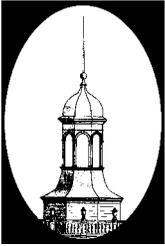


Appendix C
CRS SITE FORMS



DELAWARE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
15 THE GREEN, DOVER, DE 19901

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION FORM

CRS # N14533
SPO Map 06-07-29
Hundred St. Georges
Quad Middletown
Other _____

1. HISTORIC NAME/FUNCTION: Reedy Island Cart Road Site 4
2. ADDRESS/LOCATION: U.S. Route 301 (Section 1)
3. TOWN/NEAREST TOWN: Middletown vicinity?
4. MAIN TYPE OF RESOURCE: building structure site object
 landscape district
5. MAIN FUNCTION OF PROPERTY: Residential
6. PROJECT TITLE/ REASON FOR SURVEY (if applicable):
U.S. Route 301 Phase IB

7. ADDITIONAL FORMS USED:

#:	Form:	List property types:
	CRS 2 Main Building Form	
	CRS 3 Secondary Building Form	
	CRS 4 Archaeological Site Form	Historic and Prehistoric site
	CRS 5 Structure (Building-Like) Form	
	CRS 6 Structure (Land Feature) Form	
	CRS 7 Object Form	
	CRS 8 Landscape Elements Form	
	CRS 9 Map Form	N/A
	CRS 14 Potential District Form	

8. SURVEYOR INFORMATION:

Surveyor name: William B. Liebeknecht

Principal Investigator name: William B. Liebeknecht (Phase I) And Jeanne Ward (Phase li)

Principal Investigator signature: _____

Organization: Hunter Research, Inc. Date: 11/5/2010

9. OTHER NOTES OR OBSERVATIONS:

CRS# N14533

Prior to the field survey the area was plowed and disked. Rains over the next couple of days increased the surface visibility from about 80 to nearly 100 percent. The entire area was walked from east to west and then from south to north. A White Spectrum metal detector was then employed to survey the areas where 18th century historic artifacts were clustered on the surface. Artifact clusters were then tested, employing 39 shovel tests and four excavation units each measuring 2.5 feet by 10 feet. A total of 3,796 artifacts were recovered from this area. Prehistoric artifacts were generally located along the northern and eastern perimeter of the borrow area along the first terrace of the Spring Mill Branch, a branch of the Drawyer Creek. Four distinct clusters of historic artifacts dating to the late 17th through late-18th century were clustered within the borrow area. Historic Cluster 1 is dominated by red brick fragments and redware with minor amounts of domestic debris. Historic Cluster 2 consists of a light collection of domestic artifacts dating to the mid-18th century. Historic Cluster 3 consists of a dense assemblage of domestic debris dating from the late 17th century to the late 18th century. Historic Cluster 4 represents another light collection of domestic artifacts dating to the mid-18th century. Prehistoric materials from this area date from the Late Paleo/Early Archaic through the Woodland II periods and suggest repeated short-term hunting camps over a long period of time.

The artifact assemblage currently suggests an occupation beginning circa 1690, or possibly earlier, and extending to circa 1790. Architectural artifacts from the site and data from Excavation Unit 1, demonstrate the identified structure had a brick foundation for a wood framed superstructure. The building had a cellar extending four feet below the surface, measuring approximately 16 feet by 20 feet.

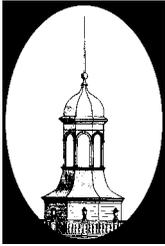
10. STATE HISTORIC CONTEXT FRAMEWORK (check all appropriate boxes; refer to state management plan(s)):

- a) Time period(s)
- Pre-European Contact
 - Paleo-Indian
 - Archaic
 - Woodland I
 - Woodland II
 - 1600-1750∇ Contact Period (Native American)
 - 1630-1730∇ Exploration and Frontier Settlement
 - 1730-1770∇ Intensified and Durable Occupation
 - 1770-1830∇ Early Industrialization
 - 1830-1880∇ Industrialization and Early Urbanization
 - 1880-1940∇ Urbanization and Early Suburbanization
 - 1940-1960∇ Suburbanization and Early Ex-urbanization

- b) Geographical zone
- Piedmont
 - Upper Peninsula
 - Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp
 - Coastal
 - Urban (City of Wilmington)

c) Historic period theme(s)

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transportation and Communication |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Forestry | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Settlement Patterns and Demographic Changes |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Trapping/Hunting | <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mining/Quarrying | <input type="checkbox"/> Government |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fishing/Oystering | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Manufacturing | <input type="checkbox"/> Education |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Retailing/Wholesaling | <input type="checkbox"/> Community Organizations |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Finance | <input type="checkbox"/> Occupational Organizations |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Professional Services | <input type="checkbox"/> Major Families, Individuals and Events |



DELAWARE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
15 THE GREEN, DOVER, DE 19901

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

CRS # N14533
Site # 7NC-F-153
Soil Map # WEB

1. INFORMANT: William B. Liebeknecht

2. SURFACE CONDITION: submerged cultivated wooded
marsh beach/shoreline fallow
urban

other: _____

integrity: The integrity of the site is very good

3. SOIL TYPE: Reybold Queponco Complex, Matapeake silt loam

4. DESCRIPTION OF FIELD WORK (check all that apply): surface collection visibility 90 %
shovel test measured unit mechanical stripping
remote sensing walkover informant collection

5. COLLECTIONS:

a) Repository Hunter Research, Inc., Odessa Lab At This Time Accession # _____
Collector/consultant Hunter Research, Inc.
Date 10/2011 Surface Excavation

b) Repository A&HC, INC. AT THIS TIME Accession # _____
Collector/consultant Archaeological & Historical Consultants, Inc.
Date 11/8/2010 Surface Excavation

c) Repository _____ Accession # _____
Collector/consultant _____
Date _____ Surface Excavation

d) Repository _____ Accession # _____
Collector/consultant _____
Date _____ Surface Excavation

6. ARTIFACTS: List material and types

CRS # N14533
Site # 7NC-F-153

Prehistoric

A low grade grey chert narrow bladed projectile point with a contracting stem
A banded dark grey chert triangular projectile point with basal notching known as an Eshback type (Late Archaic or Woodland I 3,230 BC to 1,500 BC).
The margins exhibit grinding (Fogelman 1988).
A white quartz narrow bladed projectile point with a straight stem
A red jasper narrow bladed projectile point with a basally notched straight stem
Neville/Stanley type circa 6,000 BC to 5,000 BC (Justice 1987).
A yellow/brown jasper narrow bladed projectile point with a contracting stem
A grey chert narrow bladed projectile point flat in cross-section with side notching and basal grinding Meadowood like (Woodland I period circa 1,000-385 BC), (Fogelman 1988).
A black and grey chert narrow bladed elongated triangular projectile point flat in cross-section similar to Meadowood cache blades
A dark brown jasper triangular projectile point reworked into a concave scraper
A large chalcedony humped back scraper (possibly Early Archaic or late Paleo period)
Debitage
Thermally altered rock fragments

Historic

A brass Chinese coin with a square hole in the center. Marked Kung Pu (Board of Public Works) in Booyuwan (Peking/Beijing), it was initially thought to have been minted during the Qing/Ching Dynasty between 1662 and 1722, but the current identification suggests that it dates to the reign of later Qing/Ching Emperor Kao Tsung, between 1736 and 1795. (Calgary Coin and Antique Gallery n.d.; Sea Eagle Coins n.d.).

Westerwald grey bodied stoneware with cobalt blue and incised decoration
(one sherd has purple manganese infilling)
White salt-glazed stoneware
Grey bodied salt-glazed stoneware
Scratch blue white salt-glazed stoneware (tea bowls, cups and a punch or slop bowl)
Buff-bodied slip combed Staffordshire ware
Tin enameled buff-bodied earthenware
Redware (black glazed, clear lead glazed, manganese glazed, slip trailed, combed and copper oxide)
Jackfield ware
Agateware
Creamware
Pearlware (blue and green shell edge)
Chinese export porcelain (one handle sherd is hollow cast with an applied scrolled heart)
White tobacco pipe stem fragments
A clear glass intaglio also known as "tassies" impressed with a small building, probably a church with a cross on the top Intaglio's were commonly made into rings so that you could press this into hot wax as a seal on a letter and to leave your initials or a design.
Two glass sleeve link inserts (one blue and the other green)
An iron knife with a pewter guard and a wooden handle
One flint strike-a-light
Olive green mallet bottle fragments
Olive green case bottle fragments
Pale aqua window glass
Window glass pale aqua and pale olive (possibly from Wistarburg Glassworks)

A brass shield shaped harness mount
Cast brass bulbous finial (two pieces)
Cast iron cauldron fragments (body and ears)
Two cast and wrought iron curry combs (for grooming horses)
A cast iron trivet
Wrought iron gudgeon strap hinge
A wrought iron wedge (pin for a wagon or cart)
Wrought iron nails
Bone (pig and cow)
Oyster shell
Red brick fragments (some glazed)
Mortar (sampled)

Lovett Field Dump
19th century glass
Whiteware
Ironstone Granite China

7. FEATURES:

Excavation Unit 1 was placed in historic locus 3 near where the metal detector made several positive hits. This unit originally measured 2 ½ feet by ten feet, but was expanded to 15 feet long following the removal of the plowzone, at which point the edge of a cellar hole was encountered at the south end of the unit. Shallow shovel tests, which removed only the plowzone in the immediate area, were successful in tracing out the projected dimensions of the cellar hole. The length of the cellar hole is projected to be 20 feet, the width is projected to be 16 feet and the depth to floor below the plowzone is three feet. The cellar has a red brick foundation one brick length wide, suggesting a frame superstructure. Excavation Unit 1 in produced 1069 artifacts from Context 1 (an active plowzone), the fill of the cellar hole (Context 5) and the builder's trench (Context 8). A shallow post-hole was located next to the foundation, three feet from the southwest corner. Artifacts recovered from the fill of the cellar hole suggest it was filled prior to 1776, based on the absence of pearlware.

Excavation Unit 2 was placed in historic locus 2, a cluster of domestic artifacts dating to the mid-18th century. Following the removal of the plowzone (Context 1), a sterile sandy loam subsoil (Context 2) was encountered. A total of 82 historic artifacts were recovered from the plowzone. These artifacts consisted of ceramics (redware, creamware, tin enameled buff bodied earthenware, white salt-glazed stoneware, vessel glass, bone, brick, nails and window glass. Although no physical evidence of a structure was observed, the number of architectural and domestic artifacts suggests a house was formerly located nearby. No cultural features or artifacts were observed below the plowzone.

Excavation Unit 3 was placed in historic locus 1, a cluster of domestic artifacts dating to the mid-18th century. Following the removal of the plowzone (Context 1), a silty sand with gravel subsoil, Context 2, was encountered. A total of 69 historic and 16 prehistoric artifacts were recovered from the plowzone. A quartz contracting-stemmed projectile point and a single sherd of redware were recovered from the top of the subsoil and may be intrusive. Historic artifacts consist of creamware, redware, vessel glass, a tobacco pipe stem, wrought nails and red brick, suggesting a structure once stood in the general vicinity during the second half of the 18th century. Prehistoric artifacts consisted of a hammerstone, debitage and thermally altered rock fragments, suggesting lithic reduction or curation of stone tools took place here.

Excavation Unit 4 was placed in historic locus 4, a loose cluster of domestic artifacts dating to the mid-18th century. Following the removal of the plowzone (Context 1), the sterile clay loam subsoil (Context 2) was encountered. A total of nine historic and eight prehistoric artifacts were recovered from the plowzone. These artifacts consisted of redware, creamware, vessel and window and red brick. Although no physical evidence of a structure was observed, the number of architectural and domestic artifacts suggesting a house was formerly located nearby. Prehistoric artifacts from the plowzone consisted of a flake tool, a chert core, debitage and a thermally fracture rock fragment. These artifacts reflect the reduction of local cobbles for the production of stone tools. No cultural features or artifacts were observed below the plowzone.

Phase II Testing revealed the presence of a late 17th through 18th century cart road and multiple postholes thought to be later evidence of property divisions. Two large postholes situated at the eastern terminus are of indeterminate function but may reflect a large gate.

8. DOCUMENTATION:

Publication/report title	Year
Phase IA Archaeological Survey and Testing Strategy, US Route 301 Project Development Purple Section 1, St. Georges Hundred, New Castle County, Delaware, Prepared for Delaware Department of Transportation, Dover Delaware by Archaeological & Historical Consultants, Inc.	2009
Delaware Department of Transportation U.S. Route 301, Section 1 New Areas (And Section 2, Area 17) St. Georges Hundred New Castle County, Delaware Phase IB Archaeological Cultural Resource Survey Parent Agreement 1415 Task 12 Management Summary Prepared for the Delaware Department of Transportation by William Liebeknecht, Principal Investigator and Ian Burrow, Principal Hunter Research, Inc.	2010
Mangaement Summary Agreement 1416, Task 7, Phase IB Archaeological Survey, Purple Section 1, U.S. Route 301 Project Development Purple Section 1, St. Georges Hundred, New Castle County, Delaware, Prepared for Delaware Department of Transportation, Dover Delaware by Archaeological & Historical Consultants, Inc.	2010
Delaware Department of Transportation U.S. Route 301, Section 1 (Purple) St. Georges Hundred New Castle County, Delaware, Elkins Site Loci A & B 7NC-G-174, N14524, Management Summary, Phase II Assessment of Significance Survey <i>Prepared for:</i> Delaware Department of Transportation <i>by:</i> Jeanne Ward, Principal Investigator and Ian Burrow, Principal Hunter Research, Inc.	October 2011
Delaware Department of Transportation U.S. Route 301, Section 1 (Purple) St. Georges Hundred New Castle County, Delaware, Elkins Site Loci A & B 7NC-G-174, N14524, Phase II Assessment of Significance Survey <i>Prepared for:</i> Delaware Department of Transportation <i>by:</i> Ian Burrow, Principal Hunter Research, Inc.	March 2014

Supporting documentation on file: (Mark the appropriate boxes)

- Field notes yes no
- Maps yes no
- Drawings yes no
- Photographs yes no
- Lab Analysis yes no

Other:



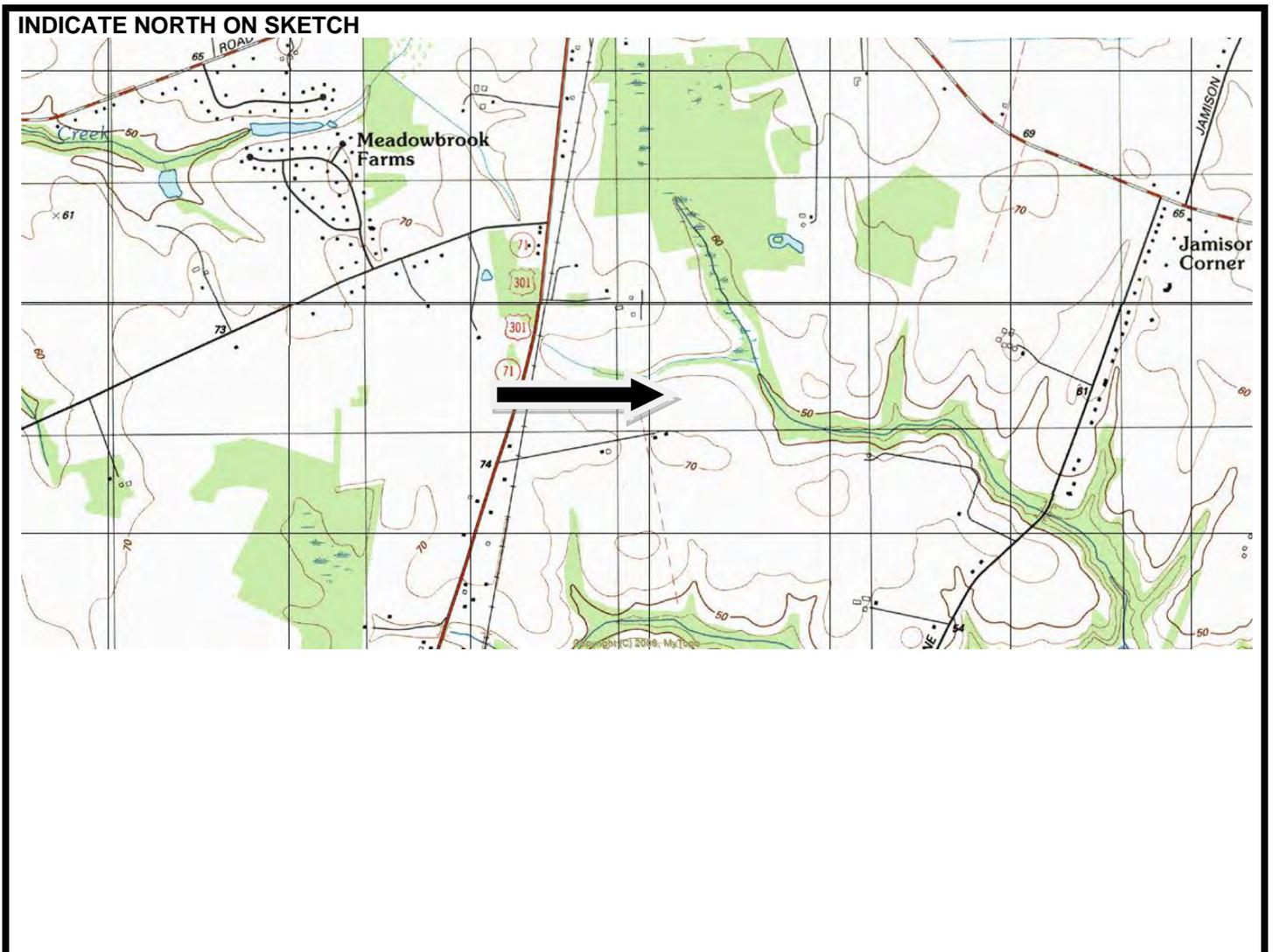
CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
MAP FORM

CRS # N14533

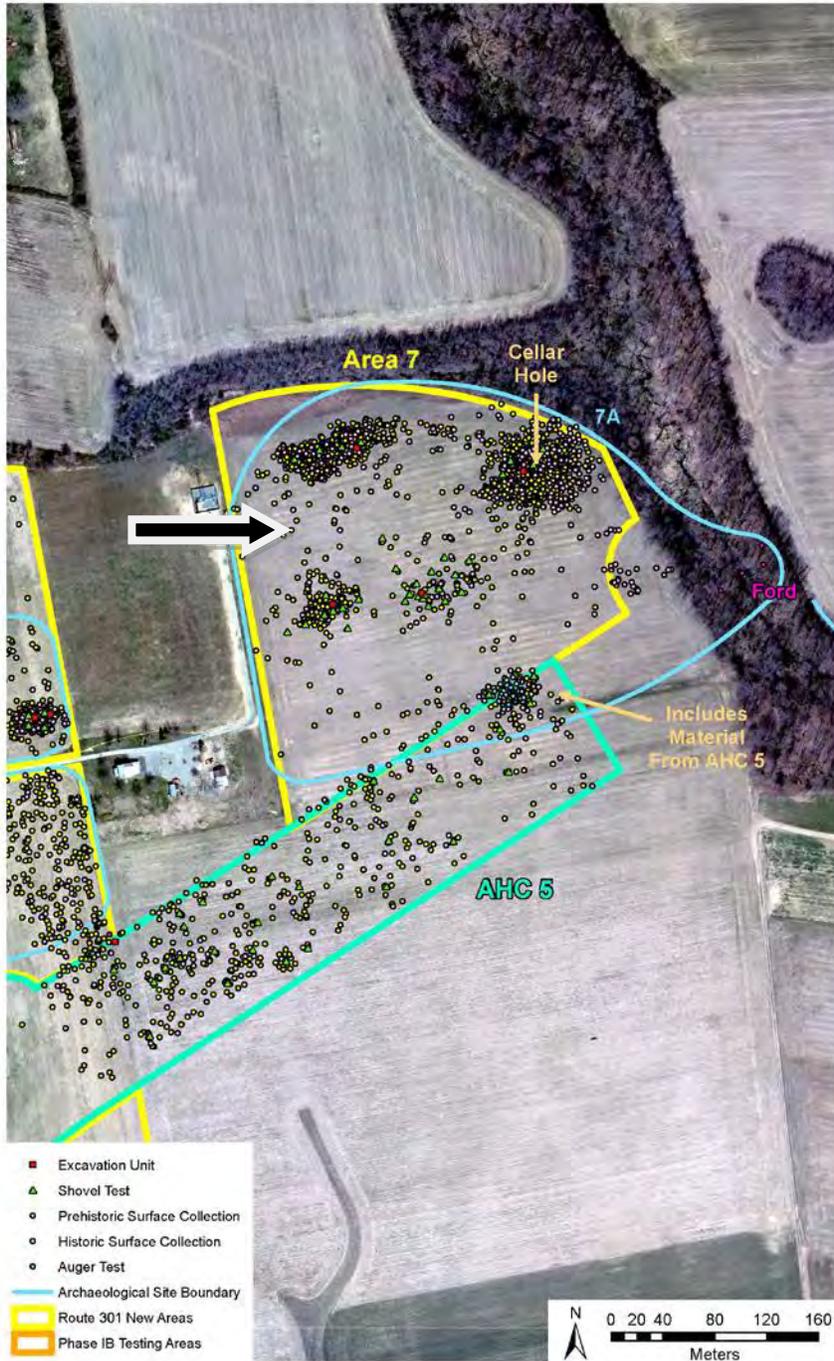
1. ADDRESS/LOCATION: New alignment of Route 301 Section 1, Area 7
2. NOT FOR PUBLICATION reason: _____
3. LOCATION MAP:

Indicate position of resource in relation to geographical landmarks such as streams and crossroads.

(attach section of USGS quad map with location marked or draw location map)



INDICATE NORTH ON PLAN



4. Phase II SITE PLAN:

INDICATE NORTH ON PLAN

