

I. Introduction

A. Project Description

The Cauffiel Connector Project is a new two lane road proposed for construction in Bellevue State Park, Brandywine Hundred, New Castle County, Delaware (*Figure 1*). The property is owned and managed by the Delaware Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control (DNREC). The project is state funded. It is not a Federal undertaking; there are no Federal funds, permits, licenses, or assistance. The project area is located north of Wilmington and lies in the Fall Line zone between the Piedmont and Coastal Plain Physiographic Provinces. The connector road will be constructed through the park between Philadelphia Pike and Governor Printz Boulevard. An Identification and Evaluation Survey of Architectural and Archaeological Resources was conducted by McCormick, Taylor & Associates, Inc. (MTA) for the Delaware Department of Transportation (DelDOT). The proposed project area is a corridor approximately 30 meters (100 feet) wide extending approximately 580 meters (approximately 1900 feet) from Philadelphia Pike to the northwest and Governor Printz Boulevard to the southeast.

MTA evaluated the historic architectural resources within the area of potential effect (APE) for the project in March, 1999 and performed an archaeological identification survey in January and February, 1999. The Cauffiel Estate, on which the entire project is located, was recommended as eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C. Archaeological testing was necessary to determine if any archaeological resources that would contribute to the National Register eligible Cauffiel Estate exist within the area of potential effect. No new archaeological sites were identified; however, two previously recorded archaeological sites, 7NC-C-12A and 7NC-C-12B, were located within the APE. Archaeological evaluation testing was conducted at these sites in May and June, 1999.

Jayne McColl served as the Project Manager for MTA. Francine Arnold was the Principal Investigator for the historic architectural resources survey and Randolph Taylor was the Principal Investigator for the archaeological resources survey; Mr. Taylor was assisted by Barbara Shaffer. Daniel Wagner performed the geomorphological evaluation. David Kimmerly and Kathleen Post assisted with the background research and the architectural resource survey. Jonathan Bream and Macon Coleman were the Archaeological Field Directors and Robert Eiswert was the Archaeological Crew Chief. The archaeological field crew consisted of Timothy Coan, Marina Davis, Angela Garrison, Gerald McVicker, Robert Martin, Jeffrey Moran, Richard White, and Michael Willman. Andrew Wyatt inventoried and analyzed the prehistoric artifacts. Brenda Carr-Weller analyzed the historic artifacts. Barbara C. Hsiao Silber assisted with the artifact analysis. Graphics were produced by Debra Ryland, Jennifer Regina, Ronan Carthy, and Stephanie Shuey. Marina Davis illustrated the projectile point. Qualifications of key personnel are located in *Appendix A*.

B. Area Of Potential Effect Description

The Area of Potential Effect (APE) is defined as the geographic area within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause changes in the character or use of historic properties, if any such

properties exist. The APE is influenced by the scale and nature of an undertaking and may be different for different kinds of effects caused by the undertaking. The APE for this project was delineated in consultation with DeIDOT, DNREC, and the Delaware State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). The APE was determined to be the entire Cauffiel Estate, which consists of three parcels of land: 06-124.00-141, 06-124.00-143, and 06-124-00-144. DNREC owns two of the parcels of land (06-124.00-141 and 06-124-00-144). The third parcel (06-124.00-143) is owned by a realty holding company (Old Town Hall Associates LP) and contains a building currently used for lawyers' offices. The Cauffiel Estate is bounded by Philadelphia Pike to the west, Stoney Creek to the north, Governor Prince Boulevard to the east, and the property lines of the Bellevue and Bellevue Manor Addition subdivisions to the south. The estate is surrounded by residential, commercial, and industrial development.

The APE for archaeological resources, a subset of the larger project APE, is defined as any area in which ground disturbance could occur. The archaeological APE is a corridor 30 meters (approximately 100 feet) wide extending approximately 580 meters (approximately 1900 feet) from Philadelphia Pike to the northwest and Governor Printz Boulevard to the southeast. The size of the archaeological APE is approximately 4.3 acres.