

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Geomorphology

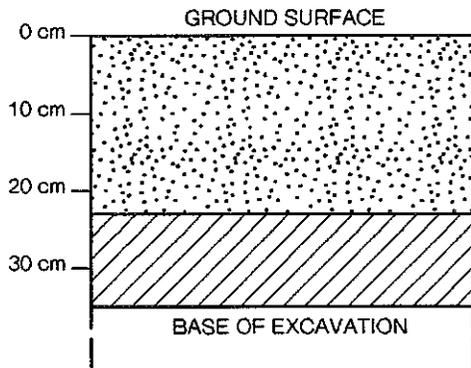
The S.R. 26 Improvements project APE was investigated for the presence of landforms and soils which might have the potential to contain intact archaeological resources. Many soil auger borings were taken within the project APE, with many exhibiting disturbed or truncated stratigraphic profiles. Twenty-four areas exhibiting undisturbed stratigraphic profiles or proximity to existing cemeteries were recommended for testing.

The project APE is located within the Coastal Bay physiographic province of Delaware's Lower Coastal Plain. Soils within the area are forming in unconsolidated coastal plain sediments, which are predominantly sandy sediments on broad uplands of very gentle slope. Undisturbed soil profiles typical for this area have a dark brown surface layer (A horizon) underlain by a brown subsoil (B horizon) (Figures 3, 4, 5, and 6). The profiles are very high in sand content, with lesser amounts of silt and clay. Excavated STP soil profiles in the test areas, typical of relatively undisturbed areas within the project APE, were examined and described in detail according to the methods and nomenclature prescribed by the United States Department of Agriculture--Natural Resources Conservation Service (Schoenenberger 2002). Tabular descriptions of the STP stratigraphic profiles are included in Appendix C.

The project area has been predominantly agricultural in the past, but commercial and residential development has converted many crop fields to shopping areas, commercial and light industrial ventures, and housing plans. This development has disturbed a large portion of the project APE differentially. Indeed, during the time that this cultural resources survey has been taking place, additional portions of the project APE that originally appeared to contain undisturbed sediments have been graded or paved in association with commercial development along the roadway. These new disturbances precluded the testing of two test areas and portions of others.

Soil types mapped within the S.R. 26 Improvements project APE include Evesboro, Fallsington, Johnston, Klej, Pocomoke, Rumford, Swamp, and Woodstown series, which all form in coastal plain sediments (Ireland and Matthews 1974). Soils in the Evesboro, Klej, Rumford, and Woodstown series have no or only moderate drainage restrictions within their internal soil profiles, and therefore, would have been attractive for aboriginal human occupation. However, soils within the Fallsington, Johnston, Pocomoke, and Swamp series have severe

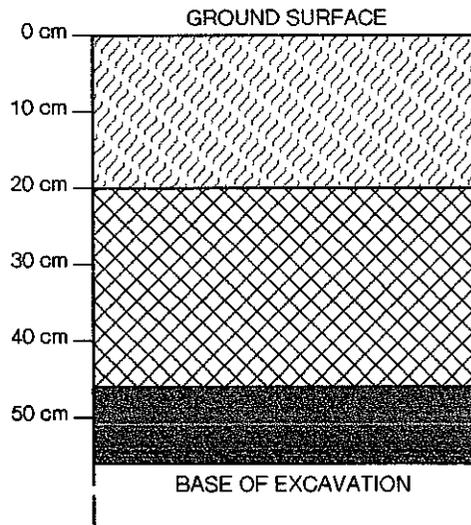
SOIL PROFILE SHOVEL TEST PIT 1-3



Ap 10YR 4/3 Brown sandy loam.

Bw 10YR 5/6 Yellowish brown sandy loam.

SOIL PROFILE SHOVEL TEST PIT 3-5



Fill 10YR 4/4 Dark yellowish brown sandy loam.

Ap 10YR 3/2 Very dark grayish brown sandy loam,
with glass fragments.

Bw 10YR 5/4 Yellowish brown sandy loam.

DELAWARE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

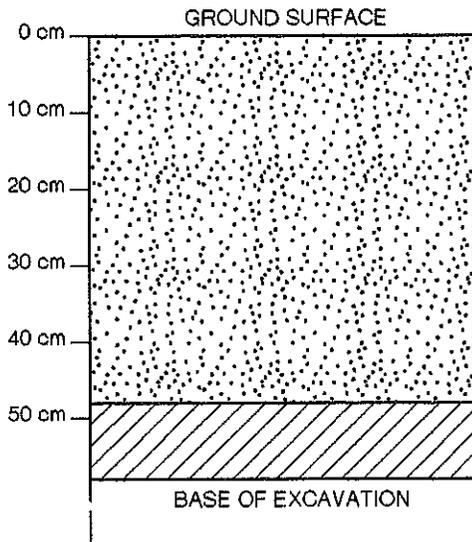
S.R. 26 IMPROVEMENTS
(CLARKSVILLE TO ASSAWOMAN CANAL)
BALTIMORE HUNDRED
SUSSEX COUNTY

SOIL PROFILES
SHOVEL TEST PITS 1-3 AND 3-5

FIGURE - 3

SKELLY AND LOY, INC.
CONSULTANTS IN
ENVIRONMENT - ENERGY
ENGINEERING - PLANNING

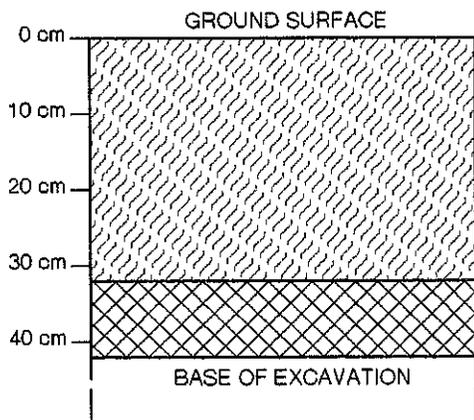
SOIL PROFILE SHOVEL TEST PIT 6-3



Ap 10YR 3/3 Dark brown sandy loam.

Bw 10YR 6/6 Brownish yellow sandy loam.

SOIL PROFILE SHOVEL TEST PIT N60 E165



Ap 10YR 4/3 Brown sandy loam.

Bw 10YR 5/4 Yellowish brown sandy loam.

DELAWARE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

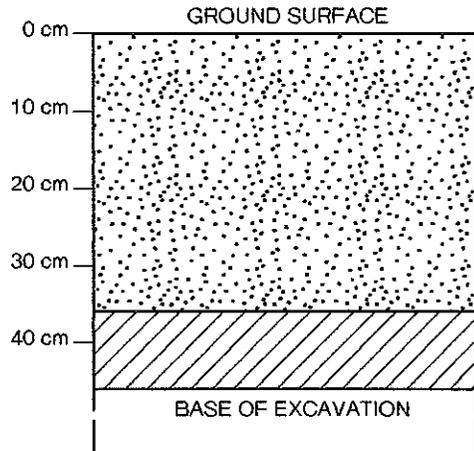
S.R. 26 IMPROVEMENTS
(CLARKSVILLE TO ASSAWOMAN CANAL)
BALTIMORE HUNDRED
SUSSEX COUNTY

SOIL PROFILES SHOVEL
TEST PITS 6-3 AND N60 E165

FIGURE - 4

SKELLY AND LOY, INC.
CONSULTANTS IN
ENVIRONMENT - ENERGY
ENGINEERING - PLANNING

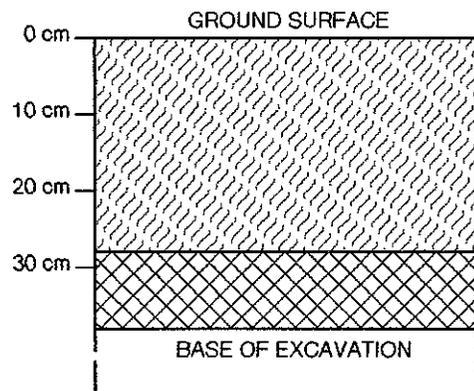
SOIL PROFILE SHOVEL TEST PIT 15-4



Ap 10YR 3/4 Dark yellowish brown sandy loam.

Bw 10YR 6/2 Light brownish gray sandy loam.

SOIL PROFILE SHOVEL TEST PIT 19-4

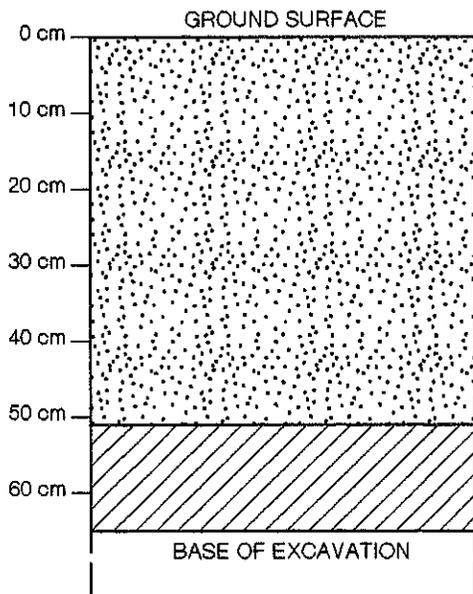


Ap 10YR 4/3 Brown sandy loam.

Bw 10YR 5/4 Yellowish brown sandy loam.

DELAWARE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION	
S.R. 26 IMPROVEMENTS (CLARKSVILLE TO ASSAWOMAN CANAL) BALTIMORE HUNDRED SUSSEX COUNTY	
SOIL PROFILES SHOVEL TEST PITS 15-4 AND 19-4	
FIGURE - 5	SKELLY AND LOY, INC. CONSULTANTS IN ENVIRONMENT - ENERGY ENGINEERING - PLANNING

SOIL PROFILE SHOVEL TEST PIT N165 E60



Ap 10YR 3/3 Dark brown sandy loam.

Bwg 10YR 5/2 Grayish brown coarse sandy loam, with 5% small gravels and common N 5/1 Gray and 10YR 5/6 Yellowish brown mottles.

DELAWARE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION	
S.R. 26 IMPROVEMENTS (CLARKSVILLE TO ASSAWOMAN CANAL) BALTIMORE HUNDRED SUSSEX COUNTY	
SOIL PROFILE SHOVEL TEST PIT N165 E60	
FIGURE - 6	SKELLY AND LOY, INC. <small>CONSULTANTS IN ENVIRONMENT - ENERGY ENGINEERING - PLANNING</small>

drainage restrictions, displaying gleyed conditions at shallow depths, and would have been less suitable for direct aboriginal occupation. However, resources associated with these wet soils may have been exploited during the pre-contact period. Based on their topographic positions, drainage, and age, portions of the project APE exhibiting the better drained soils have the higher potential to contain pre-contact and historic period cultural remains.

Primary (i.e., bedrock) sources of lithic raw material are absent in the vicinity of the project APE. The majority of the Coastal Plain is covered by a thick mantle of Pleistocene sediments, virtually excluding surficial exposures of bedrock lithic raw materials. However, the same process that resulted in the burial of potential bedrock cherts also transported a variety of knappable stones from primary outcrops located far to the north. Native American knappers could select a variety of raw materials including chalcedony, chert, quartz, and quartzite from secondary deposits such as stream terraces, lag deposits, and gravel bars (Catts *et al.* 1988:14).

4.2 Archaeology

A detailed summary of the S.R. 26 test areas is presented in Table 2 as a concise way to present topographic and background information as well as the Phase I survey results for each of the 24 test areas. Additional description and discussions of the results of the archaeological survey in test areas adjacent to existing cemeteries (Test Areas 7, 10, and 21), and/or test areas which proved positive for cultural resources (Test Areas 1, 3, and 21) is provided below.

4.2.1 Test Area 1

A single creamware ceramic sherd was recovered from Stratum I in Test Area 1. The sherd is small in size, and exhibits clear glaze and crazing. The sherd is most likely indicative of domestic activities but is not diagnostic with regard to specific function. Creamwares have been manufactured in the United States since the 1790s. Due to the lengthy manufacturing and use date ranges for creamware and the lack of a maker's mark on the identified sherd, this sherd is not temporally diagnostic. The small size of the sherd makes it impossible to define a specific vessel type or function. Without direct temporal data, or associations with other datable cultural features or artifacts, this sherd

**Table 2.
Proposed Phase I Archaeology Survey of the S.R. 26 Improvements Project APE**

Project APE Segment/ Figure Reference	Test Area Description	Survey Methods Used	Expected Resources	Justification for Survey	Typical Stratigraphic Profile	Survey Results
Test Area 1 Figure 2 Sheet 1 Photograph 1	grassy area located directly north of the intersection of S.R. 26 and Omar Road and Powell Farm Road	3 STPs excavated at 15.0 m (49.2 ft) intervals along one transect paralleling and north of existing S.R. 26	pre-contact - small to large; temporary or permanent occupation; single to multiple uses	pre-contact - <i>in situ</i> soils of appropriate age; adjacent to small drainage; well-drained soils (EvB ²); Custer's low probability area; within same drainage as previously identified archaeological sites 7S-K-75, 7S-K-76, and 7S-K-77 ca. 0.6 km (0.4 mi) north	Stratum 1 - Ap, brown (10YR4/3) sandy loam, average thickness 30.3 cm (11.9 in) Stratum 2 - Bw, yellowish brown (10YR5/6) sandy loam	pre-contact - no artifacts or other cultural remains identified
			historic - none	historic - property use not identified as 50+ years; within non-eligible Clarksville potential historic district		historic - 1 creamware sherd which dates from the 1790s to the present, this sherd is not functionally diagnostic
Test Area 2 Figure 2 Sheet 4 Photograph 2	grassy area located immediately west of the intersection of S.R. 26 and Irons Lane	2 STPs excavated at 15.0 m (49.2 ft) intervals along one transect paralleling and north of existing S.R. 26	pre-contact - small; temporary; single to multiple uses	pre-contact - <i>in situ</i> soils of appropriate age; adjacent to drainage ditch; agricultural fields with minor plow disturbance; well drained soils (EvA ³ , Wo ⁴); Custer's moderate probability area	Stratum 1 - Ap, dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) sandy loam, average thickness 34.0 cm (13.4 in) Stratum 2 - Bw, yellowish brown (10YR5/4) sandy loam	pre-contact - no artifacts or other cultural remains identified
			historic - none	historic - property use not identified as 50+ years; within non-eligible Clarksville potential historic district		historic - no artifacts or other cultural remains identified
Test Area 3 Figure 2 Sheets 4 & 5 Photographs 3 & 4	lightly wooded and lawn areas located in front of the Spring Banke residence	5 STPs excavated at 15.0 m (49.2 ft) intervals and 2 retest STPs excavated at 5.0 m (16.4 ft) intervals along one transect paralleling and north of existing S.R. 26	pre-contact - none	pre-contact - disturbed soils near existing roadway	Fill 1 - dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) sandy loam, modern trash, average thickness 19.5 cm (7.7 in) Stratum 1 - Ap, very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) sandy loam, average thickness 28.0 cm (11.0 in) Stratum 2 - Bw, yellowish brown (10YR5/4) sandy loam	pre-contact - no artifacts or other cultural remains identified
			historic - Frontier Settlement Period (1630-1730); Intensified and Durable Occupation (1730-1770); rural agriculture	historic - Spring Banke (S-454) - NRHP-listed property 1976; 1700-1750; oak and gum frame, clapboarding and shingling, 1½-stories, rectangular, gabled roof sections, interior end chimneys; 2-story shingled addition, early 19th C.; well preserved example of small house type constructed by early area colonists of limited means; one of few area houses basically unaltered from this period; privately owned		historic - 4 pieces of solarized glass dating from 1880 to 1915; 2 pieces of light green flat glass and 1 piece of light aqua container glass that are not temporally or functionally diagnostic
Test Area 4 Figure 2 Sheet 8 Photograph 5	grassy area located west of and opposite the intersection of S.R. 26 and S.R. 17 (Roxana Road)	2 STPs excavated at 15.0 m (49.2 ft) intervals along one transect paralleling and north of existing S.R. 26	pre-contact - small; temporary; single to multiple uses	pre-contact - <i>in situ</i> soils of appropriate age; old agricultural fields with minor plow disturbance; Custer's moderate probability area; well-drained soils (EvA)	Stratum 1 - Ap, dark brown (10YR3/3) sandy loam, average thickness 25.5 cm (10.0 in) Stratum 2 - Bw, yellowish brown (10YR5/6) sandy loam	pre-contact - no artifacts or other cultural remains identified
			historic - none	historic - property use not identified as 50+ years		historic - no artifacts or other cultural remains identified
Test Area 5 Figure 2 Sheets 8 & 9 Photograph 6	agricultural field located approximately 121.9 m (400.0 ft) east of the intersection of S.R. 26 and S.R. 17 (Roxana Road)	pedestrian reconnaissance (>75% of ground surface visible) and 4 STPs excavated at 15.0 m (49.2 ft) intervals along one transect paralleling and north of existing S.R. 26	pre-contact - small, temporary, single to multiple uses	pre-contact - <i>in situ</i> soils of appropriate age; agricultural field with minor plow disturbance; well drained soils (EvA); Custer's low probability area	Stratum 1 - Ap, dark brown (10YR3/3) sandy loam, average thickness 29.0 cm (11.4 in) Stratum 2 - Bw, brownish yellow (10YR6/6) sandy loam	pre-contact - no artifacts or other cultural remains identified
			historic - rural domestic and agriculture; ca. 1920-recent past	historic - adjacent to O.T. Collins Family Limited Partnership Property (S-9769); potentially NRHP-eligible		historic - no artifacts or other cultural remains identified
Test Area 6 Figure 2 Sheet 9 Photograph 7	grassy area located approximately 83.8 m (275.0 ft) west of the intersection of S.R. 26 and Holt Lane	5 STPs excavated at 30.0 m (98.4 ft) intervals along one transect paralleling and north of existing S.R. 26	pre-contact - small, temporary, single to multiple uses	pre-contact - <i>in situ</i> soils of appropriate age; old agricultural field with potential localized modern disturbances; well-drained soils (EvA); Custer's low probability area	Stratum 1 - Ap, dark brown (10YR3/3) sandy loam, average thickness 31.0 cm (12.2 in) Stratum 2 - Bw, brownish yellow (10YR6/6) sandy loam	pre-contact - no artifacts or other cultural remains identified
			historic - rural domestic and agriculture; ca. 1920-recent past	historic - O.T. Collins Family Limited partnership Property (S-9769); potentially NRHP eligible		historic - no artifacts or other cultural remains identified

Table 2.
Proposed Phase I Archaeology Survey of the S.R. 26 Improvements Project APE
(Continued)

Project APE Segment/ Figure Reference	Test Area Description	Survey Methods Used	Expected Resources	Justification for Survey	Typical Stratigraphic Profile	Survey Results
Test Area 7 Figure 2 Sheet 10 Photographs 8, 27, & 28		hand excavated trench measuring 9.6 x 0.5 m (31.5 x 1.6 ft), dug to expose the surface of the subsoil in order to search for unmarked grave stains; hand excavation was used instead of mechanical stripping due to the small size of the test area and its proximity to the existing S.R. 26 lanes of travel	pre-contact - none	pre-contact -	Fill 1 - very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) silt loam Fill 2 - grayish brown (10YR5/2) sandy loam Fill 3 - very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) sandy loam Fill 4 - brown (10YR5/3) sand Stratum 1 -Bw, light yellowish brown (10YR6/4) sandy loam	pre-contact - no artifacts or other cultural remains identified
			historic - potential unmarked graves	historic - proximity to existing Messick Cemetery; established ca. 1890; family cemetery; not NRHP-eligible		historic - no artifacts or other cultural remains identified
Test Area 8 Figure 2 Sheet 12 Photograph 9	wooded area located approximately 110.6 m (363.0 ft) east of the intersection of S.R. 26 and White Neck Road	4 STPs excavated at 15.0 m (49.2 ft) intervals along one transect paralleling and north of existing S.R. 26	pre-contact - small, temporary, single to multiple uses	pre-contact - <i>in situ</i> soils of appropriate age; wooded area; well drained soils (EvA); Custer's low and moderate probability areas	Stratum 1 - Ap, dark yellowish brown (10YR3/4) sandy loam, average thickness 30.0 cm (11.8 in) Stratum 2 - Bw, grayish brown (10YR5/2) sandy loam	pre-contact - no artifacts or other cultural remains identified
			historic - none	historic - property use not identified as 50+ years		historic - no artifacts or other cultural remains identified
Test Area 9 Figure 2 Sheet 20 Photograph 10	proposed stormwater management area; grassy area located approximately 182.9 m (600.0 ft) west of the intersection of S.R. 26 and Grants Avenue	6 STPs excavated at 15.0 m (49.2 ft) intervals on a grid in the stormwater management area which is located north of S.R. 26	pre-contact - small, temporary, single to multiple uses	pre-contact - <i>in situ</i> soils of appropriate age; wooded area; Custer's low and moderate probability areas; storm water management facility is located well off of existing S.R. 26 in undisturbed soils	Stratum 1 - Ap, dark yellowish brown (10YR3/4) or brown (10YR4/3) sandy loam, average thickness 34.3 cm (13.5 in) Stratum 2 - Bw, yellowish brown (10YR5/4) or brownish yellow (10YR6/6) sandy loam	pre-contact - no artifacts or other cultural remains identified
			historic - domestic; urbanization; suburbanization; ca. 1935-recent past	historic - Ruby Quillen House (S-9740); not NRHP-eligible		historic - no artifacts or other cultural remains identified
Test Area 10 Figure 2 Sheet 1 Photographs 11 & 26		hand excavated trench, measuring 6.5 x 0.5 m (21.3 x 1.6 ft), was dug to expose the surface of the subsoil in order to search for unmarked grave stains; hand excavation was used instead of mechanical stripping due to the presence of several buried utility lines, the small size of the test area, and its proximity to the existing S.R. 26 lanes of travel	pre-contact - none	pre-contact -	Fill 1 - very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) silt loam Fill 2 - reddish brown (5YR5/4) and dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) sandy loam Fill 3 - yellowish brown (10YR5/4) sandy loam Fill 4 - light brownish gray (10YR6/2) sandy loam Fill 5 - strong brown (7.5YR4/6) sandy loam Fill 6 - light gray (10YR7/2) and dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) sand loam Fill 7 - light gray (10YR7/2), strong brown (7.5YR4/6), and reddish yellow (7.5YR6/6) very compact sandy loam Fill 8 - pale brown (10YR6/3) and light gray (10YR7/2) sand Stratum 1 - truncated A, dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) sandy loam Stratum 2 - B, dark yellowish brown (10YR4/6) sandy loam	pre-contact - no artifacts or other cultural remains identified
			historic - potential unmarked graves	historic - proximity to St. Georges United Methodist Church Cemetery; established ca. 1880; not NRHP-eligible		historic - dark green bottle glass and two cut nails were observed in Stratum 1 but not collected; no other cultural remains identified; no unmarked graves present
Test Area 11 Figure 2 Sheet 2	wooded and grassy area located approximately 167.6 m (550.0 ft) east of the intersection of S.R. 26, Omar Road, and Powell Road	4 STPs excavated at 15.0 m (49.2 ft) intervals along one transect paralleling and south of existing S.R. 26	pre-contact - small, temporary, single to multiple uses	pre-contact - <i>in situ</i> soils of appropriate age; some wooded area; well drained soils (EvA); adjacent to small drainage; Custer's low probability area	Stratum 1 - Ap, dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) sandy loam, average thickness 27.0 cm (10.6 in) Stratum 2 - Bw, yellowish brown (10YR5/6) sandy loam	pre-contact - no artifacts or other cultural remains identified

Photograph 12

**Table 2.
Proposed Phase I Archaeology Survey of the S.R. 26 Improvements Project APE
(Continued)**

Project APE Segment/ Figure Reference	Test Area Description	Survey Methods Used	Expected Resources	Justification for Survey	Typical Stratigraphic Profile	Survey Results
			historic - domestic; urbanization; suburbanization; ca. 1920-recent past; domestic; early urbanization; ca. 1885 to recent past	historic - St. George's Church Parsonage (S-2424), not NRHP-eligible; Sylvester G. Quillen, Sr. property (S-2474), not NRHP-eligible; within non-NRHP-eligible Clarksville potential historic district		historic - no artifacts or other cultural remains identified
Test Area 12 (now Non-Tested Area Y) Figure 2 Sheets 5 & 6 Photograph 13	totally disturbed area located approximately 137.2 m (450.0 ft) east of the intersection of S.R. 26 and Diane Road	this area was originally slated for archaeological testing (Test Area 12); however, in the interim between the geomorphology reconnaissance and the Phase I survey, the area has undergone construction and landscaping which have precluded the presence of <i>in situ</i> soils of appropriate age to contain pre-contact period archaeological remains	no survey	no survey	no survey	no survey
			no survey	no survey		no survey
Test Area 13 Figure 2 Sheets 6 & 7 Photograph 14	agricultural field located approximately 274.3 m (900.0 ft) west of the intersection of S.R. 26 and S.R. 17 (Roxana Road)	pedestrian reconnaissance (<65% of ground surface visible) and 6 STPs excavated at 15.0 m (49.2 ft) intervals along one transect paralleling and south of existing S.R. 26	pre-contact - small to large; temporary or permanent occupation; single to multiple uses	pre-contact - <i>in situ</i> soils of appropriate age; agricultural field with minor plow disturbance; adjacent to Custer's high probability area; well and poorly drained soils (EvA, Fa ³); within same drainage as previously identified archaeological sites 7S-K-75 and 7S-K-77 ca. 1.0 km (0.6 mi) northwest	Stratum 1 - Ap, dark brown (10YR3/3) sandy loam, average thickness 35.7 cm (14.1 in) Stratum 2 - Bw, brownish yellow (10YR6/6) sandy loam	pre-contact - no artifacts or other cultural remains identified
			historic - rural, domestic?	historic - Esther Hudson House (S-2470); not evaluated for NRHP; demolished or removed		historic - no artifacts or other cultural remains identified
Test Area 14 Figure 2 Sheet 10 Photograph 15	grassy area located opposite the intersection of S.R. 26 and Holt Lane	3 STPs excavated at 30.0 m (98.4 ft) intervals along one transect paralleling and south of existing S.R. 26	pre-contact - small, temporary, single to multiple uses	pre-contact - <i>in situ</i> soils of appropriate age; one of few lightly disturbed properties on south side of S.R. 26 in this portion of project APE; poorly drained soils (Fa); Custer's low probability area	Stratum 1 - Ap, dark yellowish brown (10YR3/4) sandy loam, average thickness 31.0 cm (12.2 in) Stratum 2 - Bw, yellowish brown (10YR5/4) sandy loam	pre-contact - no artifacts or other cultural remains identified
			historic - domestic; urbanization and early suburbanization; ca. 1915-recent past	historic - Franklin S. and Diane M. Bennett Property (S-2450); potentially NRHP-eligible		historic - no artifacts or other cultural remains identified
Test Area 15 Figure 2 Sheets 14 & 16 Photograph 16	former house/yard site and agricultural field located opposite the intersection of S.R. 26 and Clubhouse Road	5 STPs excavated at 30.0 m (98.4 ft) intervals along one transect paralleling and south of existing S.R. 26	pre-contact - small to large; temporary or permanent occupation; single to multiple uses	pre-contact - <i>in situ</i> soils of appropriate age; adjacent to wetland; poorly drained soils (Pm ⁶); Custer's low and moderate probability areas; within same drainage as previously identified archaeological site 7S-K-54 ca. 0.6 km (0.4 mi) northeast	Stratum 1 - Ap, dark yellowish brown (10YR3/4) sandy loam, average thickness 22.5 cm (8.9 in) Stratum 2 - Bw, light brownish gray (10YR6/2) sandy loam	pre-contact - no artifacts or other cultural remains identified
			historic - none	historic - property use not identified as 50+ years		historic - no artifacts or other cultural remains identified
Test Area 16 Figure 2 Sheets 16 & 17 Photograph 17	seeded agricultural field located immediately east of the intersection of S.R. 26 and Dukes Drive	3 STPs excavated at 15.0 m (49.2 ft) intervals along one transect paralleling and south of existing S.R. 26	pre-contact - small to large; temporary or permanent occupation; single to multiple uses	pre-contact - <i>in situ</i> soils of appropriate age; agricultural field with minor plow disturbance; well drained soils (EvA); Custer's low probability area; within same drainage as previously identified archaeological site 7S-K-54 ca. 0.6 km (0.4 mi) northeast	Stratum 1 - Ap, brown (10YR4/3) sandy loam, average thickness 29.7 cm (11.7 in) Stratum 2 - Bw, yellowish brown (10YR5/4) sandy loam	pre-contact - no artifacts or other cultural remains identified

**Table 2.
Proposed Phase I Archaeology Survey of the S.R. 26 Improvements Project APE
(Continued)**

Project APE Segment/ Figure Reference	Test Area Description	Survey Methods Used	Expected Resources	Justification for Survey	Typical Stratigraphic Profile	Survey Results
			historic - none	historic - property use not identified as 50+ years		historic - no artifacts or other cultural remains identified
Test Area 17 Figure 2 Sheets 18 & 19 Photograph 18	weedy/grassy agricultural field located immediately west of the intersection of S.R. 26 and Cedar Drive	9 STPs excavated at 15.0 m (49.2 ft) intervals along one transect paralleling and south of existing S.R. 26	pre-contact - small, temporary, single to multiple uses	pre-contact - <i>in situ</i> soils of appropriate age; agricultural field with minor plow disturbance; well drained soils (EvA, Wo); Custer's low probability area	Stratum 1 - Ap, dark brown (10YR3/3) sandy loam, average thickness 28.0 cm (11.0 in) Stratum 2 - Bw, yellowish brown (10YR5/4) sandy loam	pre-contact - no artifacts or other cultural remains identified
			historic - rural agriculture; ca. 1850-recent past	historic - Pearl G. Robinson Property (S-9121); only corn crib is potentially NRHP-eligible		historic - no artifacts or other cultural remains identified
Test Area 18 (now Non-Tested Area Z) Figure 2 Sheet 20 Photograph 19	disturbed area; area being developed during Phase I survey; area located opposite and west of the intersection of S.R. 26 and Grants Avenue	this area was originally slated for archaeological testing (Test Area 18); however, in the interim between the geomorphology reconnaissance and the Phase I survey, the area has undergone construction and landscaping which have precluded the presence of <i>in situ</i> soils of appropriate age to contain pre-contact period archaeological remains	no survey	no survey	no survey	no survey
			no survey	no survey		no survey
Test Area 19 Figure 2 Sheets 22 & 23 Photograph 20	wooded area located approximately 281.9 m (925.0 ft) east of the intersection of S.R. 26 and Old School Lane	6 STPs excavated at 15.0 m (49.2 ft) intervals along one transect paralleling and south of existing S.R. 26	pre-contact - small to large; temporary or permanent occupation; single to multiple uses	pre-contact - <i>in situ</i> soils of appropriate age; wooded; Custer's high probability area; adjacent to wetland area and nearby stream; well drained soils (Kl ⁷); within same drainage as previously identified archaeological sites 7S-K-29 and 7S-K-103 ca. 1.3 km (0.8 mi) north	Stratum 1 - Ap, brown (10YR4/3) sandy loam, average thickness 22.0 cm (8.7 in) Stratum 2 - Bw, yellowish brown (10YR5/4) sandy loam	pre-contact - no artifacts or other cultural remains identified
			historic - none	historic - property use not identified as 50+ years		historic - no artifacts or other cultural remains identified
Test Area 20 Figure 2 Sheet 24 Photograph 21	wooded area located approximately 68.6 m (225.0 ft) east of the intersection of S.R. 26 and Woodland Avenue	2 STPs excavated at 15.0 m (49.2 ft) intervals along one transect paralleling and south of existing S.R. 26	pre-contact - small, temporary, single to multiple uses	pre-contact - <i>in situ</i> soils of appropriate age; wooded; well drained soils (Kl); Custer's high probability area; previously recorded archaeological site 7S-K-101 located nearby	Stratum 1 - Ap, dark brown (10YR3/3) sandy loam, average thickness 24.5 cm (9.7 in) Stratum 2 - Bw, grayish brown (10YR5/2) sandy loam	pre-contact - no artifacts or other cultural remains identified
			historic - none	historic - property use not identified as 50+ years		historic - no artifacts or other cultural remains identified
Test Area 21 Figure 2 Sheet 25 Photographs 22, 29, 30, & 31		mechanical excavation (using a smooth-edged bucket backhoe) was used to expose the surface of the subsoil in order to search for unmarked grave stains; foundation remains were mapped	pre-contact - none		Stratum 1 - dark brown (10YR3/3) sandy loam, average thickness 35.0 cm (13.8 in) Stratum 2 - light yellowish brown (10YR6/4) sand	pre-contact - no artifacts or other cultural remains identified
			historic - potential unmarked graves	historic - proximity to Mariners Bethel United Methodist Church Cemetery; established ca. 1899; not NRHP-eligible		historic - Parsons' Store site (foundation remains)
Test Area 22 Figure 2 Sheets 27 & 28 Photograph 23	grassy area located approximately 61.0 m (200.0 ft) east of the intersection of S.R. 26 and Riga Drive	7 STPs excavated at 15.0 m (49.2 ft) intervals along one transect paralleling and south of existing S.R. 26	pre-contact - small, temporary, single to multiple uses	pre-contact - <i>in situ</i> soils of appropriate age; well-drained soils (Wo); Custer's low probability area	Stratum 1 - Ap, dark brown (10YR3/3) sandy loam, average thickness 34.0 cm (13.4 in) Stratum 2 - Bw, brown (10YR5/3) or yellowish brown (10YR5/4) sandy loam	pre-contact - no artifacts or other cultural remains identified

**Table 2.
Proposed Phase I Archaeology Survey of the S.R. 26 Improvements Project APE
(Continued)**

Project APE Segment/ Figure Reference	Test Area Description	Survey Methods Used	Expected Resources	Justification for Survey	Typical Stratigraphic Profile	Survey Results
			historic - none	historic - property use not identified as 50+ years; within non-NRHP-eligible Ocean View potential historic district		historic - no artifacts or other cultural remains identified
Test Area 23 Figure 2 Sheet 28 Photograph 24	stormwater management area; area located approximately 76.2 m (250.0 ft) west of the Assawoman Canal at the eastern terminus of the project APE	7 STPs excavated at 15.0 m (49.2 ft) intervals on a grid in the stormwater management area which is located south of S.R. 26	pre-contact - small, temporary, single to multiple uses	pre-contact - <i>in situ</i> soils of appropriate age; wooded area; well drained soils (Wo); Custer's moderate probability area; stormwater management facility is located well off of existing S.R. 26 in undisturbed soils	Stratum 1 - Ap, dark brown (10YR3/3) sandy loam, average thickness 38.2 cm (15.0 in) Stratum 2 - Bw, grayish brown (10YR5/2), coarse sandy loam with 5% small gravels mottled with gray (N5/1) and yellowish brown (10YR5/6)	pre-contact - no artifacts or other cultural remains identified
			historic - none	historic - property use not identified as 50+ years; within non-NRHP-eligible Ocean View potential historic district		historic - no artifacts or other cultural remains identified
Test Area 24 Figure 2 Sheet 15 Photograph 25	seeded agricultural field located approximately 57.3 m (188.0 ft) south of the intersection of S.R. 26 and Windmill Road, along the east side of Windmill Road	8 STPs excavated at 15.0 m (49.2 ft) intervals along one transect paralleling and east of existing Windmill Road	pre-contact - small, temporary, single to multiple uses	pre-contact - <i>in situ</i> soils of appropriate age; well and poorly drained soils (EvA, Pm); Custer's moderate probability area	Stratum 1 - Ap, dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) sandy loam, average thickness 36.1 cm (14.2 in) Stratum 2 - Bw, gray (10YR6/1) or pale brown (10YR6/3) sandy loam	pre-contact - no artifacts or other cultural remains identified
			historic - rural; agriculture	historic - property use identified as 50+ years		historic - no artifacts or other cultural remains identified

EvB² = Evesboro loamy sand, loamy substratum, 2 to 5 percent slopes
 EvA³ = Evesboro loamy sand, loamy substratum, 0 to 2 percent slopes
 Wo⁴ = Woodstown sandy loam
 Fa⁵ = Fallsington sandy loam
 Pm⁶ = Pocomoke sandy loam
 Kl⁷ = Klej loamy sand

is not useful for revealing the time period associated with its use/discard in the project APE. This ceramic sherd is most likely the result of a single discard activity, indicative of the general historical residential/domestic use of the project APE. The ceramic sherd is considered an isolate and is not assigned a site designation. This ceramic sherd does not comprise an archaeological site and can not contribute significant information about the specific land-use history within the project APE that is not already known; therefore, no additional archaeological investigations of Test Area 1 are warranted.

4.2.2 Test Area 3

Test Area 3 is a narrow portion of the project APE that is located along the periphery of the front yard of the NRHP-listed Spring Banke property (S-454) (Photographs 3 and 4). The Spring Banke property (S-545) is a historic residence listed in the NRHP under Criterion C for the architectural/engineering significance of the building. The contextual periods that are associated with the property are Architecture (1650-1699) and Politics/Government (1800-1824).

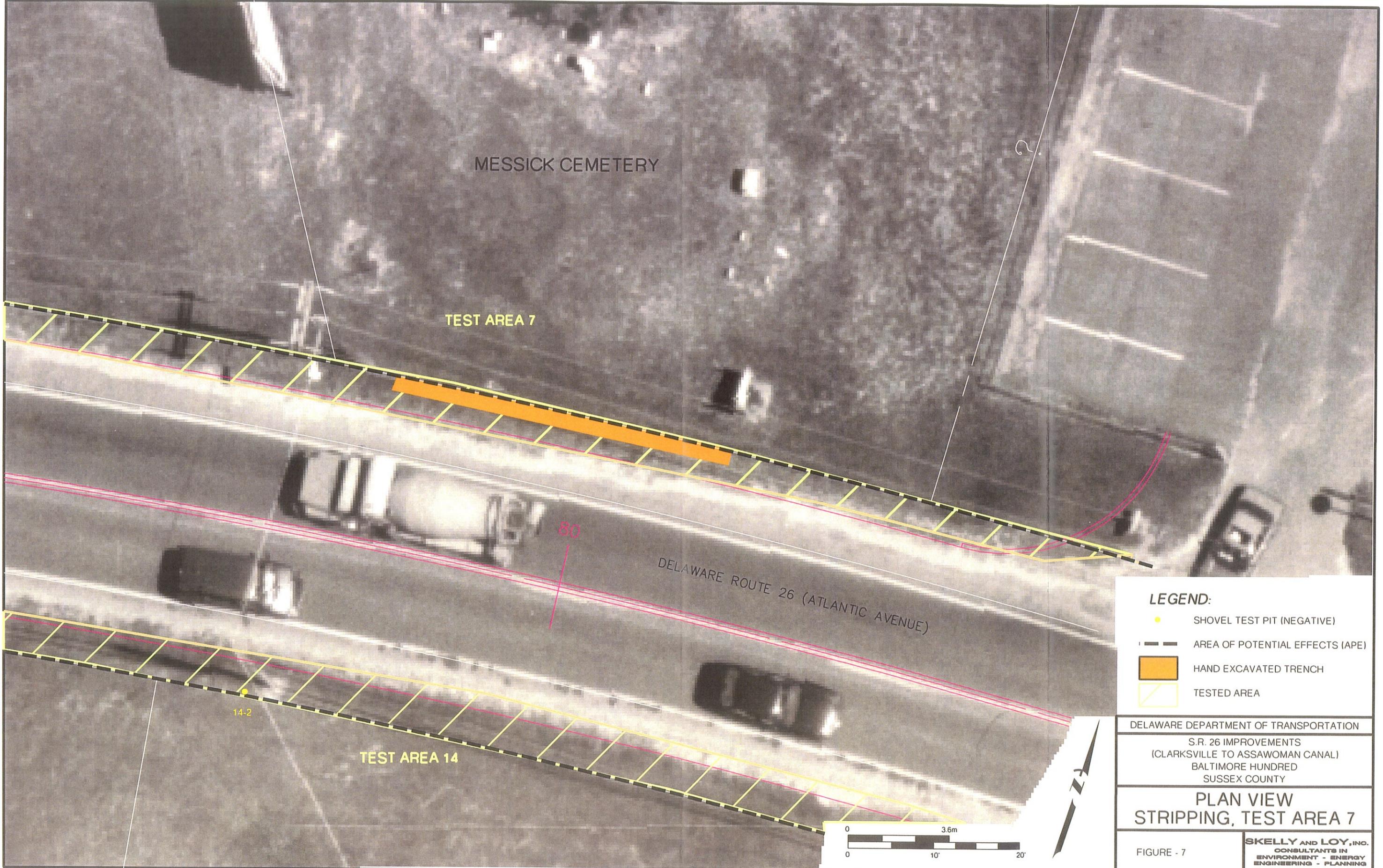
Seven pieces of glass were recovered from excavated STPs during the archaeological survey. Four of the glass pieces exhibit a light amethyst discoloration from solarization. From approximately 1880 to 1915, manganese was included in glass as a means of overcoming the light green or yellow tint of iron oxide in the otherwise transparent glass. “However, the resultant glass turns a slight purplish tint after prolonged exposure to the ultraviolet rays of the sun” (Jones and Sullivan 1985:13). Two pieces of light green flat glass and a piece of light aqua colored container glass were also recovered in Test Area 3. The light green and light aqua colored glass pieces are not diagnostic with regard to specific associated function or temporal period, although the flat glass may be from a window. Without direct temporal data, or associations with other datable cultural features (e.g., wells, privies, foundations, middens) or artifacts, the glass pieces are not useful for revealing new or significant information about the architecture or political associations of the Spring Banke property (S-454). Most likely, the glass pieces are the result of one or two discard activities, possibly road litter, which are not related to the use of the property historically, especially the periods of significance as specified on the NRHP form. Despite the recovery of a few historic period artifacts on the periphery of the Spring Banke property (S-454), the

artifacts do not contribute significant information about the people who owned or used the Spring Banke property (S-454) or the events that may have taken place there. The impacts from the roadway improvements as presently designed will not affect portions of the Spring Banke property (S-454) where significant archaeological remains are present; therefore no additional investigations for archaeological resources within Test Area 3 are warranted.

4.2.3 Test Area 7

Test Area 7 comprises a portion of the S.R. 26 Improvements project APE that is adjacent to the existing Messick Cemetery; therefore, it was tested for the presence of unmarked graves. The Messick Cemetery is a small family plot located on a small rise above the level of the existing road (Photographs 8 and 27). A small cut bank is present. The project APE in this area is limited to a 12.0 m (39.4 ft) long sliver within 2.0 m (6.6 ft) of the edge of the existing S.R. 26 pavement (Figure 7). Due to the constricted size of the project APE and the proximity of the busy roadway, there was no room for a backhoe to operate safely; therefore, survey of this test area was accomplished using a hand excavated trench. The trench measured 9.6 x 0.5 m (31.5 x 1.6 ft) and was excavated to the sterile subsoil at a depth of 63.0 cm (24.8 in) below the modern ground surface (Photograph 28). The stratigraphic profile of the excavated trench included 63.0 cm (24.8 in) of modern fill overlying an intact light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) sand (B horizon subsoil) (Figure 8). A portion of the trench measuring 50.0 x 40.0 cm (19.7 x 15.8 in) was further excavated to a depth of 96.0 cm (37.8 in) below the modern ground surface to verify that the B horizon subsoil was *in situ* and did not represent additional fill. No stains which might represent unmarked grave shafts or other cultural features were present in the B horizon subsoil.

The locations of the marked graves in the Messick Cemetery are all on the distinct elevational rise, and the project APE is comprised of an area of graded slope and fill. No evidence of grave stains was identified in the trench during the survey; therefore, the S.R. 26 Improvements project, as currently designed, will not impact any marked or unmarked graves associated with the Messick Cemetery. No further archaeological investigations in Test Area 7 are warranted.



MESSICK CEMETERY

TEST AREA 7

80

DELAWARE ROUTE 26 (ATLANTIC AVENUE)

14-2

TEST AREA 14

LEGEND:

- SHOVEL TEST PIT (NEGATIVE)
- AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS (APE)
- HAND EXCAVATED TRENCH
- TESTED AREA

DELAWARE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
 S.R. 26 IMPROVEMENTS
 (CLARKSVILLE TO ASSAWOMAN CANAL)
 BALTIMORE HUNDRED
 SUSSEX COUNTY

**PLAN VIEW
 STRIPPING, TEST AREA 7**

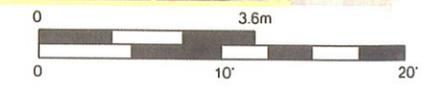
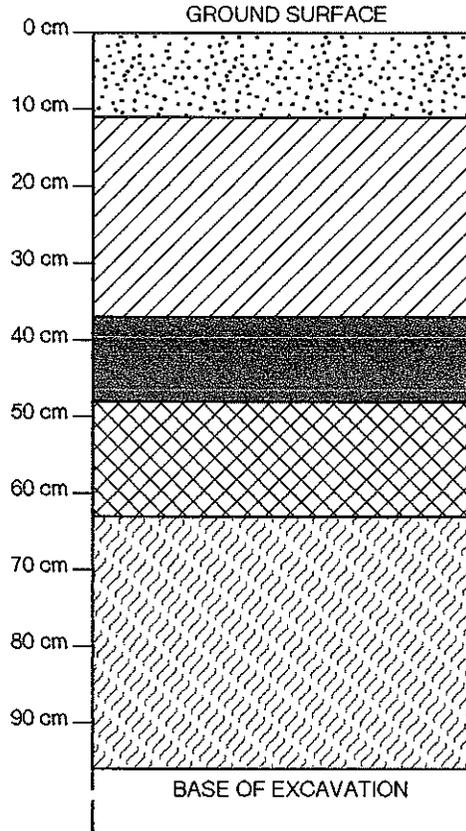


FIGURE - 7

SKELLY AND LOY, INC.
 CONSULTANTS IN
 ENVIRONMENT - ENERGY
 ENGINEERING - PLANNING

SOIL PROFILE TRENCH TEST AREA 7



KEY:

-  **Fill1** 10YR 3/2 Very dark grayish brown silt loam.
-  **Fill2** 10YR 5/2 Grayish brown sandy loam.
-  **Fill3** 10YR 3/2 Very dark grayish brown silt loam.
-  **Fill4** 10YR 5/3 Brown sand.
-  **Bt** 10YR 6/4 Light yellowish brown sand.

DELAWARE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

S.R. 26 IMPROVEMENTS
(CLARKSVILLE TO ASSAWOMAN CANAL)
BALTIMORE HUNDRED
SUSSEX COUNTY

**SOIL PROFILE
TRENCH TEST AREA 7**

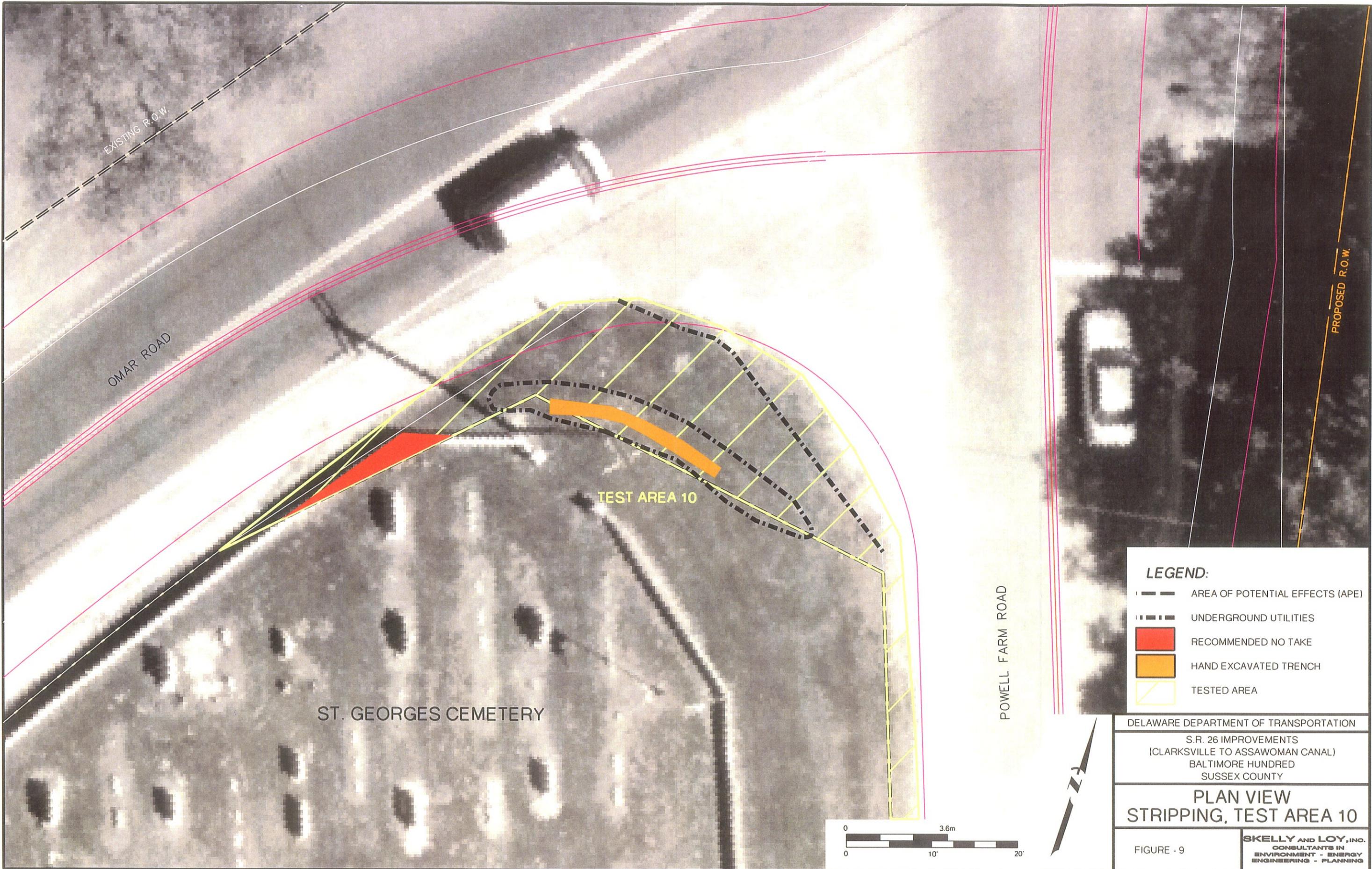
FIGURE - 8

SKELLY AND LOY, INC.
CONSULTANTS IN
ENVIRONMENT - ENERGY
ENGINEERING - PLANNING

4.2.4 Test Area 10

Test Area 10 comprises a portion of the S.R. 26 Improvements project APE that is adjacent to a portion of the St. Georges Cemetery at the intersection of Omar and Powell Farm roads. The test area is approximately 13.0 x 5.0 m (42.7 x 16.4 ft) in size (Figure 9; Photograph 11). Because the test area abuts a portion of the historic cemetery, investigations were undertaken to determine if unmarked graves are present in the project APE. The original plan to machine strip the topsoil from the entire test area was abandoned after it was discovered that three buried utility lines are present across most of the test area. Delaware utility regulations prohibit mechanical excavations within 0.6 m (2.0 ft) of any buried utility; therefore, a 6.5 x 0.5 m (21.3 x 1.6 ft) trench was hand excavated in order to expose the surface of the subsoil. The trench was excavated to the surface of the culturally sterile subsoil at 55.0 cm (21.7 in) below the modern ground surface (Photograph 26). The stratigraphic profile of the excavated trench was comprised of a series of modern fill episodes, present from the modern ground surface to 51.0 cm (20.1 in) below the modern ground surface, overlying a thin band of a truncated, but intact, A horizon topsoil, which was located 51.0 - 55.0 cm (20.1 - 21.7 in) below the modern ground surface. Under the remnant A horizon topsoil was an intact B horizon subsoil (Figure 10). A portion of the hand excavated trench measuring 50.0 x 40.0 cm (19.7 x 15.8 in) in size was further excavated to a depth of 80.0 cm (31.5 in) below the modern ground surface in order to verify that the B horizon subsoil was *in situ*. Dark green bottle glass and two cut nails were present in the truncated A horizon topsoil, but were not collected. No evidence of unmarked grave stains was identified in the trench during the survey.

The burial dates in the portion of the cemetery located adjacent to the S.R. 26 Improvements project APE are relatively late and the patterning of the graves and a surrounding wall suggest a controlled growth of the cemetery within the already existing roadway intersection. Such a situation is unlikely to result in the placement of graves beyond the established boundaries (wall) of the cemetery. While the trenching revealed no evidence for unmarked graves in the project APE, a portion of the roadway improvements, as currently designed, will impact the cemetery wall and a marked historic grave inside the wall at this location. It is recommended that redesign of the roadway improvements be undertaken in order to avoid any impacts to the existing



LEGEND:

-  AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS (APE)
-  UNDERGROUND UTILITIES
-  RECOMMENDED NO TAKE
-  HAND EXCAVATED TRENCH
-  TESTED AREA

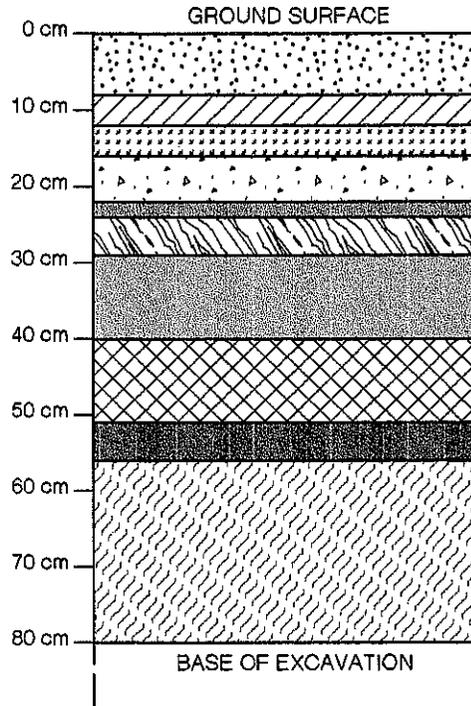
DELAWARE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
 S.R. 26 IMPROVEMENTS
 (CLARKSVILLE TO ASSAWOMAN CANAL)
 BALTIMORE HUNDRED
 SUSSEX COUNTY

**PLAN VIEW
 STRIPPING, TEST AREA 10**

FIGURE - 9

SKELLY AND LOY, INC.
 CONSULTANTS IN
 ENVIRONMENT - ENERGY
 ENGINEERING - PLANNING

SOIL PROFILE TRENCH TEST AREA 10



KEY:

-  Fill1 10YR 3/2 Very dark grayish brown silt loam.
-  Fill2 5YR 5/4 Reddish brown and 10YR 3/2 Very dark grayish brown sandy loam.
-  Fill3 10YR 5/4 Yellowish brown sandy loam.
-  Fill4 10YR 6/2 Light brownish gray sandy loam.
-  Fill5 7.5YR 4/6 Strong brown sandy loam.
-  Fill6 10YR 7/2 Light gray and 10YR 3/2 Very dark grayish brown sandy loam.
-  Fill7 10YR 7/2 Light gray, 7.5YR 4/6 Strong brown, and 7.5YR 6/6 Reddish yellow sandy loam, very compact.
-  Fill8 10YR 6/3 Pale brown and 10YR 7/2 Light gray sand.
-  A 10YR 3/2 Very dark grayish brown sandy loam.
-  B 10YR 4/6 Dark yellowish brown sandy loam.

DELAWARE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

S.R. 26 IMPROVEMENTS
(CLARKSVILLE TO ASSAWOMAN CANAL)
BALTIMORE HUNDRED
SUSSEX COUNTY

**SOIL PROFILE
TRENCH TEST AREA 10**

FIGURE - 10

SKELLY AND LOY, INC.
CONSULTANTS IN
ENVIRONMENT - ENERGY
ENGINEERING - PLANNING

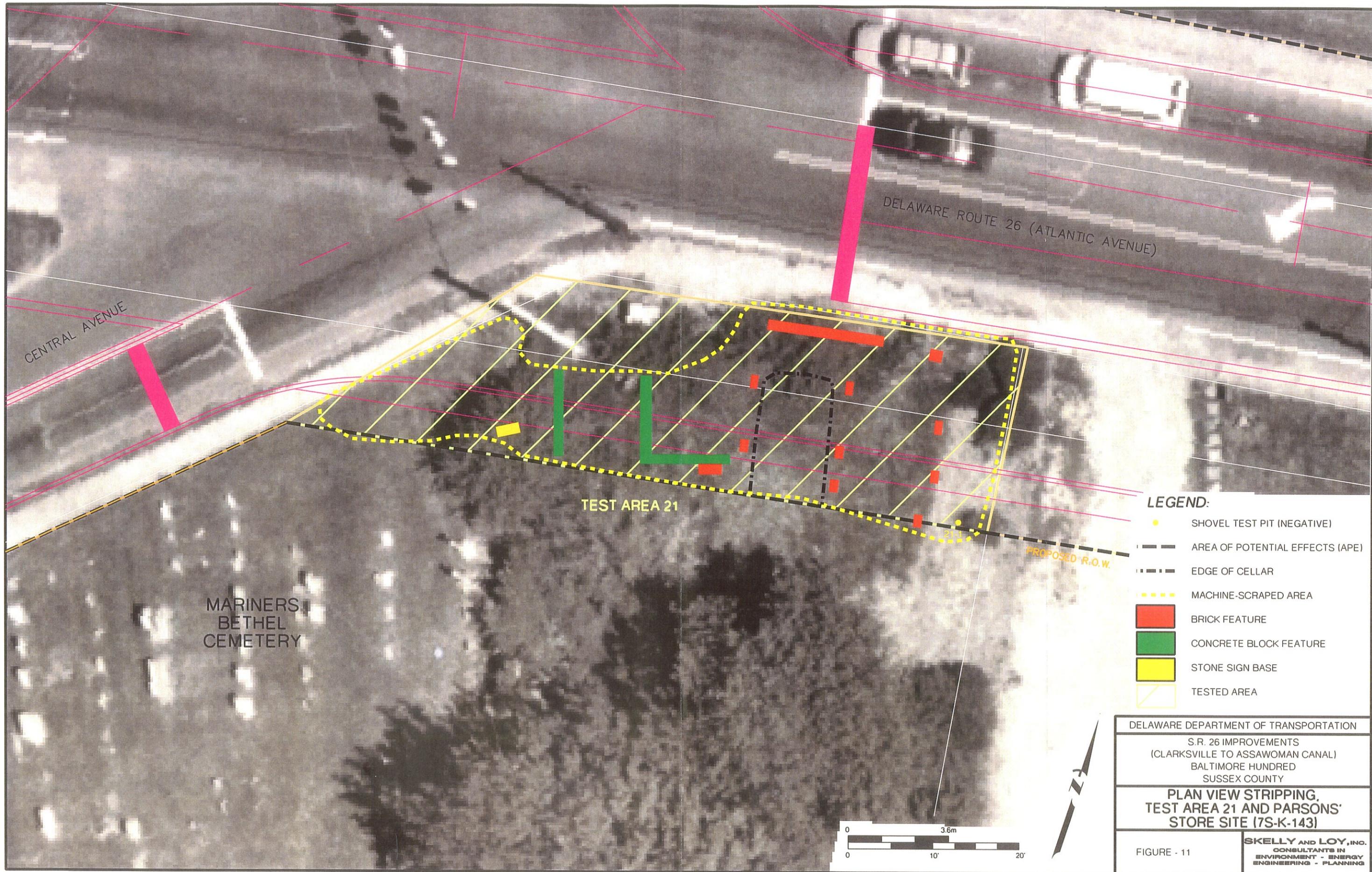
cemetery wall and any portion of the cemetery within the wall. If the recommended redesign of the roadway improvements is accomplished, then no further archaeological research in Test Area 10 is warranted.

4.2.5 Test Area 21

Test Area 21 comprises a portion of the S.R. 26 Improvements project APE that is adjacent to marked graves in the Mariners Bethel Cemetery (Photograph 22). The test area is located in the southeast quadrant of the S.R. 26 and Central Avenue intersection, and measures approximately 24.0 x 7.5 m (78.7 x 24.6 ft) in size (Figure 11). The western portion of the test area has been owned, historically, by the church and includes a marble monument base which used to support a town sign. Because the test area abuts a portion of the historic cemetery, investigations were undertaken to determine if unmarked graves are present in the project APE. The remainder of Test Area 21 is the former location of a store.

Due to the large size of the test area, the topsoil stripping in Test Area 21 was accomplished by using a Case 580 Super L backhoe with a smooth edge bucket (Photograph 29). Topsoil and modern fill were removed to a depth of approximately 35.0 cm (13.8 in) below the modern ground surface where the surface of the subsoil was located. The western portion of the test area is characterized by clean subsoil with no soil anomalies which would indicate unmarked graves or any other type of subsurface cultural features. Scraping around the marble monument base present in the test area did not reveal any associated grave stain, and Mr. Bake Timmons, a long-time resident, confirmed that the marble monument base had once supported a 'Town Of Ocean View' sign, rather than been used as a grave marker (Mr. Bake Timmons, personal communication 2004) (Photograph 30). There are no indications of unmarked graves within the western portion (property owned by Mariners Bethel Cemetery) of Test Area 21; therefore, no additional archaeological investigations are warranted there.

However, immediately east of the Mariners Bethel Cemetery property line, in the vicinity of the former store, the backhoe began encountering rubble and remnant building foundations associated with that store (Photograph 31). These remains have been designated as the historic period Parsons' Store site (7S-K-143) (Appendix D). The *in*



CENTRAL AVENUE

DELAWARE ROUTE 26 (ATLANTIC AVENUE)

TEST AREA 21

MARINERS
BETHEL
CEMETERY

PROPOSED R.O.W.

LEGEND:

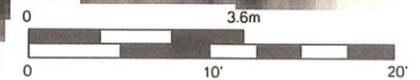
- SHOVEL TEST PIT (NEGATIVE)
- AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS (APE)
- EDGE OF CELLAR
- MACHINE-SCRAPED AREA
- BRICK FEATURE
- CONCRETE BLOCK FEATURE
- STONE SIGN BASE
- TESTED AREA

DELAWARE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
 S.R. 26 IMPROVEMENTS
 (CLARKSVILLE TO ASSAWOMAN CANAL)
 BALTIMORE HUNDRED
 SUSSEX COUNTY

**PLAN VIEW STRIPPING,
 TEST AREA 21 AND PARSONS'
 STORE SITE (7S-K-143)**

FIGURE - 11

SKELLY AND LOY, INC.
 CONSULTANTS IN
 ENVIRONMENT - ENERGY
 ENGINEERING - PLANNING



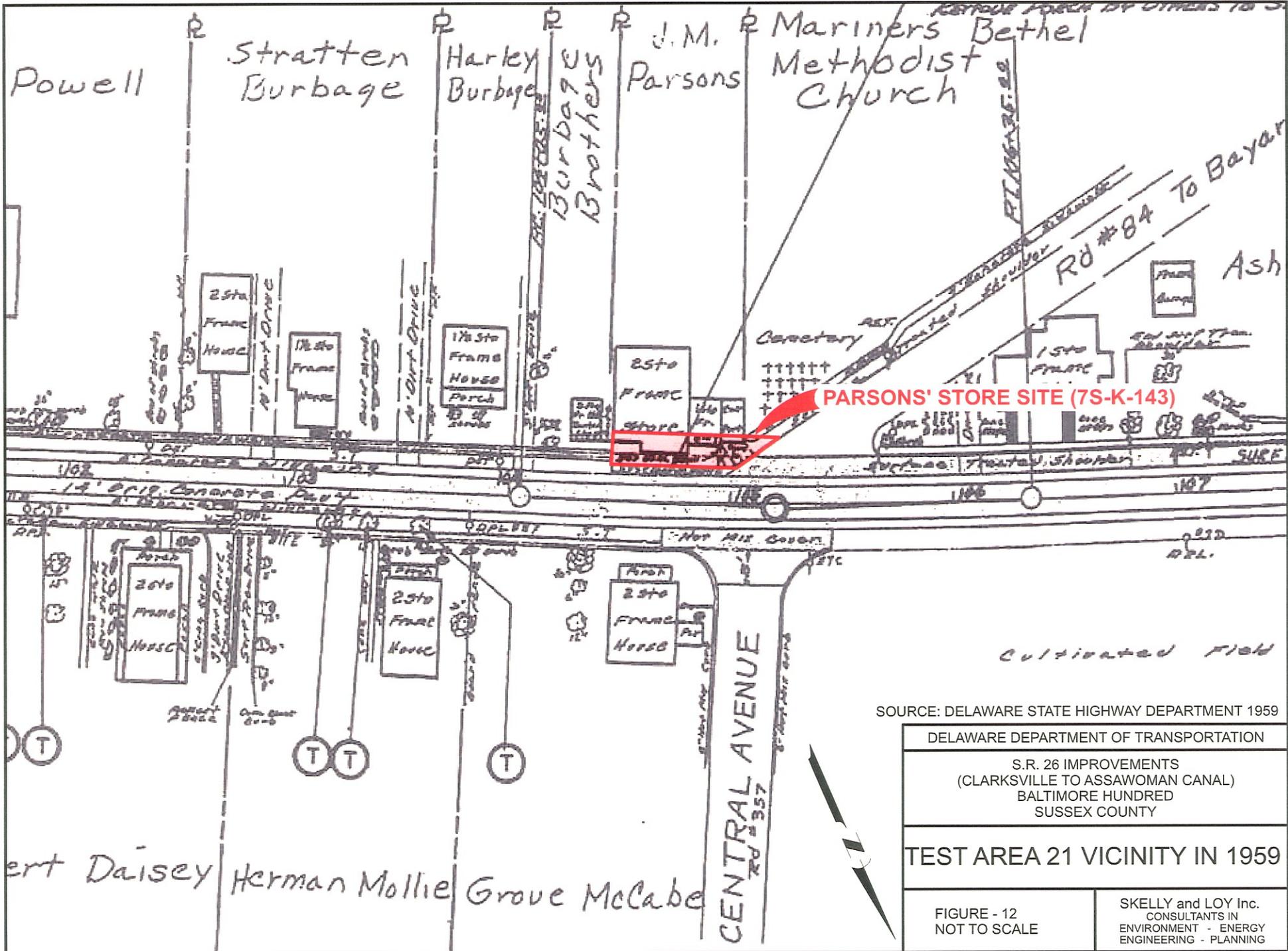
situ subsurface features at the site include portions of three concrete block foundation walls, a brick foundation wall, 10 brick piers, and a cellar depression filled with destruction debris from the ca. 1970 razing of the store buildings (see Figure 11). The artifacts contained in the fill surrounding the foundations were observed to date after 1950 and predominately to the 1960s; they were not collected.

Mr. Bob Parsons (personal communication 2004), grandson of the former store owner, provided an oral description of the store. According to Mr. Parsons, the store included a carport located at the western end of the store building. A side room, which housed a post office, was east of and adjacent to the carport. The main portion of the store building was supported by the brick piers, with the two-story residential area extending south of the uncovered foundations and outside of the S.R. 26 Improvements project APE. The cellar depression housed a storage tank for kerosene which was sold from the store. Mr. Parsons's description of the store layout is supported by the survey text included on a set of DelDOT's (1959) pre-build plans for the S.R. 26 Bethany Beach to Clarksville project (Figure 12).

Oral evidence also indicates that the store operated from the 1940s into the 1970s by its owner, Minos J. Parsons (Mr. Bob Parsons, personal communication 2004; Mr. Willard Pusey, personal communication 2004). Based on other available source material, it is probable that the Parsons' Store was constructed between 1889 and 1916, and that it was functioning as a store prior to being purchased by Minos J. Parsons and his wife, Jenny M. Parsons, in 1944.

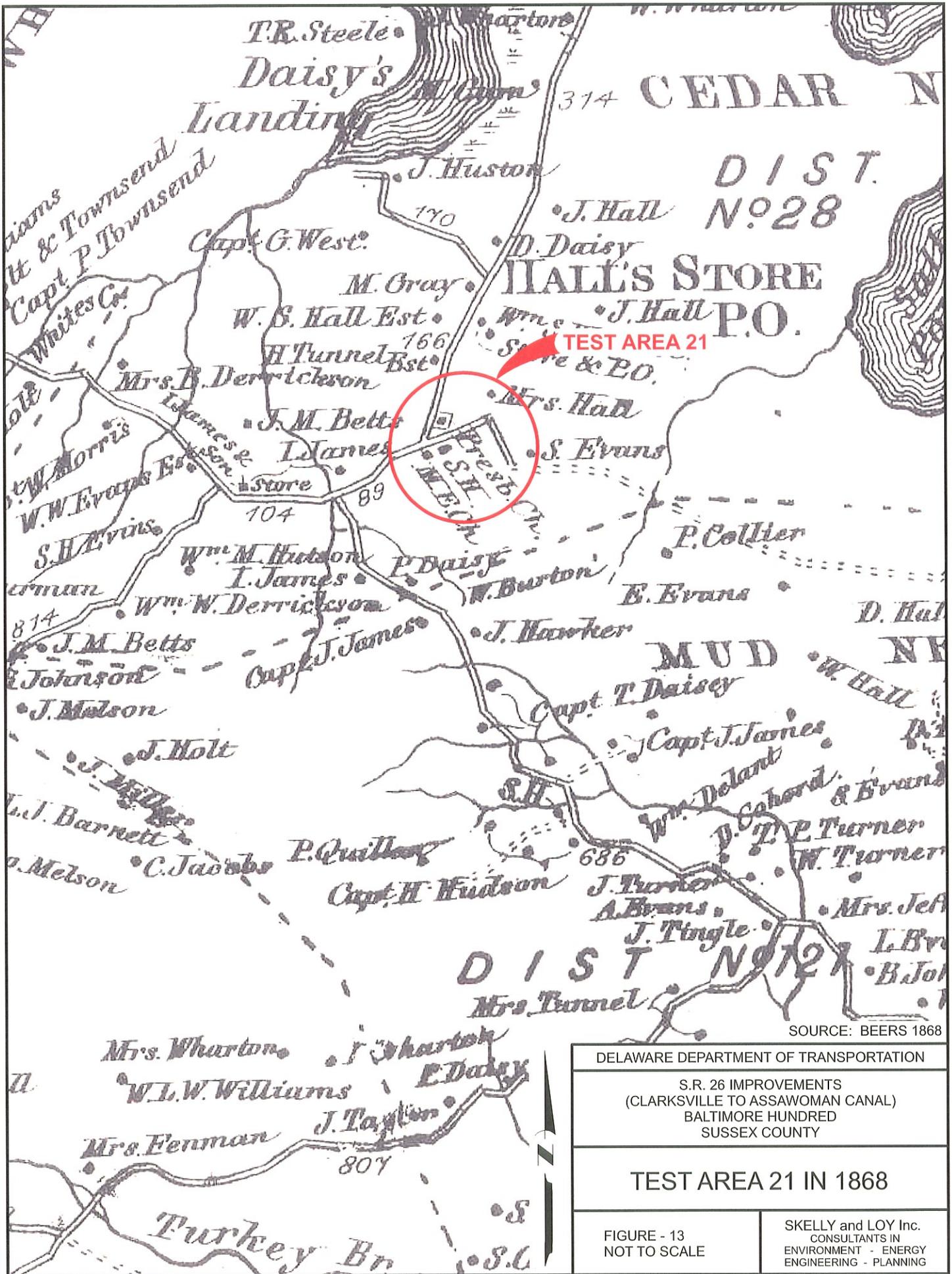
The 1868 Delaware atlas (Beers 1868) shows a school house at the intersection of what is today S.R. 26 and Central Avenue (Figure 13). To its immediate west is the Mariners Bethel Methodist Episcopal Church. A map of the town of Ocean View in 1889 (West 1890) shows the church and church lot (Figure 14). The neighboring lot is listed as the property of A.T. Burbage, and it contains a building. It was apparently a house and not a store, however, as other stores in the town are labeled as stores on this same map.

The next available map for Ocean View, a 1918 USGS quadrangle (USGS 1918), appears to show a building next to the church and cemetery (Figure 15). Presumably, this is the store building. Subsequent quadrangle maps (USGS 1934, 1943, 1954; U.S. War Department 1938, 1943) also show a building at that location (Figures 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20). Consequently, it is probable from the map evidence that



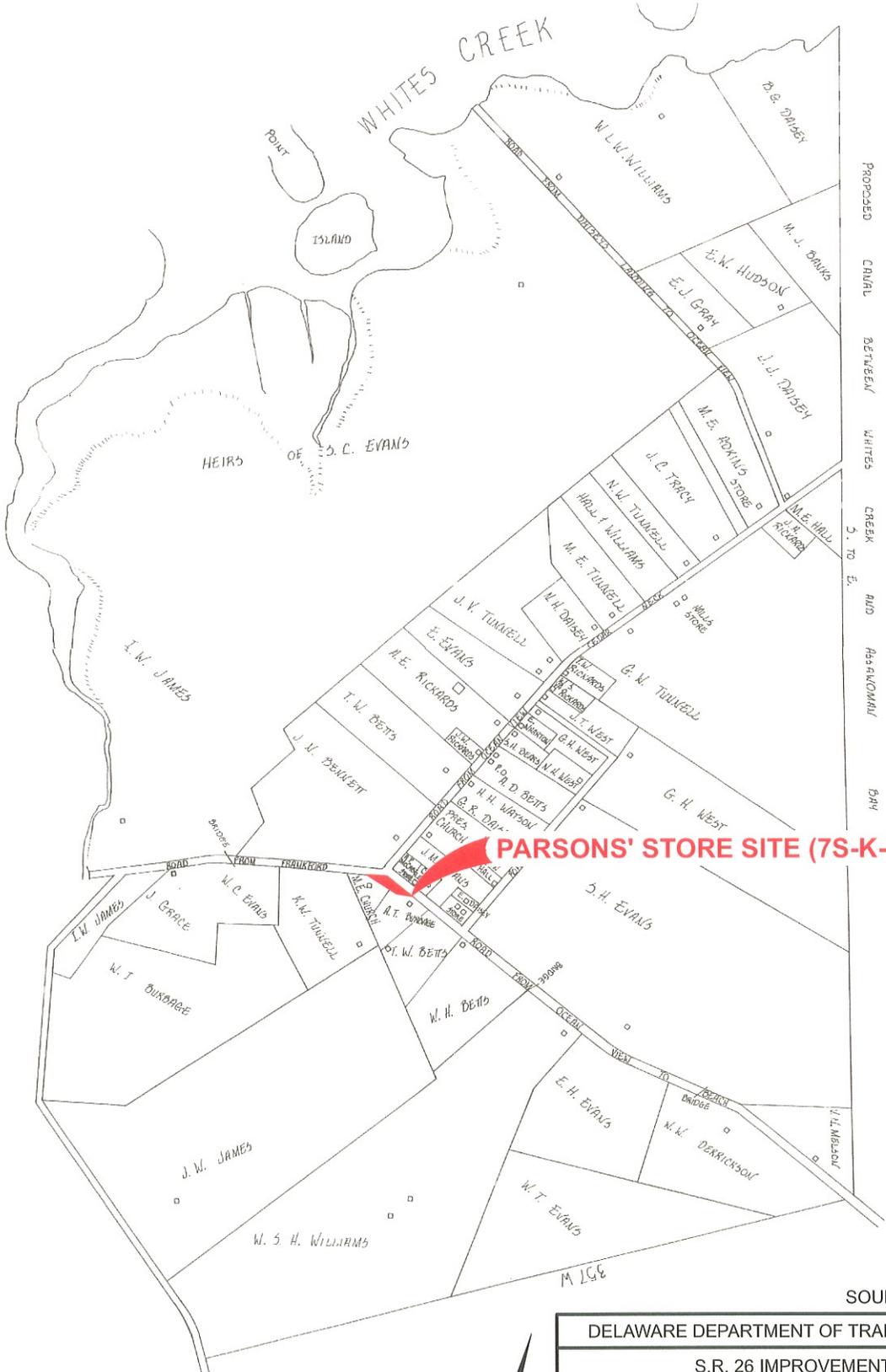
SOURCE: DELAWARE STATE HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT 1959

DELAWARE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION S.R. 26 IMPROVEMENTS (CLARKSVILLE TO ASSAWOMAN CANAL) BALTIMORE HUNDRED SUSSEX COUNTY	
TEST AREA 21 VICINITY IN 1959	
FIGURE - 12 NOT TO SCALE	SKELLY and LOY Inc. CONSULTANTS IN ENVIRONMENT - ENERGY ENGINEERING - PLANNING



SOURCE: BEERS 1868

DELAWARE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION	
S.R. 26 IMPROVEMENTS (CLARKSVILLE TO ASSAWOMAN CANAL) BALTIMORE HUNDRED SUSSEX COUNTY	
TEST AREA 21 IN 1868	
FIGURE - 13 NOT TO SCALE	SKELLY and LOY Inc. CONSULTANTS IN ENVIRONMENT - ENERGY ENGINEERING - PLANNING

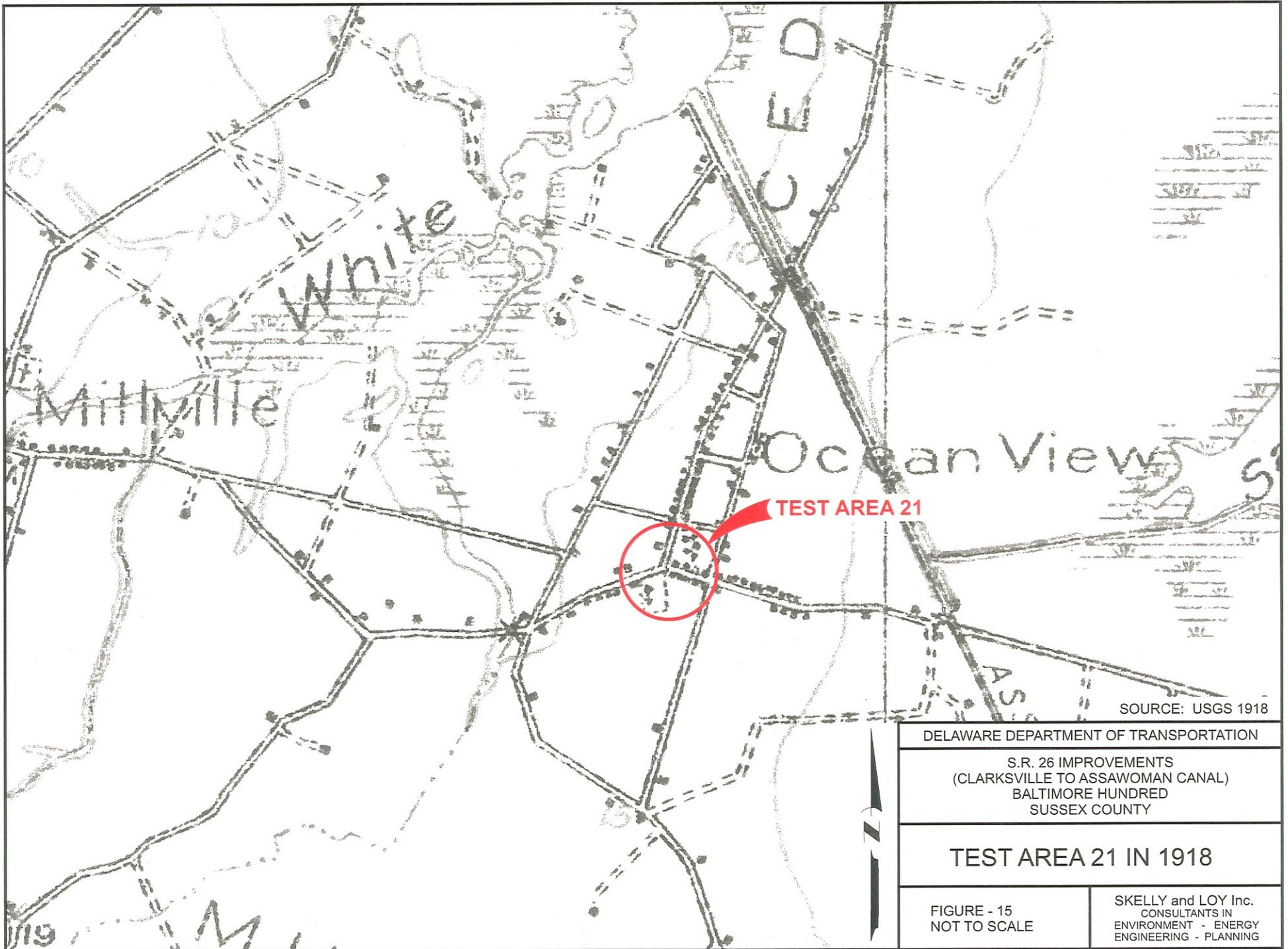


PARSONS' STORE SITE (7S-K-143)

SOURCE: WEST 1890

DELAWARE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION	
S.R. 26 IMPROVEMENTS (CLARKSVILLE TO ASSAWOMAN CANAL) BALTIMORE HUNDRED SUSSEX COUNTY	
THE TOWN OF OCEAN VIEW IN 1890	
FIGURE - 14 NOT TO SCALE	SKELLY and LOY Inc. CONSULTANTS IN ENVIRONMENT - ENERGY ENGINEERING - PLANNING





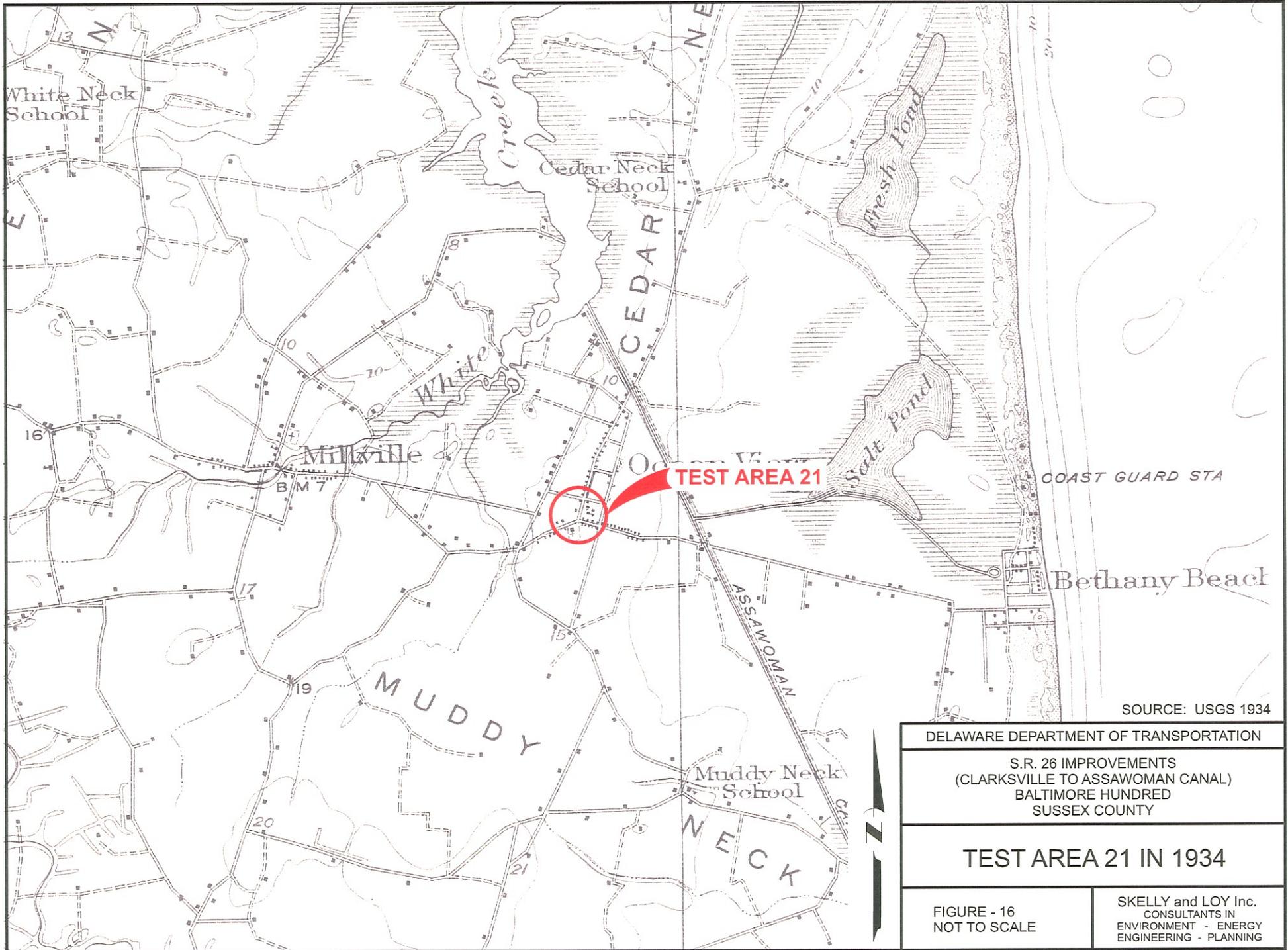
SOURCE: USGS 1918

DELAWARE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
S.R. 26 IMPROVEMENTS
(CLARKSVILLE TO ASSAWOMAN CANAL)
BALTIMORE HUNDRED
SUSSEX COUNTY

TEST AREA 21 IN 1918

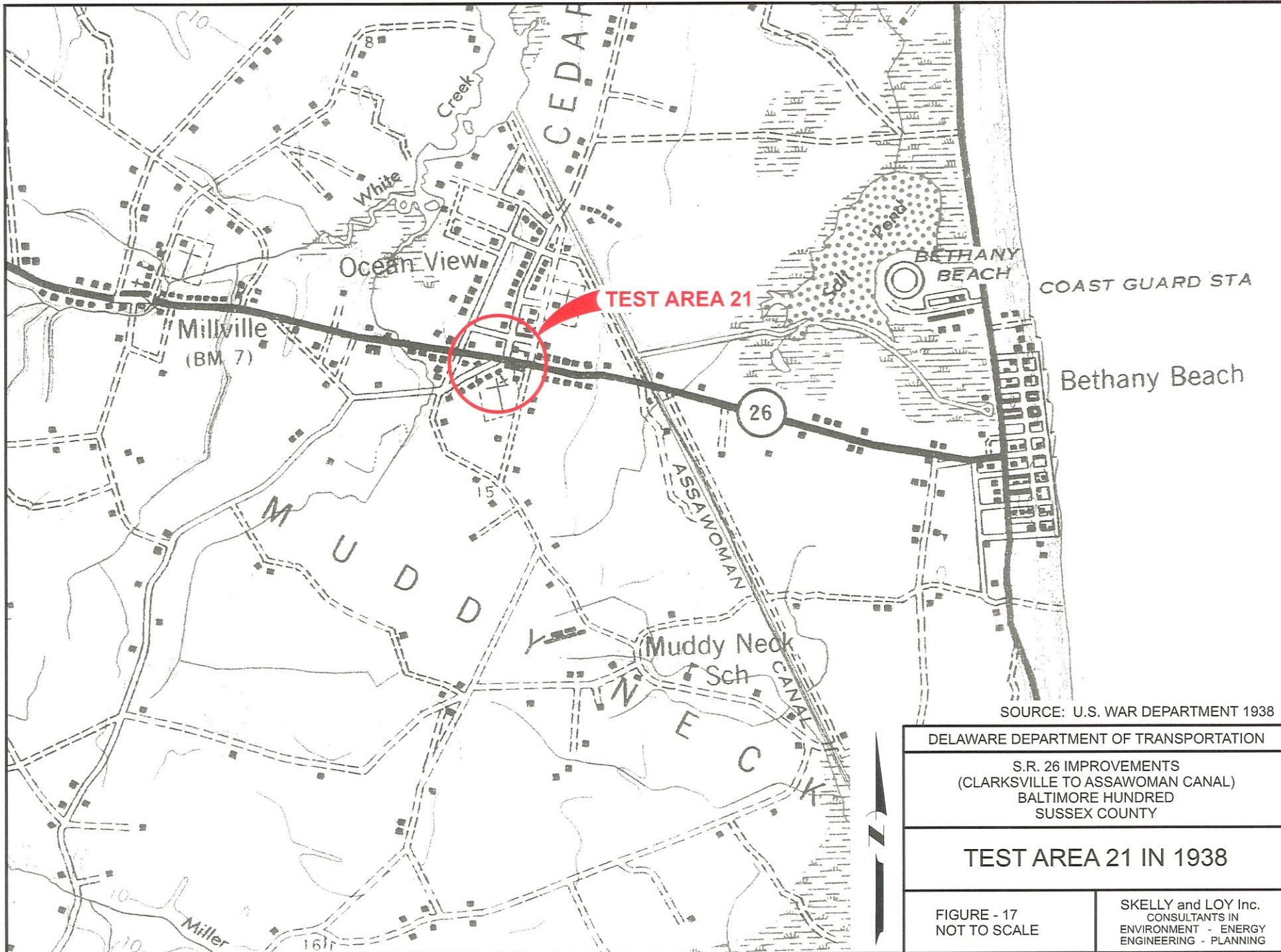
FIGURE - 15
NOT TO SCALE

SKELLY and LOY Inc.
CONSULTANTS IN
ENVIRONMENT - ENERGY
ENGINEERING - PLANNING



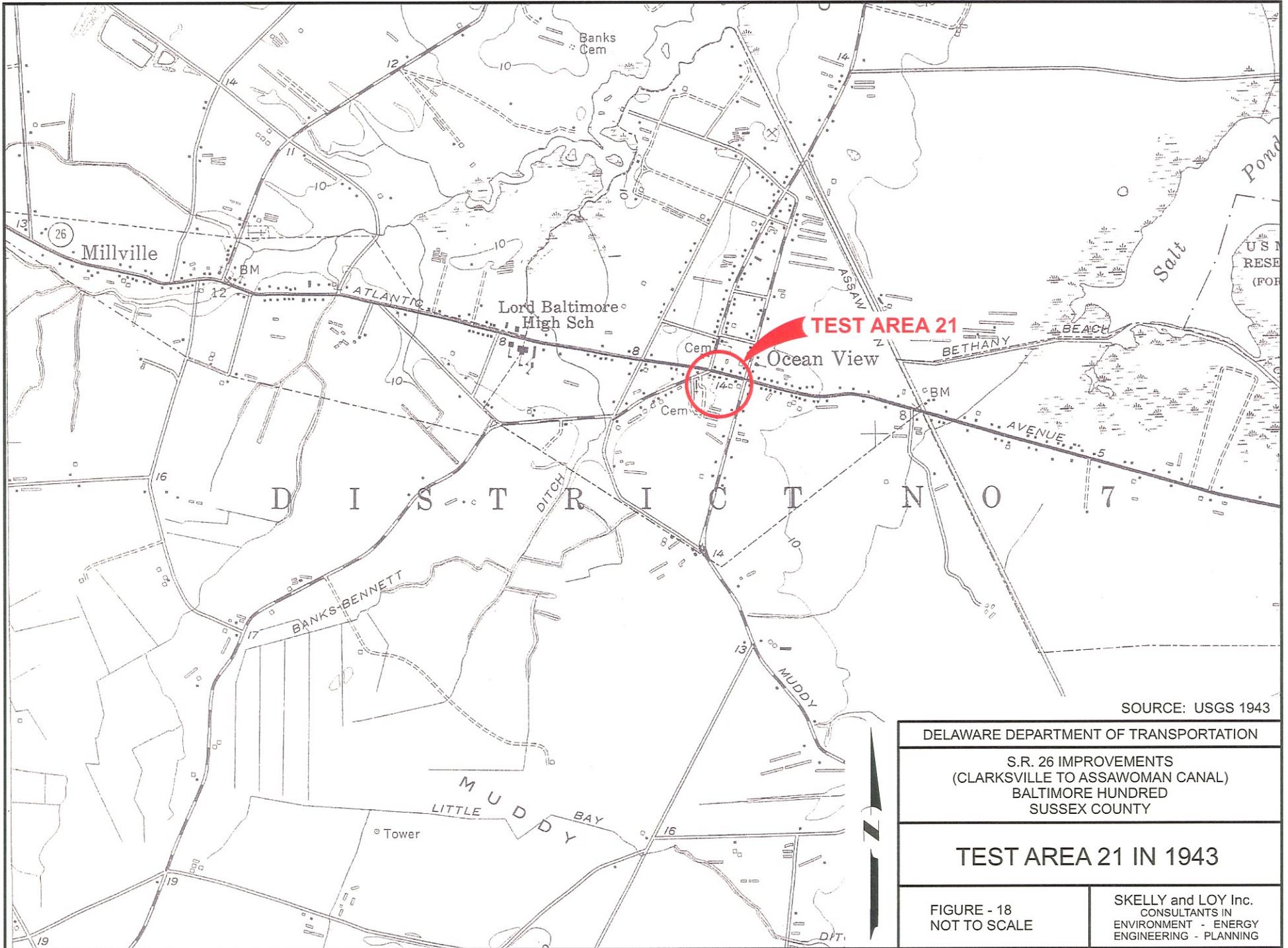
SOURCE: USGS 1934

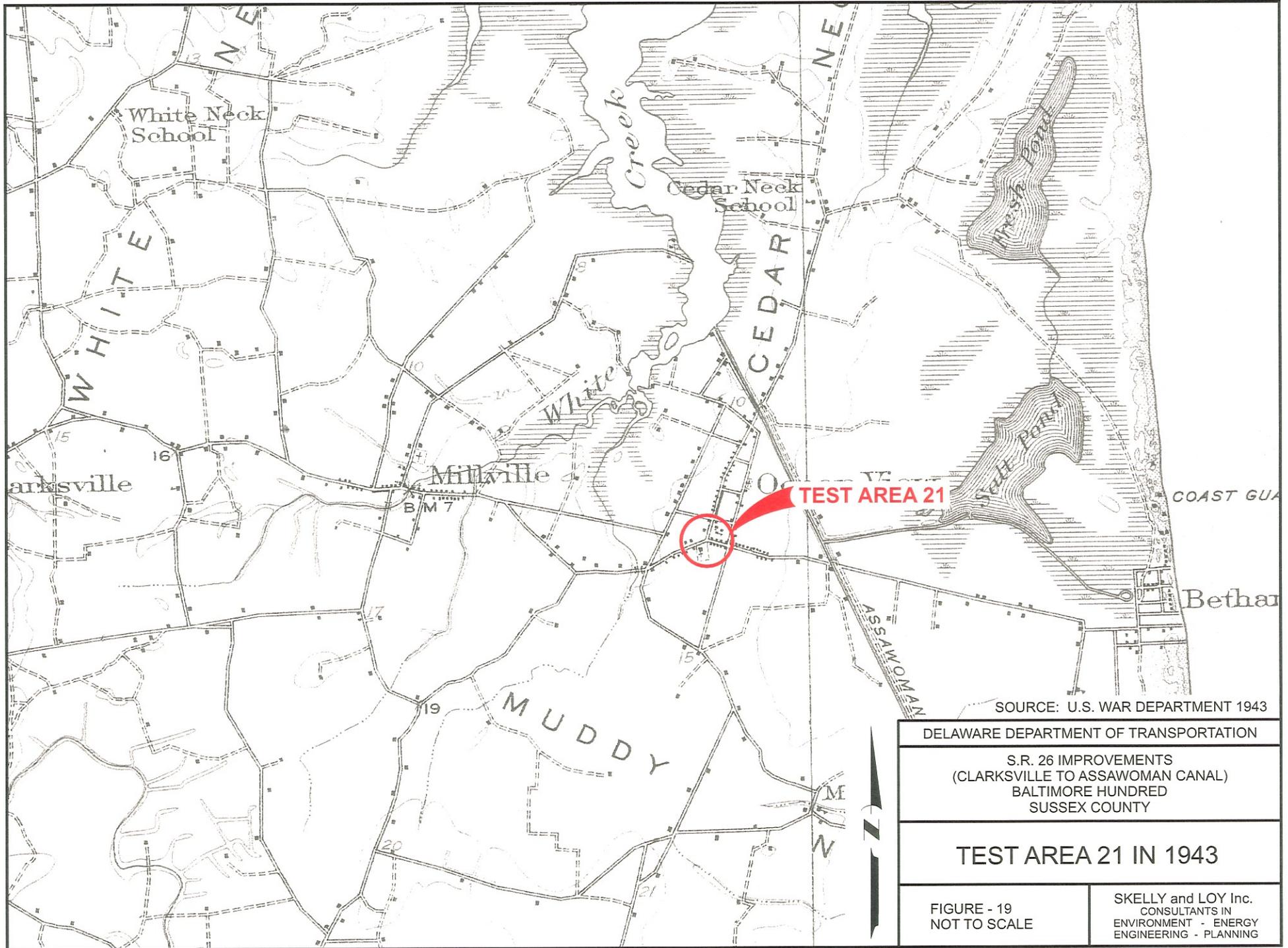
DELAWARE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION	
S.R. 26 IMPROVEMENTS (CLARKSVILLE TO ASSAWOMAN CANAL) BALTIMORE HUNDRED SUSSEX COUNTY	
TEST AREA 21 IN 1934	
FIGURE - 16 NOT TO SCALE	SKELLY and LOY Inc. CONSULTANTS IN ENVIRONMENT - ENERGY ENGINEERING - PLANNING



SOURCE: U.S. WAR DEPARTMENT 1938

DELAWARE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION	
S.R. 26 IMPROVEMENTS (CLARKSVILLE TO ASSAWOMAN CANAL) BALTIMORE HUNDRED SUSSEX COUNTY	
TEST AREA 21 IN 1938	
FIGURE - 17 NOT TO SCALE	SKELLY and LOY Inc. CONSULTANTS IN ENVIRONMENT - ENERGY ENGINEERING - PLANNING





SOURCE: U.S. WAR DEPARTMENT 1943

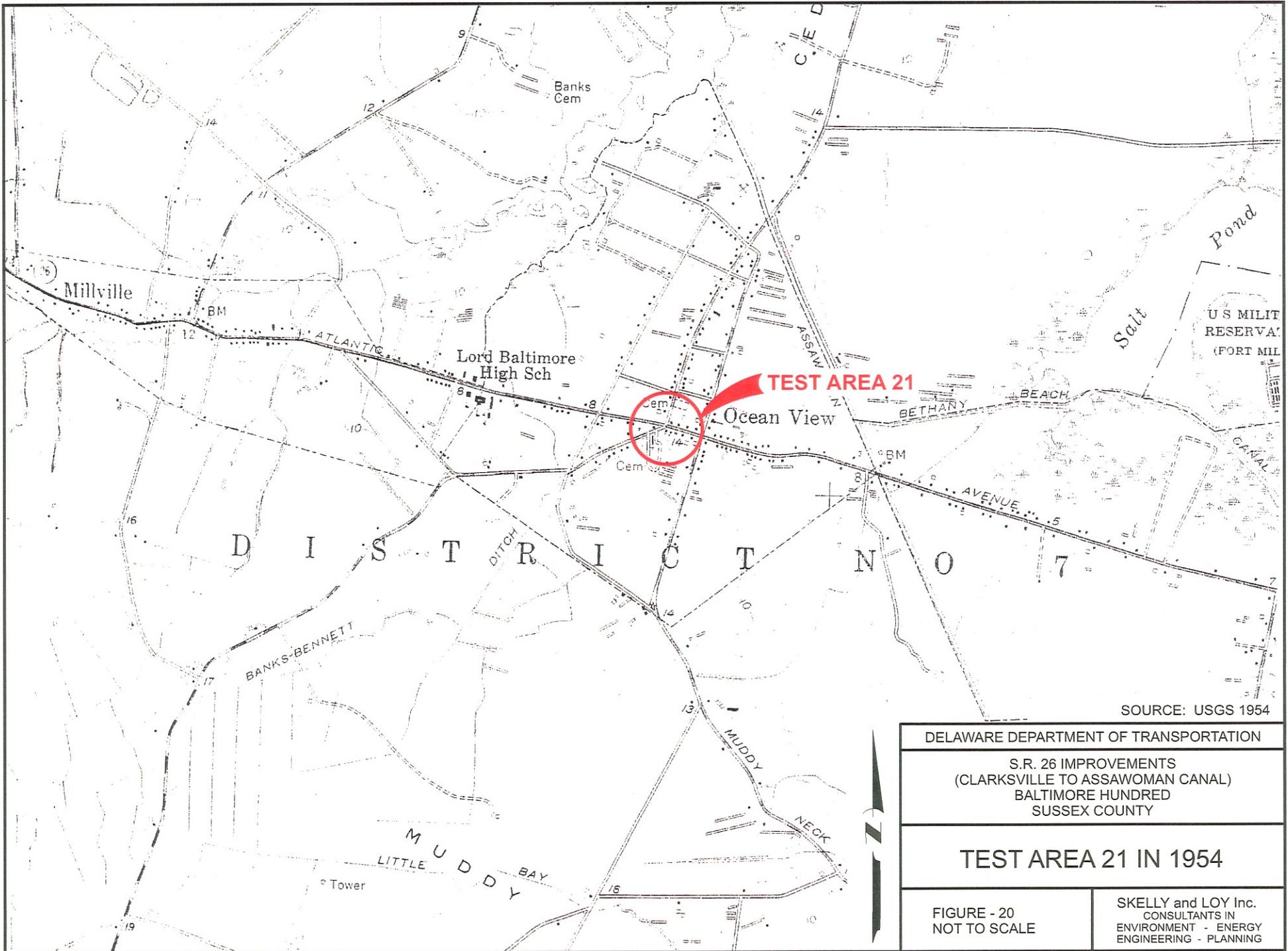
DELAWARE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

S.R. 26 IMPROVEMENTS
 (CLARKSVILLE TO ASSAWOMAN CANAL)
 BALTIMORE HUNDRED
 SUSSEX COUNTY

TEST AREA 21 IN 1943

FIGURE - 19
 NOT TO SCALE

SKELLY and LOY Inc.
 CONSULTANTS IN
 ENVIRONMENT - ENERGY
 ENGINEERING - PLANNING



SOURCE: USGS 1954

DELAWARE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION	
S.R. 26 IMPROVEMENTS (CLARKSVILLE TO ASSAWOMAN CANAL) BALTIMORE HUNDRED SUSSEX COUNTY	
TEST AREA 21 IN 1954	
FIGURE - 20 NOT TO SCALE	SKELLY and LOY Inc. CONSULTANTS IN ENVIRONMENT - ENERGY ENGINEERING - PLANNING

a building was constructed on the lot between 1889 and 1918. An attempt was made to get a more specific construction date using deed and tax records. However, because of a problem in the chain-of-title, it was only possible to trace the deed record back to 1919 (Sussex County Deeds 1919). The parties who sold the property in 1919, J. Horace and M. Florence Derrickson, owned an improved 10.5 perch lot in 1916, the last year useful tax records are available for Baltimore Hundred (Sussex County Tax Assessments 1916). All subsequent owners are shown in the tax records as having an improved 10.5 perch lot (Sussex County Tax Assessments 1921, 1941, 1944). The tax records do not indicate if the improvements refer to a store or a residence. Town histories on file at the South Coastal Library in Bethany Beach were also inconclusive about the function of these early lot improvements. Although other stores located in Ocean View are mentioned in town histories, there is no reference to Parsons' Store by location or name (South Coastal Library n.d.).

According to Willard Pusey, grandson of Minos J. Parsons, his grandfather took over an existing store from George Mitchell (Williard Pusey, personal communication 2004). George W. Mitchell bought the improved 10.5 perch lot in 1920 and held it until 1941. Mitchell sold the lot to Harley P. and Ida E. White, who conveyed it to the Parsons in 1944 (Sussex County Deeds 1920, 1941, 1944). Pusey does not believe there was a store proprietor between Mitchell and his grandfather, so Parsons may have leased the store for a few years. Pusey and his cousin, Bob Parsons, indicated that the store was torn down at some point following their grandfather's death in 1971 (Bob Parsons, personal communication 2004; Willard Pusey, personal communication 2004).

Thus, while not conclusive, the available evidence supports the probability that the store building was constructed between 1889 and 1916. It clearly was not present in 1889, but the lot had been subdivided and improved by 1916. Oral interviews and deed and tax records support the finding that the improvements were a store.

The preponderance of information about the store, its physical plant and operations, have come from oral interviews with family members, and archival records such as deeds. The archaeological remains at the site appear to confirm the oral histories and archival records regarding the layout of the store. However, the foundation remains do not have the potential to yield information about the earliest operations of the store. All artifact rubble associated with the foundations appears to be recent (post-1950) in date. Parsons' Store was only one of several stores indicated on historic

mapping for Ocean View, and it is not one of the earliest. Town histories do not mention Parsons' Store. Hall's Store, probably the first in Ocean View, and the one for which the town was originally named is located well north of the S.R. 26 Improvements project APE along Central Avenue. Historic mapping indicates that at least two other stores were also operating in the town well before Parsons' Store.

Based on the information derived from the oral interviews conducted with Parsons family members and the archival research, it appears that the Parsons' Store site (7S-K-143) is not eligible for listing in the NRHP (Table 3). Additional archaeological investigations at the Parsons' Store site (7S-K-143) are not warranted as all of the site located within the current S.R. 26 Improvements project APE was fully excavated, mapped, and photographed, and no deep historic features, such as wells or privies, were present.

**Table 3.
NRHP Evaluation for the Parsons' Store Site (7S-K-143)**

NRHP Criterion	Justification
Age	Although there were improvements to the property as early as ca. 1916 or 1920, the exact nature (residential, commercial) of those improvements is not known. The majority of the period that the property functioned as a store (ca. 1940 – 1971) dates to less than 50 years ago.
A. Sites that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.	There is no documentary evidence to link this store property to significant events or broad historical patterns relating to the town of Ocean View, the State of Delaware, or the United States. General stores were common in small towns across Delaware. The store's operation dates to the period of Urbanization and Early Suburbanization (1880-1940) and to the modern era (1940-the present). Parsons' Store is not an example of themes important to these periods (e.g., truck farming, early automobile transportation, poultry industry, canal and public waterways, summer beach resorts, public schools, or filling/gas stations); however, the store certainly helped to fill the material needs of persons more directly involved in these activities.

Table 3.
NRHP Evaluation for the Parsons' Store Site (7S-K-143)
(Continued)

NRHP Criterion	Justification
B. Sites that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.	There is no documentary evidence to support a claim that the owners of the store property (Burbage, Derrickson, Mitchell, White, & Parsons) are significant historical figures in Ocean View, the State of Delaware, or the United States.
C. Sites that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.	There are no above ground remains associated with the Parsons' Store site (7S-K-143). The subsurface remains including concrete block foundations and brick piers are common construction techniques which used readily available and low cost materials. Oral descriptions of the store layout and buildings by family members do not indicate that the property contained any buildings or structures which would represent high artistic value or were created by a master craftsman.
D. Sites that have yielded, or may be likely to yield information in prehistory or history.	The archaeological remains associated with the Parsons' Store site (7S-K-143) consist of common foundation types with few associated artifactual remains. No deep historic features such as wells or privies are present within the test area. The artifacts that are present represent the recent use of the store in the 1950s and 1960s, and apparently were deposited when the buildings were razed ca. 1971. While the archaeological remains confirm the oral descriptions and documentary evidence for the store's layout, they can not yield any additional information about the store's operation that is not already known.

Table 4 lists the non-tested portions of the S.R. 26 Improvements project APE, with descriptions and justification for not testing in these areas. These areas were viewed during the geomorphological reconnaissance and then ruled out for having no potential to contain pre-contact or historic period archaeological resources due to the absence of sediments of appropriate age to contain such resources (e.g., graded or eroded areas lacking topsoil and/or the topsoil/subsoil interface), or the presence of extensive (>90%) disturbance (mixing) to the sediments that results from subsurface utility installation or commercial land development. In addition, portions of the project APE that were paved (e.g., sidewalks, parking lots, driveways, etc.), or contained standing structures that prohibited subsurface survey, were excluded from testing (Photographs 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, and 37). Due to the burgeoning residential but

Table 4.
Summary of Non-Tested Portions of the S.R. 26 Improvements Project APE

PROJECT APE SEGMENT FIGURE REFERENCE	CONDITIONS/JUSTIFICATION FOR NO SURVEY
Non-Tested Area A Figure 2: Sheet 1	Paved parking lot; drainage ditch; Custer's low probability area
Non-Tested Area B Figure 2: Sheets 1, 2, and 3	Paving; disturbances by structures, pavement, landscaping; natural wet depression with no soils appropriate for pre-contact habitation; ditches; buried utilities; Custer's low probability area
Non-Tested Area C Figure 2: Sheet 4	Paved roadways; Custer's low and moderate probability areas
Non-Tested Area D Figure 2: Sheets 5, 6, and 7	Paving; disturbances by structures and landscaping; front yards of modern residences; ditches; buried utilities; Custer's high probability area
Non-Tested Area E Figure 2: Sheet 8	Paving; disturbances by structures and landscaping; graded areas; road; Custer's low probability area
Non-Tested Area F Figure 2: Sheet 9	Paving; disturbances by structures and landscaping; Custer's low probability area
Non-Tested Area G Figure 2: Sheet 10	Paving, disturbances by structures; Custer's low probability area
Non-Tested Area H Figure 2: Sheets 10, 11, and 12	Paving; disturbances by commercial/industrial development; landscaping; buried utilities; road; Custer's moderate probability area
Non-Tested Area I Figure 2: Sheets 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, and 19	Paving; severely disturbed by commercial/industrial development; structures and landscaping; front yards of modern residences; buried utilities; road, graded areas; wet areas, poorly drained soils; ditches; Custer's low probability area
Non-Tested Area J Figure 2: Sheets 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, and 28	Paving; severely disturbed by commercial/industrial development; structures and landscaping; front yards of modern residences; buried utilities; roads; wet areas; ditches; Custer's low and moderate probability area
Non-Tested Area K Figure 2: Sheet 1	Paving; disturbances by church structure and landscaping; roads; Custer's low probability area
Non-Tested Area L Figure 2: Sheets 1 and 2	Paving; disturbances by structures and landscaping; roads; Custer's low probability area
Non-Tested Area M Figure 2: Sheets 2, 3, 4, and 5	Paving; disturbances by structures and landscaping; roads; Custer's low and moderate probability areas
Non-Tested Area Y (formerly Test Area 12) Figure 2: Sheets 15 and 26	This area was originally slated for archaeological testing (Test Area 12); however, in the interim between the geomorphology reconnaissance and the Phase I survey, the area has undergone construction and landscaping which have precluded the presence of <i>in situ</i> soils of appropriate age to contain pre-contact period archaeological remains; Custer's moderate probability area
Non-Tested Area N Figure 2: Sheet 6	Paving; disturbances by structures and landscaping; buried utilities; Custer's high probability area
Non-Tested Area O Figure 2: Sheets 7, 8, 9, and 10	Paving; disturbances by commercial/industrial development; structures and landscaping; front yards of modern residences; buried utilities; roads; graded areas; wet areas, poorly drained soils; ditches; Custer's low and moderate probability areas
Non-Tested Area P Figure 2: Sheets 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15	Paving; disturbances by structures and landscaping; front yards of modern residences; roads; Custer's moderate probability area

Table 4.
Summary of Non-Tested Portions of the S.R. 26 Improvements Project APE
(Continued)

PROJECT APE SEGMENT FIGURE REFERENCE	CONDITIONS/JUSTIFICATION FOR NO SURVEY
Non-Tested Area Q Figure 2: Sheet 16	Paving; disturbances by structures and landscaping; road; Custer's low probability area
Non-Tested Area R Figure 2: Sheets 17 and 18	Paving; disturbances by structures and landscaping; road; Custer's low probability area
Non-Tested Area S Figure 2: Sheets 19 and 20	Paving; disturbances by structures and landscaping; buried utilities; road; Custer's low probability area
Non-Tested Area Z (formerly Test Area 18) Figure 2: Sheet 20	This area was originally slated for archaeological testing (Test Area 18); however, in the interim between the geomorphology reconnaissance and the Phase I survey, the area has undergone construction and landscaping which have precluded the presence of <i>in situ</i> soils of appropriate age to contain pre-contact period archaeological remains; Custer's high probability area
Non-Tested Area T Figure 2: Sheets 20, 21, and 22	Paving; disturbances by structures and landscaping; cut and fill; grading; sand stock piles; wetland; slope adjacent to drainage; Custer's low, moderate, and high probability areas
Non-Tested Area U Figure 2: Sheets 23 and 24	Paving; disturbances by structures and landscaping; front yards of modern residences; well drained soils (KI); Custer's high probability area
Non-Tested Area V Figure 2: Sheets 24 and 25	Paving; disturbances by structures and landscaping; road; well-drained soils (KI); Custer's low and high probability areas
Non-Tested Area W Figure 2: Sheets 25, 26, and 27	Paving; disturbances by structures and landscaping; front yards of modern residences; roads; buried utilities; Custer's low probability area
Non-Tested Area X Figure 2: Sheet 28	Paving; disturbances by structures and landscaping; graded areas; buried utilities; Custer's low probability area

especially commercial development along S.R. 26, portions of the project APE were being developed even as the survey fieldwork was taking place. Several areas that were thought to be testable during the geomorphology reconnaissance have since been developed and were no longer testable during the Phase I survey fieldwork. The majority of the non-testable areas are those previously designated in the Geomorphology report (Gundy and Sams 2003) submitted to DeIDOT and DE SHPO.