hinted at the presence of a historic-era occupation at this location (A.D. Marble & Company 2009:Appendix C, Figure 4-9). The Byles (1859) and Beers (1868) atlas maps show residences to the north (T. Vickery/Dr. T. Cahall) and to the south (J. Grier) of the site. These residences were located some distance (200 m) from the north and south ends of the site. While the historic artifact assemblage corresponded generally to the periods of occupation of these properties, the distance of the site from them suggested that the site may represent domestic refuse associated with a third and undocumented occupation not represented on the 1859 or 1868 maps.

The historic artifact patterning suggested that there was potential to find features (foundations, shafts, middens, storage pits, hearths, and postholes, etc.) at the site. A.D. Marble & Company concluded that the site warranted a Phase II evaluation study. DESHPO concurred and determined that Phase II fieldwork would focus on the late-eighteenth-century component of the site. Additional background research of the property included the examination of historic mapping and property titles, deeds, and tax records.

Background Research. Orphan's Court proceedings for the estate of John George dated 1817-1818 note William Smithers as living in a house along the east side of what is now SR 1 in South Murderkill Hundred, Kent County, Delaware. The location of Smithers' home, as shown on the Orphan's Court plot, roughly coincides with 7K-F-194 in what is now a vacant field (Figure 19). Smithers lived in a house on the portion of George's lot conveyed to his daughter, Sarah (Sally) George, following his death in 1814 (Kent County Orphan's Court 1818). Not much is known of Smithers, as he did not own land and does not appear to have been an especially prominent citizen of Kent County.

Marriage licenses indicate that William Smithers married Elizabeth Conner in 1797; however, no additional information is available for Smithers until 1809, when he is first noted in Kent County Tax Assessment files (Delaware State Archives 1797). In 1809, Smithers had two horses and two cows valued at \$56 and was levied a pole tax of \$140 (Delaware State Archives 1797-1816). U.S. Census records confirm that Smithers lived in Murderkill Hundred, Kent County, Delaware

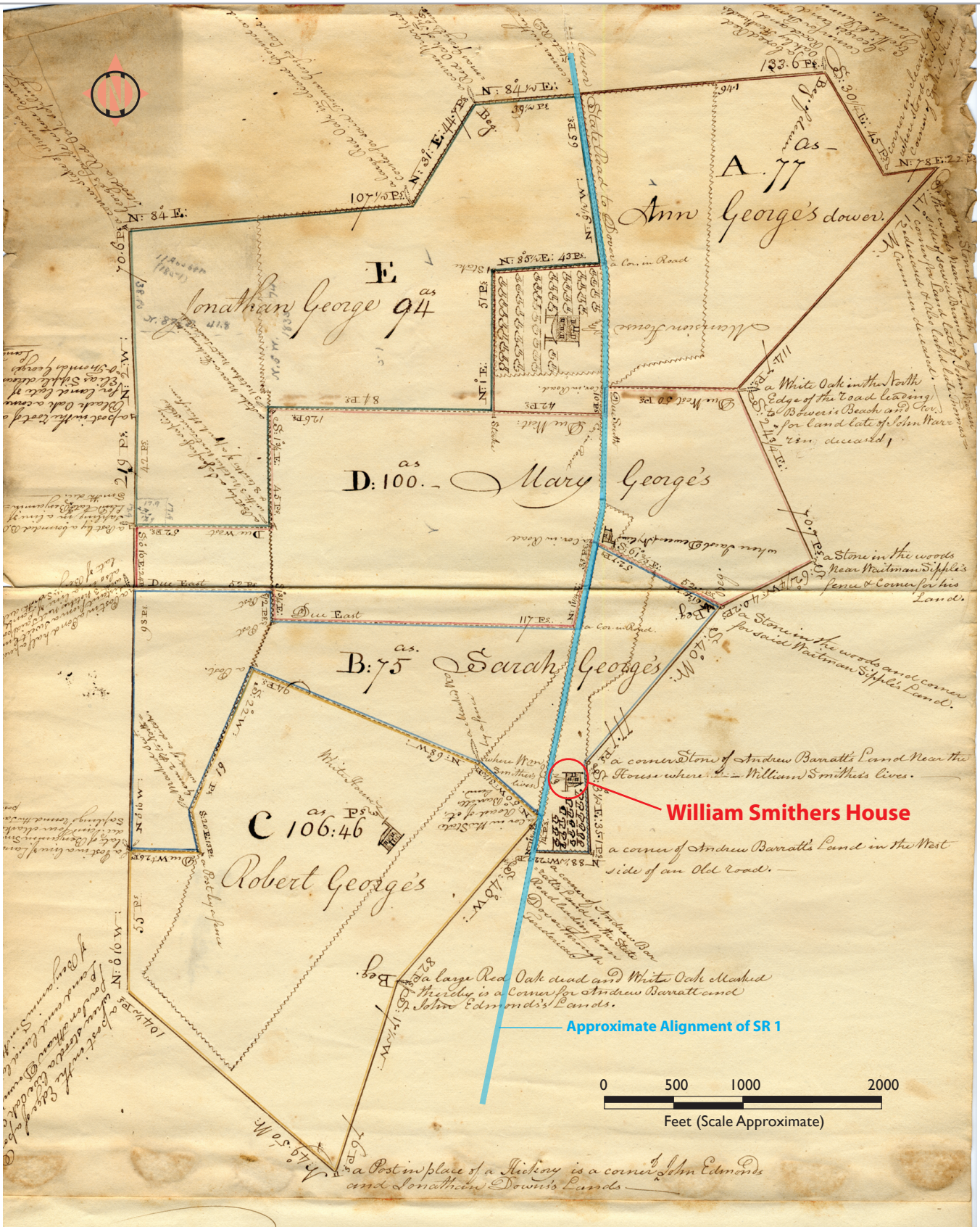


Figure 19
7K-F-194: 1816 to 1818 Orphan's Court Plot Showing the
William Smithers House

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in 1810. He is listed as the head of a household made up of two white males under age 10, a white male between ages 10 and 15, a male between ages 26 and 44 (likely William himself), two white females under age 10, a white female between ages 10 and 15, a white female between ages 16 and 44 (likely his wife), and an additional “other” free person (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1810). It is unknown whether the house was lived in by someone else prior to Smithers’s residency or if it was erected ca. 1809.

William Smithers was taxed on \$196 worth of personal property in 1811 and is not found in the 1812 taxes. In 1813, the pole tax for Smithers was levied on \$201, and the 1814 records indicate Smithers had two horses, a heifer, a sow, and pigs valued at \$61 total. His pole tax was \$140. Smithers was not identified in the 1815 tax records, but in 1816 his pole tax was \$150 and he was taxed on \$50 for his one horse and two cows (Delaware State Archives 1797-1816). The 1816-1818 Orphan’s Court plot shows that Smithers lived in a small house facing the state road to Dover (modern-day SR 1), with a small orchard to the south. No other buildings were located on Sally George’s plot (Kent County Orphan’s Court 1818).

According to 1820 census records, William Smithers was the head of a household of six in Murderkill Township, with one white male between ages 10 and 15, one white male between ages 16 and 28, one white male over age 45 (likely Smithers), two white females between ages 10 and 15, and one white female over age 45 (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1820). William Smithers died in 1829, based on probate records. John D. Smithers was executor of the estate and was likely either a brother or son of William Smithers (Delaware State Archives 1832). It makes sense that John was William’s son, as he was reportedly born in 1799, not long after William and Elizabeth married. John D. Smithers lived in Murderkill Hundred as well, but purchased a grist mill and property in Mispillion Hundred in 1831, thereafter being a resident of the latter hundred (Delaware State Archives 1780-1835).

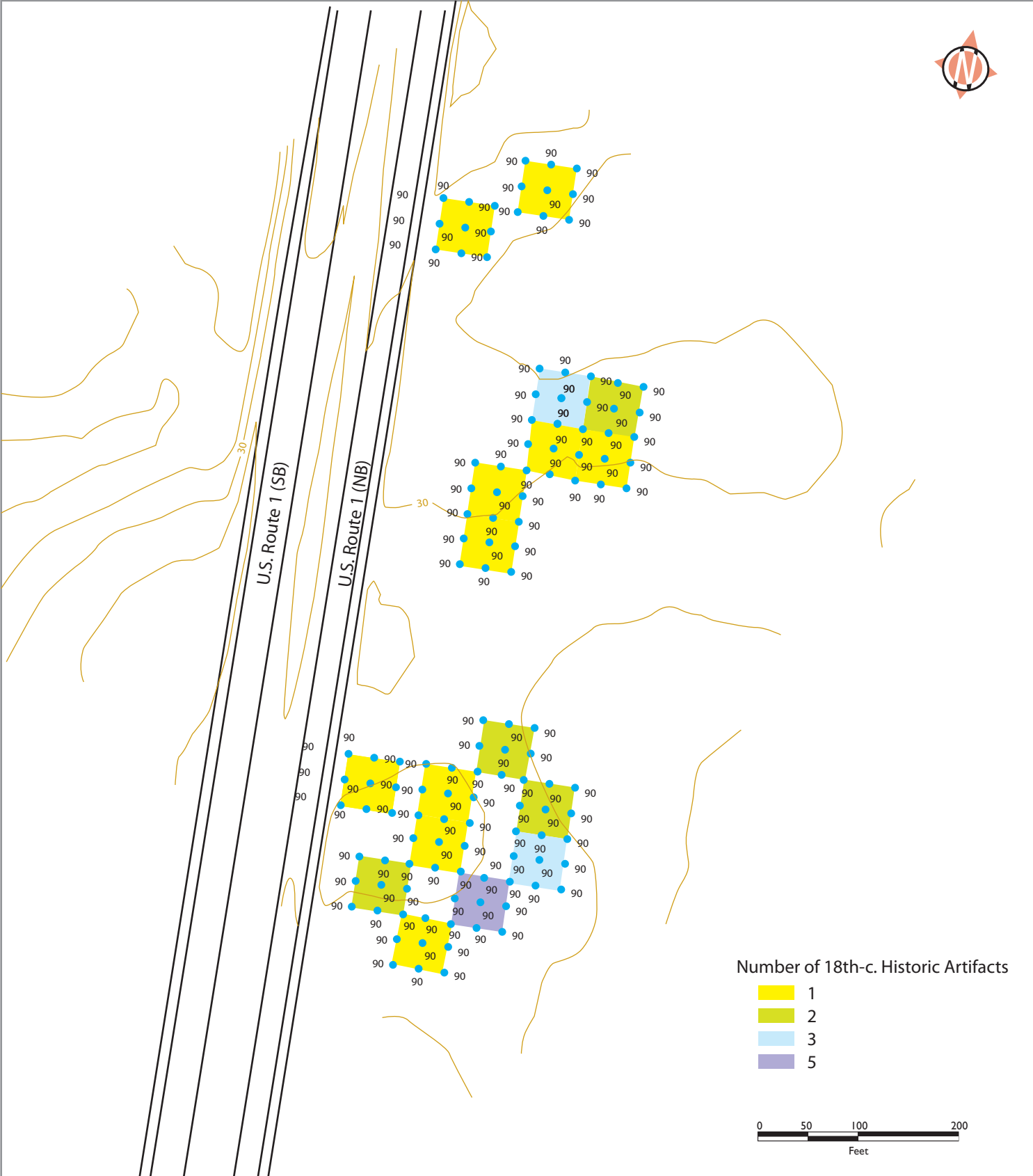
William Smithers did not own land when he died, and the inventory of his belongings included furniture, personal items, agricultural products such as corn and hogs, and blacksmith tools and a shop. It is interesting to note that while the presence of an array of blacksmith tools and unworked iron indicate he likely did some work in that area, he also owned several books, a

dictionary, and an array of older items of value such as a silver watch, which one might not typically associate as the belongings of a blacksmith (Delaware State Archives 1832). The items may have been passed down from previous generations, or blacksmithing may not have been Smithers' primary occupation. While an article in the Governor's Register notes that a William Smithers was elected coroner for Kent County in 1820, this may have been a different William Smithers or it may have been a secondary occupation, as there no other indications that Smithers was involved in the medical field (Delaware State Archives 1821).

No additional information is available on the residence of William Smithers, and it is not shown on late-nineteenth-century maps of the vicinity. This indicates that it was likely demolished after Smithers's death in 1829. Based on the history of property ownership reviewed above for 7K-F-187 (J. Grier Site) and 7K-F-148, the land containing 7K-F-194 was subsequently owned by J. Grier in the 1830s. Thereafter, there is no record of occupation at this location. The documentary evidence indicates that William Smithers resided at the site from approximately 1800 to 1830. There is no record of anyone living at the site after Smithers passed on. The artifacts recovered during the investigations date to the whole of the nineteenth century, and therefore they corroborate, only in part, with the Smithers occupation. Perhaps more realistically, the artifact signature is a combination of the Smithers occupation as well as chronologically later field scatter, similar to the scatter observed at 7K-F-148B.

4.4.2 Phase II Results

DESHPO determined that Phase II fieldwork would only focus on the eighteenth-century component of the site. The earlier Phase I fieldwork determined that eighteenth-century artifacts occur in an approximately 1.8-ha (4.5-ac) portion of the site (Figure 20). It was anticipated that the fieldwork might identify the remains of a structure foundation, shaft features, refuse middens, and postholes that might be associated with the early-nineteenth-century Smithers occupation. It was determined that A.D. Marble & Company would excavate 25-ft-interval STPs in each 50-ft-by-50-ft block that yielded eighteenth-century artifacts. Seventeen blocks were examined via STPs to more precisely locate eighteenth-century artifact and feature-dense areas within the site. A.D. Marble & Company excavated a total of 125 STPs. The STPs exhibited stratigraphic sequences consisting of an approximately 20- to 35-cm thick brown silty loam A-horizon



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Figure 20
7K-F-194: Map Showing Locations of Eighteenth-Century Artifacts
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plowzone overlying yellowish brown silt loam to silty clay loam B-horizon subsoil. A second yellowish brown silty clay loam or sandy loam (2B-horizon) was occasionally observed below the first B-horizon when the 1B-horizon was found to be shallow (10- to 15-cm thick).

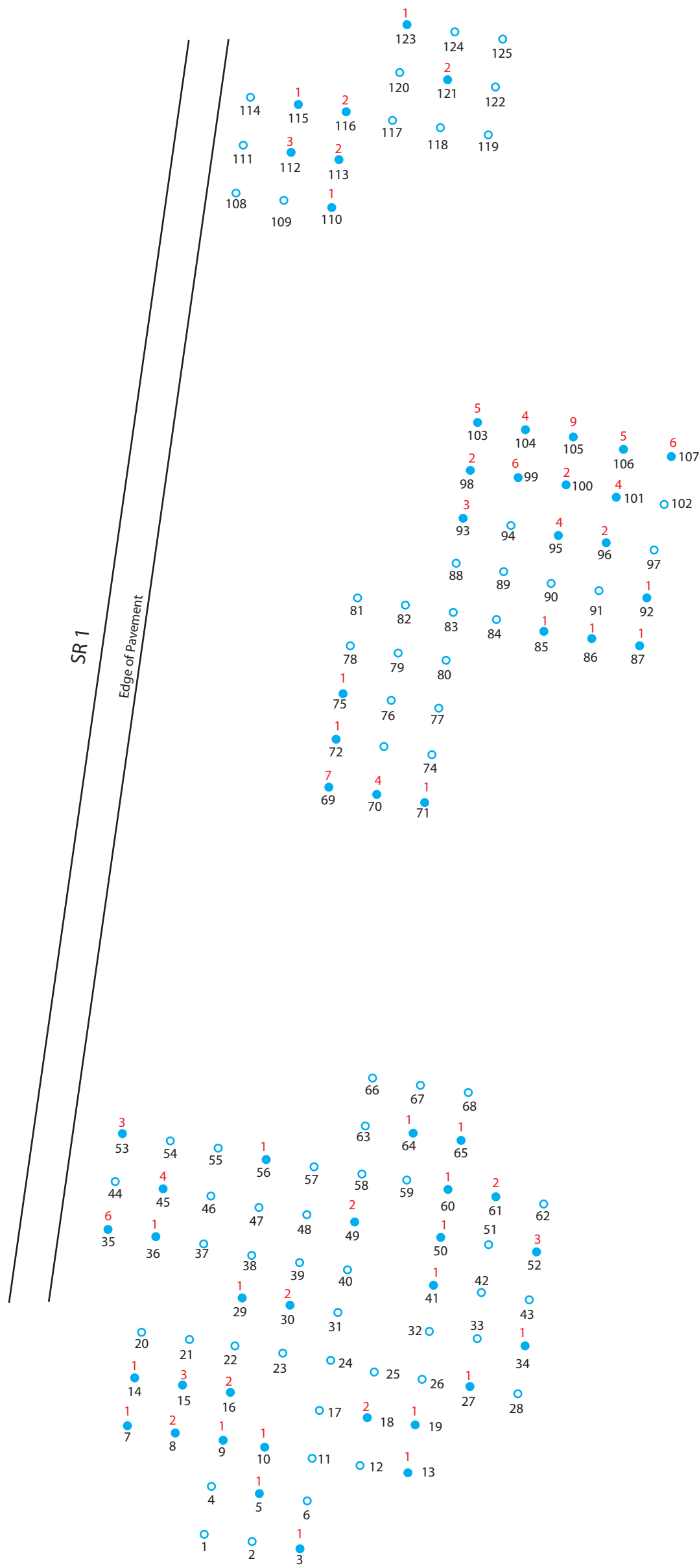
The field team recovered 131 artifacts from 54 STPs. One of these is a medial portion of a jasper biface. Table 10 lists the types and numbers of 130 historic artifacts recovered. The plowzone contained the majority of the artifacts. The uppermost portion of the B-horizon subsoil contained only two artifacts: a soft paste porcelain sherd with an eroded decal and a piece of metal strapping. The artifacts occurred in a light, but even, distribution across the site (Figure 21).

Table 10. 7K-F-194: Artifacts Recovered in Phase II STPs.

Artifact	Notes	Quantity
Brick	-	9
Cut nail	-	1
Wire nail	-	1
Window glass	-	4
Shell	4 clam, 1 oyster, 2 unidentifiable	7
Coal	-	1
Horseshoe	-	1
Metal	1 iron strapping, 2 unidentifiable	3
Bottle glass	1 amber, 5 aqua, 7 colorless, 1 dark aqua, 5 olive	19
Vessel glass	1 colorless, 1 emerald green	2
Creamware	Undecorated	14
Ironstone	Undecorated	1
Pearlware	1 green decoration, 4 blue decorated, 2 blue shell-edge, 1 green shell-edge, 12 undecorated	20
Porcelain	2 soft paste (1 w/eroded decal, 1 w/painted design), 1 hard paste (blue underglaze decorated)	3
Red earthenware	4 clear lead glaze, 6 eroded, 20 lead glaze, 1 slip-trailed	31
Whiteware	1 green painted, 1 green decorated, 1 black annular, 10 undecorated	13
TOTAL		130

The team encountered two possible posthole features in the walls of STPs 52 and 69 (Photographs 18 and 19). Both were believed to be associated with fence posts because they appeared to be narrow, approximately 15- to 20-cm wide vertical stains that ended in B-horizon subsoil. Their morphologies indicated that they were probably not structural posts. Both were fully excavated during the TU stage of the Phase II work and are described below.

After consultation with DESHPO concerning the results of the shovel testing program, the field crew placed ten 1-m-by-1-m TUs based on the locations of eighteenth-century artifacts and the



- 8 — Number of Artifacts Recovered
- Positive Artifacts STP Location
- 8 — STP Identification
- Negative Artifacts STP Location

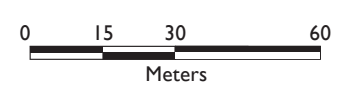


Figure 21
7K-F-194: STP Locations and Artifact Frequencies
 SR 1, Little Heaven Grade Separated Intersection
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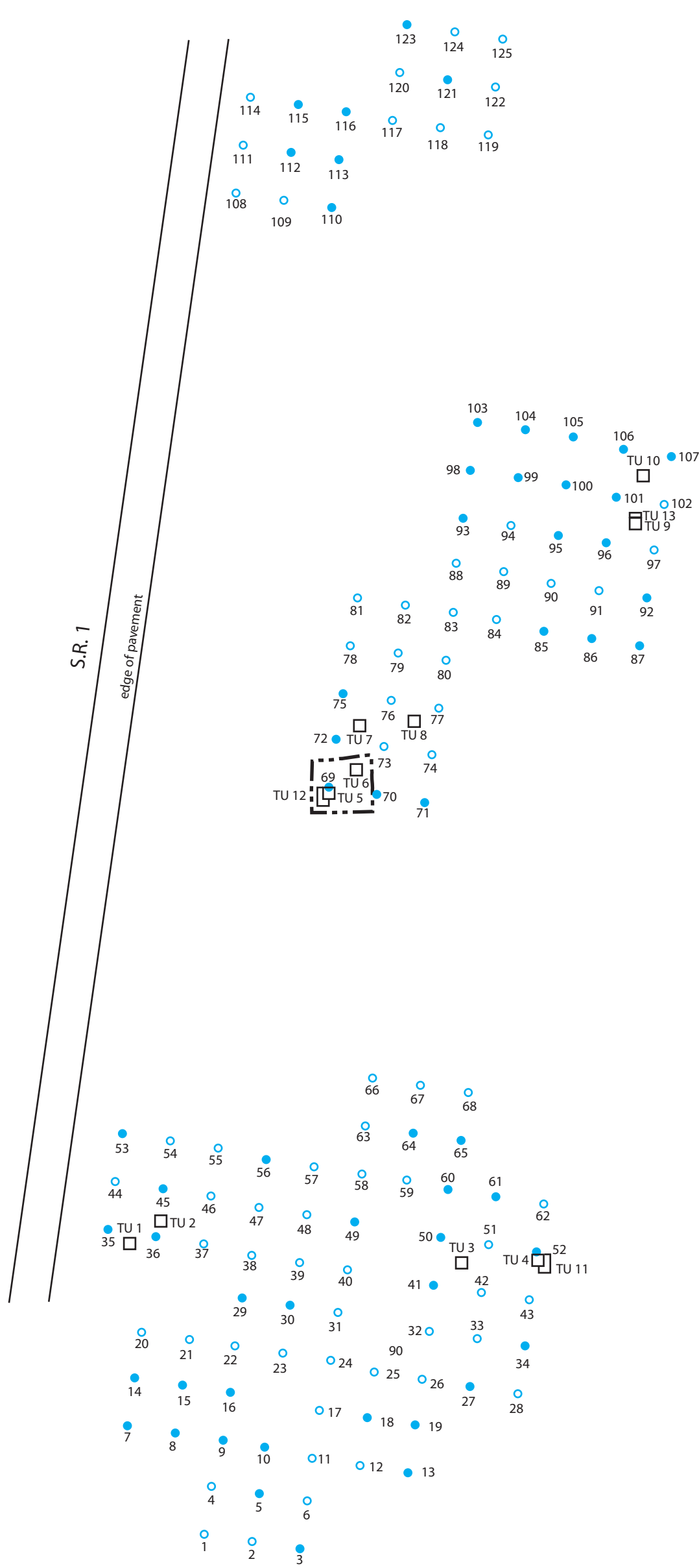
Photograph 18: 7K-F-194, STP 52 profile showing Feature 20 in the left side of the frame (February 2011).



Photograph 19: 7K-F-194, STP 69 profile showing Feature 21 (February 2011).

two possible posthole features. TUs 1 and 2 were placed near creamware sherd find-spots; TU 3 was placed near a creamware find-spot and inside a 50-ft-by-50-ft block that previously yielded a relatively high number of eighteenth-century artifacts. TU 4 was placed adjacent to STP 52 to further expose one of the two possible posthole features. TU 5 was placed adjacent to STP 69 where the field team encountered the second possible posthole. TU 6 was placed nearby to the northeast of TU 5 and near creamware and olive bottle glass find-spots. TUs 7 and 8 were also placed in the vicinity of two porcelain find-spots and the possible posthole feature in TU 4. TUs 9 and 10 were placed to the north near slip-trailed redware and olive green bottle glass find-spots and in an area of the site that yielded eighteenth-century artifacts during the first phase of work. Based on the identification of three features (i.e., the two possible postholes in STPs 52 and 69 and one in the north wall of TU 9) that continued beyond their respective TU limits, three additional TUs (TUs 11 to 13) were placed. TUs 11 and 12 consisted of 0.5-m-by-1-m trenches (half-units) placed on two sides of TUs 4 and 5, respectively. TU 13 consisted of one 0.5-m-by-1-m trench that was placed on the north edge of TU 9 (Figure 22).

The TUs contained the same A-horizon plowzone and B-horizon subsoil sequence as the STPs. Artifacts occurred similarly in kinds but in higher frequencies (N=801: 800 historic, 1 precontact) than those observed during earlier stages of testing (Table 11). The single historic artifact was a late stage quartz biface recovered from the plowzone of TU 5. All of the historic artifacts, with the exception of the two pieces of coal slag that were recovered from the B-horizon, originated in the plowzone. Architectural group artifacts accounted for 242 items in the assemblage and included 166 brick, one mortar, three plaster, 21 window glass, one grommet, one bolt, and 49 nail fragments. Twenty-six of the nail fragments were identified as cut, eight were identified as wire, and 15 were unidentifiable. A single ammunition group artifact was a .22-caliber brass shell casing. The field team also recovered 43 Faunal remains: two unidentifiable mammal bone fragments, one eroded clam shell, two oyster shell, and 38 unidentifiable shell fragments. One colorless lamp chimney glass fragment accounts for the single Furniture group item. Industry group artifacts (N=102) included four iron fragments, three pieces of metal slag, 15 unidentifiable metal fragments, eight cinders, 48 pieces of coal, nine pieces of coal slag, and 15 unidentifiable slag.



- Negative Artifacts STP Location
- Positive Artifacts STP Location
- Test Unit Location

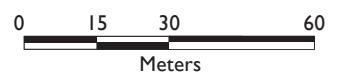


Figure 22
7K-F-194: TU and Strip Block Locations
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Table 11. 7K-F-194: Artifacts Recovered in Phase II Test Units.

Artifact	Notes	Quantity
Brick	-	166
Mortar	-	1
Plaster	-	3
Window glass	-	21
Metal grommet	-	1
Metal bolt	-	1
Nails	26 cut, 8 wire, 15 unidentifiable	49
.22 casing	Brass	1
Metal	4 iron, 15 unidentifiable	19
Metal slag	-	3
Coal	-	48
Cinders	-	8
Coal slag	-	9
Slag	Unidentifiable	15
Bone	Bone, unidentifiable mammal	2
Shell	1 clam, 2 oyster, 38 unidentified	41
Furniture glass	Lamp chimney, colorless	1
Tobacco pipe	Kaolin, 1 stem, 2 bowl	3
Bottle glass	2 amber, 1 aqua, 16 colorless, 1 dark amber, 2 emerald green, 6 olive	28
Melted glass	Colorless	1
Vessel glass	1 cobalt, 3 colorless, 2 green	6
Aluminum can	-	3
Plastic	-	5
Ironstone	Molded decorations	1
Creamware	2 molded (1 scalloped rim), 85 undecorated	87
Pearlware	2 annular, 3 blue decorated, 9 blue painted, 1 blue shell-edge, 2 brown decorated, 1 dipped, 2 flow blue, 4 green shell-edge, 1 molded, 4 polychrome, 1 sepia transfer-print, 54 undecorated	84
Porcelain	10 hard paste, 3 soft paste	13
Red earthenware	53 eroded, 17 clear lead glaze, 60 lead glaze, 10 white slip-trailed, 3 unglazed	143
Stoneware	1 scratch blue white salt glaze, 1 buff color body w/brown salt glaze exterior	2
White paste earthenware	-	9
Whiteware	1 brown annular, 4 blue transfer-print, 1 black transfer-print, 1 hand-painted cranberry, 19 undecorated	26
Biface	Quartz, late stage	1
TOTAL		801

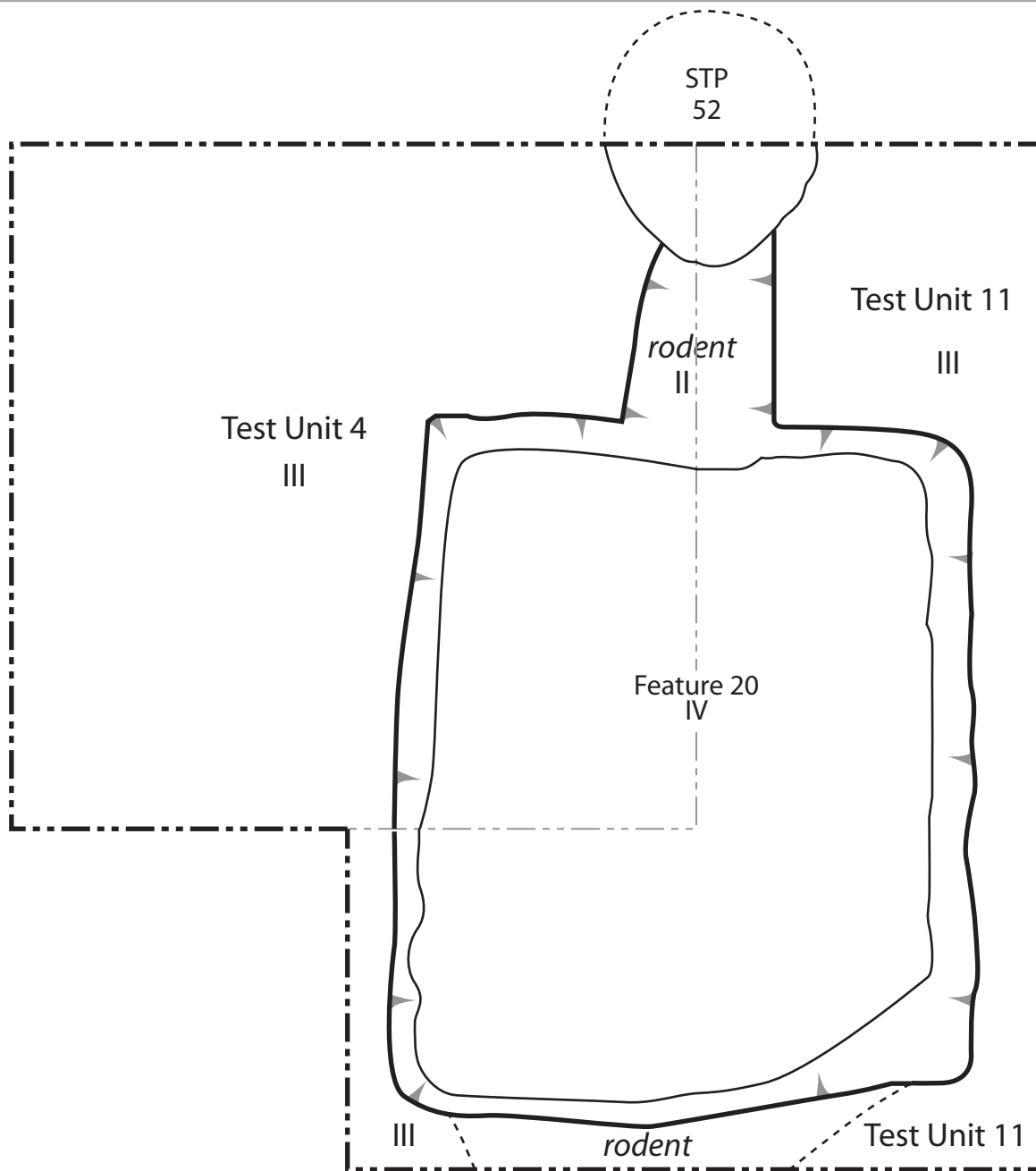
The team also recovered three Tobacco group artifacts: a kaolin pipe stem fragment and two bowl fragments. Kitchen group artifacts accounted for 408 items: 28 bottle glass (two amber, one aqua, 16 colorless, one dark amber, two emerald green, and six olive), one melted colorless glass fragment, six vessel glass (one cobalt, three colorless, two green) fragments, three aluminum can fragments, five pieces of plastic, and 365 ceramic sherds. The manufacturing dates of the sherds mirror those recovered during the Phase I survey at the site and span the late eighteenth to late

nineteenth century, but the majority dates to the early nineteenth century, which is consistent with the period of the Smithers occupations from roughly 1800 to 1830. The sherd assemblage consisted of 87 creamware, one ironstone, 84 pearlware, 13 porcelain, two stoneware, nine white-paste earthenware, 26 whiteware, and 143 redware sherds. Although no stoneware was recovered during the Phase I survey, two sherds (one scratch blue white salt glaze and one speckled brown Bellarmine-like) were recovered during the Phase II work. Redware, creamware, and pearlware dominate the sherd assemblage (N=314, 86 percent), which suggests possibly late-eighteenth- but at least early- to mid-nineteenth-century activity at the site. Approximately 81 percent (N=650) of the assemblage consists of Kitchen and Architectural group artifacts.

Features in Test Units. The field team encountered three features during the TU program. Feature 20 was initially identified as a possible posthole in the south wall of STP 52 (note: feature numbering started at #20 in 7K-F-194). TU 4 was placed at this location to further investigate the feature. After removing the plowzone, it was evident that Feature 20 continued to the south and east through and out of the southeast quadrant of the TU. The feature cut into the B-horizon subsoil, and its fill varied from a homogenous yellowish brown sandy loam to a yellowish brown sandy loam mottled with brown. Feature morphology consisted of vertical walls that led to a flat bottom (Photograph 20). Investigators expanded the excavation to include 0.5-m-by-1-m trenches (half-units) to the east and west and fully exposed the feature in plan (Figure 23). These half-units constituted TU 11. The feature now appeared mainly to be a 1.2-m-by-0.8-m rectangle that had a narrow 0.2-m trench (rodent burrow?) leading toward STP 52, where the feature was originally identified. Excavations revealed that the feature had straight walls, extended 40 cm below the surface of the B-horizon, and contained no cultural materials. Given the mottled and less consolidated sediments in the trench leading to STP 52, it was determined that the field crew identified a rodent burrow in the STP wall and not a posthole, and that instead the rodent burrow led away from the STP to a much larger and very likely cultural feature. The function of the feature remains unclear, but it is posited that it may represent a mechanically excavated trench, similar to those dug for percolation tests to assess the suitability of a location for wetland or stormwater basin creation.



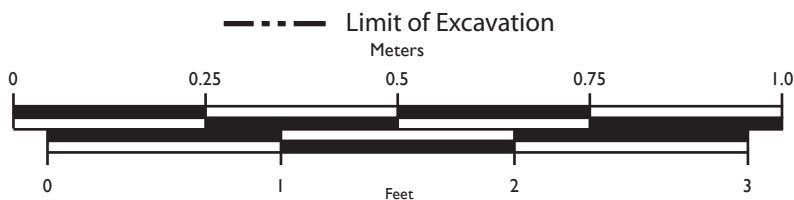
Photograph 20: 7K-F-194, TU 4, Feature 20 removed, facing south (February 2011).



Stratum II: 10YR 5/6 Yellowish brown mixed with 10YR 4/3 Dark yellowish brown sandy loam (rodent)

Stratum III: 10YR 5/6 Yellowish brown coarse loamy sand with light gravel (subsoil)

Feature 20: 10YR 5/8 Yellowish brown sandy loam



Map Document X:\Graphics\Projects\IP-731\C\fig 23 feature 20 plan use.ai

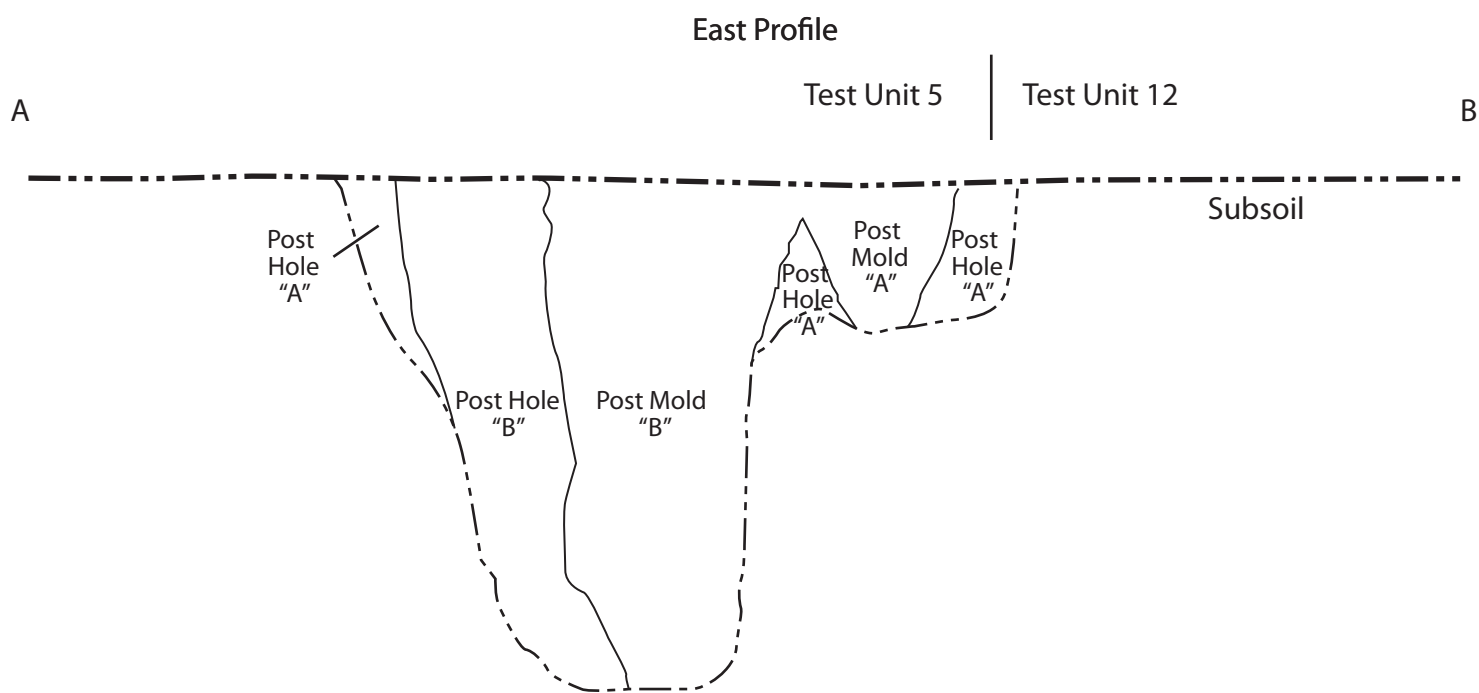
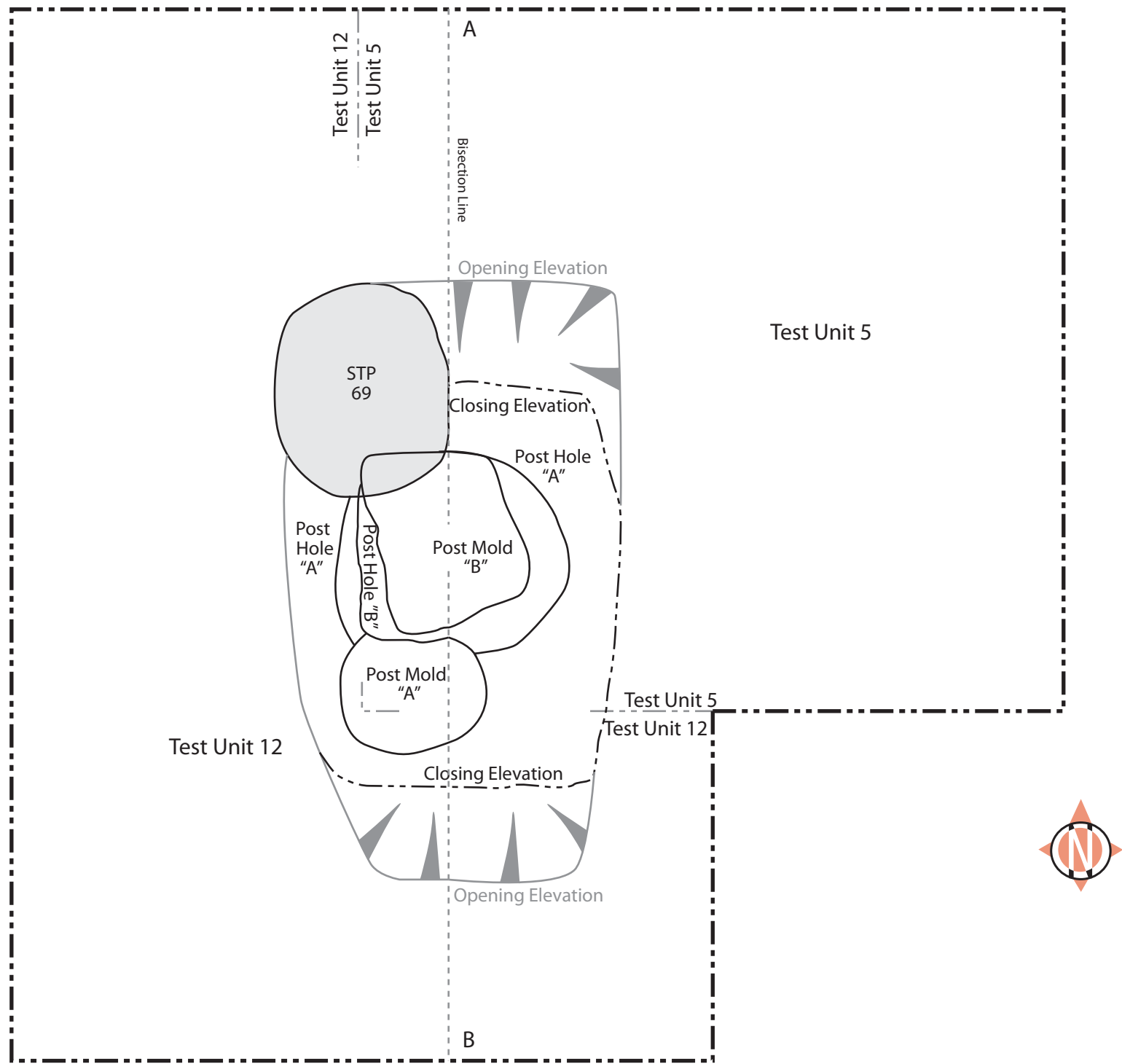


Figure 23
7K-F-194: Feature 20 Planview
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Feature 21 was identified as a possible posthole in STP 69. TU 5 was excavated to investigate the feature. After removing the plowzone, the crew observed that the feature continued west and south of the TU. The field crew opened two 0.5-m-by-1-m half-units west and south of TU 5 and were designated TU 12 to expose the top of the entire feature. This showed that the feature was composed of two postholes with post molds. The post molds were labeled “Post Mold A” (PM A) and “PM B.” PM A was round and PM B was square; both contained brown loamy sand; and their postholes cut into the B-horizon. PM A contained an unidentifiable metal fragment, and PM B contained two brick fragments and one unidentifiable metal fragment. No artifacts were recovered from the posthole fill. It appears that the PM B posthole cuts the PM A posthole, and therefore PM A is the earlier posthole/post mold. The evidence suggests that the post that stood here had been re-positioned. Figure 24 and Photograph 21 show the relationships between the two posthole/post molds. The size of the post molds, especially PM B, is considered large enough to have contained a structural post. PM B is approximately 50 cm deep and 20 cm wide, while PM A is truncated (only 12 cm deep) but was probably was similar in width. It was inferred that Feature 21 represented an original and replacement posthole and mold that may have been associated with a structure that stood at this location some time in the nineteenth century.

Feature 22 was first identified as a loosely consolidated brown loamy sand crescent in the north-central margin of TU 9, cutting into the B-horizon. Excavators opened TU 13, a 0.5-m-by-1-m half-unit along the north edge of TU 9, and discovered that the feature was relatively amorphous in plan. It was approximately 40 cm deep and became more amorphous as it expanded west. Feature 22 contained no cultural materials and has been interpreted as a rodent burrow.

In sum for the TU features, the crew discovered two cultural features: one interpreted as a modern pit that contained no artifacts and one that unambiguously represented two postholes and two post molds. The molds contained brick and unidentifiable metal fragments.



Post Mold "A": 10YR 4/3 Brown/dark brown loamy sand
 Post Mold "B": 10YR 4/3 Brown/dark brown loamy sand with heavy carbon
 Post Hole "A": 10YR 5/6 Yellowish brown mottled with 10YR 6/4 Light yellowish brown and 10YR 5/3 Brown coarse loamy sand with light gravel
 Post Hole "B": 10YR 5/6 Yellowish brown mottled with 10YR 6/4 Light yellowish brown and 10YR 5/3 Brown coarse loamy sand with light gravel
 Subsoil: 10YR 5/6 Yellowish brown coarse loamy sand with light gravel

--- Limit of Excavation

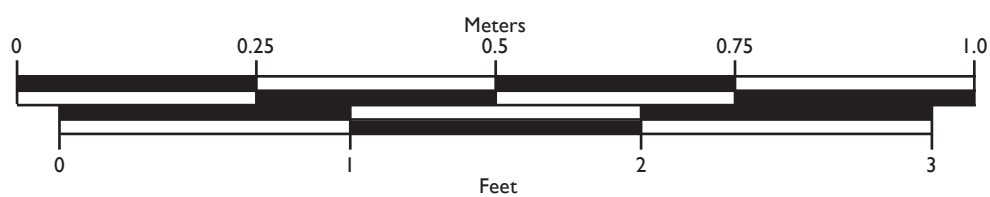


Figure 24
7K-F-194: Feature 21 Planview and Profile
 SR 1, Little Heaven Grade Separated Intersection
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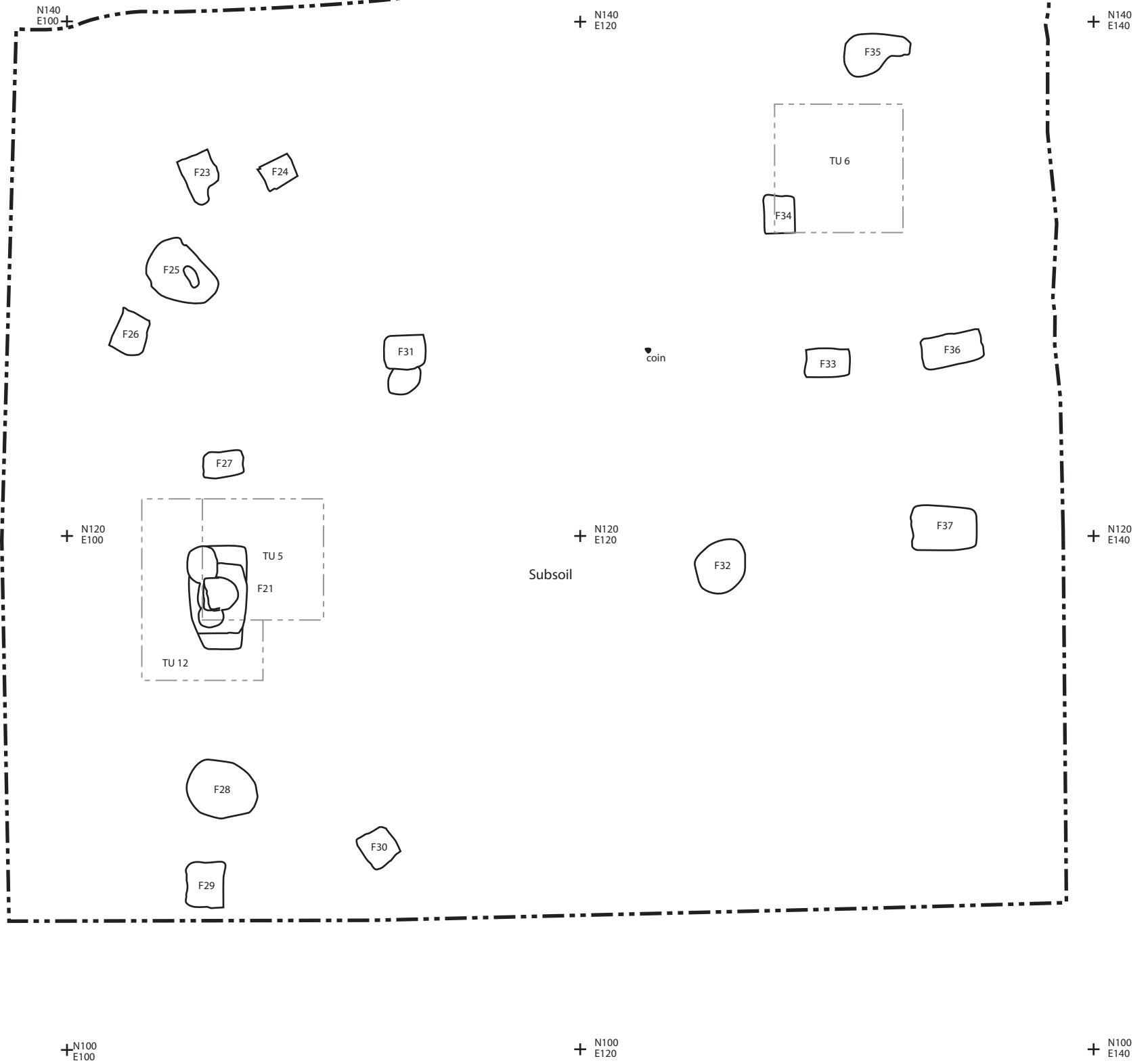




Photograph 21: 7K-F-194, TUs 5 and 12, Feature 21 partially excavated, showing STP 69 and Postholes A and B, facing east (February 2011).

Test Unit Artifact Distributions. The highest densities (greater than 100 artifacts), regardless of time period, were encountered in TUs 5, 10, and 12. TUs 5 and 12 were placed near the posthole features identified in STP 69. The second highest densities (between 50 and 100 artifacts) were encountered in TUs 4, 6, 7, and 8. TUs 6 to 8 were situated in the vicinity of TUs 5 and 12. High densities of chronologically early artifacts occurred in TUs 5, 10, and 12; therefore, it appeared that early occupation evidence would be located in the areas surrounding those TUs. Highest densities of architectural materials occurred in a cluster of TUs 5, 6, and 10. Like TU 10, TU 12 also contained very high densities of some of the earliest artifacts recovered at the site. Based on these distributions, as well as the locations of the possible structural postholes in TU 5 and coupled with the distribution of the early materials recovered during the shovel testing and pedestrian survey programs, it was determined that A.D. Marble & Company (in consultation with DESHPO) would mechanically strip an approximately 30-ft-by-30-ft area in the vicinity of TUs 5 to 8 and 12.

Strip Block Excavations. A backhoe equipped with a flat-bladed bucket removed the A-horizon from an approximately 900-sq. ft area encompassing TUs 5 and 12. It was hoped that structural postholes, foundations, or refuse middens might be encountered in the strip block. As the machine stripped off the plowzone, the crew manually cleaned the B-horizon surface with flat-bladed shovels and identified 15 additional features (Features 23 to 37; Table 12; Figure 25; Photograph 22). All features were bisected, profiled, and photographed. Excavations of eight features (Features 23, 25, 26, 32 to 35, and 37) proved they were non-cultural rodent burrows, tree roots, or large plow scars that cut into the subsoil. Seven of the remaining eight features (Features 23, 24, 27, 29 to 31, and 36) represented small, shallow to extremely shallow rectangular postholes with brown sandy loam fills. Feature 28 was a larger (approximately 1-foot-by-1.5-ft rectangular) but extremely shallow feature. The plans and profiles of the cultural features are depicted in Figure 26.



- Feature 23: 10YR 5/4 Yellowish brown and 10YR 4/4 Dark yellowish brown sandy loam with carbon
- Feature 24: 10YR 4/3 Brown/dark brown sandy loam
- Feature 25: 10YR 5/4 Yellowish brown sandy loam
- Feature 26: 2.5Y 4/3 Dark olive brown sandy loam with carbon
- Feature 27: 10YR 4/4 Dark yellowish brown sandy loam
- Feature 28: 10YR 4/4 Dark yellowish brown sandy loam
- Feature 29: 10YR 4/3 Brown/dark brown sandy loam
- Feature 30: 10YR 4/4 Dark yellowish brown sandy loam
- Feature 31: 10YR 4/4 Dark yellowish brown sandy loam
- Feature 32: 10YR 4/4 Dark yellowish brown sandy loam with charcoal
- Feature 33: 10YR 4/4 Dark yellowish brown mottled with 10YR 6/6 Brownish yellow sandy loam
- Feature 34: 10YR 4/6 Dark yellowish brown mottled with 10YR 5/6 Yellowish brown sandy loam
- Feature 35: 10YR 4/6 Dark yellowish brown mixed with 10YR 5/6 Yellowish brown sandy loam
- Feature 36: 10YR 3/3 Dark brown sandy loam
- Feature 37: 10YR 6/6 Brownish yellow mottled with 10YR 4/4 Dark yellowish brown sandy loam
- Subsoil: 2.5Y 6/4 Light yellowish brown loamy sand with gravel

--- Limit of Excavation

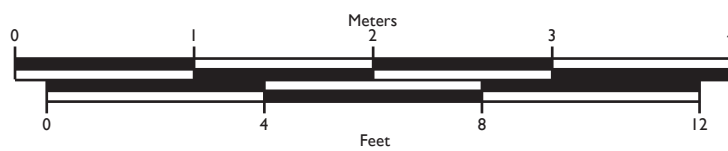
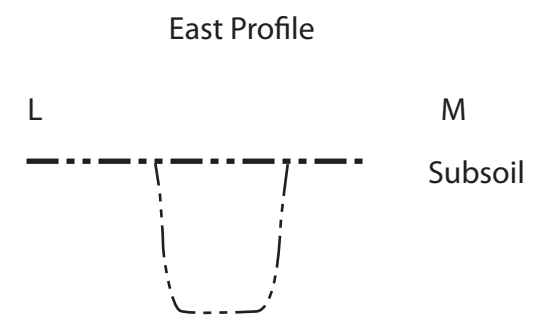
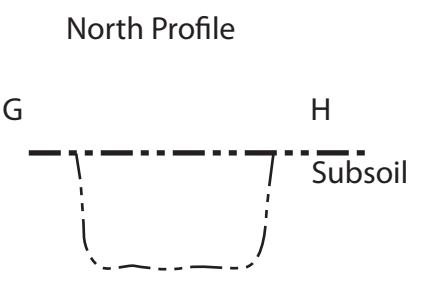
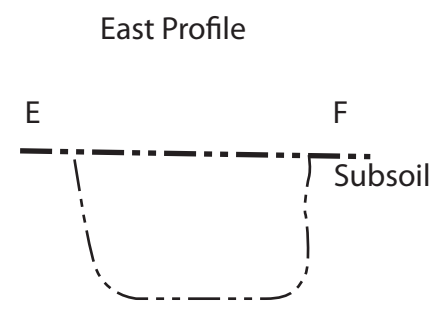
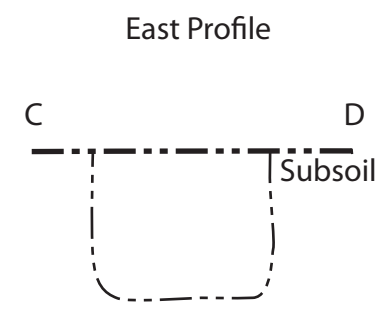
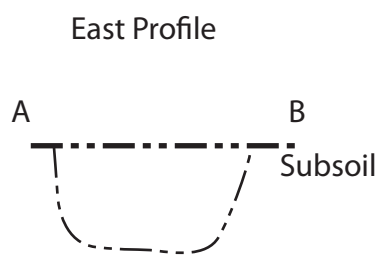
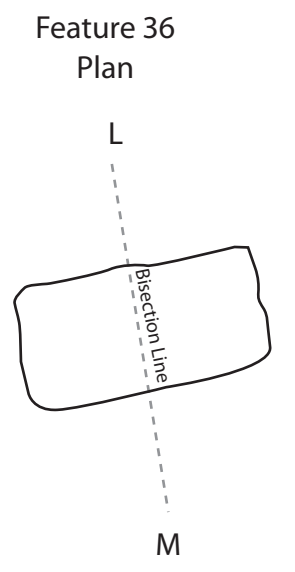
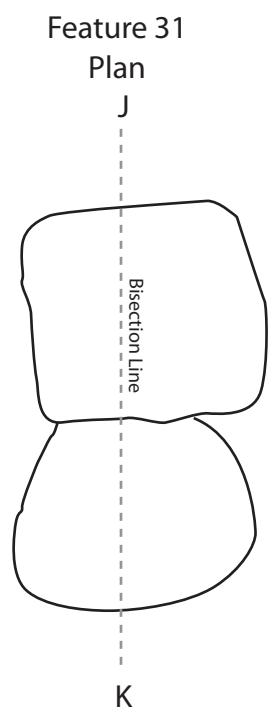
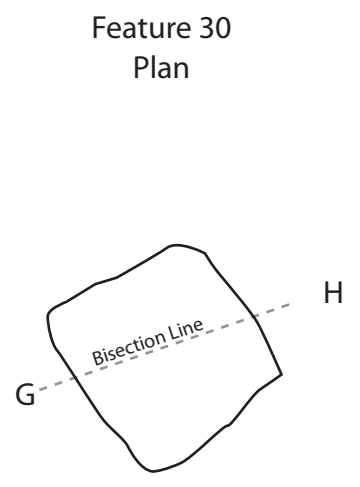
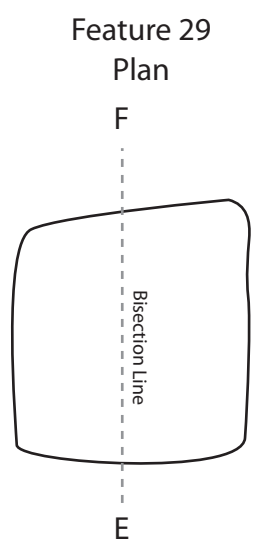
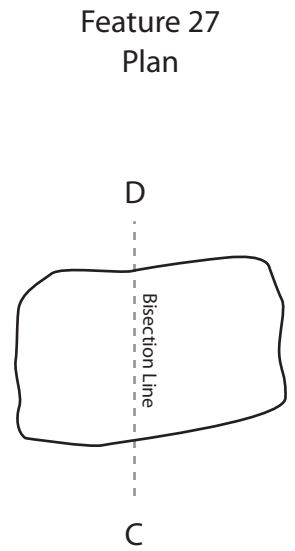
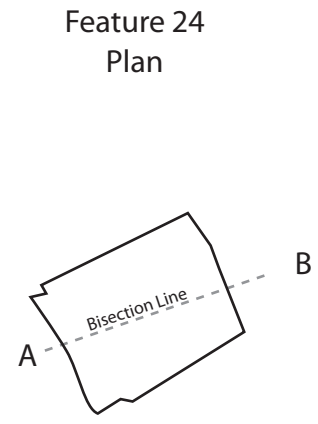


Figure 25
7K-F-194: Planview Showing Features Identified in the Strip Block
 SR 1, Little Heaven Grade Separated Intersection
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Photograph 22: 7K-F-194, strip block, facing west (April 2011).



10YR 4/3 Brown/dark brown sandy loam with carbon flecking

10YR 4/4 Dark yellowish brown sandy loam with carbon flecking

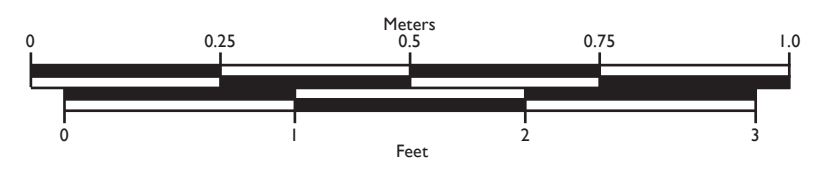
10YR 4/3 Brown/dark brown sandy loam with carbon flecking

10YR 4/4 Dark yellowish brown sandy loam with carbon

10YR 5/4 Yellowish brown sandy loam mottled with 10YR 6/3 pale brown

10YR 3/3 Dark brown sandy loam with carbon flecking

Subsoil 10YR 5/6 Yellowish brown coarse loamy sand with light gravel



Map Document X:\Graphics\Projects\1731\CCXG_Feature_profiles.ai



Figure 26
7K-F-194: Planviews and Profiles of Cultural Features Identified in the Strip Block
 SR 1, Little Heaven Grade Separated Intersection
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Table 12. 7K-F-194: List of Features Identified in the Strip Block.

Feature	Interpretation and Description
23	Root, small irregular rectangular basin-shaped pit, ~23cm by 27 cm, ~7 cm deep, mottled brown sandy loam w/charcoal flecks, NCM
24	Posthole, well-defined square basin-shaped pit, 15-cm sides, ~12 cm deep, straight walls, brown sandy loam w/charcoal flecks, NCM
25	Root, irregularly circular, sloped wall pit, ~35-cm diameter, ~30 cm deep, mottled brown and yellowish brown sandy loam, NCM
26	Root, irregularly rectangular sloped wall pit, 25 cm by 35 cm, 20 cm deep, light yellowish brown sandy loam w/charcoal flecks, small root tunnels/casts at base, NCM
27	Posthole, well-defined rectangular basin-shaped pit, ~20 to 35 cm, ~20 cm deep, dark brown sandy loam, NCM, field technician notes "same as Feature 30," similar to Features 24 and 29
28	Possible posthole, extremely shallow, rectangular, 30 cm by 45 cm, 3 to 5 cm deep, dark brown sandy loam, contains brick fragment and one unidentifiable metal fragment
29	Posthole, square, basin-shaped pit, ~30-cm sides, straight walled, ~20 cm deep, brown sandy loam w/charcoal flecks, NCM
30	Posthole, square basin-shaped pit, 23 cm by 30 cm, straight walled, ~15 cm deep, brown sandy loam w/charcoal flecks, contains melted colorless glass fragment, 1 undecorated pearlware sherd, 4 brick fragments
31	Posthole w/possible replacement post posthole, severely truncated (3-in deep) square basin, 25-cm sides, other posthole circular ~25-cm diameter, both dark brown sandy loam, 7 cut nail fragments
32	Rodent burrow, amorphous circular extremely shallow pit, ~45-cm diameter, 3 to 5 cm deep, mottled dark brown, brown, and yellowish brown sandy loam w/charcoal flecks, NCM
33	Large plowscar, hyper-shallow rectangular, 35 cm by 15 cm, 1 to 2 cm deep, mottled dark brown and yellowish brown sandy loam, NCM
34	Large plowscar, very shallow oval pit, 35 cm by 30 cm, 3 to 5 cm deep, mottled brown and yellowish brown sandy loam, NCM
35	Large plowscar, very shallow amorphous/irregularly shaped pit, 55 cm by 15 to 20 cm, 3 to 5 cm deep, mottled dark brown and yellowish brown sandy loam, NCM
36	Posthole, rectangular basin-shaped pit, ~15 cm by 30 cm, straight walled, ~20 cm deep, brown sandy loam w/charcoal flecks, contains brick fragment
37	Large plowscar, hyper-shallow rectangular, 35 cm by 20 cm, 1 to 2 cm deep, mottled dark brown and yellowish brown sandy loam, NCM

The field team recovered 31 artifacts during the strip block excavations; 20 of these originated from feature fills. These included eight brick fragments, seven cut nail fragments, three unidentifiable metal fragments, a colorless melted glass fragment, and an undecorated pearlware sherd (see Table 12 for individual feature assemblages). The team also discovered 11 artifacts from the backdirt during the mechanical stripping. These included a Liberty 1803 half penny, three undecorated creamware sherds, three hard-paste porcelain sherds exhibiting scalloped rim and eroded over-paint decoration, three redware fragments (both lead glaze), and a horseshoe fragment (possible ox shoe). Overall, the artifacts are consistent with a late-eighteenth- and early-nineteenth-century occupation of the site, and as a result it is hypothesized that the site indeed does contain evidence of the William Smithers occupation. However, the archaeological deposits appear to have been severely truncated by many years of agricultural service (plowing).

The field team discovered postholes, but it appears that few may have been substantial enough to hold structural posts. No middens or features that might shed light on activity areas and how the Smithers tenant farmstead would have been arranged spatially were identified during the Phase II investigations.

7K-F-194 contains an assemblage of eighteenth- through twentieth-century artifacts. The field team excavated 125 STPs, 13 TUs, and stripped an approximately 30-m-by-30-m area to search for subsurface evidence of eighteenth-century occupation. The team identified two possible structural postholes and a modern mechanically excavated pit during the STP and TU program. The team identified seven postholes in the stripped area. All of them had been truncated, presumably from many years of plowing. Artifact and feature data reveal that the site contains no internal structure. Activity areas or the organization of structures cannot be inferred from the data. Depositional and temporal integrity are lacking. It is hypothesized that the archaeological signature of 7K-F-194 is the result of the overlapping of two historic activities: the early-nineteenth-century William Smithers occupation and later-nineteenth- through early-twentieth-century field scatter that is probably associated with the nearby 7K-F-187 (J. Grier Site) located adjacent to the south. Investigations show that any patterning that might be attributed to either activity has been blurred by many years of agricultural plowing.

4.5 7K-F-195 (Skeeter Neck Road Site)

7K-F-195 (Skeeter Neck Road Site; K-7135), is an approximately 3.2-ha (8-ac) area in the agricultural field in the southeast quadrant of the Skeeter Neck Road and SR 1 intersection that contains evidence for eighteenth- through early-twentieth-century occupation (see Figure 2; Photograph 23). Historic atlas maps depict a historic structure associated with the nineteenth-century Grier farmstead (CRS K-2727) in the northeast quadrant of the intersection but none where the site was identified.



Photograph 23: 7K-F-195, general area, facing west from the northeast corner of the site. Note that 7K-F-187 (J. Grier Site) is located to the right of the trees in the upper right corner of the frame (November 2010).

4.5.1 Phase I Survey

Phase IB pedestrian survey recovered a total of 141 artifacts (140 historic, one precontact). Brick fragments constituted the majority of the materials collected, but red earthenware, whiteware, and pearlware sherds occurred in modest amounts. The distributions of ceramics, glass, brick, and the single precontact artifact (a medial-distal projectile point fragment) were plotted on Figure 4-33 in the Phase IB report (A.D. Marble & Company 2009). The distributions of pearlware, redware, porcelain, creamware, whiteware, olive bottle glass, and the single sherds of scratch-blue and undecorated white salt-glaze stoneware were also plotted on Figure 4-34 of the Phase IB report. With the exception of the south-central area of the site, which was relatively devoid of artifacts; and the southwestern quadrant of the site, which primarily contained brick fragments, the materials appeared to cluster in the east-northeastern area of the site. The oldest identified materials were single sherds of white salt glaze and scratch blue stoneware and creamware. The Grier farmstead was located adjacent to the north, across Skeeter Neck Road (A.D. Marble & Company 2009:Appendix C, Figures 4-1 and 4-2). The historic materials recovered at the site correspond roughly to the time frame of the occupation of the Grier property. The historic materials may have been secondarily deposited as a result of field manuring practices by the Grier household.

It was also deemed conceivable that the remains of a structure that preceded the Grier residence were located below the site surface. Given this potential for finding buried historic archaeological resources, it was the opinion of A.D. Marble & Company that additional background research and subsurface testing should be considered for the north-central and northeastern portions of the parcel. The single precontact artifact, a medial-distal fragment of a chert projectile point, indicated that indigenous groups occupied this location in the deeper past.

DESHPO concurred that a Phase II evaluation of 7K-F-195 was warranted and determined that Phase II fieldwork would focus on the eighteenth-century component of the site. This area equated to an approximately 6-ac portion of the site. A.D. Marble & Company and the agencies anticipated that the fieldwork might uncover historic evidence represented by the remains of a structure foundation, shaft feature, refuse midden, and postholes. Additional background

research of the property included the examination of additional historic mapping and property titles, deeds, and tax records.

Background Research. Background research of the property revealed no evidence for historic occupations at 7K-F-195. The site was historically farmland associated with the Price and Barratt families in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, the Grier family in the nineteenth century, and finally Joseph Bradley in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries before it became part of the Barratt Chapel lands. A farmstead was located immediately north of the site, across Skeeter Neck Road at the intersection of Route 113 and Skeeter Neck Road. It was owned by James Grier from 1829 to 1875, and then R. Kemp Grier from 1875 to 1888. After R. Kemp Grier's death in 1888, the farmstead was likely used as a tenant house before it was demolished between 1968 and 1992 (Kent County Recorder of Deeds). No buildings have been documented at the location of 7K-F-195 on nineteenth-century maps or twentieth-century aerial photography (Beers 1868; Byles 1859; Delaware DataMil 2012). The land was typically used as cultivated fields or pasture, and artifacts found at the site were anticipated to be associated with the occupation of the farmstead across the street. In lieu of repeating the history of property ownership, the reader may refer to 7K-F-187 (J. Grier Site) background history for a detailed history of land use and ownership of 7K-F-195 land. Presented below are a few salient notes concerning the site in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, which is the period for which the site was evaluated for NR eligibility.

Based on descriptions in the deeds, 7K-F-195 (Skeeter Neck Road Site) is located about 0.5 mi south of where the Philip Barratt home was located. If there were structures at the site during Phillip Barratt's ownership in the mid- to late eighteenth century, they would likely be related to the agricultural use of the land or possibly tenant or worker housing. It is unclear whether Skeeter Neck Road existed or if it was a driveway at the time. In 1783, Philip Barratt gave his son, Andrew Barratt, a 180-ac lot that included the land containing the Skeeter Neck Road Site. Deeds note that the lot contained Andrew's home, which was located on the east side of Cranberry Branch (Kent County Recorder of Deeds).

After his death in 1827, Andrew Barratt willed land to his daughter, Sally Lockwood. The land went to Orphan's Court, where the 179-ac plus marshland was sold for her debts to Jacob Boone, an adjacent landowner. Boone then sold the land to James Grier by 1829. Grier was an immigrant from the British Isles and quickly gained wealth and added to his farm via purchasing property from adjacent landowners Thomas Vickery and James Boone in the 1840s (Kent County Recorder of Deeds). The 1850 Agriculture census shows that Grier had 160 ac of improved land valued at \$3,500, which was slightly larger and worth more than the average value for improved land in the local area (DE State Archives 1850). Grier expanded his farm between 1850 and 1860, gaining an additional 40 ac improved and 60 ac unimproved. His farm was worth significantly more; it was now valued at \$10,000 and had \$500 worth of machinery. The site land was likely cultivated fields or pasture at this time. Any buildings on 7K-F-195 in the mid-1800s would presumably be associated with the farmstead on the north side of the road.

In 1870, the census indicates that two Grier sons, James W. and John Eugene, had set up households near their father, James, but there is no record of any structures ever established at the site (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1870). The 1875 will of James Grier divided the land and conveyed it to his three sons. The western parcel ("W") included 7K-F-195 land and was a 143-ac parcel that went to Robert (R.) Kemp Grier, the oldest son (Kent County Recorder of Wills 1875). The 1880 census shows that the R. Kemp Grier farm was 120 ac of tilled land worth \$6,000 (Delaware State Archives 1880). R. Kemp Grier died in 1888 and left the farm to wife, Lina, who sold it to Thomas C. Bradley, who then sold it back to Lina (Kent County Recorder of Deeds). Lina moved to Frederica with her daughter, Tabitha, and married Oliver G. Knight (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1900). In 1892, the Knights conveyed the land to Thomas C. Bradley. Bradley remained owner of the Grier farm until his death in 1923 (Kent County Recorder of Deeds).

It is not known who lived on the farm during Bradley and Knight's ownership (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1900, 1920). Bradley willed land to his niece, Tabitha Grier, until her demise, at which time it was to be donated to Barratt's Chapel. Since that time, the land operated as a farm under the trust of Barratt's Chapel (Kent County Register of Wills 1923). Aerial photographs

show the site from 1937 to 2007. No buildings are shown or reported throughout the entire use-life of the site land.

4.5.2 Phase II Results

A.D. Marble & Company excavated 128 STPs placed at 50-ft intervals across the site (Figure 27). STPs exhibited approximately 20- to 30-cm deep dark brown loamy sand A-horizon plowzone overlying a yellowish brown sandy loam B-horizon. The field team recovered 105 artifacts during the Phase II program. Table 13 lists the kinds and numbers of artifacts recovered. The plowzone contained the majority of the artifacts. The uppermost portions of the B-horizon subsoil contained only five artifacts: single brick, wire nail, coal, and aqua bottle glass fragments; and a lead glaze red-earthenware sherd. The artifacts occurred in a light, but even, distribution across the site, which mirrors the results of the Phase I survey findings.

Table 13. 7K-F-195: Artifacts Recovered in Phase II STPs.

Artifact	Notes	Quantity
Brick	-	24
Cut nail	-	6
Wire nail	-	3
Window glass	-	9
Shell	-	5
Coal	-	3
Metal	1 grommet, 1 metal disc fragment	2
Slag	-	1
Bottle glass	2 amber, 1 aqua, 2 colorless	5
Creamware	Undecorated	4
Ironstone	Undecorated	1
Pearlware	1 blue shell-edge, 1 green shell-edge, 14 undecorated	16
Red earthenware	1 clear lead glaze, 3 eroded, 13 lead glaze, 1 unglazed	18
White salt glaze	Scratch blue	1
Whiteware	2 annular, 3 undecorated, 1 blue transfer-print	6
Plastic	-	1
TOTAL		105

The team encountered three postholes in three separate STPs (STPs 46, 91, and 111); these are believed to be associated with fence posts that stood on the property. The postholes were evident as narrow, shallow, approximately 15-cm wide vertical stains that ended in B-horizon subsoil. They were not associated with structural posts, which would be expected to be more substantial in size. After consultation with DESHPO concerning the results of the shovel testing program, the field crew excavated five total 1-m-by-1-m TUs. TUs 1 through 4 were placed near



Skeeter Neck Road

SR 1

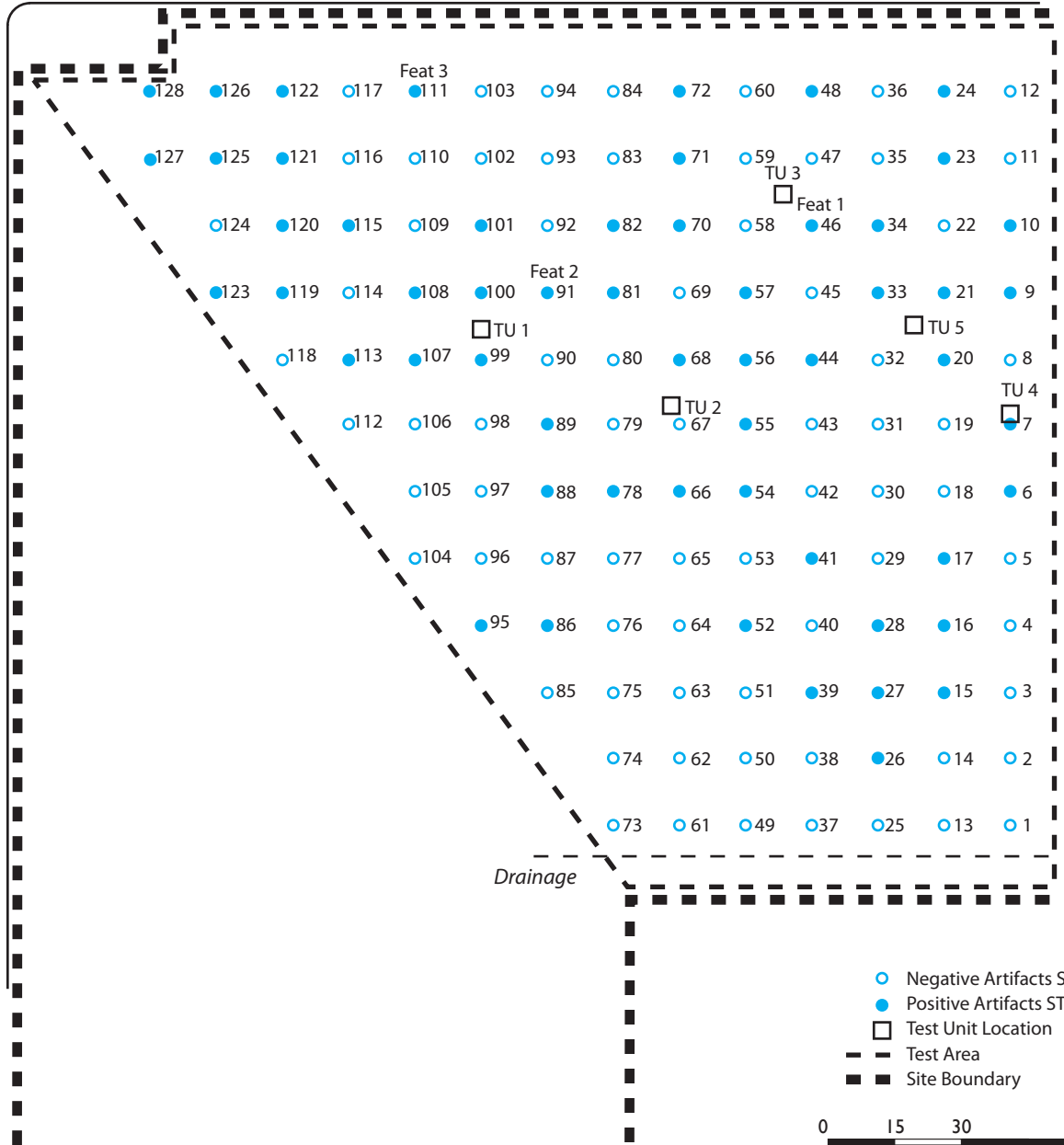


Figure 27
7K-F-195: STP and TU Locations
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creamware sherd find-spots; TU 5 was placed near the white salt glaze sherd find-spot. Like the STPs, the TUs contained the same sequence of plowzone A-horizon and B-horizon subsoil (Figure 28). No additional features were uncovered during the TU excavations. The crew recovered 52 artifacts (Table 14). All of them originated in the plowzone; most are the same kinds of artifacts recovered in the STPs.

Table 14. 7K-F-195: Artifacts Recovered in Phase II Test Units.

Artifact	Notes	Quantity
Brick	-	3
Plaster	-	1
Cut nail	-	5
Window glass	-	7
Bottle glass	1 aqua, 2 colorless	3
Creamware	Undecorated	5
Pearlware	2 blue decorated, 1 green shell-edge, 8 undecorated	11
Red earthenware	1 clear lead glaze, 6 eroded, 6 lead glaze	13
Whiteware	1 undecorated, 1 blue decorated, 1 green transfer-print, 1 sponge-print	4
TOTAL		52

7K-F-195 contains an assemblage of eighteenth- through twentieth-century artifacts that are lightly and relatively evenly distributed in number and kind across the field. The team excavated 128 STPs and five TUs to identify subsurface evidence of eighteenth-century occupation. The team identified three fence post postholes during the field effort. However, the data as a whole show that the site contains no internal site structure and that depositional and temporal integrity are lacking. The site warrants no additional survey, and it is likely a field scatter associated with 7K-F-187 (J. Grier Site) located adjacent to the north of the site.