EXISTING DATA BASE

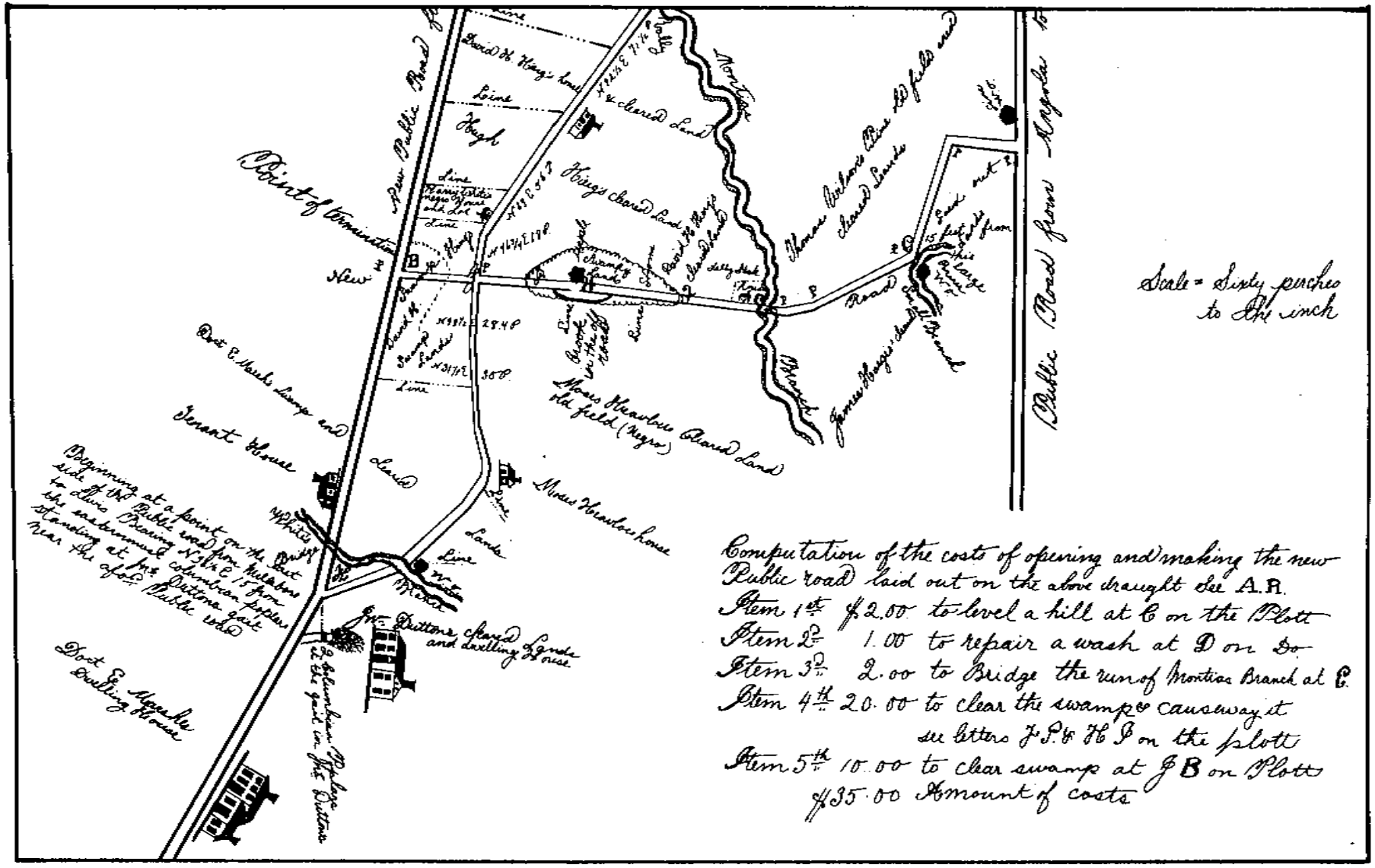
The purpose of this section is to present the existing data base for the prehistoric and historic archaeological sites, and the historic standing structures, that was utilized for the compilation of this report. The cultural context of these sites will also be evaluated based on the general prehistory and history of the project corridor provided above.

Sources used for this study of the cultural resources of the project corridor included the examination of the site files maintained by the Delaware Bureau of Archives and Historic Preservation (BAHP), which contains information on archaeological sites, but primarily data on standing structures.

For historic sites, D.G. Beers' Atlas of the State of Delaware (1868) provided the earliest published map source for specific building locations. Later map sources used included the Sussex County Farm Directory (1913), which was of limited value for site location, and the more useful map produced by R.O. Bausman for his An Economic Study of Land Utilization in Sussex County, Delaware (1941). These three sources, all dating from the mid-nineteenth century and later, were supplimented with an examination of unpublished Sussex County road papers and returns dating from the 1790 to 1863, housed at the Delaware State Archives (Record Group 4200). Over 60 road returns were collected that were located within the project corridor (Figure 14). These road papers, which often contain extremely detailed maps that include dwellings and other structures, provided significant, earlier locational data for historic sites in the project corridor that was unavailable from other sources. For

FIGURE 14

Example of Sussex County Road Papers (Detail of the Road from the Lewes-Millsboro Road to the Angola Neck Road, Lewes and Rehoboth Hundreds, 1851)



unusual sites, such as family cemeteries, oral traditions from local inhabitants were particularly helpful in locating these significant resources. All sites that were located within the project corridor were recorded and plotted in United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5' quadrangle maps. Relevant information relating to these sites was also recorded from the BAHP site forms.

PREHISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

Appendix I lists the known prehistoric archaeological sites located within the project corridor, arranged by USGS map, and Attachment I to this report contains the locations of these sites. Information recorded from the BAHP files and listed in Appendix I includes:

1) Map Reference Number. This number is a sequential number arbitrarily given to the site as a map key; it is not an official site number.

2) County.

3) Delaware Cultural Resources Survey (CRS) Number.

4) Description and State Site Number.

5) Quad: The USGS 7.5' quadrangle map where the site is located.

6) Date: Time period of site occupation. The general time period during which the site was occupied. Time periods are based on those presented in the regional prehistory (see above).

7) Functional Site Type. The site types are based on descriptive types applied to the Delaware Coastal Plain by Custer (1983a, 1983b). The basic types include **procurement/processing sites** (limited function sites occupied for only a short period of time for specialized resource procurement and processing activities), **micro-band base camps** (habitation sites for small social units), and **macro-band base camps** (habitiation sites utilized by large social units for extended periods of time).

8) Potential: This category deals with the potential archaeological significance of the site. (Yes, No, Unknown)

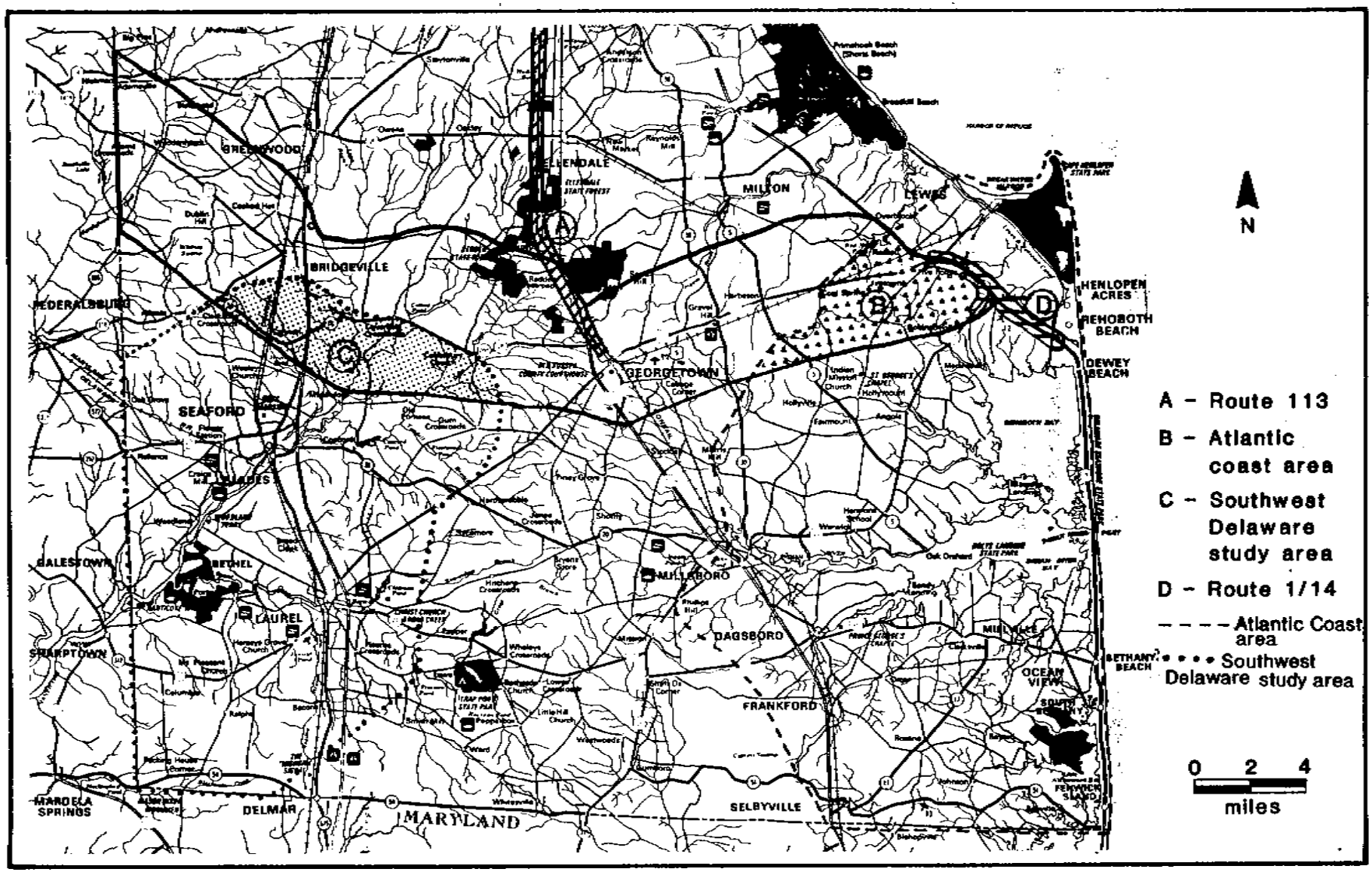
9) Significance: Evaluation of the significance of the archaeological remains. (High, Medium, Low, Unknown)

10) References. Any published and unpublished sources for site information on functional site types, time periods of occupation, and cultural complexes are noted. In some cases, artifact collections at the Island Field Museum were examined to check site information on time period of occupation and cultural complexes. These sites are noted.

Several large scale cultural resources investigations have been conducted within the bounds of the project corridor, and these were consulted for any relevant data. Figure 15 shows the locations of these surveys and their relation to the project corridor. These previous investigations include the Southwest Delaware Nanticoke River drainage Survey (Custer and Mellin 1989), the Atlantic Coast Survey (Mellin 1989), the Phase I cultural resources management survey of U.S. 113 between Milford and Georgetown (Leedecker et al. 1989), and the Phase I survey of Delaware Routes 1 and 14 between Five Points and Rehoboth Beach (Tidlow et al. 1988). Reconnaissance Level architectural surveys have been sponsored by the BAHP in Northwest Fork, Nanticoke, Georgetown, Lewes and Rehoboth, Broad Kiln and Indian River hundreds, and in the towns of Bridgeville and Georgetown. Architectural evaluation has presently been completed for Indian River Hundred (Stephen Del Sordo, personal communication, 1990). Several smaller archaeological investigations have been conducted within the project corridor by the Sussex Society of Archaeology and History (see for example Purnell 1962). Additionally, archaeological investigations have been conducted over the last

FIGURE 15

Previous Archaeological Investigations in the Route 404 Corridor



several decades on both prehistoric and historic sites in the town of Lewes that have added to the data base of information available for the region (Bonine 1952, 1954, 1956, 1964; Marine 1955, 1958; Marine and Bonine 1965; Peet 1951; Watkins 1951; Thomas 1983).

HISTORIC STANDING STRUCTURES

Appendix II lists the historic standing structures located within the project corridor that are contained in the BAHP site files. The Appendix contains data relevant to the historical-architectural interpretation of the standing structures, and addresses the potential and significance of any associated archaeological remains. Data recorded for each standing structure and included in Appendix II includes:

1) County.

2) Delaware Cultural Resource Survey (CRS) Number.

3) Description and/or material. (The construction material of the structure.

4) Quad: The USGS 7.5' quadrangle map where the structure is located.

5) Date: The date of initial construction of the present structure. Dates were obtained from the BAHP site files and from examinations of Beers' Atlas (1868), the Sussex County Farm Directory (1913), and Bausman's map of Sussex (1941). Dates are relative, i.e., "p1868" (prior to 1868); "a1941" (after 1941).

6) Function: The primary historic function of the structure. Functions were determined from the BAHP site files, and from map sources noted above. Categories of function are similar to those used by Custer et al. (1984:22-23), but have been modified somewhat, primarily by the combining of some categories and the elimination of others. The function categories are listed below, with the abbreviations they receive in Appendix II.

6) Function: (cont.)

A. Residential/Agricultural
   1. Dwelling Complex (DWCX)
   2. Dwelling (DWLG)
   3. Agricultural Complex (AGCX)
   4. Family Cemetery (FAM CEM)
   5. Agricultural Tenant (AGTEN)
   6. Agricultural Building (AGBLDG)
   7. Agricultural Manufactory Complex (AGMCX)

B. Industrial
   1. Forge/Furnace (FORG)
   2. Grist Mill (GMILL)
   3. Saw Mill (SMIL)
   4. Mill Dam (MDAM)
   5. Brickyard (BRICK)
   6. Steam Saw Mill (SSMILL)
   7. Mill (MILL)
   8. Water Tower (WTOWR)

C. Commercial
   1. Store (STO)
   2. Office (OFFI)
   3. Service Station (SERVST)
   4. Resturant (EATERY)

D. Religious
   1. Church (CHUR)
   2. Church Cemetery (CCEM)

E. Governmental
   1. School (SCH)
   2. Almshouse (ALMHSE)
   3. Community Center (COMCEN)

F. Transportation
   1. Bridge (BRID)

7) Potential: This category deals with the potential archaeological significance of the structure. (Yes, No, Unknown)

8) Significance: The historical significance of the structure in relation to other historic standing structures in the area. (High, Medium, Low, Unknown)

9) References: Same as for Appendix I.

10) NR: Whether the structure is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

POTENTIAL HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

Appendix III contains a list of known or potential historic archaeological sites located within the project corridor. This list was compiled from the BAHP site files of standing structures, from published historic maps, and from the manuscript Sussex County Road Papers. The list differs slightly from the standing structure appendix described above (Appendix II) in that few of these sites are presently listed in the BAHP files and therefore do not possess CRS numbers. It should be noted that none of these sites were field checked. This list suppliments the BAHP site files because it identifies the locations of structures which are no longer extant but for which there is a potential for archaeological remains, and it updates and corrects omissions in the BAHP standing structure files. Appendix III summarizes the data concerning these historical archaeological sites and assesses the potential and significance of these sites. The information contained in the appendix is as follows:

1) Map Reference Number. An arbitrary designation to be used as a map key and strictly for use with this cultural resources assessment.

2) Quad: The USGS 7.5' quadrangle map the site is located on.

3) Hun: The Hundred which the site is located in.

4) Date Range: The earliest date range for which the site is known. Date ranges are based on the periodization as per Ames et al. (1989). Like the dates for standing structures, these dates are not absolute, but fall within a range of time.

5) Site Type/Function: The primary functional use of the site based on interpretation of documentary sources and site setting. Site functions are identical to those used for standing structures (see Appendix II above).

6) CRS: The site's cultural resource number, if it has been assigned one.

7) Historic Name: The site name, from historic sources.

8) NR: Whether the site is presently listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

9) References: The historic source which provided the earliest evidence of a site location.

10) Potential: Evaluation of the potential of the archaeological remains. ((Yes, No, Unknown)

11) Significance: Evaluation of the significance of the archaeological remains. (High, Medium, Low, Unknown)

UNINVENTORIED STANDING STRUCTURES

Appendix IV contains a list of standing structures which present a special case of cultural resources in the project area. This appendix lists those structures which are presently located on sites of historically documented structures -- i.e., these buildings were shown on Beers' Atlas (1868) -- but have not been inventoried by the BAHP. Structures included in this appendix are therefore of potential historical **and/or** archaeological significance, whether both or neither is presently unknown. Little information is available at present concerning these structures, and Appendix IV is included simply to provide a compilation of these potential sites. Information included in the appendix is as follows:

1) County.

2) CRS: The site's Cultural Resource Number.

3) Description, name or function of site.

4) Quad: The USGS 7.5' quadrangle map the structure is located on.