

SECTION 1.0 INTRODUCTION

Archaeological monitoring was completed by Richard Grubb & Associates (RGA) in response to a request by the Delaware Department of Transportation (DelDOT) for Archaeological Services, Construction Monitoring for the Elkton Road, Casho Mill Road to Delaware Avenue improvement project in Newark, New Castle County, Delaware. Archaeological monitoring was restricted to two areas within the Area of Potential Effects (APE) along Elkton Road that lie adjacent to the St. John's Cemetery and a cemetery owned by St. John's African Union Methodist Protestant (AUMP) Church. Scheduling coordination for the project was provided by DelDOT Archaeologist David Clarke and DelDOT engineers Brian Schilling and Kelly Korgan.

Due to the potential for encountering grave shafts, human burials, or human skeletal remains within the APE, the archaeological monitoring adhered to the procedures outlined in Delaware's *Unmarked Human Remains Law* (7 DE Code, Chapter 54, Subchapter II). The purpose of the archaeological monitoring be present during construction and identify any unmarked human burials associated with the aforementioned cemeteries.

This work has been conducted in keeping with the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation*. An archaeologist meeting the requirements of 36 CFR 61 oversaw this work (see Appendix A). The following report details the results of the archaeological monitoring performed between January 22, 2010 and January 13, 2012.

Sharon D. White, Ph.D., RPA, and Scott A. Wieczorek, RPA served as Principal Investigators for the project. Sharon D. White drafted this report. Archaeological monitoring was performed by Sharon D. White, Scott A. Wieczorek, Sean McHugh, David Strohmeier, Michael Insetta, and Laura Cushman. Graphics were prepared by Patricia McEachen. Paul J. McEachen and Christina Dunn edited this report. Richard Grubb served as quality control manager.

1.1 Description of the Area of Potential Effects

The APE is defined in 36 CFR 800.16(d) as "the geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause changes in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist. The APE is influenced by the scale and nature of an undertaking and may be different for different kinds of effects cause[d] by the undertaking." For the archaeological monitoring, the APE includes all locations proximate to the St. John's Cemetery owned by the Catholic Diocese of Wilmington and proximate to the St. John's AUMP Church Cemetery, where the undertaking resulted in ground disturbance (Figure 1.3).

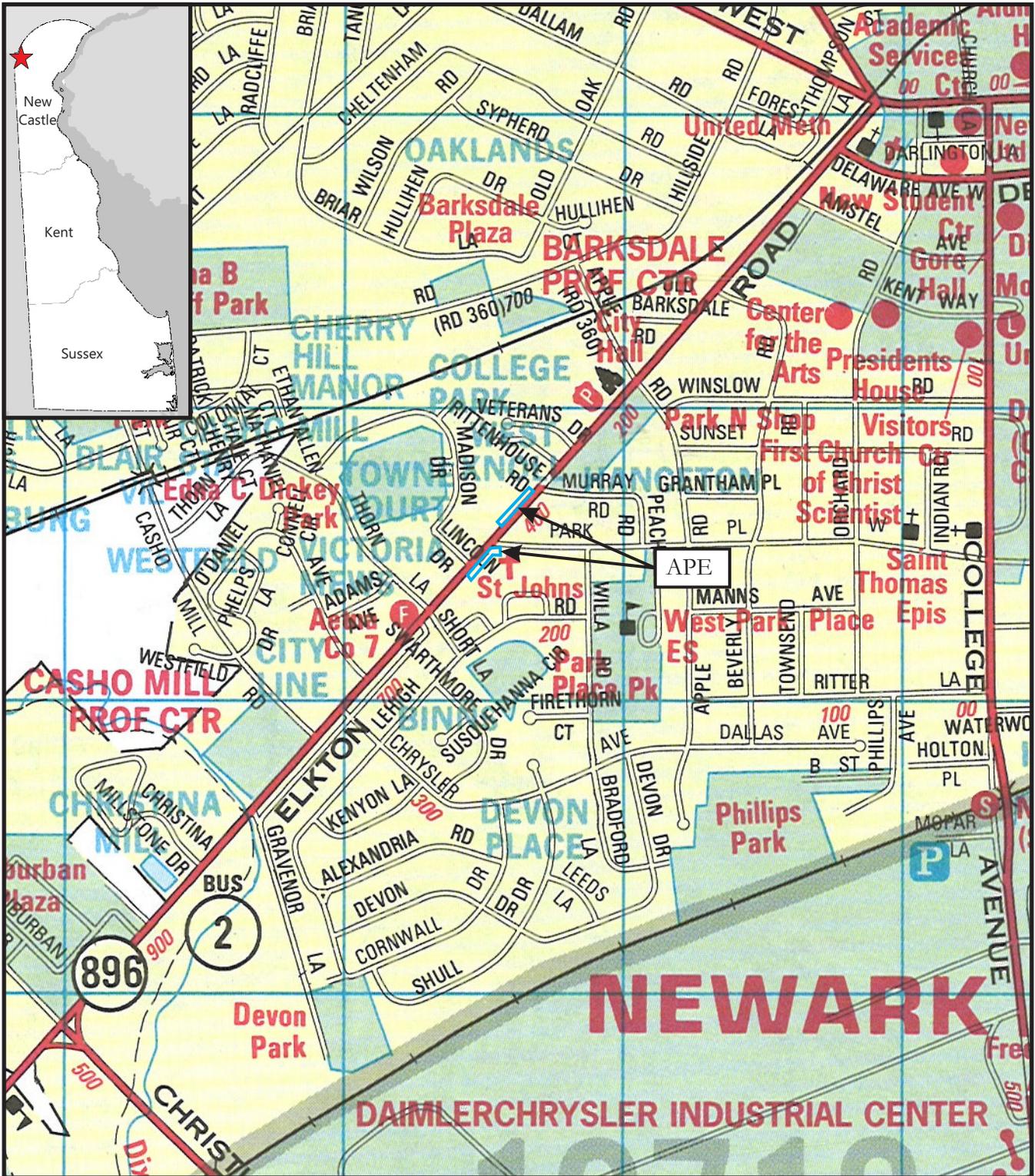
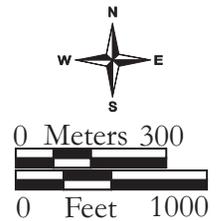


Figure 1.1:

County Map
 (from 2006 Alexandria Drafting Company,
New Castle County, Delaware Street Atlas).



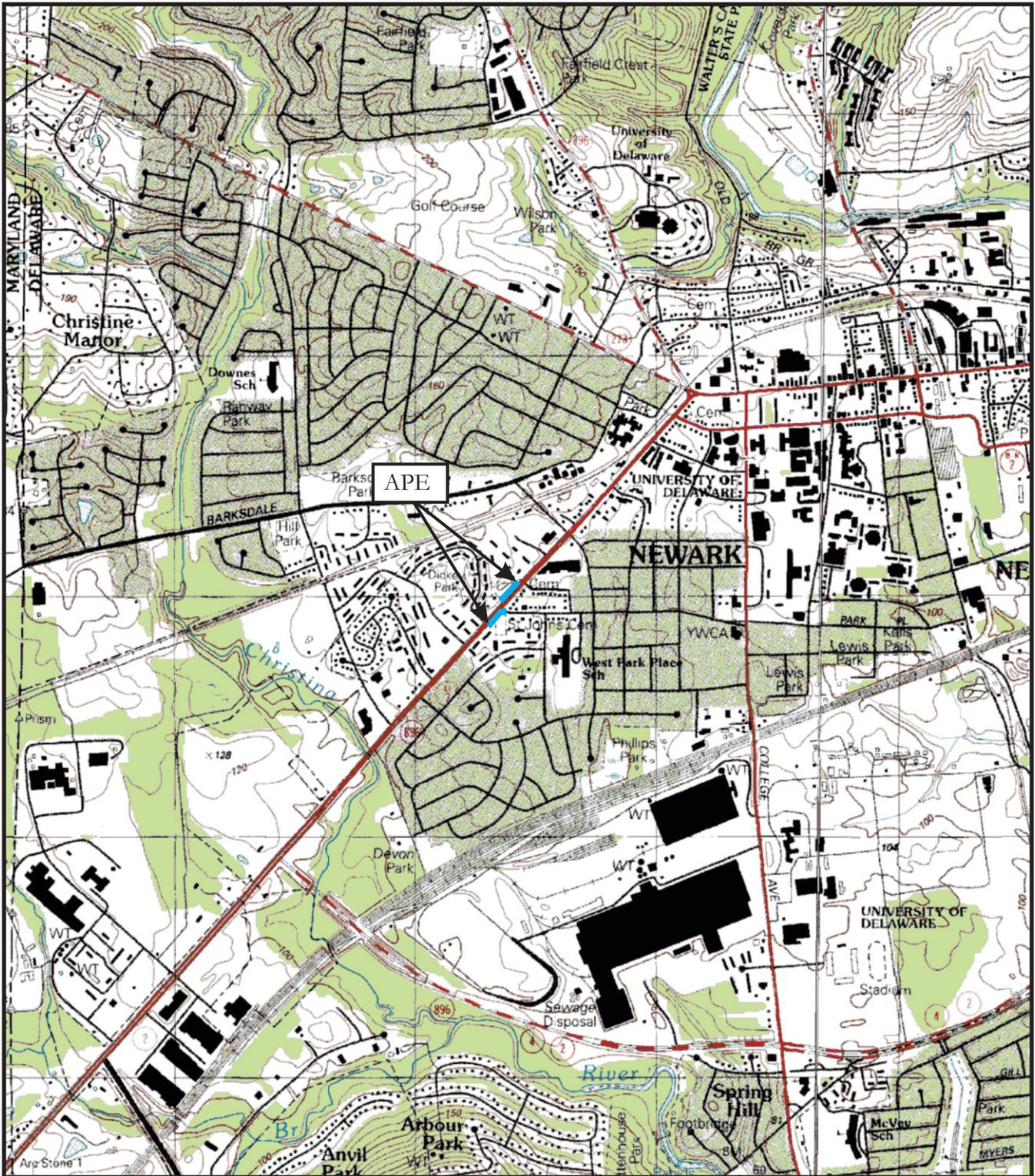


Figure 1.2:
 U.S.G.S. Map
 (from U.S.G.S. 7.5' Quadrangles:
 1992 Newark West, MD-DEL-PA and 1993 Newark East, DEL).

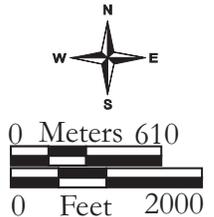




Figure 1.3:

Aerial photograph showing the APE
(from DE GIS Digital Orthographic Imagery 2010).



The first cemetery, St. John's Cemetery, lies on Elkton Road northbound and is southeast of the intersection of Elkton Road and West Park Place. This cemetery is owned by the Catholic Diocese of Wilmington. There, the APE extends for a distance of 195 feet and measures roughly 15 feet wide (approximately STA 1108+50 to 1110+00). Below ground disturbances in this portion of the APE consisted of excavations for road widening and sidewalk installation. The second cemetery is situated adjacent to Elkton Road southbound on property owned by St. John's AUMP Church. There, the APE measures roughly 15 feet wide by 390 feet long (approximately STA 1109+50 to 1116+00). Proposed construction-related impacts at the second area consisted of grading for road widening and sidewalk installation.

1.2 Environmental Setting

Soils within the APE are mapped as Urban Land or as Elsinboro-Delanco-Urban Land complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes (NRCS 2010). Elsinboro-Delanco-Urban Land complex soils are characterized as nearly level, alluvium derived from igneous and metamorphic rocks on streams terraces on piedmonts. These soils are classified as moderately well drained to well drained soils with moderately high water movement (NRCS 2010). Characteristic natural soil profiles for this soil type consist of a 10-inch thick brown (10YR 4/3) silt loam Ap horizon overlying a 5-inch thick brown (7.5YR 4/4) to dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silt loam E horizon, and a six-inch to 11-inch thick brown (7.5YR 4/4) to strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) silty clay loam Bt1 horizon. Lower strata in this soil type vary by component. Elsinboro component soil profiles contain a 10-inch thick yellowish red (5YR 4/6) silty clay loam Bt2 horizon that transitions to a red (2.5YR 4/6) gravelly sandy loam substratum (2C horizon) at approximately 36 inches below ground surface. Delanco component soil profiles contain an eight-inch thick strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) clay loam, variegated with yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) Bt2 horizon overlying an 11-inch BC horizon. The BC horizon is described as a strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) clay loam, variegated with yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) and containing common medium prominent mottles of light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) that transitioned to a yellowish red (5YR 4/6), yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) and light brownish gray (10YR 6/2); clay loam to loam substratum (C horizon) at 39 inches below ground surface.

