Segment 3 has a low potential for prehistoric site locations because of extensive modern land disturbance (Figure 12). The potential for historic sites, however, is high within this segment as the segment of the project area includes the central area of the late 18th century village of Ogletown, including major 18th century roadbeds and their intersection with important connector roads along which numerous 18th, 19th and 20th century houses were built (Figures 8, 9, 11, and 20).

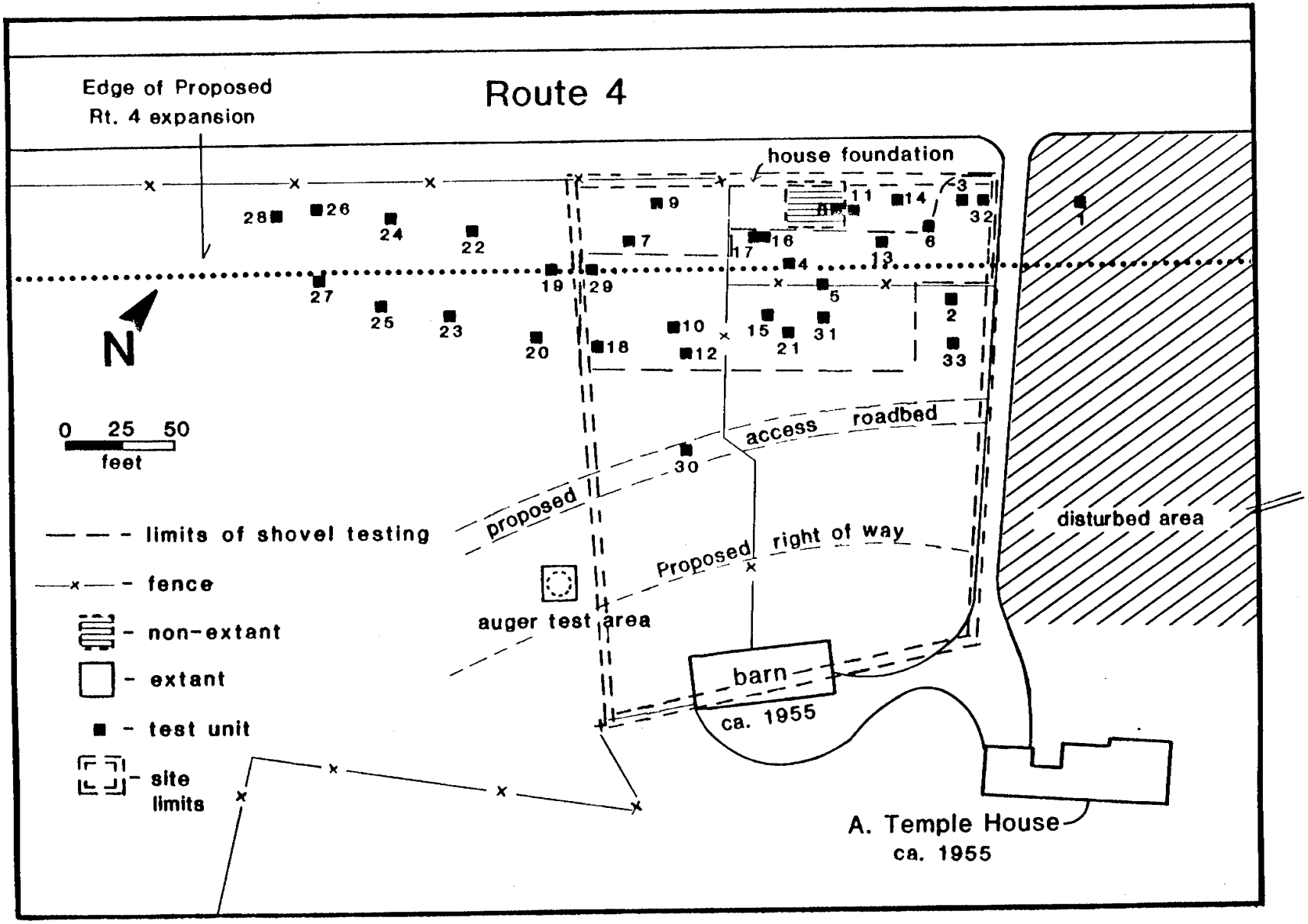
Phase I survey in Segment 3 identified three archaeological sites. Two yielded only historic materials (A. Temple, Wm. Heisler) and one site yielded both historic and prehistoric materials (T. Ogle) (Figure 22, Table 1, and Plate 2).

A. Temple Site (7NC-D-68, N-5308)

The Albert Temple site is located on the south side of Chestnut Hill Road (Route 4), approximately one-quater mile west of the intersection of Salem Church Road and Route 4 (Figures 22 and 48). The site was identified by Thomas' (1980) Phase I/II cultural resource survey. Background archival research by Thomas identified the cultural remains located by a Phase I pedestrian survey, including a cellar hole, brick-lined well, and 19th and 20th century artifacts, to be those associated with a farmstead occupied by 1849 (Figure 8). No subsurface testing was carried out by Thomas because of a denial of further access by the owner, Mr. A. Temple. Both the summary of the report by Thomas (1980) and the research strategy developed prior to the Phase I/II survey by UDCAR hypothesized that the surviving archaeological resources were related to the occupation of the original main house of the Red House Plantation.

FIGURE 48

A. Temple Site (N-5308, 7NC-D-68)



Testing of the site area was conducted to verify the conclusions reached by the Phase I background research and to determine the distribution and the context and integrity of the cultural materials. This testing was greatly assisted by a series of photographs in the possession of Harry A. Temple (Plates 14, 15, and 16). In addition to providing photographic evidence of the farmstead ca. 1955, Mr. Temple provided valuable information on the function and location of outbuildings no longer extant and field and yard divisions at the site. In order to define the distribution of artifacts and identify activity areas for further testing, a grid network was laid out across the site and shovel tests were excavated at five foot intervals. A total of 433 shovel tests were excavated within the proposed ROW to be potentially effected by the project (Figure 49). The distribution map of total artifacts produced by the testing was then used to guide further testing. At least three artifact concentrations were identified (Figures 50 and 51) and additional testing was carried out within these activity areas and other areas in the proposed ROW.

A total of five 5' x 5' units were excavated within the yard areas in the direct impact zone of the proposed ROW. Unit no. 1, located east of the existing lane, yielded a stratigraphy consisting of a 2' thick fill of road gravels, concrete block fragments and select fill overlying a 3" thick 20th century topsoil horizon which had been extensively disturbed and a 2' thick horizon of black, organic-rich soil indicative of a swamp deposit. These deposits were interpreted to be the result of filling of a low, swampy area and indicated a very low

PLATE 14

A.Temple House, ca.1950, Front View, Looking Southeast

PLATE 15

A.Temple House and Site, ca.1950,
Rear View Looking Northwest

PLATE 16

A.Temple House and Site, ca.1950,
Outbuildings Area, Looking Southeast

A. Temple Site (N-5308, 7NC-D-68), Shovel Test Grid

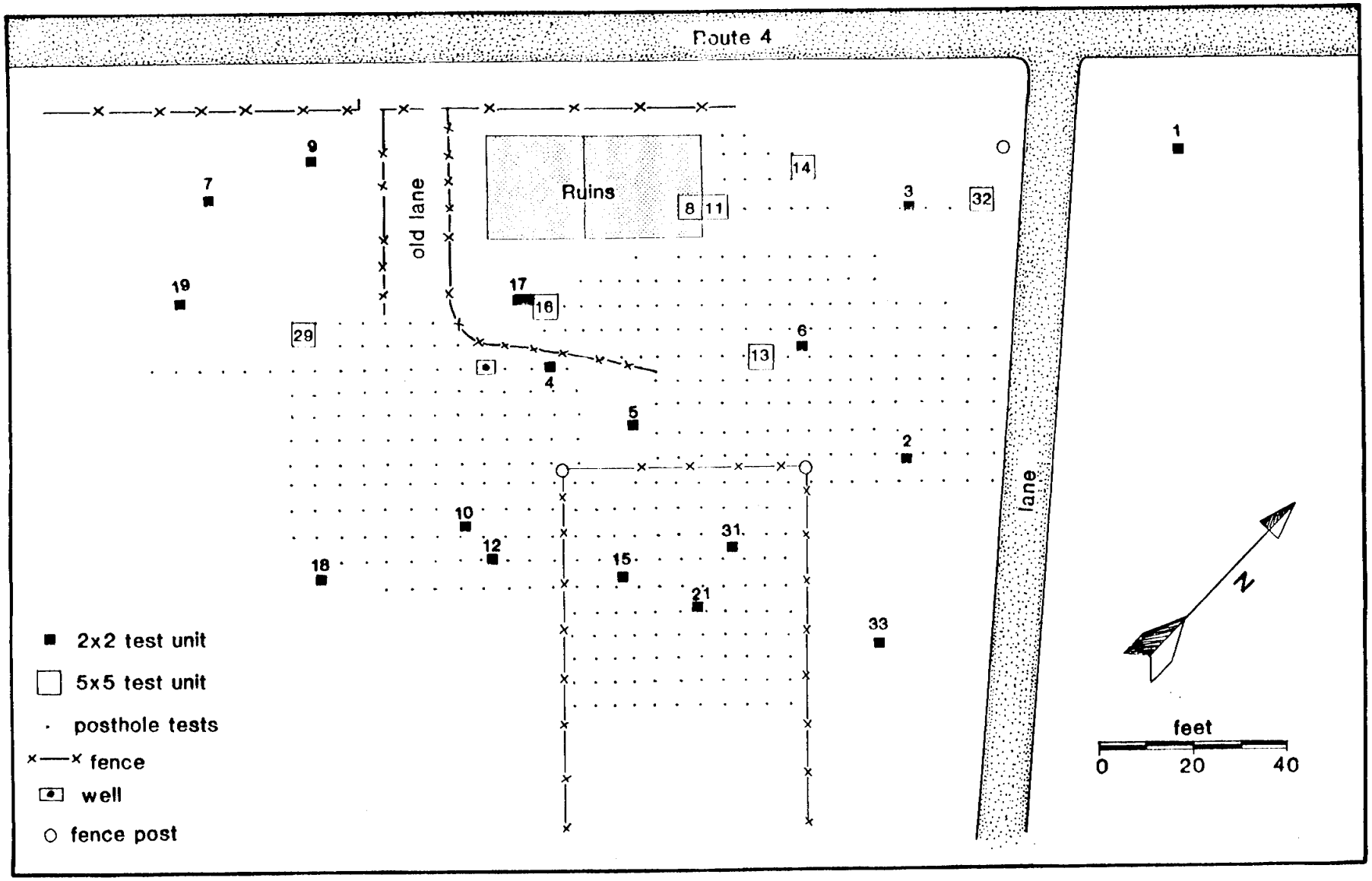
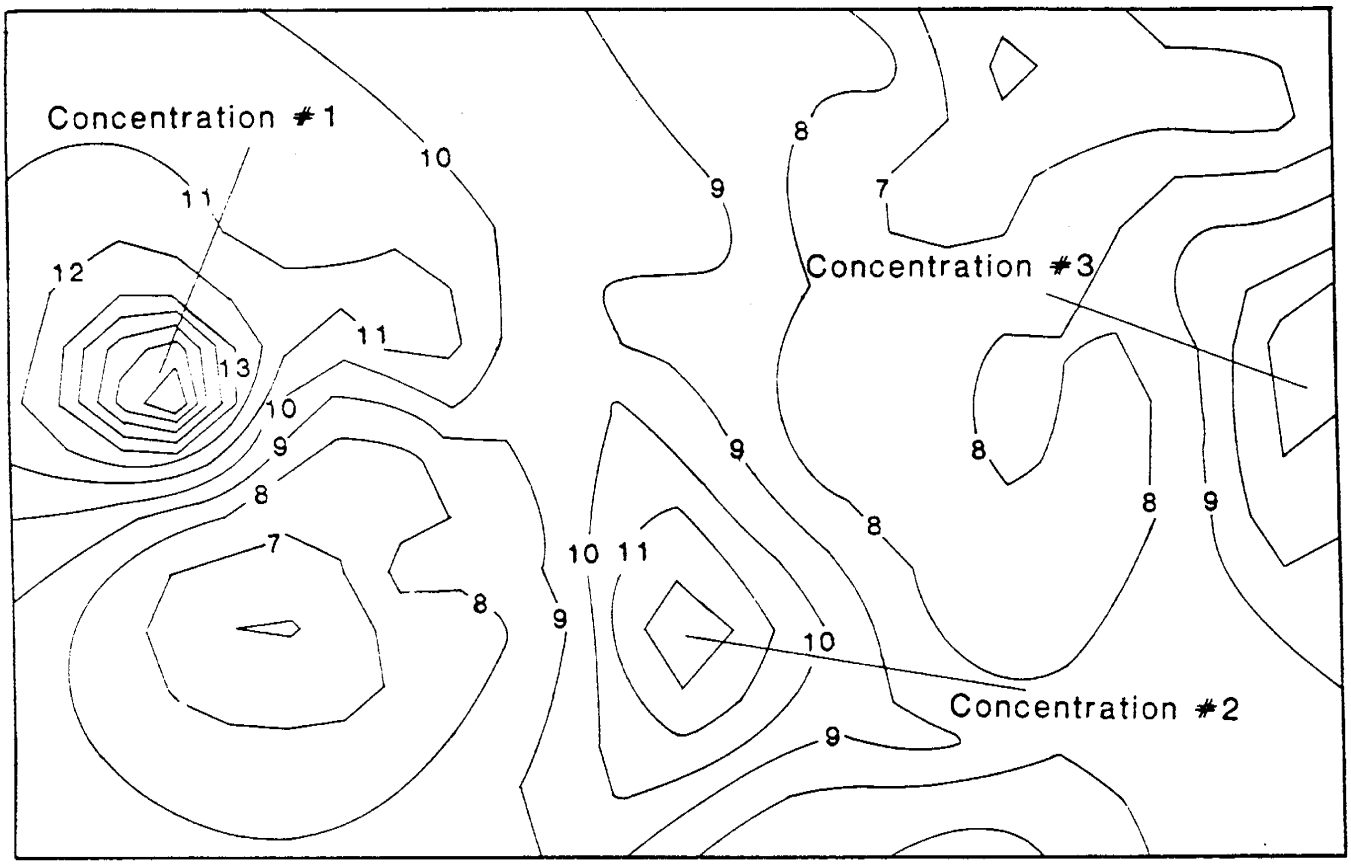


FIGURE 50

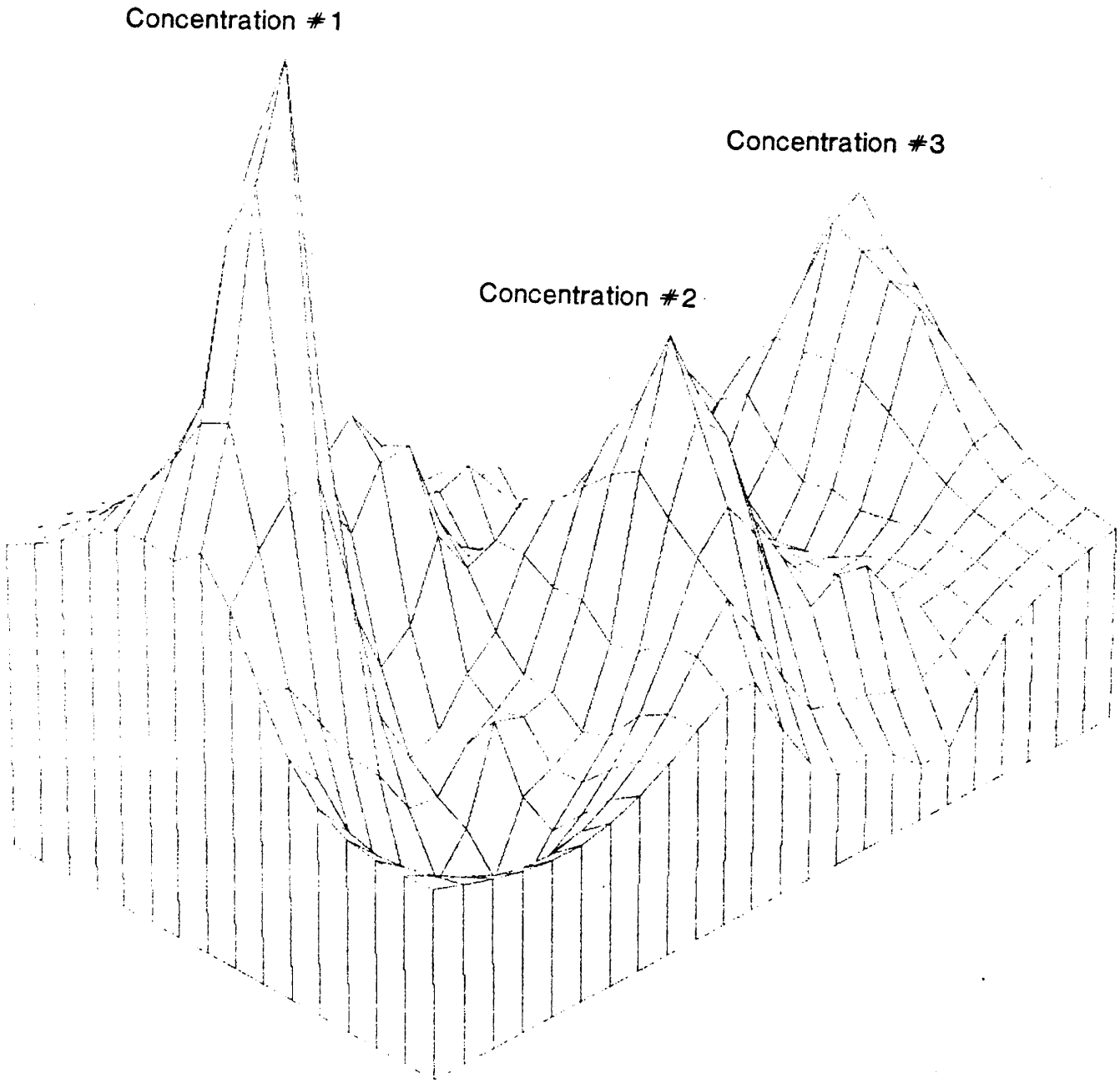
A. Temple Site (N-5308, 7NC-D-68),Total Artifact Distribution from Shovel Test Grid (topo map)



probability for historic period use or occupation. Additional augering in the surrounding area confirmed that this stratigraphy was present throughout the ROW east of the lane and no further testing was carried out. Testing within the rear yard area (Unit no. 2) produced a medium density of early 19th to early 20th century ceramics and glass from a topsoil horizon. The topsoil horizon in Test Unit no. 3 in the east yard area, yielded artifacts dating to the same time period, and excavation below the plowzone/subsoil interface also recovered a low density of artifacts from rodent disturbed soils.

FIGURE 51

A. Temple Site (N-5308, 7NC-D-68),
Total Artifact Distribution from Shovel Test Grid (Surface Map)



Further testing in the rear yard area within concentration no. 2 (Unit no. 4) encountered an assemblage of early to late 19th century materials in the topsoil horizon. Beneath the plowzone/subsoil interface was located a partially disturbed 8" thick trash midden horizon containing burned mid-19th century ceramics, charcoal, and brick fragments. Beneath this was an undisturbed section of the midden containing additional burned ceramics, oyster shell, and large mammal bones. The features, only partially exposed in the east wall of the unit, were cross-sectioned and one-half was left unexcavated. Unit 5, further confirmed the existence of well-preserved features within concentration no. 2 beneath a plowzone horizon containing a variety of 19th and early 20th century artifacts. Two postholes containing square postmolds were located at the plowzone/subsoil interface 18' below ground surface. Thus, additional testing determined that within an area measuring approximately 120' E-W x 50' N-S, artifact concentrations identified as stratified yard scatter and intact subsurface features were present. A large number of artifacts dating to the early 19th century through the mid-20th century were recovered (see Appendix II). Location of the site entirely within the proposed right-of-way made Phase II investigations necessary and the results of these excavations are described below.

Additional background research was conducted on the site as part of the Phase II investigations. The A. Temple site is included within a 200 acre parcel that is noted as owned by Thomas and Martha Foreman in 1849 (see Figure 8 from Rea and Price Map of New Castle County). Prior to this date, Martha Ogle

Foreman received the parcel by will in 1805 from her uncle, William McMeechen. The original "Red House" house site had previously been located within a parcel and was part of a 790 acre parcel acquired by Thomas Ogle in 1739. The property, historically called "The Red House Plantation" was one of the tracts partioned out of Thomas Ogle's landholdings by the terms of his 1768 will. After his death in 1771, a property valuation of 1774 assessed the Red House Plantation including 200 acres and an "old house out of repair" at 500 pounds (Table 3). By the terms of Thomas Ogle's will, the property was transferred to his wife Catherine for her lifetime. Beginning with the sale of the house in 1787 to the Philadelphia merchant Phillip LeMaigre, the property was owned during the late 18th century and through the early 20th century by non-occupier owners as a tenant farm (Table 10). At least by the time of an 1861 tax assessment, a frame tenement had been added to the property. The structural remains of this house forms the central portion of the A. Temple site.

Phase II testing was geared to the determination of site limits, the contextual integrity of the inner yard areas and cellar hole, and the determination of the occupation date and probable function of the site. A total of 4 units (nos. 6, 13, 14 and 16) were excavated in the inner, rear yard area. These units produced additional postholes and molds (Unit no. 6), evidence of disturbance caused close to the structure by the 1955 addition of a cinder block western wing, and significant densities of 19th and 20th century artifacts deposited as sheet

TABLE 10

SUMMARY OF DEED TRANSACTIONS FOR THE A. TEMPLE SITE, 1768-1950

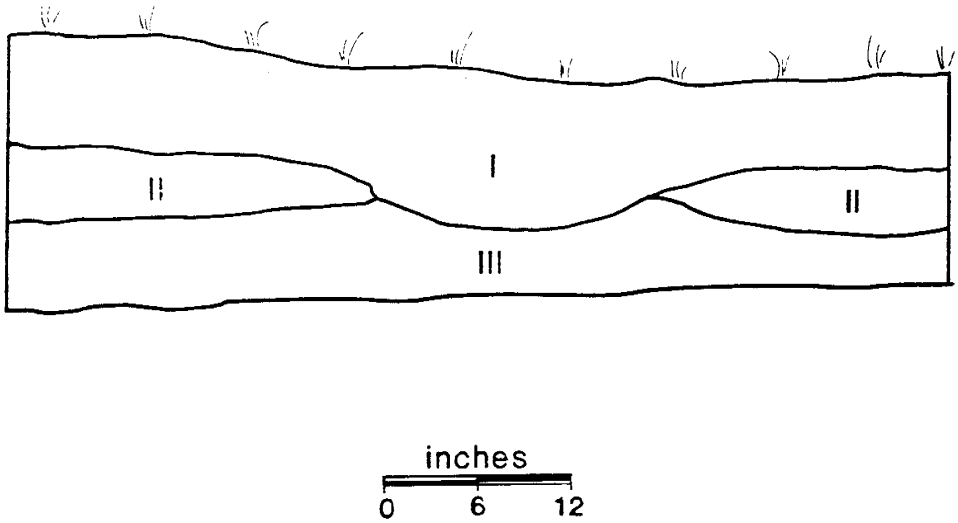
Transaction	Date	Deed Reference	Acres
Thomas Ogle to Catherine Ogle	1768(1771)	Will A1.	200
Benjamin Ogle & Anne Ogle to Peter LeMaigre & Catherine Ogle	1787	G-2-105 G-2-123 unknown	200
Peter LeMaigre to Alexis Gardere	1792	M-2-254	200
Maxwell Bines,Shff. to William McMeechen	1800	W-2-62	200
William McMeechen to Martha Ogle	1805(1807)	Will Q-1-287	200
Martha (Ogle) Forman to C.H. and J.R.C. Oldham	1851	L-6-199	200
C.H.Oldham to J.R.C. Oldham	1858	F-7-247	200
Isaac Grubb, Shff.to Laura to Laura C. Day	1878	F-11-58	200
Ed.and Laura Day to John M. Carswell	1888	G-14-333	182
John M. Carswell to Elmer W. Clark	1888	K-14-471	182
Rachel Clark,Adm. to Godfrey Hanby	1892	X-15-198	182
Godfrey Hanby to Leroy Brian	1892	X-15-187	182
Leroy Brian to John N. Carswell	1901	K-18-497	182
Harry I. Gillis, Shff. to Equitable Guarantee & Trust Co.	1906	N-20-410	182
Equitable G.& T. Co. to Edward L. Richards	1910	Y-22-449	182
Edward L. Richards to Trustees, Provident Trust Co.	1944	WillB-7-66 P-46-561	182
Prov. Tr. Co. and Mary Richards to Frank Truhler	1947	P-47-104	182
Frank Truhler to Albert Temple	1950	K-50-42	13

middens in yard deposits (Figure 52). Two units (nos. 8 and 11) were placed inside and outside of the unfilled cellar hole. Unit no. 8 encountered a deposition of building debris and organic materials above a 20th century concrete floor. The concrete floor was underlain by a late 19th century whitewashed mortar floor which in turn was underlain by a cobble floor level from which an 1878 penny was recovered (Figure 53). Beneath these floors were two packed clay earthen floors containing early-to-mid 19th century ceramics and glass. Evidence of a rebuilding or partial burning of the structure was recovered from the uppermost earthen floor. Outside of the structure, Unit 11 produced a high density of material related to the 1955 demolition of the structure. The demolition of the structure occurred only 6 months after the completion of the western addition. Underlying these deposits was a yard scatter of 19th and 20th century artifacts similar to that encountered in other inner, rear yard areas. Further testing in the outer rear yard area was geared to the detection of additional sub-plowzone features. Units 15, 21, 31, and 33 gave a good indication of the density distribution in this area of the site. All units exhibited a plowzone horizon with a high frequency of artifacts; however, the frequency decreased moving away from the house. Nevertheless, artifacts were still present in Units 31 and 33 over 100' from the main house structure.

The eastern site area was tested through the excavation of units within the outer west yard area which contained outbuildings and in adjacent areas to determine the site boundaries. Several of these units were placed over suspected

FIGURE 52

A. Temple Site, (N-5308, 7NC-D-68), Test Unit 13, North Wall Profile



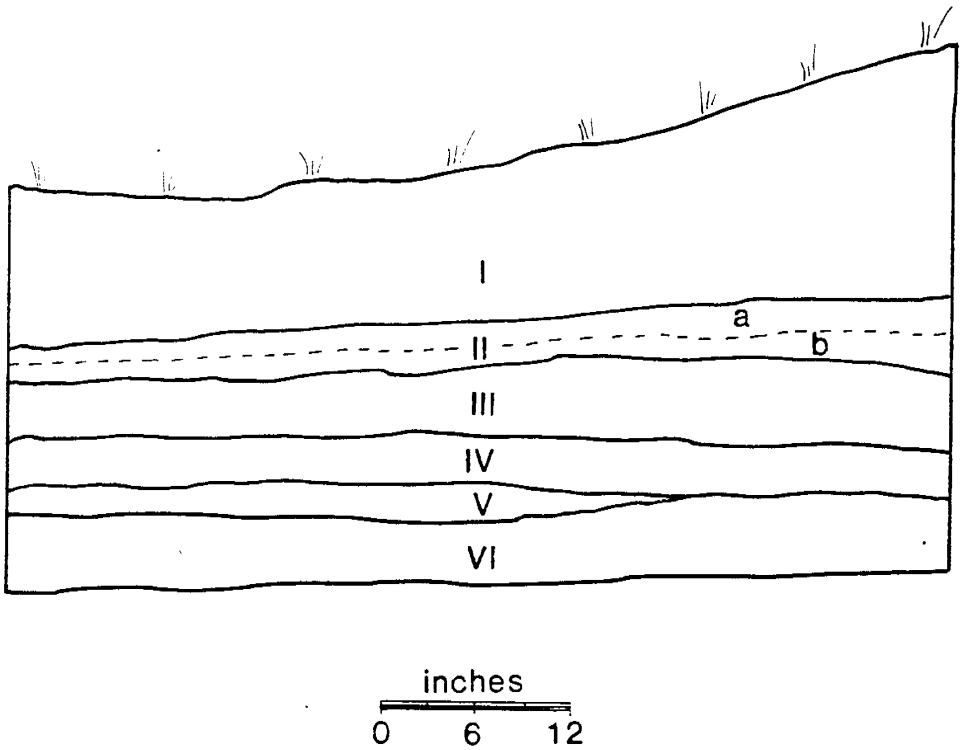
I-Dark brown silty loam, with historic artifacts

II-Brown sandy loam, with historic artifacts

III-Yellow brown sand, no cultural material

FIGURE 53

A. Temple Site, (N-5308, 7NC-D-68), Test Unit 8, North Wall Profile



I-Brown silty loam-humus root layer and rubble

II-Concrete floor, two types of concrete:(a) Modern looking concrete , (b) Older looking (more gravel) concrete with a whitewash layer on top

III-Rock floor (has a plaster layer of base of rocks)

IV-Brown sandy loam with yellow sandy clay mottling

subsurface features. Unit no. 7, located in a large depression thought to have possibly served as a storage feature, was found upon excavation to be a wood-lined cesspool for the septic system of the main house. A series of 2' x 2' test units (nos. 9 and 19-28) were excavated on an east-west transect extending from the former main lane to the house 80' westward within the direct impact zone of the proposed ROW. Artifact densities ranged from a total of 27 in no. 9, to 89 in no. 19 to low levels of artifacts in 24, 25, 27, and 28. The western site boundary was thus placed as a north-south line between units 24 and units 22, 25, and 23. All of these units contained a plowzone horizon and no features nor artifacts were identified below the plowzone/subsoil interface.

The final phase of excavation focused on the outbuilding/service area identified by historic photographs (Plate 16). Three units (10, 12, and 18) were placed over depressions in an attempt to locate the former privy. Two of these units (10, 18) encountered a natural succession of brown silty loam topsoil containing a low density of a mixed artifact assemblage underlain by a sterile orange sandy loam with gravels. Unit no. 12 encountered a circular feature, 2' in diameter extending 1 1/2' into subsoil containing an unstratified assemblage of early-mid 20th century metal and glass. The feature was interpreted as a hole created upon removal of a light pole which was subsequently refilled with soil and artifacts from the then existing ground surface.

A 5' x 5' unit (no. 26) was placed at the southern edge of a yard area shown as enclosed by a picket fence on the ca. 1950

photograph (Plate 16). It was anticipated that this area was used as a trash disposal area, a hypothesis suggested by both our informant and the results of the shovel test excavations (Figures 44 and 45). Excavation within concentration no. 1 revealed a very high density of early 19th to late 19th century artifacts, unstratified within the upper 6", but well-stratified at deeper levels. The remnant of a former square post was located within a 1' diameter posthole in the center of the unit. The deposit thus supported the information supplied by the informant of the existence of an extensive midden deposit at the fenceline area.

Phase I/II archival and archaeological research within the proposed right-of-way (ROW) confirmed the findings of Thomas (1980) which determined that the site was well-preserved archaeologically. However, the site is not the original Red House plantation house, but instead is that of a tenant house dating to the mid-19th century. Phase I and II testing concluded that the significant component of the site consists of an unfilled cellar hole (25' x 25') identified on the basis of archival and archaeological research as a mid-19th century house foundation, a brick-lined well, a non-extant outbuilding complex, and well-preserved archaeological deposits associated with back and side yard activity areas. At least three activity areas were identified. The subsequent testing of these concentrations through measured unit excavation identified these as midden areas with different stratigraphy, context, and formation processes. A large area to the south and west of the main yard area, while found to have been plow disturbed, contained well-preserved

features and a high density of mid-late 19th century artifacts (concentrations #2 and #3). Outside the main yard area were located the foundations of five large agricultural outbuilding structures. The testing program identified an extensive trash midden also containing mid-late 19th century artifacts to the west of the main yard area (concentration #1). The site area south and west of the main yard area was found to have been plowed, but features were located intact beneath the plowzone horizon. The site's boundaries were determined by the density distribution of 19th century historic artifacts and man-made features. The northern boundary of the site is limited by Route 4. The eastern boundary is defined by an asphalt driveway, the area beyond which showed extensive 20th century disturbance. The western boundary is defined by a dramatic decrease in artifact frequencies. The southern boundary is defined by the limit of agriculturally-related structures known from historic photographs and a limited archaeological survey. The site is approximately rectangular in dimension and measures 190' east-west by 255' north-south, encompassing approximately 48,450 sq.ft. or 1.1 acres.

The A. Temple site (7NC-D-68) is considered eligible for inclusion to the National Register under Criterion "D" (Appendix IV). The A. Temple site is significant because it will contribute data important to the understanding of the history of both the local area and the surrounding Mid-Atlantic region. The Phase I/II testing at the site revealed that intact, undisturbed artifact distributions are present at the site. Also present is the partially filled cellar hole of the structure dating to the

tenant occupation of the site. Because the archaeological site under examination was a tenant house, it will yield data comparable to other data gathered from other archaeological excavations of tenant structures in the Middle Atlantic. In northern Delaware the artifact assemblage and site structure can be compared to the Robert Ferguson/Weber site (Coleman et al. 1984), the Grant Tenancy site (Taylor and Thompson 1986), and the Block 1191 excavations in Wilmington (Beidleman et al. 1985). The site can also be compared to non-tenant occupations in the area such as the Wilson-Slack site (Coleman et al. 1985), the William M. Hawthorn site (Coleman et al. 1984), and the Fork Branch site in Kent County (Heite and Heite 1985). Such comparisons will provide insights into the spatial, socio-economic, and cultural aspects of tenant life in northern and central Delaware in the 19th century. Research topics that can be specifically addressed at the A. Temple site include the analysis and comparison of faunal remains and other ecofacts indicative of diet, food processing and consumption habits and the use of space at the site (Custer and Cunningham 1986). These topics have been found to yield significant results based on the analyses carried out at other historic sites in northern Delaware. The combination of the presence of relatively undisturbed, intact archaeological deposits, extant foundations for an extensive agricultural outbuilding complex and the main house site, and a complete historic photographic documentation of the site prior to demolition offer the possibility that valuable comparative data can be obtained from the site. Important information can also be

obtained on agricultural practices, most importantly farm complex layout, that will be comparable to data obtained from work done in the surrounding region (Manning 1984; Glassie 1972).

Nearby the entire main activity area of the A. Temple site lies within the southern portion of the proposed ROW expansion of Route 4. Proposed construction will result in primary impact to the extant house foundation and surrounding yard areas. Primary impact from the construction of a frontage road will occur within the agricultural outbuildings complex. Secondary impact will occur within the area of the site between the proposed frontage road and the Route 4 expansion. If avoidance of the site is not possible, excavation of the site should be undertaken to collect the significant information.

Ogle Site (7NC-D-69, N-215, N-5309) (Historic Component)

The historic component of the Ogle site is located on the northeast corner of the intersection of Route 4 (Chestnut Hill Road) and the Ogletown-Newark Road (Route 273) (Figures 22, 54, and Plate 2). Both the Thomas Ogle grave site and the supposed location of the house foundation are located within 10' of the present roadbed. Background research using the New Castle County Road Papers indicated the presence of a structure at this location by the mid-18th century. It was assumed that the site vicinity had undergone a certain amount of disturbance from the reconstruction of Routes 4 and 273 in 1938 and 1955. In addition, archival information indicated the presence of a gas station complex on the eastern site area and extensive disturbance to the foundation area during the 1955 demolition of the Thomas Ogle House. The site had been identified by Thomas