APPENDIX I

PROPOSAL

141 EXTENDED

PHASE II ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

APPENDIX II

PUBLIC INFORMATION HANDOUT

Proposal
Route 141 Extended
Phase II Archeological Investigations

Thunderbird Archeological Associates
Woodstock, Virginia

December, 1985

Note: Budgets for all ten site locations from pages 2, 5, 6, 9, 11, 12, 14, 15, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23, 25, 26, 28, 30 & 31 have been deleted.

141 Extended, Phase II, Proposal summary:

Specific proposals and budgets for Phase II investigations at several sites in the Route 141 extended corridor are included here. Phase I investigations have indicated the liklihood that archeological remains are present at each of these sites, and the purpose of the Phase II work is to determine whether or not the archeological remains at the sites are significant with regard to the criteria for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places. At two sites, Keg Factory Site Area and the J.R. Weldin Plantation Site, background research is proposed as a preliminary step toward the preparation of an archeological base map. This has been done because of the extensive remains evident at the surface and the desire to obtain as much information as possible about the function and distribution of these features prior to the mapping process. After the background work is completed separate proposals for the mapping and testing program will be submitted, as addenda to the work proposed here.

Background work, only, has also been recommended at the Blue Ball Tavern site, since test excavations have been completed there, but the archival research is cursory. At the remainder of the sites, background work and test excavations have been provided for in the cost proposals. All of the sites are adjacent to or within National Register Districts which have been defined primarily on the basis of the architectural resources present within them.

No background work has been recommended to complete the necessary investigations for the prehistoric component at site X22. The general background context for prehistoric sites has been adequately researched previously, and is less site specific than that required for historic sites.

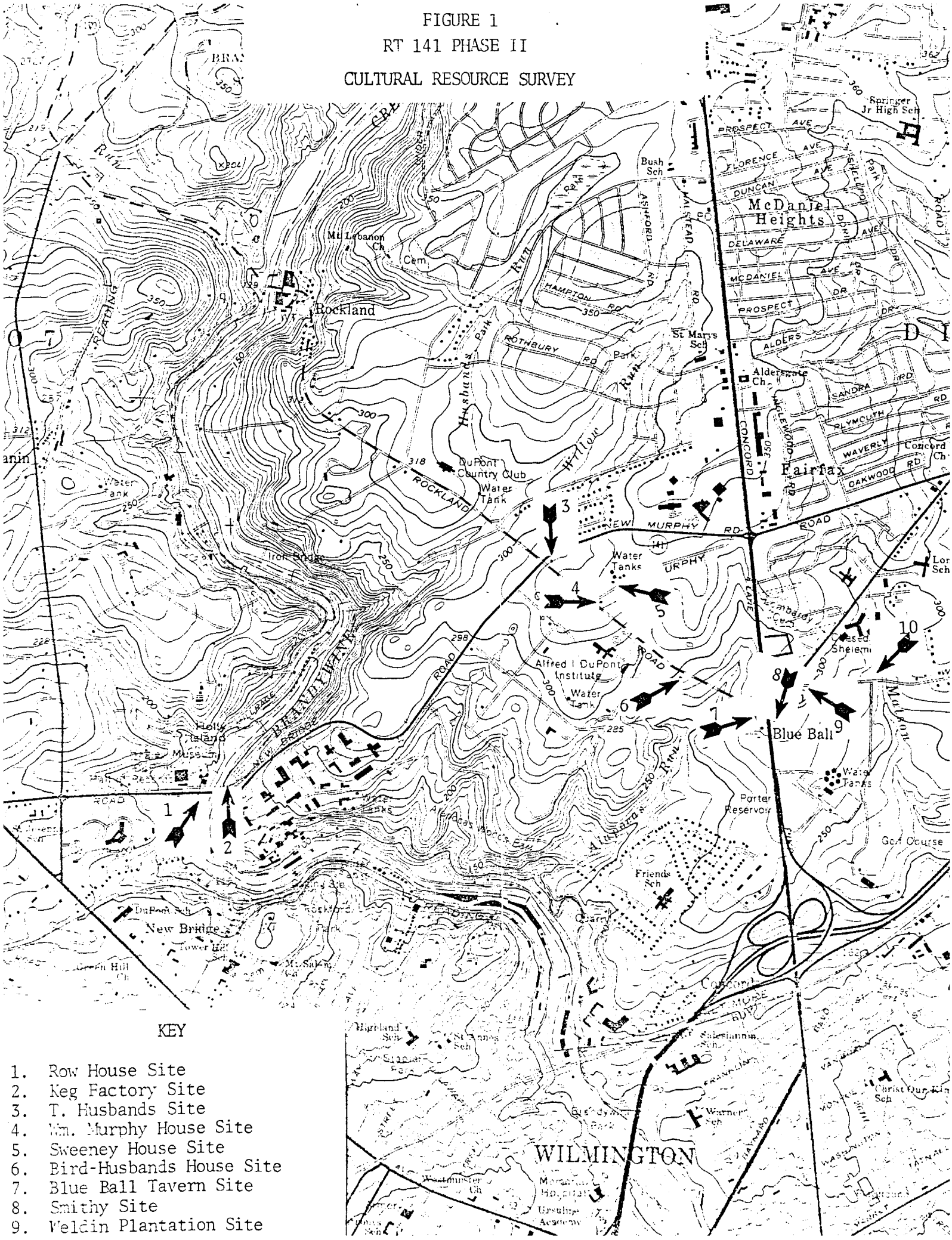
A combined report on all of the research proposed in the attached proposals will be prepared together with the results of the survey phase for which an informal letter report has been prepared, following the scope of work for this project.

The amount of work required to complete adequate investigations at each site has been calculated rather carefully, based on previous experience in Delaware and elsewhere in the Middle Atlantic Region. If there are any questions regarding the proposals or the work proposed, please contact us and we will be glad to address them.

FIGURE 1

RT 141 PHASE II

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY



KEY

1. Row House Site
2. Keg Factory Site
3. T. Husbands Site
4. Wm. Murphy House Site
5. Sweeney House Site
6. Bird-Husbands House Site
7. Blue Ball Tavern Site
8. Smithy Site
9. Weldin Plantation Site

Proposal for Phase II Background and Field Investigations
Row House Site Area

Field investigations revealed the remains of several archeological features in this area which is located on the west side of Brandywine Creek and just south of the existing Route 141 Bridge. Remains of two foundations, a stone well cap, a concrete well or privy cap, a bottle dump, and several sizeable depressions whose function is not clear were discovered during the survey. The foundations have been tentatively identified by reference to photographs and local informants as the "Long Row House" and the "Pigeon Row House", and the other features are presumably related to them. In addition to those features, a series of test units between them and the existing bridge suggested that a considerable amount of fill had been placed in this area over an older surface. In order to evaluate and determine the extent and significance of the resources located in this area we are proposing additional background investigations and test excavations. If the results justify it a Determination of Eligibility will be prepared for this site.

The preliminary background research prepared for the Phase I survey work indicates that the documentary history of this location is complex. A series of overlapping property holdings were located here, although the details were not completely worked out in the Phase I work because of the complexity of the property documents. The structures mentioned above functioned as worker's housing, but it is possible that remains associated with an earlier Mill, Gilpin's Mill dating prior to 1813, are located in this area. Additional background research is proposed to help unravel the history of this property and the activities that took place there. Materials that may shed additional light on this have been identified in the documentary collections at the Hagley Foundation and other sources at the Delaware Archives will also be investigated. Fifteen days of background work is scheduled.

Field Investigations will be completed to confirm the identity of the foundations, determine whether or not the well and/or privy features contain significant archeological remains, evaluate the origin and function of the depressions, identify and evaluate any midden deposits associated with the occupations in the site area, and penetrate the fill covering the northern portion of this site area to determine if significant archeological remains are located there. All but the the last mentioned activity will be accomplished with hand excavations carried out within a grid to be established in the site area, and using methods appropriate to the particular feature under investigation. Four-foot wide trenches will be excavated down the long axes

of the two structure foundations to determine the condition and contents of any cellar fill that may be present within the foundation lines. Five-by-five-foot test pits will be placed behind and adjacent to the structures to identify midden deposits associated with the occupations, and the area around and within the well and privy(?) will be exposed to evaluate those features. All soil contexts that are intact will be screened -- fill and disturbed soil horizons may be removed without screening, or sampled The area between the foundations and the existing bridge is covered with a deep deposit of fill, identified during the survey. Sample areas will be exposed here using a backhoe supplied by the Delaware Department of Transportation under the supervision of the archeological superviser. The fill will be removed to a depth just above the old intact soil horizon (identified as a surface containing coal during the survey phase) and the remainder of the fill will be removed by hand. Any features observed will be mapped and evaluated. Some sample excavations may be placed into features thus identified, if necessary to evaluate these features. The following work activities are planned:

Row House Site Area, Phase II Field Work

Test "Long Row" (?) house, trench, 4' x 100' = 400 sq. ft./6.25 sq. ft per person day	=	64 person days, crew
Test "Pigeon Row" (?) house, trench 4' x 80' = 320 sq. ft. /6.25 sq. ft per person day	=	51.2 person days, crew
Test three wells and/or privies @ two person days each:	=	6 person days, crew
Clean and map Backhoe cuts = to 400 sq. ft./37.6 sq. ft. per person day	=	10.6 person days, crew
subtotal, crew person days	=	131.8 person days
divided by a six person crew	=	22 crew days
contingency, 3 days	=	25 work days

Proposal for Phase II Background Investigations
Keg Factory

Investigations completed during the Phase I survey by Thunderbird Archeological Associates indicated that extensive archeological remains were located on the east side of the Brandywine in the neighborhood of the existing Route 141 bridge. Copies of old plans examined at the Hagley Foundation indicated the presence of structures that were probably worker housing associated with Breck's Mill south of the present bridge approach, and a factory complex designated as "Keg, Woolen & Cotton Fact." on the late nineteenth century Hopkins map to the north. The field survey discovered an extensive complex of terraces, foundations, and other features associated with these occupations. It is clear that next step in a field evaluation of these archeological remains will be the preparation of an archeological base map of this area, followed by selective testing to determine the extent, integrity, and significance of the various components present in this site area. It is also clear that mapping and testing activities would be benefitted by additional information on the location and function of various site components, both evident and concealed.

Because a wealth of documentary and diagrammatic information on this location is available at the Hagley Foundation and elsewhere in the area, we are proposing to take ten days and complete a thorough review of all the archival information available on this area before preparing a specific proposal for Phase II field investigations of this area. Resources available at the Hagley Foundation, the Historical Society of Delaware, and the Delaware State Archives will be reviewed to obtain specific information on the layout and function of the various archeological components that were located here. This information will be used to prepare a set of priorities for Phase II field investigations and a proposal for that work will then be forwarded to be handled as an addendum to the contract that enables the background investigations. An additional five days is allocated to prepare a report on the results of the findings that will be included in the final report on this Phase II investigations. This procedure will insure that the most effective and economical use will be made of the time allocated for the field investigations.

A considerable amount of research has gone into the interpretation and partial reconstruction of the Dupont industrial complex on the west side of the Brandywine Creek by the Hagley Foundation. Those components represent only a fraction of the industrial activity that was being carried out

in the industrial district here however, and a complete understanding of this activity cannot be achieved unless at least some measure of preservation is given to the other industrial components present. If significant archaeological remains of this remaining industrial activity are present, then some effort to at least extract the data from them will be desirable, if they will be threatened by construction. This proposal represents a first step in evaluating these remains.

Proposal for Phase II Background and Field Investigations
T. Husbands Site

This site is located at the intersection of Route 141 ("New Murphy Road") and Rockland Road. A structure is shown here on the historic maps and a test trench placed during the survey showed a rubble deposit presumably associated with the structure. Background research and test excavations are proposed here to evaluate the extent, integrity and significance of archeological remains located here. Archival sources will be consulted to identify the owners and occupants of the property and to make an assessment of their position in the community. Documentation at the Hagley Foundation, The Delaware Historical Society, and the Delaware State Archives will be examined. Ten days of research time is proposed for this research. Fifty feet of four-foot-wide trench will be excavated in the area where the structure foundation is expected to define the limits of that feature. In addition, ten five-foot-by-five-foot test squares will be distributed in the back of the structure and on the north side of Route 141 where the barn and other service buildings appear to have been located. The purpose of these test units will be to locate midden deposits and other artifact bearing features associated with the occupation of this site. Ten days of field time for a crew of six has been allocated for this work.

Proposal for Phase II Background and Field Investigations
Sweeney House Site

Although no testing was carried out during the Survey Phase, map research and the architectural evaluation (Thompson 1985) indicate that there was an occupation in this location by the middle of the nineteenth century. Accordingly, additional background research and test excavations are proposed to evaluate the extent and integrity of the archeological remains located here. Background research will be carried out at the Delaware State Archives and the Hagley Foundation to provide the historic context for the resources at this site. Ten days has been allocated for this research. Field work will consist of the placement of ten five-foot-by-five-foot test units at the rear of the structure to locate midden deposits, privies, etc. Five days will be occupied with this work, for a crew of six people. This house and associated spring house are listed as contributing structures in the proposed Nemours Historic District.

Proposal for Phase II Background and Field Investigations
William Murphy House Site

Because of an illness in the house no field work was carried out at this structure during the survey phase. The structure appears on the Rea and Price Map of 1849, and the architectural evaluation suggests that the house may have been built toward the beginning of the nineteenth century (Thompson 1985). Like the Sweeney House there is no apparent disturbance around this structure, and archeological remains in the form of midden, privies, etc. would be expected, related to the early occupation of the house. Additional background research is proposed to help fill out the historic context of the site, and field investigations are also proposed to identify and evaluate the archeological remains. Approximately ten five-foot-by-five-foot test units will be placed at the rear of the house to locate these remains. This work will be accomplished in five working days. This house is also a contributing structure to the proposed Nemours Historic District.

Proposal for Phase II Background and Field Investigations
Bird-Husbands Site

The Bird-Husbands house is located on the south side of Rockland Road, east of the Dupont Institute. This house appears on historic maps and the architectural evaluation suggests that it dates from the early part of the nineteenth century, although it has been modified. There has been massive filling to the west of the house, but the backyard area, where privies and midden features would be expected, appears to be relatively undisturbed. A modern garage is present, and a macadam parking area are also present. Additional background study is proposed to clarify the property history and to provide historic context. Ten five-foot-by-five-foot test units are proposed to identify and evaluate the integrity of the archeological remains at this site. The house is listed as a contributing structure to the proposed Nemours Historic District.

Proposal for Phase II Background Investigations
Blue Ball Tavern: N-542

Previous work has been completed at this location by Mid-Atlantic Archaeological Research, Inc. (MAAR 1980). Testing revealed the presence of foundations and other features, which suggest that the site has sufficient integrity to return significant archeological data. Therefore no additional investigations were carried out during the survey activities completed by Thunderbird Archeological Associates. The referenced report provides a chain of title and a very brief discussion of the documentary history of the property (MAAR 1980:II-16). While the previous field work is sufficient to demonstrate the presence of intact archeological remains, the documentary study is too brief to adequately provide the historic context for the site. Accordingly, we are recommending that additional historical background research be completed in order to prepare a Determination of Eligibility statement that adheres to the current standards of the National Register of Historic Places.

Since the preliminary documentary work has been completed, five days is proposed to complete a detailed examination of the tavern licenses (the referenced report is based on a "spot check"), tax records, and other materials located at the Delaware State Archives in Dover and in the collections of the Hagley Foundation. This material will be used to provide a more thorough discussion of the historic context of the site location and to develop a statement of significance that includes a more detailed comparison between the history and archeology of this site and other similar contexts, such as the Rising Sun Tavern at Stanton (Thompson 1984).

The report for the work proposed here will consist of a revised Determination of Eligibility incorporating the results of previous field and background investigations, and current archival research.

Proposal for Phase II Background and Field Investigations
Smithy Site

The Rea and Price map indicates a "smithy" or blacksmith shop across the Concord Pike from the Blue Ball Tavern. This location is cultivated at the present time, but an intense concentration of artifacts was observed there during the survey phase investigations. The materials observed included domestic refuse, and it is likely that a domestic occupation adjoined the smithy, in a fashion similar to that observed at the Wilson-Slack site (Coleman et al. 1985). Additional background research is proposed to provide historic context for the site. Ten days of work at Delaware State Archives, The Delaware Historical Society, and Hagley Foundation will be completed. Field work is proposed to identify remains below the plowzone that may possess archeological integrity. Ten days of work by a crew of six with supervisor will be carried out. The equivalent of ten five-foot-by-five-foot test units will be excavated. They will be distributed according to the distribution of surface materials, and may be modified to follow features encountered during the testing.

Proposal for Phase II Background Investigations
J. R. Weldin Plantation Site

To the northeast of the Smithy Site, on Weldin Road, an extensive complex of ruins is located, including the foundations of several structures, stone fences, roads, etc. An archeological base map will be desirable to help guide the design of a testing program, but, as in the case of the Keg Factory Site, more extensive background research will be helpful to identify and orient some of the more obvious features present on the site. Sources available at Delaware State Archives, Hagley Foundation, and The Delaware Historical Society will be examined to discover information about the organization and layout of this extensive domestic and agricultural site.

This site will be of particular interest because it appears to represent a site representative of a wealthier farmer than some of the others in the study area. The artifact assemblages from this site will provide points of comparison with those of other sites, to help define the range of material goods available at particular points of time within a single market area. After the background research is completed, a proposal to prepare the site map will be submitted as an addendum to the work proposed here.

Route 141 Extended
Proposal for Field Investigations
Prehistoric Component X22

An extensive scatter of lithic materials was located just to the north of Weldin Road during the Phase I survey. Material recovered included cores, bifaces and flakes in sufficient amounts to suggest the possiblity that there may be some undisturbed contexts present below the plow zone. In order to test for this possiblity we propose to place and screen a series of two-and-a-half-foot-by-two-and-a-half-foot shovel tests across the main axes of the scatter to look for buried soil surfaces and/or features. Forty of these units will be distributed across the surface of the site. A week's field time for a crew of six has been allocated to this work. No background work has been included since the prehistoric contexts are fairly well-controlled from the existing literature, and are less site-specific than the historic sites.

see attached DOT Biblio. for correct reference

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