

SECTION 1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of a Phase II archaeological survey at the Stroud site (CRS # N-6693; 7NC-G-180) completed by Dovetail Cultural Resource Group (Dovetail) within the Area of Potential Effects (APE) of the Northern Stormwater Management Pond footprint associated with the proposed State Route 301 project (Figures 1.1-1.3). The proposed stormwater facility is situated at the northwest corner of Hyetts Corner Road and U.S. Route 13 in New Castle County, Delaware. The Phase II archaeological survey evaluated the archeological significance of the Stroud site during a Phase I archaeological survey conducted by Dovetail. Federal Highway Administration funds provided to the Delaware Department of Transportation (DelDOT) are being used to divert State Route 301 from St. Georges Hundred, New Castle County, Delaware to the Maryland/Delaware state border.

Since the project is federally funded, this work was completed in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and its regulations (36 CFR 800), and as stipulated in a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) for the U.S. Route 301 (Route 301) project. This Phase II archaeological survey was conducted in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation* and the *Guidelines for Architectural and Archaeological Surveys in Delaware* (1993) issued by the Delaware Historic Preservation Office (DESHPO).

This Phase II archaeological survey was directed by Kerri Barile, Ph.D. of Dovetail, whose qualifications meet the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for Archaeology (36 CFR Part 61). Phase II archaeological fieldwork was conducted between August and November, 2011. This report was written by Michael J. Gall (see Appendix A) and Allison Gall. Where necessary, text was excerpted from the Phase II management summary report drafted by Dovetail (2013) for use herein. Report graphics were created by Michael J. Gall, Allison A. Gall, and Tabitha Hilliard. Mary Lynne Rainey, Paul J. McEachen and Richard Grubb edited this report. Cathy Reagan edited and produced this report.

1.1 Project Description and 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 area of potential effects is influenced by the scale and nature of an undertaking and may be different for different kinds of effects cause[d] by the undertaking.” The APE includes all locations where an undertaking may result in ground disturbance. The project includes the construction of a stormwater management pond in an area encompassing roughly one acre, measuring 165 feet east/west by 320 feet north/south.

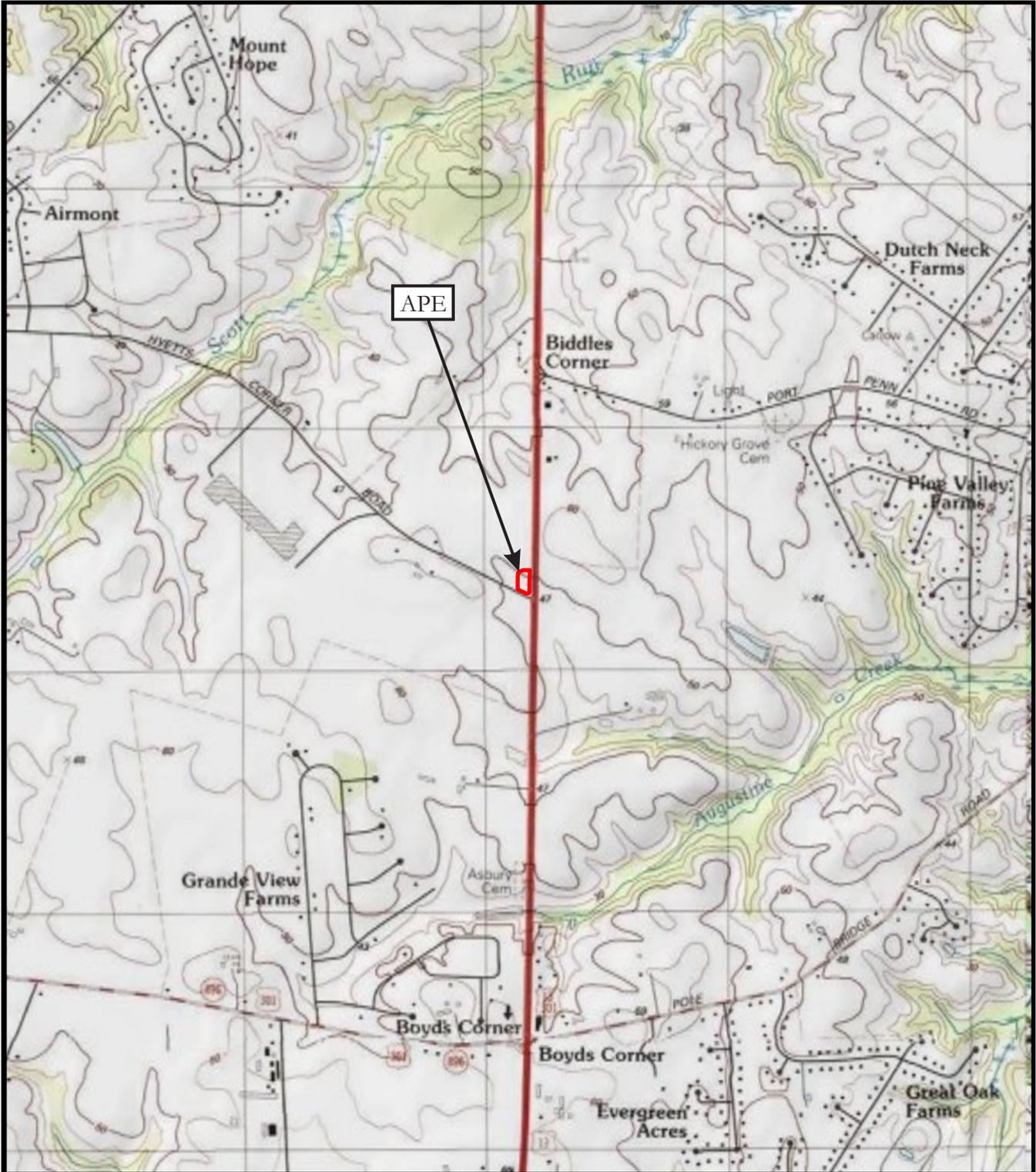
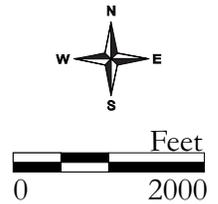


Figure 1.1:

U.S.G.S. Map of the APE
 (from 1989 U.S.G.S. 7.5' Quadrangle: Saint Georges, DE
 [photorevised 1993]).



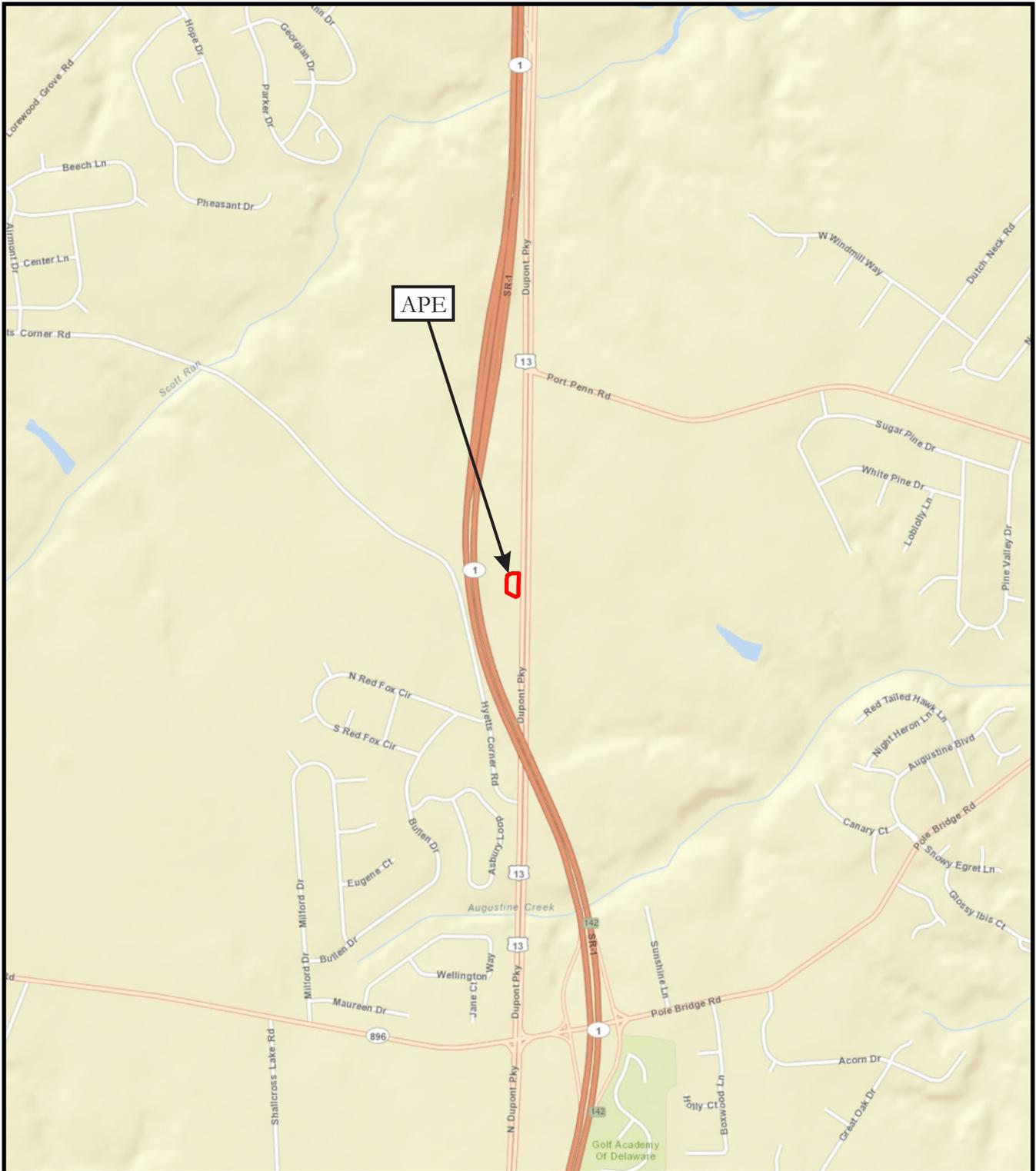


Figure 1.2:

County Map of the APE
 (from World Street Map, ESRI 2011).

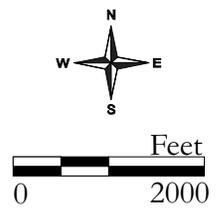
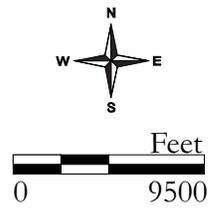




Figure 1.3:

Aerial View of the APE.



1.2 Summary of Previous Survey

Phase I archaeological testing at the Stroud site included the excavation of 28 shovel test pits (STPs) at 25-foot and 50-foot intervals and six one-meter square test units (TUs). The testing resulted in the recovery of 1,195 artifacts, with a calculated Mean Ceramic Date (MCD) of 1808 (Dovetail Cultural Resource Group 2011). A generally low count of architectural materials combined with the identification of a rich habitation feature was interpreted as evidence of an outlying quarter or building removed from a nearby main house, perhaps of log or post-in-ground construction. Additionally, based on the composition of the archaeological collection, it was believed that the remains were associated with someone other than the landed planting aristocracy or rural elite so prominent in this portion of New Castle County. The Phase I collection was devoid of porcelains and other materials that might suggest a family of wealth resided in the APE. Instead, recovered cultural material comprise an interesting grouping of utilitarian wares, personal effects, and knapped glass (Dovetail Cultural Resource Group 2013). The identified archaeological resource was designated the Stroud site (CRS # N-6693; 7NC-G-180) (see Appendix B).

The DelDOT and DESHPO determined that the site required additional archaeological survey to evaluate its eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). As such, the Phase II archaeological survey of the Stroud site builds on the previous survey and included three stages of work to render data for an NRHP determination:

1. The completion of additional archival research to construct a thorough historic context on this area;
2. The excavation of close-interval STPs to determine the site boundaries and identify areas with the potential for subsurface features and artifact clusters; and
3. The excavation of TUs to identify and investigate subsurface features across the site.