

## I. Introduction

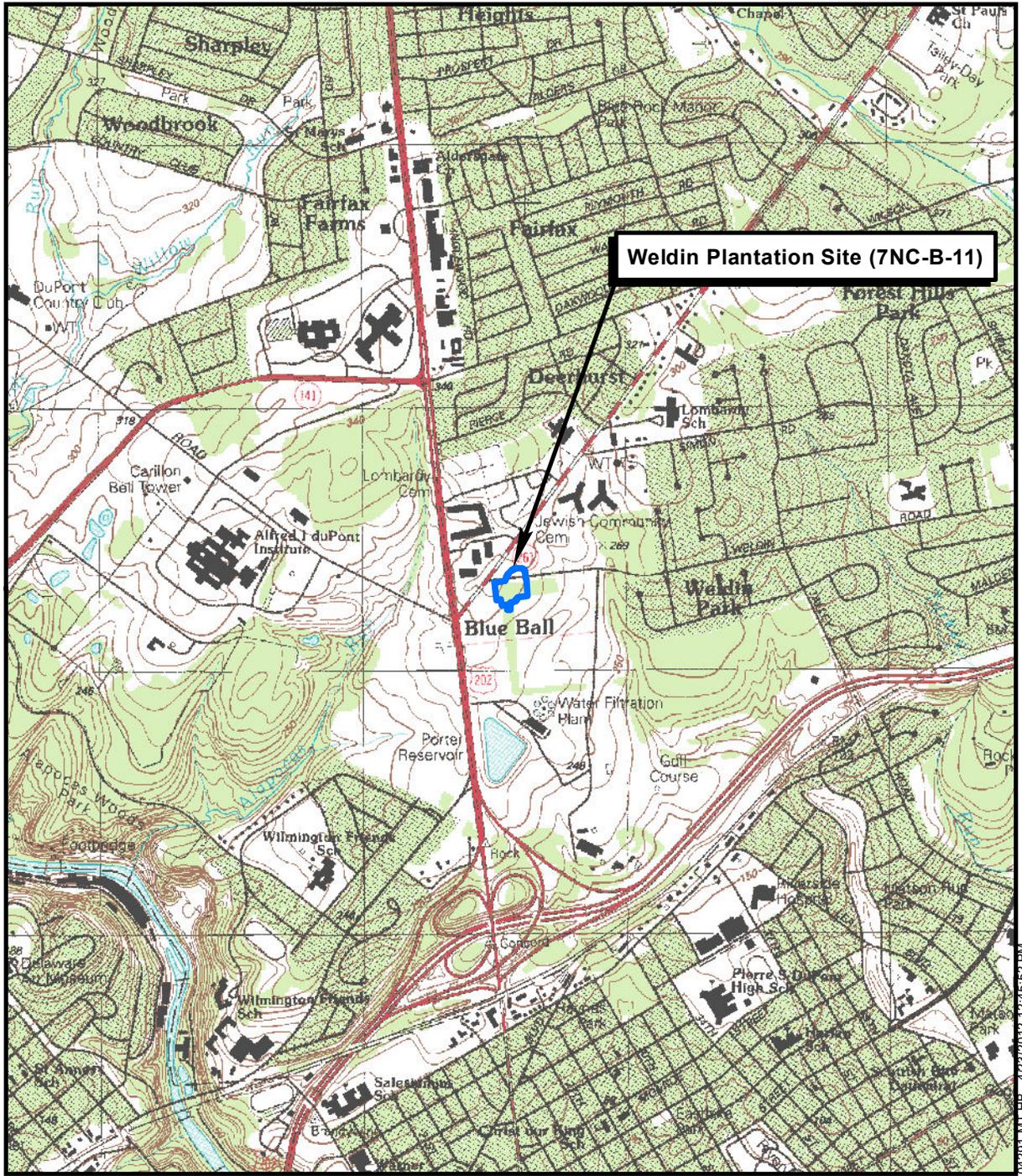
McCormick Taylor, Inc. completed Phase III archaeological data recovery excavations at the Weldin Plantation Site (7NC-B-11) for the Blue Ball Properties Area Transportation Improvement Project, Brandywine Hundred, New Castle County, Delaware (*Figure 1*), the results of which are presented in this report. The archaeological investigations were performed by McCormick Taylor for the Delaware Department of Transportation (DelDOT), the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), and the Delaware Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control (DNREC).

The project involves improvements to the Route 202 (Concord Pike) corridor between the Interstate 95 interchange and the project's northern terminus at the AstraZeneca corporate entrance, just north of Delaware Route 141. The proposed project includes the construction of a new alignment for Delaware 141 between the existing Astra Zeneca plant and Rockland Road to a new end at the interchange with U.S. 202 and Delaware 261. Proposed West Park Road will travel between Augustine Cut-off and Delaware 141 to the west of U.S. 202 and proposed East Park Road will be built between Augustine Cut-Off and Weldin Road to the east of U.S. 202. New overpasses are planned for Concord Pike over relocated Delaware 141 and relocated Delaware 261 (Foulk Road). The proposed project also includes the creation of active and passive recreational areas.

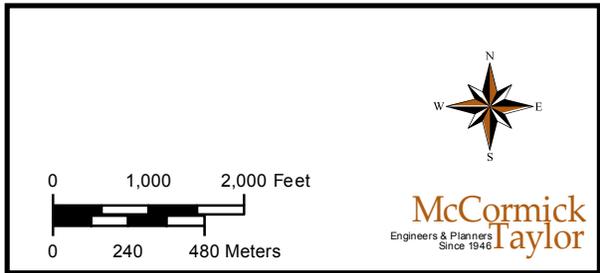
The archaeological survey was conducted in compliance with applicable state and Federal guidelines. State and Federal mandates that apply to the project include: the Federal Highway Act of 1966 as amended; the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 as amended; the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969; the Archaeological and Historic Act of 1974; Executive Order 11593; the regulations of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (36 CFR § 800); and the Delaware State Historic Preservation Office's *Guidelines for Architectural and Archaeological Surveys in Delaware* (October 1993, as amended).

McCormick Taylor completed the identification and evaluation of architectural and archaeological properties (Arnold and Post 2001; Eiswert et al. 2011) within the area of potential effects for the project. The Federal Highway Administration determined that the following properties within the area of potential effects for the project were eligible for the National Register of Historic Places: the Concord Pike Milestone (N-12684), 1 Rock Manor Avenue (N-12673), 13 Rock Manor Avenue (N-12676), the Nemours Historic District (N-14008), "Wartime" Deerhurst Development (N-13802), the Porter Reservoir (N-14003), the Jewish Community Cemetery (N-14004), the Ronald McDonald House Archaeological Site (7NC-B-54/N-13785), and the J. R. Weldin Archaeological Site (7NC-B-11/N-9453). In addition, Lombardy Hall is a National Historic Landmark.

The Federal Highway Administration found that the project would have an adverse effect on numerous historic properties eligible for or listed in the National Register of Historic Places, including the Weldin Plantation Site, 7NC-B-11. The Delaware Department of Transportation and FHWA developed mitigation for the adverse effects in consultation with the consulting parties for the project. A Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) was subsequently executed on January 30, 2002 (*Appendix A*). The MOA specified that all stipulations were to be carried out



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**Figure 1**  
**Weldin Plantation Site Location Map**  
 Weldin Plantation Site, 7NC-B-11  
 Phase III Archaeological Data Recovery  
 Blue Ball Properties Area Transportation  
 Improvement Project  
 Brandywine Hundred, New Castle County, Delaware  
 (Wilmington North, DE 7.5' USGS Quadrangle, 1993)

within six years of its execution. This was not possible due to funding; therefore, the MOA was extended. Phase III archaeological data recovery excavations at 7NC-B-11 were one of the stipulations of the MOA. This document has been prepared in fulfillment of that stipulation.

McCormick Taylor excavated a total of 89 TUs during the Phase III excavations. These included 14 TUs placed in the basement of the foundation; three additional units in the west yard; 15 TUs in the south yard; 12 TUs in the east yard; and 48 in the north yard. Specialized analyses included mortar analysis, soil sample analysis, and botanical analysis.

The Principal Investigator for the Phase III Archaeological Data Recovery Investigations was Barbara Shaffer. Richard White served as the Archaeological Field Supervisor. Jerry Clouse, Barbara Shaffer, Kevin Simons, Charles Richmond, and Francine Arnold completed the background research. Dorothy Daly completed the vegetation survey. Archaeological Field Technicians included Patrice Bamat, Diane Belay, Jonathan Bream, Joelle Browning, Timothy Coan, Macon Coleman, Keith Doms, Robert Eiswert, Maria Galbon, Maureen Jones, Jeffrey Kauffman, Annmarie Kmetz, Dawn Lewis, Jason Kerschner, Richard Paulhamus, Richard Petyk, Kevin Simons, Marlin Sowers, Dane Snyder, Drew Stanzas, Brenda Weller, and Stephen Weller. Pre-contact artifacts were analyzed by Andrew Wyatt and the historic and faunal artifacts were analyzed by Brenda Weller. Graphics were produced by Jennifer Regina and John Watson. Qualifications of key McCormick Taylor personnel are in *Appendix B*. Several analyses were conducted by sub-consultants to McCormick Taylor. The mortar analysis was completed by Lorraine Schnabel of 1:1:6 Technologies Incorporated. The soil sample analysis was conducted by the University of Delaware College of Agriculture Soils Laboratory. The botanical analysis was completed by Justine Woodard McKnight, Archeobotanical Consultant.