

APPENDIX I

TEST PIT AND SURFACE FIND INVENTORY

TEST PIT INVENTORY

Test Pit 1

No artifacts

Test Pit 2

No artifacts

Test Pit 3

No artifacts

Test Pit 4 Layer/Level I, Plow zone within 7K-F-88 (K-95I)

I French "honey" pistol flint (ca. 18th century)
I grey chert flake (complete)
I Kaolin pipe stem fragment (ca. 18th century)
I Kaolin pipe bowl fragment
5 Redware sherds w/clear lead glaze
3 Redware sherds
2 brick fragments

Test Pit 5 Layer/Level I, Plow zone within 7K-F-88 (K-95I)

I Red brick fragment
I Redware sherd w/clear lead glaze
I painted Pearlware sherd, gady Welsh or gady Dutch (ca. 1785-1860)

Test Pit 6 Layer/Level I, Plow zone within 7K-F-88 (k-95I)

I brick fragment

Test Pit 7

No artifacts

Test Pit 8

No artifacts

TEST PIT INVENTORY

Test Pit 9

No artifacts

Test Pit I0

I Ironstone whiteware sherd (ca. 1820-present)

Test Pit II

No artifacts

Test Pit I2

No artifacts

Test Pit I3

No artifacts

Test Pit I4 Layer/Level I, Plow zone within 7K-F-88 (K-951)

II pieces of shoe leather; 2 w/metal grommets (post 1890)
2 pieces of metal
I Redware sherd w/clear lead glaze
I Pearlware plate sherd (ca. 1785-1860)
I Pearlware sherd w/blue shell edge (ca. 1785-1860)
I Pearlware sherd (ca. 1785-1860)

Test Pit I5

No artifacts

Test Pit I6

No artifacts

SURFACE FIND INVENTORY

Surface Find west of 7K-F-2I (K-609)

- I Redware sherd w/clear lead glaze
- I clear melted glass fragment
- I Ironstone sherd w/green and brown transfer print (ca. 1820-present)
- I Ironstone sherd w/blue transfer print (ca. 1820-present)
- 2 Ironstone whiteware sherds (ca. 1820-present)
- I Porcelain blue and white rim sherd (ca. late 18th century)
- I Stoneware sherd
- I Stoneware mug sherd w/salt glaze (ca. early 18th century)
- I black chert flake (complete)

Surface Find within 7K-D-13 (K-606)

- I soapstone fragment
- I jasper flake (complete)
- I black chert flake (proximal)
- I red chert flake (proximal)
- I piece red chert debitage
- 5 argillite flakes (complete)
- 3 argillite flakes (proximal)
- 4 argillite fragments
- I argillite chunk
- 2 Ironstone whiteware sherds (ca. 1820-present)
- I white porcelain sherd (ca. late 19th-early 20th century)

Surface Find within 7K-F-10I (K-1413)

- 5 Ironstone whiteware sherds
- I metal nail fragment
- I Redware sherd w/clear lead glaze
- I blue melted basal glass fragment (ca. late 17th century)

Surface Find within 7K-D-35 (K-873)

- I jasper stemmed projectile point (Late Archaic broadspear ca. 2500-1000 B.C.)
- 2 argillite flakes (proximal)
- 2 fire-cracked rock
- 2 black chert flakes (complete)
- I red chert core fragment

SURFACE FIND INVENTORY

Surface Find within 7K-F-I03 (K-I4I5)

- 4 Ironstone whiteware sherds (ca. 1820-present)
- I Ironstone sherd w/blue transfer print (ca. 1820-present)
- I white porcelain sherd (ca. late 19th-early 20th century)
- I glazed header brick fragment
- I brick fragment
- I brown chert fragment w/cortex

Surface Find within 7K-F-I0I (K-I4I3)

- I Redware rim sherd w/clear lead glaze
- I Ironstone sherd w/blue transfer print
- I Ironstone whiteware sherd (ca. 1820-present)

Surface Find east of (K-I436)

- I Ironstone whiteware sherd (ca. 1820-present)

Surface Find within 7K-F-88 (K-95I)

- 5 Redware sherds w/clear lead glaze
- 2 glazed brick fragments
- I red earthenware rim sherd (ca. early 18th century)
- I Ironstone sherd w/blue transfer print (ca. mid 19th century)
- I Ironstone whiteware sherd (ca. 1820-present)
- I white porcelain sherd (ca. late 19th-early 20th century)
- I blue melted glass basal fragment w/shallow kick (ca. mid 17th century)
- I blue melted glass fragment (ca. mid 17th century)
- I black chert flake (distal)
- I black chert fragment

APPENDIX 2

Test Pit Locations
(from datum locations on road side)

East Side of Rt. 113

Test Pit Number	Distance in Meters
1	31.40
2	39.62
3	49.38
4	29.60
5	25.30
6	35.10
7	30.48
8	41.10
9	40.0
10	27.10
11	39.62
12	30.48
13	27.43
14	26.60

West Side of Rt. 113

15	39.60
16	39.60

APPENDIX 3

Chain of Titles

The Island Farm Inc. Property (K-951)

31 July 1848 (Y-3/119)
Ira B. Bateman to James Shaw

2 April 1853 (E-4/139)
James Shaw to Henry Barnett & Nora Barnett
Jacob Barnett & Mary Barnett
John Barnett & Sallie Barnett
Elmina Gousley & Mitchell Gousley
Charles Newman & Lillie Newman

13 June 1895 (S-7/240)
Henry Barnett & Nora Barnett to Mary Barnett
Jacob Barnett & Mary Barnett
John Barnett & Sallie Barnett
Elmina Gousley & Mitchell Gousley
Charles Newman & Lillie Newman

3 March 1903
Mary Barnett heirs to John B. Lindale

24 April 1937
John B. Lindale heirs to Eliza Ann Lindale

30 April 1961
Eliza Ann Lindale heirs to Charles Conner
John Conner
Robert Lee
Stanton Lee

2 March 1962 (V-22/560)
Charles Conner to Marvin Thompson
John Conner
Robert Lee
Stanton Lee

23 June 1972 (W-27/264)
Marvin Thompson to The Island Farm Inc.

APPENDIX 4

Notes On Site Numbers
(an example)

7K-D-35 (K-873) Areas A, B, C, D, E

7K-D-35

- 7 = numerical prefix identifying the state of Delaware
- K = Kent County
- D = each county is divided into lettered divisions, letter D indicates the block in which the site is found in Kent County, Delaware
- 35 = the 35th site recorded in Kent County, Delaware

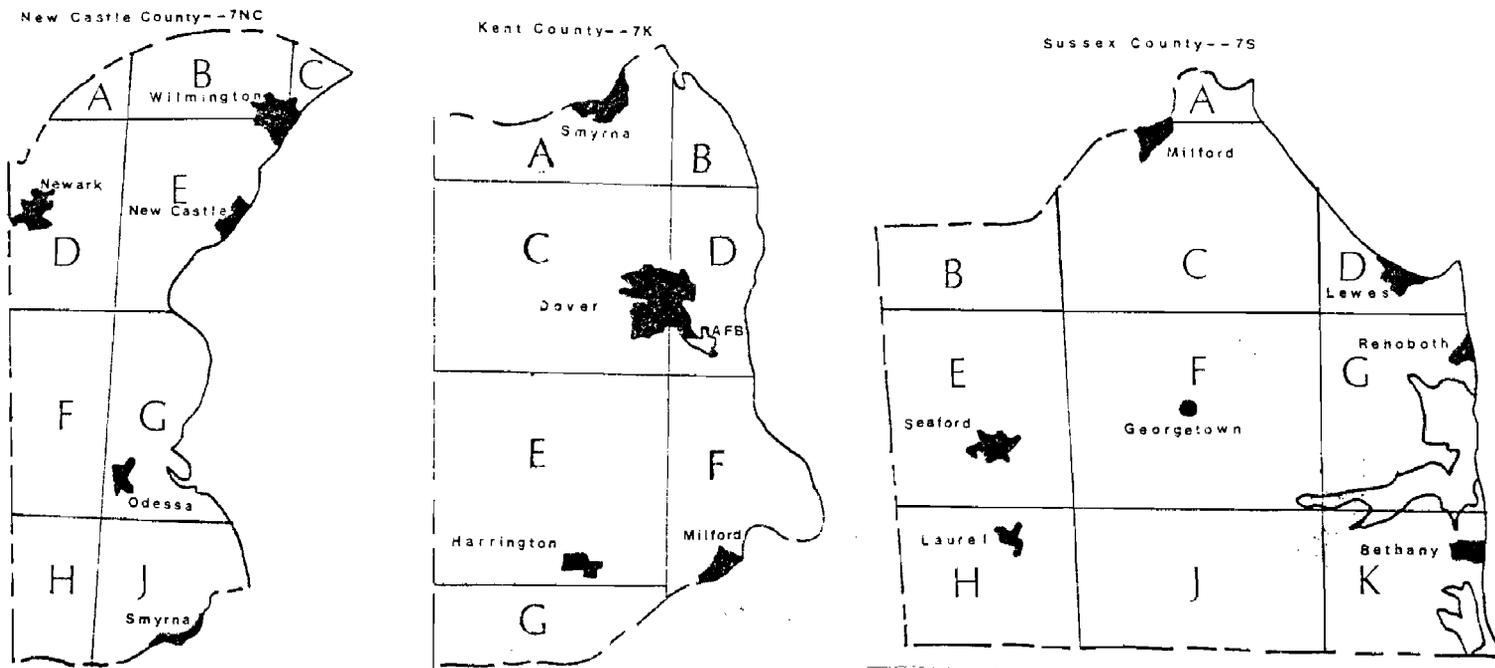
K-873

(K-873) = Cultural Resource Survey Number

- K = Kent County, Delaware
- 873 = the 873rd cultural resource inventoried in Kent County. Each cultural resource number ties into the aerial photos and management files on repository with the Delaware Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs, Dover, Delaware and/or The Island Field Museum and Research Center, South Bowers, Delaware

Find Spots A, B, C, D, E

Find Spots A, B, C, D, E = areas within 7K-D-35 (K-873) which contain higher concentrations of artifacts than the surrounding area.



APPENDIX 5



STATE OF DELAWARE
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS
P.O. Box 778
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OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR

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PROPOSAL FOR CONDUCTING ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS
OF THE PROPOSED DUALIZATION OF U.S. ROUTE 113
LITTLE HEAVEN TO DOVER AFB, KENT COUNTY, DELAWARE

Contract #75-09-009

Kevin W. Cunningham
Project Planning Archaeologist
May 29, 1980

Introduction

The purpose of this transmittal is to present a proposal for conducting a Phase I archaeological investigation of the proposed dualization of U.S. Rt. 113, Little Heaven to Dover AFB, Kent County, Delaware. In this proposal, Phase I will be interpreted as per the National Park Service in the Code of Federal Regulations Title 36, "Professional Standards for the Identification and Recovery of Scientific, Prehistoric, Historic, and Archaeological Data," which defines a Phase I cultural resources reconnaissance as "an inspection of a project area, urban or rural, that is less than complete or comprehensive, but is nonetheless systematic and professionally directed, to define or predict the general distribution and nature of cultural resources."

This proposal will present a brief background on the environment, previous archaeological work done in the study area, an outline of the proposed methodology and an estimated time schedule.

Background

The proposed Rt. 113 dualization project is located in the Atlantic Coastal Plain physiographic province, in an area of generally flat topography. The project area has been classified within the Upper Delaware Bay Drainage (Griffith, 1974: 354-356) and is drained by the St. Jones River. The project (map 1) begins at Station #21+80 approximately one mile north of Little Heaven and proceeds north for 25,820' or 4.89 miles, crossing Kiunk Creek and a small adjacent marsh, crosses the St. Jones River with its large adjacent marsh at Barkers Landing then veers northwest crossing the existing Rt. 113 until its termination at the south entrance of Dover AFB at Station 280+00. The vegetation in the area consists of pasture, cultivated fields forested zones and marsh lands.

According to the models developed for the Middle Atlantic region by Gardner and Associates (1978) and the models developed for Delaware's Coastal Plain by Thomas et al. (1975), prehistoric site preference was dictated by certain factors: the presence of lithic raw materials, the availability of fresh water, the presence of high biomass ecotones, the proximity to high order streams and comfort factors such as exposure to sun, well drained land and protection from the wind. Several of these factors are present in the project area.

Based upon the existing models, sites, if they occur in the project area, are expected to be small, transient/seasonal camps although larger base camps would not be unexpected along the St. Jones River. Such sites are generally located along stream terraces or floodplains at the junction of more than one water source.

The present hydrologic system in the area may not necessarily parallel the past because numerous changes have occurred in the St. Jones drainage as a result of post-Pleistocene sea level rise and siltation and changes in the water table which have resulted from Euroamerican deforestation. This will affect site prediction and location to some degree.

Previous Archaeological Investigations

Both within the boundaries of the proposed Rt. 113 and within the immediate area some very useful information has been brought to light. Most of the work has been done by or under the direction of the Delaware Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs, while the rest has been done by amateur archaeologists. Project specific, three sites of significance have been brought to my attention which appear to be within the proposed Route 113 alignment (map I). The first, 7K-D-35 has been placed on the National Register of Historic Places, the second 7K-D-13 was located and partially

excavated by the Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs when Rt. 107 was relocated by the Division of Highways, and the last appears to be a location where an early 18th century residence once stood. All three will be dealt with as specified in the methodology section. Previous work in the general area (St. Jones River Comprehensive Survey, 1977-1978; Stocum, 1977; deValinger, 1970; etc.) noted that many archaeological sites occur in the area and that sites dating from at least the Middle Archaic (ca. 6500 B.C.) through the 19th century can be expected.

Methodology

The methodology which will be employed in this project is based upon a verbal scope of work agreed upon after consultation with Mr. Daniel Griffith and Ms. Faye Stocum of the Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs, Delaware State Historic Preservation Office. I will approach this project in three phases:

A. Background and Archival Research

1. Conduct a complete literature search pertinent to the history, prehistory and environmental history of the immediate and surrounding areas. Data gathered from this will give the location of known prehistoric and historic archaeological sites and at the same time provide a background for the cultural and natural history of the project area. It is expected that the following reports will aid in the analysis of the existing historic and prehistoric resources in the immediate vicinity of this project: The St. Jones River Comprehensive Survey (1977-1978) accomplished by the Kent County Archaeological Society under the direction of the Delaware Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs, which ultimately secured a section of the St. Jones River basin as a National Historic Multiple Resource District, reports on the St. Jones River site (7K-D-1) (deValinger:1970; Stewart:1970; and Thomas:1976) and various archaeological reports from the immediate project area on file at the Island Field Museum.
2. Consult with state archaeologists, other archaeologists who have worked in the area, amateur archaeologists and collectors familiar with the area, and make visits to known sites within the immediate project area.
3. View artifact collections of these individuals and groups as well as those on repository with the SHPO office and the Island Field Museum. An initial analysis of these collections will provide a basis on which to evaluate the temporo-cultural affiliation and technology of the early inhabitants.

4. Examination of early survey & road books, deed & survey sources, and maps (Beers 1868) to see if any historic structures and/or settlements are located in the impact area.
5. Investigate any other archival leads which may develop and consult other groups or individuals as they are encountered or suggested.
6. Examination of all soil borings taken within the project area by the Department of Transportation to determine, if any, the location and extent of buried landscapes which could contain cultural material.
7. Consult the State Historic Preservation Office on the acceptable form of mitigation concerning a known prehistoric site 7K-D-35 which is on the Federal Register of Historic Places and which is known to be in the impact zone of the proposed Route 113 dualization.

B. Field Reconnaissance

1. Conduct a 100% walkover, excluding marshland, of the area to be affected by the proposed alignment, collecting only the diagnostic artifacts which are encountered and noting the amount and extent of all others, i.e., flake scatter, fire cracked rock, shell middens, etc.
2. Examine all exposed horizontal surfaces, i.e. plowed fields, drainage cuts, road sides, animal burrows, bases of trees, etc.
3. Conduct subsurface investigation through scattered, and mapped, 2 ft. square excavation units and augering with a screw or bucket auger. Locations of test units will be based on probability models, e.g. likely locations for archaeological sites such as well drained lands near stream junctions, surface indications, archival leads, etc. In addition, to be as unbiased as possible test units will also be placed in areas of low probability in order to have a good sample on which to draw both positive and negative information.
4. Discovered sites will be tested sufficient to determine the actual or inferred site limits, integrity, and the presence or absence of subsurface features and deposits, in order to address site significance and potential eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places.

C. Data Collation, Analysis and Report Writing

1. Clean, catalog and label all artifacts recovered in accordance with the Delaware Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs system.
2. Determine the significance of the sites identified in the literature search, and field reconnaissance in terms of their local, state, or national significance.
3. Make an assessment of the possible impact on the sites from the proposed Rt. 113 dualization project.

4. Draw conclusions from the information obtained in the field reconnaissance and archival research and suggest mitigation measures, including avoiding the sites, protecting them, or performing salvage operations. Make recommendations of any additional archaeological work that may be required and suggest the scope, cost, and time element of this additional work.
5. Develop survey location maps showing the limits of the survey and location of all identified sites, including more detailed maps if any site is to be affected by the proposed alignment, outlining the extent of the possible impact.
6. Prepare a standard archaeological report including photographs, maps, and a detailed description of the methodology and the cultural and environmental history of the project area.
7. Prepare and submit Delaware State Archaeological Site Forms and, where possible on the basis of the recovered data, write and submit National Register nomination forms.

Personnel

Kevin W. Cunningham will serve as principal investigator on the project. Cunningham is completing his MA in anthropology/archaeology and has over 5 years of archaeological field experience. The field crew/laboratory assistants will be Mr. John Martin and Ms. Joann Calvert. Both are college students employed as summer help with the Department of Transportation, Division of Highways.

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Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs

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