

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this management summary is to present the results of the Phase I location and identification archaeological survey and Phase II determination-of-eligibility testing of the proposed Ogletown Interchange Project in Ogletown, White Clay Creek Hundred, New Castle County, Delaware (Figures 1 and 2). Approximately 70 acres including two and one-half miles of right-of-way (ROW) are included in this project. The fieldwork was undertaken by the University of Delaware Center for Archaeological Research between June 1985 and December 1985.

RESEARCH METHODS

Phase I research consisted of two steps: 1) background and archival research, and 2) field survey. Background and archival research consisted of consultation with the staff of the Delaware Bureau of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (BAHP), review of BAHP site files and inventories of prehistoric and historic cultural resources in the project area, review of historic atlases and maps, interviews with local landowners and experts in local history, review of archival materials such as deeds, tax assessments, probate records, road books and petitions, and other court records, and a survey of the prehistoric archaeological literature on applicable predictive models (Custer 1983, 1984; Custer and DeSantis 1986). A major component of the background research was the reviewing of the original Phase I/II survey data generated by Thomas (1980). Important locational information was also obtained by the review of as-built DOT construction maps from 1930 and 1950 roadway improvements in the Ogletown area. The

result of this research was the creation of a cultural sensitivity map for the project area which shows sites identified or located by Thomas and also additional sites identified by the present Phase I research (Figure 3). Prior to the start of fieldwork, a proposed research strategy was submitted to the BAHP for approval (Appendix I, Coleman and Custer 1985).

Field survey and excavation methods of this Phase I/II location-identification survey included an initial pedestrian survey of the entire project area, including the specific proposed alignments (Figure 3). Based on the present Phase I archival research and the cultural resource survey of Thomas (1980), Phase I and II test excavations were carried out at a total of eight sites. In conjunction with these excavations, extensive soil augering was carried out to identify areas of undisturbed soils. Surface collections were not carried out at any of the eight sites due to a consistent lack of surface exposure. In culturally sensitive areas within the project area containing identified sites, or where there was a potential for undisturbed buried landscapes, 1m test units, 3'x3', 5'x5', and shovel test pits were excavated within ROW alignments in the project area (Figures 4 and 5). All excavated soils were screened through 1/4" mesh.

Phase II testing was carried out to determine the National Register eligibility of any sites discovered during the Phase I survey. Phase II testing at prehistoric sites consisted of the systematic excavation of measured test units and shovel test units to determine the contextual integrity and limits of these sites. Phase II testing at historic sites identified by the

TABLE 1
Ogletown Interchange
Current Status of Cultural Resources

CULTURAL RESOURCE NAME	CRS #	ARCH. SITE #	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
Dairy Queen Site	10895	7NC-D-129	X				X		X	X	X	X
Paradise Lane Site	10891	7NC-D-125	X				X		X	X	X	X
W. E. Heisler Site	10894	7NC-D-128	X	X	X	X		X		X	X	
Thomas Ogle Prehistoric Site	5309	7NC-D-69	X				X		X	X	X	
W. E. Heisler Tenant House Site	10893	7NC-D-127	X		X	X		X		X	X	
A. Temple Site	5308	7NC-D-68	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X
Thomas Ogle House and Gravesite	215	7NC-D-124	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	
John Ruth Inn Site	10892	7NC-D-126	X	X	X	X		X		X	X	X
Robert Ogle House Site				X	X	X		X				

KEY:

- A - BAHP File information with CRS Number
- B - appears on Rea and Price (1849)
- C - appears on Beer's Atlas (1898)
- D - appears on Baist's Atlas (1893)
- E - identified by Thomas (1980)
- F - historic archaeological site
- G - prehistoric archaeological site
- H - Phase I investigation completed
- I - Phase II testing completed
- J - data recovery recommended

Phase I testing and research consisted of the excavation of 3'x 3' and 5'x 5' units. In conjunction with this testing, backhoe excavation was carried out on historic sites where recent demolition fill or asphalt covered the ground surface.