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A PRELIMINARY CULTURAL RESOURCE RECONNAISSANCE
OF THE PROPOSED RT. 7 CONNECTOR
STANTON, NEW CASTLE COUNTY, DELAWARE

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OF THE PROPOSED RT. 7 CONNECTOR
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DelDOT Project #77-03-013 P.E. Archaeology File #17

FHWA Fed. Aid Proj. #F-1045 (13)

Submitted to
U.S. Department of Transportation
Federal Highway Administration
and
Delaware Bureau of Archaeology and Historic Preservation

by

Delaware Department of Transportation
Division of Highways
Project Planning Section

October 1981

ABSTRACT

A follow up cultural resource reconnaissance was conducted on a five acre site of the proposed Rt. 7 Connector, Stanton, New Castle County, Delaware. The project area was partially tested in 1979 as part of Mid Atlantic Archaeological Research Inc.'s contract (Thomas 1980). At the request of the Delaware Bureau of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, the Division of Highways, Project Planning archaeological staff conducted further work to assess the impact that the proposed 700 ft. Connector would have on any cultural resources. The study was conducted between April 15-April 30, 1981. Archival, literature search and informant interviews were used to compliment the field investigations which consisted of a complete walkover of the project area in addition to seven half-meter test pits, seven one-meter test squares and four sets of posthole series, (one with 48 and three with 24). Postholes were placed on a two-meter square grid pattern. Evidence encountered during the reconnaissance indicated that no subsurface features were present and that all artifacts were recovered in the plowzone, a disturbed context. Artifactual evidence gathered during the excavations indicated that the area had been occupied during the Middle and/or Late Woodland Periods. In terms of pre-historic settlement type and site distribution, this area was a small transient camp occupied post 500 B.C. The 92 historic sherds ranging from late 18th century to the present were scattered throughout the field through time. Based upon information from all archaeological and geological studies within the project area, no further excavations are deemed necessary or recommended. All artifacts are contained within the plowzone and have undergone considerable cultural and natural disturbances. The project area is not eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

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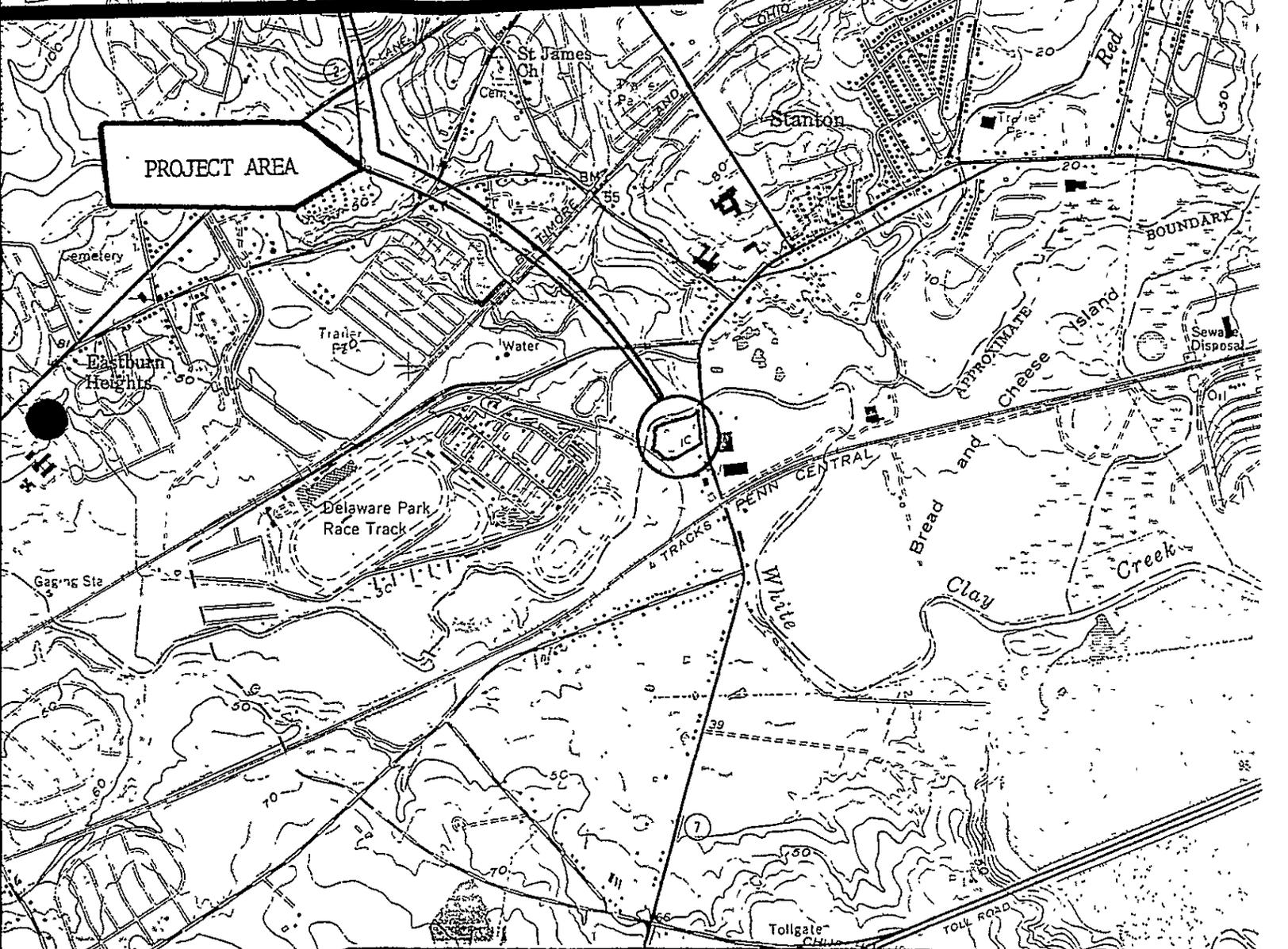
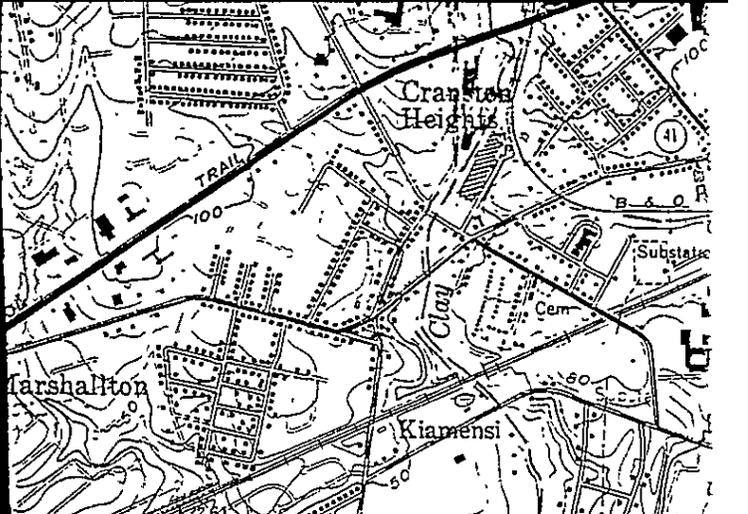
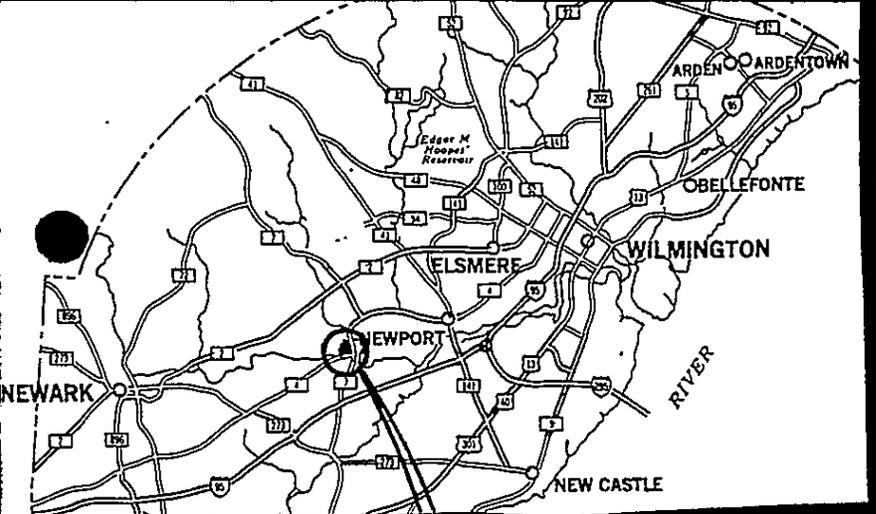
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LOCATION OF PROJECT AREA

MAP Newark East, Delaware
7.5 Minute series USGS Topographic 1:24000
1953 Photorevised 1970

UTM 444,050 easting/4,395,110 northing

INCHES 8" from north border
4" from west border



MAP 1
 PROPOSED RT. 7 CONNECTOR
 CONTRACT # 77-03-013
 scale 1:24,000
 N
 -1-

INTRODUCTION

The following report represents the background, results, and recommendations of a preliminary cultural resource reconnaissance of the proposed Route 7 Connector, Stanton, New Castle County, Delaware (Map 1).

The project area was partially surveyed and tested in 1979 as part of Mid Atlantic Archaeological Research Inc.'s (MAAR) contract (Thomas 1980b). At the request of the Delaware Bureau of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, the Division of Highways, Project Planning archaeological staff conducted further work to assess the impact that the proposed 700 ft. Connector would have on any cultural resources.

The proposed Route 7 Connector is an east-west trending, 800 ft. long, "S" shaped access ramp which has been planned to intersect with the proposed Rt. 7 alignment between the Amtrak Line and Stanton, 330 ft. south of the White Clay Creek. The proposed connector will consist of an embankment (fill), together with the necessary drainage swales and ditches (Map 2).

The project area, approximately five acres, and in grass, is bounded on the north by the White Clay Creek for a distance of 270 ft., on the east by Route 7 for a distance of 450 ft., on the south by the E.V. and M.H. Walker property for a distance of 600 ft. and on the west by the proposed Route 7 realignment, a distance of 750 ft. The entire project area is contained within the Newark East 7.5 minute USGS quadrangle map. All records, notes, artifacts, etc. will be on repository at the

Delaware Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs, Dover, Delaware, and/or the Island Field Museum and Research Center, South Bowers, Delaware.

Kevin W. Cunningham, DelDOT Archaeologist was assisted in the field and/or lab by Susan L. Henry, Archaeological Supervisor, Ellis C. Coleman, Archaeological Assistant Supervisor, Patricia M. Daley, Field and Laboratory Assistant, and Field Crew members Karlene B. Leeper, Jane Wiles, and Donald M. Manchester. Pre-field background, planning, archival research and field investigations were carried out between April 15-April 30, 1981. A total of 10 days or 31 person days were spent in the field. Artifact analysis, further archival research, interviews, data collation and report preparation were carried out during October 1981.

Grateful appreciation is extended to all the involved engineers, planners, draftsmen, surveyors, secretaries and personnel from the Division of Highways. Appreciation also goes to Daniel R. Griffith, Faye L. Stocum and Alice Guerrant of the Delaware Bureau of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Michael J. Otto and A. George Ostenson of the Federal Highway Administration, and Jay F. Custer of the University of Delaware for their timely insights and total support of the DelDOT Archaeological Program.

METHODOLOGY

The methodology employed was geared to satisfy the National Park Service requirements 36 CFR part 66 (Draft), as well as those

being required by the Delaware Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs for a preliminary archaeological survey. As standard for all Project Planning archaeological investigations the methodology proceeded along three avenues of investigation: Background and archival research, field investigations, and laboratory processing and report preparation.

Background and Archival Research: Research consisted of a review of the literature, records, files and maps pertinent to the development of a prehistoric and historic cultural and paleo-environmental history of the site specific location. In addition to a literature search, consultation and liaison were undertaken with personnel at the Division of Highways, Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs, and the University of Delaware's Department of Anthropology. A recent archaeological mitigation program, the Delaware Park Site 7NC-E-41 (Thomas, 1981) and the supplementary reports derived from this contract (Maley 1981; Doyle 1981; Thomas 1980a; Foss 1980, Stocum 1980; and Cunningham 1980), together with DelDOT's Materials and Research Sections soil augering and boring records (Kling 1981), provided an interpretive framework for understanding the history and development of the project area. With the aforementioned, various maps were studied including soils, geologic, topographic, historic, aerial and engineering in order to make an assessment of the impact a proposed Route 7 connector would have on any surface or buried cultural resources.

Field Investigation: Test excavations were directed towards the gathering of certain categories of information. Such categories include identification of component(s) present, depth of cultural deposits(s), presence of undisturbed stratigraphy and sealed cultural horizons, horizontal site extent, presence/absence of subsurface features, range of artifact classes, site function(s), landscape geomorphology, and finally the overall significance and contribution the site might offer to local and regional archaeology. In short, excavations were undertaken to determine if further mitigation of the site is necessary prior to alterations by the Route 7 Connector and whether the site is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

Prior to excavation, a general walkover of the project area was conducted which included an examination of all horizontal and vertical exposed surfaces including railroad and road cuts, stream banks, animal burrows, tree bases, and other visible bare spots in order to determine site dimensions within and beyond the impact area.

Subsurface testing conducted in conjunction with the walkover investigations consisted of seven, one-half meter test pits; four sets of posthole series, one set of 48 and 3 sets of 24 (postholes were spaced every two meters); and seven, one-meter test squares (Map 2). The test pits, posthole sets and test squares were placed and excavated throughout the three soil series in order to obtain a representative sample of any cultural material and to become familiar with the stratigraphy of the entire project area. Test pit and test square excavations proceeded with the removal of natural soil zones, and/or three inch arbitrary levels within

larger soil zones. The placement and size of the excavation unit depended on the presence-absence or the density of cultural material observed. All test pits and test squares were excavated below the level of cultural material and were extended somewhat deeper in several squares to obtain a representative soil profile for each area tested. All soil removed was sifted through 3/8" hardware wire. Artifacts were collected and bagged according to vertical and horizontal provenience. Soil profiles and excavation data were noted and drawn for each test pit and test square excavated.

Laboratory Processing: Conservation procedures were not required by any of the artifacts recovered. A preliminary project accession number was assigned by the Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs (81/22) and final accession numbers were assigned during laboratory analysis. The numbering system is designed to incorporate project provenience and artifact specific information. Additional laboratory procedures consisted of the description of each artifact's type and attributes, completion of appropriate cataloging inventories and marking of all artifacts of sufficient size with their accession numbers (see Appendices 1, 2 & 3).

ENVIRONMENTAL INTERPRETATION

The project area is located in the north central portion of New Castle County, Delaware, in the Embayed section of the Atlantic Coastal Plain physiographic province (Thornbury 1965). Its location within the Coastal Plain is less than one mile south of the Fall Line and the transition to the Piedmont physiographic province.

The sediments of the Coastal Plain consist mainly of yellow and redish-brown quartz sand. These sediments are Pleistocene (Columbia Formation) fluvial deposits which were deposited by glacial outwash streams from the north and east. Besides the enormous amounts of sand, the Columbia sediments contain much smaller percentages of gravel, pebbles, cobbles, clays and silts. In comparison, the Piedmont is underlain by bedrock consisting primarily of schist and gneiss, with veins and outcrops of quartz, quartzite, steatite and cryptocrystalline material. For an indepth discussion of the soils and underlying geology of the area see Thomas (1981).

From a micro perspective, the project area is situated on a flood-plain on the southern side of the White Clay Creek between 11-13 ft. asl. The floodplain also includes a floodchute and levee. Directly across White Clay Creek on its north bank, a small stream, Mill Creek, empties into the White Clay Creek, and less than one-half mile east of the project area the White Clay and Red Clay Creeks converge. The project area is continually flooded as is evidenced by the alluvial flood deposits.

Soils: The soils of the project area are classified within the Sassafras-Fallsington-Matapeake association and have been subdivided into the following soil series going north to south through the project area (Matthews and Lavoie 1970): Hatboro silt loam (Ha), (Figure 1), Comus silt loam (Cu), (Figure 2), and Elsinboro silt loam (EnB2), (Figure 3). Stratigraphically the soils contain two major pedologic units throughout the project area (Foss 1980).

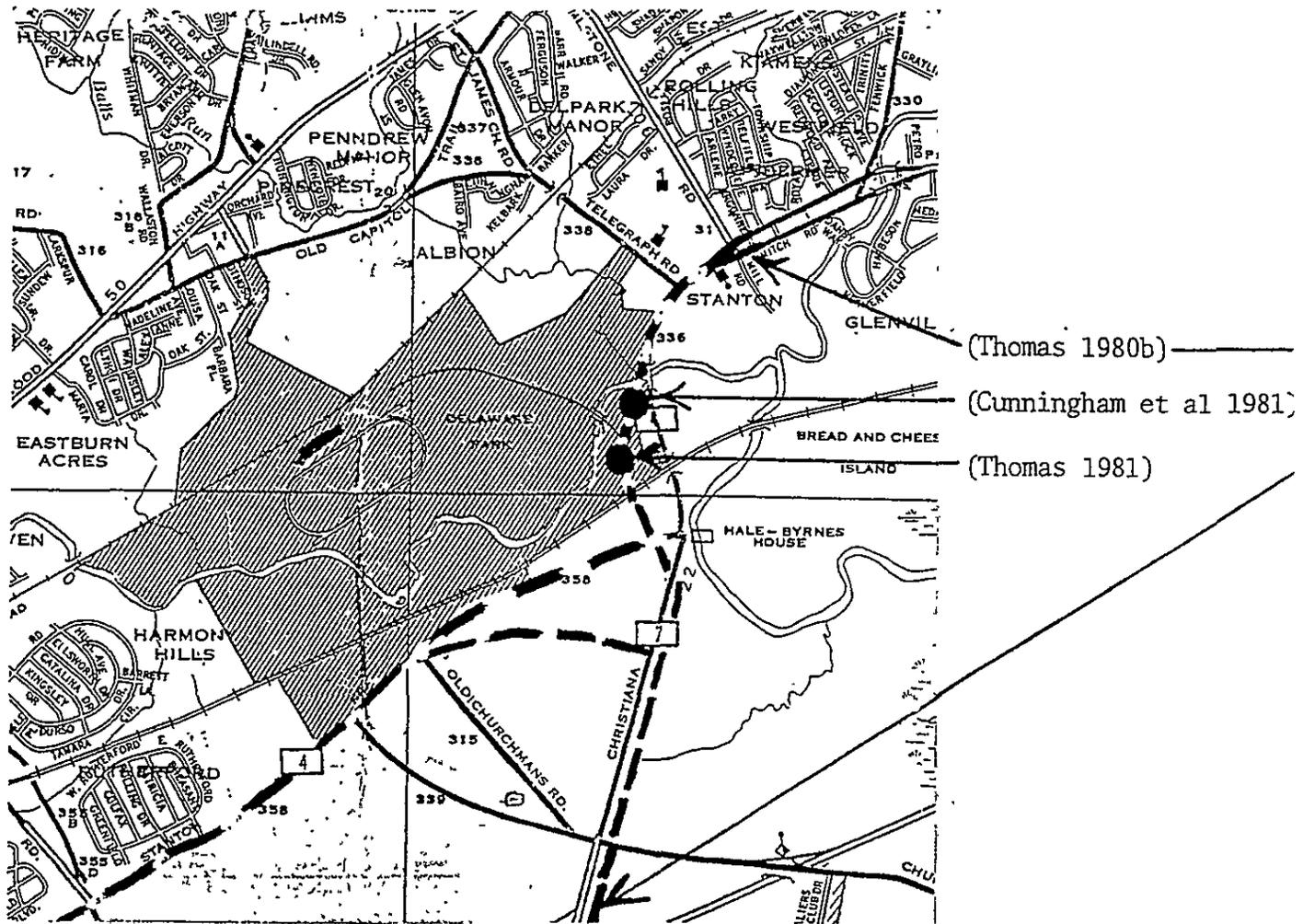
Unit I, consists of a dark yellowish-brown silty loam. The soil horizons within this unit include a plow zone (Ap) and a

moderately developed B horizon. The A and B horizons are approximately 50 cm. deep on the north end of the field closest to the White Clay Creek, 73 cm. deep in the middle of the field and 81 cm. deep in the south section of the project area, adjacent to the Walker property. Approximately three-quarters of the project area, from the White Clay Creek south, exhibits a buried plowzone. The presence of the buried plowzone is evidence of the tremendous amount of flooding and concomittant depositional and erosional cycles which have taken place within the last 200+ years. The A horizon in Unit I is from recent alluvial deposition, while the lower horizons from which all stratification has been lost exhibit insitu soil development dating to post 30,000 - 40,000 B.P. (Foss 1980; Doyle 1980).

Unit II, is comprised of dark orangy-brown silty clay loam with some gravels. The soil includes the C horizons which extend vertically to approximately six feet in the north end of the field and for an indeterminate depth in the middle and south sections of the project area. Important in terms of our analysis of this area is that the well developed horizons found within Unit II pre-date any possible occupation by prehistoric peoples (Thomas 1980a). Consequently, all cultural material was found within the plowzone, a disturbed context. Cultural features such as pits and burials which may be intrusive into the Unit II soils would provide the only undisturbed cultural material evidence of prehistoric human utilization of this area. Features such as these were identified at the Delaware Park Site (7NC-E-41), located 750 ft. southwest of the project area.

PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

Mid Atlantic Archaeological Research Co. (MAAR) conducted a preliminary location/identification survey along sections of Rtes. 4-7-273 in Spring 1979 (Thomas 1980b). MAAR also conducted a mitigation program of the Delaware Park Site 7NC-E-41 in Spring 1980 (Thomas 1981).



RESULTS

Surface and subsurface investigations revealed the presence of 288 artifacts (235 historic and 53 prehistoric), ranging in age from ca. 500 B.C. - 1000 A.D., and the late 18th century - late 20th century. All artifacts were excavated from a disturbed context which consisted of both the buried and recent plowzones. Artifacts from the time period represented at this site were present in both the buried and recent plowzone. In some excavation units the full range of datable artifacts were found within the buried plowzone while in others the full range of datable artifacts were present in the more recent plowzone.

The historic artifacts are anomalous to the project area. Consultation of local informants and historic maps indicated that structures have not previously existed within the proposed Rt. 7 Connector project area. The historic artifacts could have been placed here in a number of ways. Most probable, as reported by a local informant, the artifacts have been deposited within dump truck loads of fill or as refuse from construction equipment operators which were on the site on numerous occasions. The stream embankment has recently been modified and several sewer lines have been placed through the field. Also, artifacts from the time period represented, have been or could have been spread over the field during agricultural use, discarded by people in passing and/or local residents. The project area has neither significance or integrity from a historical perspective, and the artifacts recovered from this time period are interpreted as cultural scatter.

From a prehistoric perspective the project area is within the Upper Delaware River Drainage Research Unit (Custer Pers. Comm.). Excavations resulted in delineating one loci of activity as defined by ten flakes, 2 biface fragments, one ceramic sherd and one pipestem fragment from the northwest post hole series and 13 partial flakes and 4 ceramic sherds from the west posthole series. A chronological and functional interpretation, forwarded with caution since the artifact sample is so small, of the prehistoric artifacts result in defining this area as a short term, periodically revisited transient camp which was the focus of hunting/gathering activities during the Middle and/or Late Woodland Periods. The topographic setting, through relatively low and susceptible to flooding, makes the area conducive to human occupation at certain points in time, i.e. dry periods during the Sub-Atlantic climatic episode ca. 800 B.C. - present. Taken as a whole, the prehistoric data base gathered at the project area reinforces much of what had previously been suggested by Gardner (1978) and Thomas et al (1975) concerning Late Archaic through Late Woodland prehistoric settlement-subsistence patterns in the Coastal Plain. The occasional occupation was probably related to extractive forays (riverine oriented) from the nearby major base camps such as the Delaware Park Site located to the southwest of the project area and/or the Clyde Farm Site located to the east, or some other heretofore unknown base camp.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based upon the accumulated archival and field testing information from the site specific area (Thomas 1980b; Kling 1981;

Maley 1980; and Henry 1981) together with that from the adjacent area (Thomas 1981, 1980a; Stocum 1980; Cunningham 1980; Foss 1980 and Doyle 1980) no further excavations are felt to be necessary or recommended. This recommendation is based on two factors: 1. the project area has been subjected to two field inspections, both of which determined there to be no effect on the significant cultural resource within or adjacent to the project area; therefore both investigations made recommendations for no further work (Thomas 1980b & Cunningham et al 1981); and 2. the project area is a plowzone site and has been subject to a loss of integrity through this activity as well as other cultural disturbances, grading, filling and excavating. However, monitoring of those areas proposed to be ditched and/or swaled (Map 2) will be accomplished as a final form of mitigation. This final monitoring is suggested based upon the proximity of, and the information retrieved from, the Delaware Park site, i.e., few artifacts within the plowzone, however several hundred pre-historic features noted with the plowzone was scraped away. The suggested monitoring will not interfere with the contractor nor impede upon the construction time table.

Based upon the foregoing analysis it is concluded that the project area does not warrant any further excavations nor is it eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

PERSONNEL

Kevin W. Cunningham, DeLDOT Archaeologist and Project Coordinator
BA in Education, Marshall University, MA Candidate in
Anthropology/Archaeology from the Catholic University of
America, with over six years of experience in West Virginia,
Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Washington, D.C., and
Delaware.

Susan L. Henry, Archaeological Supervisor
BA in Anthropology, George Washington University, MA in
Anthropology/Archaeology from the Catholic University of
America, with over nine years of archaeological experience
on historic and prehistoric sites in Maryland, Virginia and
Delaware.

Ellis C. Coleman, Assistant Archaeological Supervisor
BA in Geology/Anthropology, Washington and Lee University,
MA in Anthropology/Archaeology from the University of Georgia,
with over seven years of archaeological experience on historic
and prehistoric sites in Virginia, Washington, D.C., Georgia,
Missouri, Delaware and France.

Tish M. Daley, Field and Laboratory Assistant
BA in Anthropology/Archaeology from SUNY/Buffalo, with over
four years of archaeological experience in New York, Illinois,
Mississippi, Wisconsin, Georgia and Delaware.

Karlene B. Leeper
BA in Anthropology from Franklin Pierce College; with over
six years of archaeological experience in Maryland, Massachu-
setts, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Florida, and Delaware.

Jane Wiles
BA in Anthropology from the University of Tennessee, with
seven years of archaeological experience in Missouri,
Tennessee, Maryland, and Delaware.

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Donald R. Manchester, Jr.
BA in Anthropology from SUNY/Buffalo with four years of
archaeological experience in Arkansas, New York, Pennsylvania
and Delaware.

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John Wiley and Sons, New York

Institutions and Organizations:

Delaware Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs,
Dover, Delaware
University of Delaware, Department of Anthropology, Newark,
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Mid Atlantic Archaeological Research, Inc., Newark, Delaware

Individuals:

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Faye L. Stocum, Archaeologist, Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs, Dover, DE
Dr. Jay F. Custer, Assistant Professor of Anthropology, University of Delaware, Newark, DE
Dr. Robert Doyle, Professor of Geology, University of Delaware, Newark, DE
Dr. John E. Foss, Professor, University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland

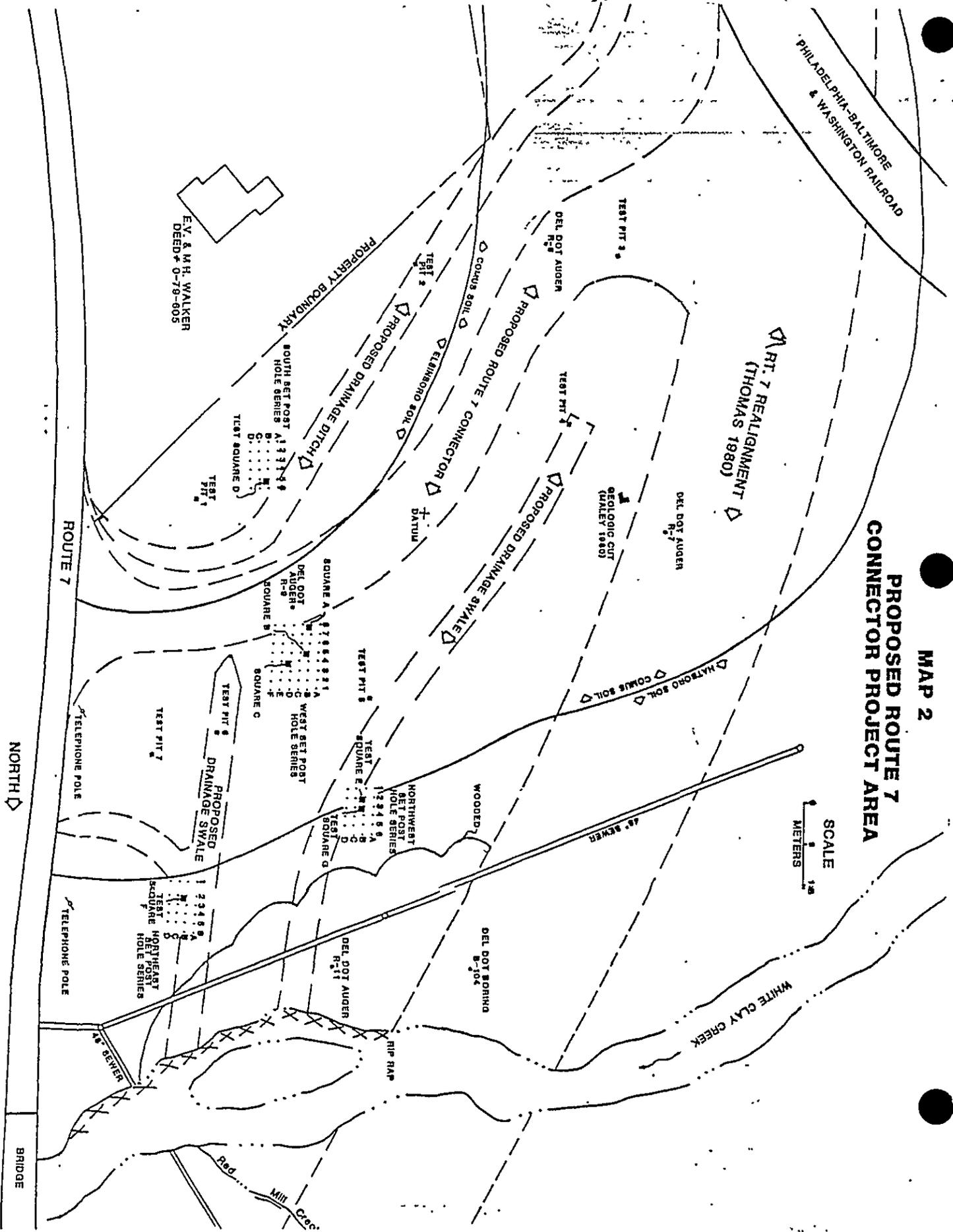
Maps:

Map of Delaware 1796
Rea & Price 1849
Beers Atlas 1868
Baist's Atlas 1893
Wilmington, DE-NJ Quad, 1904, 1:62500 scale
New Castle County Land Use Map 1940
Newark East, DE Quad. 1953, 1:25,000
Aerial Photographic Maps 1955 and 1978

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MAP 2 PROPOSED ROUTE 7 CONNECTOR PROJECT AREA

SCALE
0 1 2
METERS



APPENDIX I
GENERAL ARTIFACT INVENTORY

HISTORIC

Ceramics:

31 Whiteware sherds
26 Redware "
22 Pearlware "
5 Stoneware "
3 Yellowware "
3 Creamware "
2 Porcelain "
Total 92

Glass:

33 Bottle fragments
25 Flat fragments
4 Other
Total 63

Other:

4 Longbone fragments
2 Teeth fragments
59 Brick fragments
5 Metal fragments
4 Wire fragments
2 Chunks anthrocite
1 Flower pot sherd
4 nails
1 rivit
1 shotgun shell base 12 ga.
1 Phonograph record fragment
1 Chunk iron slag
1 1944 penny

PREHISTORIC

Ceramics

3 Sand tempered sherds
1 Grit tempered "
1 Quartz " "
1 " " " w/cord marking
1 Sand tempered pipestem fragment

Lithics:

2 Biface fragments (1 chert, 1 jasper)
13 Flakes, complete (4 chert, 6 jasper, 3 quartz)
18 Flakes, partial (10 chert, 3 jasper, 3 quartz, 1 basalt,
11 Fragments (7 quartz, 3 quartzite, 1 chert) 1 rhyolite)
3 Chunks (1 quartz, 1 quartzite, 1 chert)

APPENDIX II
PROVENIENCE CATALOG SHEET

Route 7 Stanton

81/22 Division of Historical
 and Cultural Affairs
 Assigned Number

Provenience Catalog #

Provenience

<u>81/22 -</u>	<u>01-01</u>	Test Pit #1 - Plowzone			
"	- 02-01	"	"	#3	- "
"	- 03-01	"	"	#6	- "
"	- 04-01	NE	SECTION	POSTHOLE	GRID
"	- 05-01	"	"	"	"
"	- 06-01	"	"	"	"
"	- 07-01	"	"	"	"
"	- 08-01	"	"	"	"
"	- 09-01	"	"	"	"
"	- 10-01	"	"	"	"
"	- 11-01	"	"	"	"
"	- 12-01	"	"	"	"
"	- 13-01	"	"	"	"
"	- 14-01	"	"	"	"
"	- 15-01	"	"	"	"
"	- 16-01	"	"	"	"
"	- 17-01	"	"	"	"
"	- 18-01	"	"	"	"
"	- 19-01	NW	"	"	GRID
"	- 20-01	"	"	"	"
"	- 21-01	"	"	"	"
"	- 22-01	"	"	"	"
"	- 23-01	"	"	"	"
"	- 24-01	"	"	"	"
"	- 25-01	"	"	"	"
"	- 26-01	"	"	"	"
"	- 27-01	"	"	"	"
"	- 28-01	"	"	"	"
"	- 29-01	West	"	"	GRID
"	- 30-01	"	"	"	"
"	- 31-01	"	"	"	"
"	- 32-01	"	"	"	"
"	- 33-01	"	"	"	"
"	- 34-01	"	"	"	"
"	- 35-01	"	"	"	"
"	- 36-01	"	"	"	"
"	- 37-01	"	"	"	"
"	- 38-01	"	"	"	"
"	- 39-01	"	"	"	"
"	- 40-01	"	"	"	"
"	- 41-01	"	"	"	"
"	- 42-01	"	"	"	"

Provenience Catalog #

Provenience

81/22 - 43-01	West	SECTION	POSTHOLE	GRID	E-8
" - 44-01	"	"	"	"	F-2
" - 45-01	"	"	"	Square A	Plowzone
" - 46-01	"	"	"	" B	"
" - 47-01	"	"	"	" C	"
" - 48-01	South	"	"	GRID	A-2
" - 49-01	"	"	"	"	A-3
" - 50-01	"	"	"	"	A-4
" - 51-01	"	"	"	"	A-6
" - 52-01	"	"	"	"	B-1
" - 53-01	"	"	"	"	B-4
" - 54-01	"	"	"	"	C-1
" - 55-01	"	"	"	"	C-3
" - 56-01	"	"	"	"	C-4
" - 57-01	"	"	"	"	C-6
" - 58-01	"	"	"	"	D-6
" - 59-01	"	"	"	Square D	Plowzone

APPENDIX 3

GENERAL CATALOG SHEETS



STATE OF DELAWARE
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS
P O. BOX 778
DOVER, DELAWARE 19901

DeIDOT - Archeology

General Catalog Sheet

Date: Oct. 81 Site: Rt. 7
Stanton

Test Pit Shovel Test

Square Other _____

Size _____ Level PZ

Unit West Section

Cataloger Cunningham/Coleman

Provenience Catalog #	Description
81/22-29-01	2 fragments milk glass
81/22-30-01	1 clear bottle glass (rim fragment)
81/22-31-01	1 whiteware sherd
81/22-32-01	1 clear quartz fragment, 1 quartz fragment, 1 chert fragment
81/22-33-01	1 quartz tempered cordmarked pot sherd
81/22-34-01	1 redware sherd black glaze both sides
81/22-35-01	1 flake (proximal)
81/22-36-01	1 whiteware sherd (purple transfer print)
81/22-37-01	1 1944 Penny
81/22-38-01	1 pearlware sherd (finger painted)
81/22-39-01	1 distal flake quartz
81/22-40-01	4 stoneware sherds (glazed both sides), 1 whiteware sherd
81/22-41-01	1 shot gun shell base
81/22-42-01	1 chert flake (medial) w/cortex
81/22-43-01	1 whiteware sherd
81/22-44-01	1 pearlware sherd blue transfer print
81/22-45-01	3 sand tempered pot sherds, 2 distal jasper flakes, 2 quartz fragments, 1 slate fragment, 11 brick fragments, 2 wire fragments, 3 bottle fragments clear, 7 flat glass fragments clear, 1 bottle fragment olive green, 1 aqua bottle glass fragments (rim) 1 porcelain sherd, 5 whiteware sherds, 1 redware sherd clear glaze both sides, 1 redware sherd dark brown glaze (1 side)
81/22-46-01	1 chert flake (distal), 1 quartz flake proximal, 1 quartz fragment, 3 brick fragment 2 metal chunks, 2 pearlware fragments (blue hand painted), 1 whiteware sherd, 2 redware sherds unglazed, 1 redware sherd clear glaze 1 side, 1 redware sherd black glaze 1 side, 2 flat glass fragments.

APPENDIX 4

Photographic Record



STATE OF DELAWARE
 DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
 DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS
 P. O. BOX 778
 DOVER, DELAWARE 19901

DelDOT - Archeology

Photographic Record

Date April 21, 1981
 Photographer S. Henry, K. Cunningham

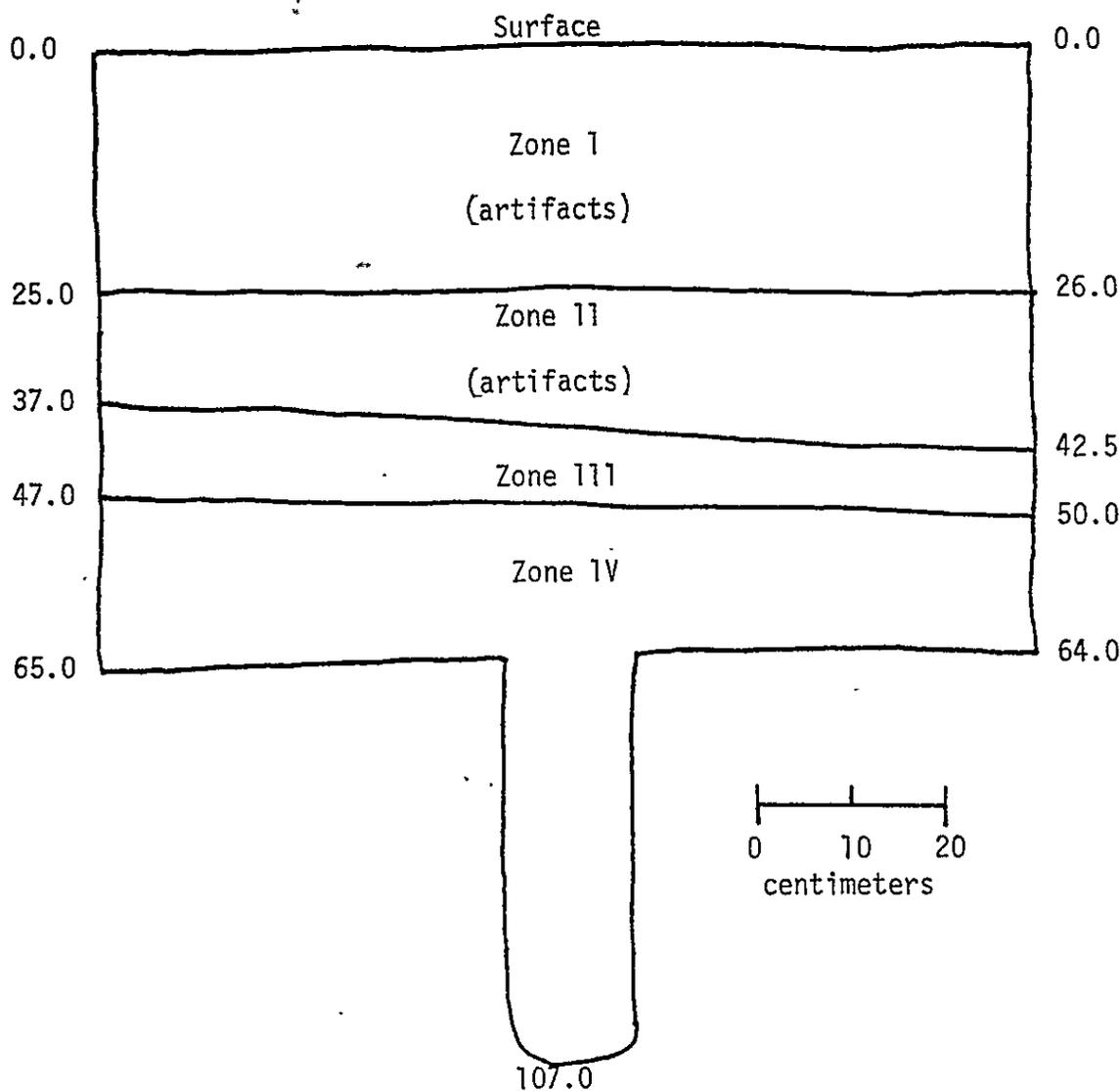
Roll # 1c
 Col. or B&W

Exp #	Site or Project	Short Description (orientation)	Comments	Cat. #
1	Rt. 7 Stanton	Project area looking northeast from southwest site boundary		81/22-1c-01
2	"	Excavation of Test Pit 2	Jane Wiles, Karlene Leeper	81/22-1c-02
3	"	Excavation of Test Pit 6	Plowzone	81/22-1c-03
4	"	Test Pit 6, west profile	Plowzone shallow buried Plowzone and level 3	81/22-1c-04
5	"	Test Pie 3, west profile		81/22-1c-05
6	"	Did not turn out		81/22-1c-06
7	"	Postholing, northwest set	J. Wiles, K. Leeper, P. Daley	81/22-1c-07
8	"	Northeast of posthole series: Square F at B-2		81/22-1c-08
9	"	Square F at B-2		81/22-1c-09
10	"	Square F at B-2	Plowzone, buried plowzone and level 3 B1 horizon	81/22-1c-10
11				
12				
13				
14				
15				
16				
17				
18				
19				
20				

FIGURE 1

TEST SQUARE F - PROFILE OF NORTH WALL

WITHIN NORTHEAST POSTHOLE SERIES
and
HATBORO (Ha) SOIL SERIES
SOUTHWEST STAKE AT POSTHOLE B-2



Zone I - Dark yellowish-brown (10YR 3/4) silt loam
Plowzone
Artifact Inventory: 1 Redware w/black glaze,
1 brown glass bottle fragment.

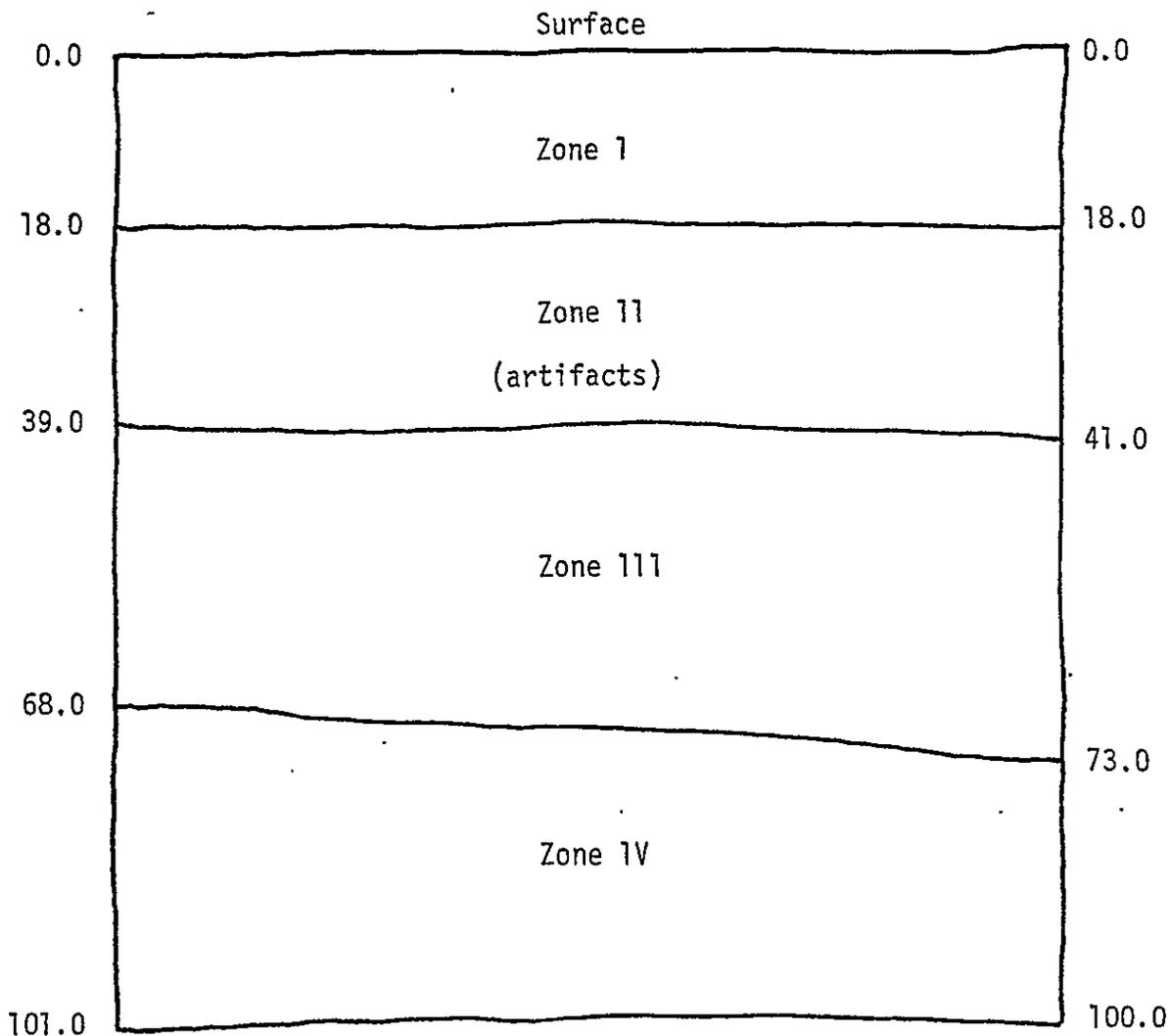
Zone II - Dark grayish-brown (10YR 4/2) heavy silt loam
Buried Plowzone
Artifact Inventory: 5 Pearlware fragments,
2 Yellow ware fragments, 1 rose quartz chunk,
4 brick fragments, 3 metal fragments.

Zone III - Mottling/fingering
B2 horizon

Zone IV - Dark orangy-brown (7.5YR 5/6) micaceous silty clay loam
C horizon

TEST SQUARE A - PROFILE OF NORTH WALL

WITHIN WEST POSTHOLE SERIES
and
COMUS (Cu) SOIL SERIES
SOUTHWEST STAKE AT POSTHOLE B-8



0 10 20
centimeters

Zone I - Dark yellowish-brown (10YR 4/2) silt loam
Plowzone

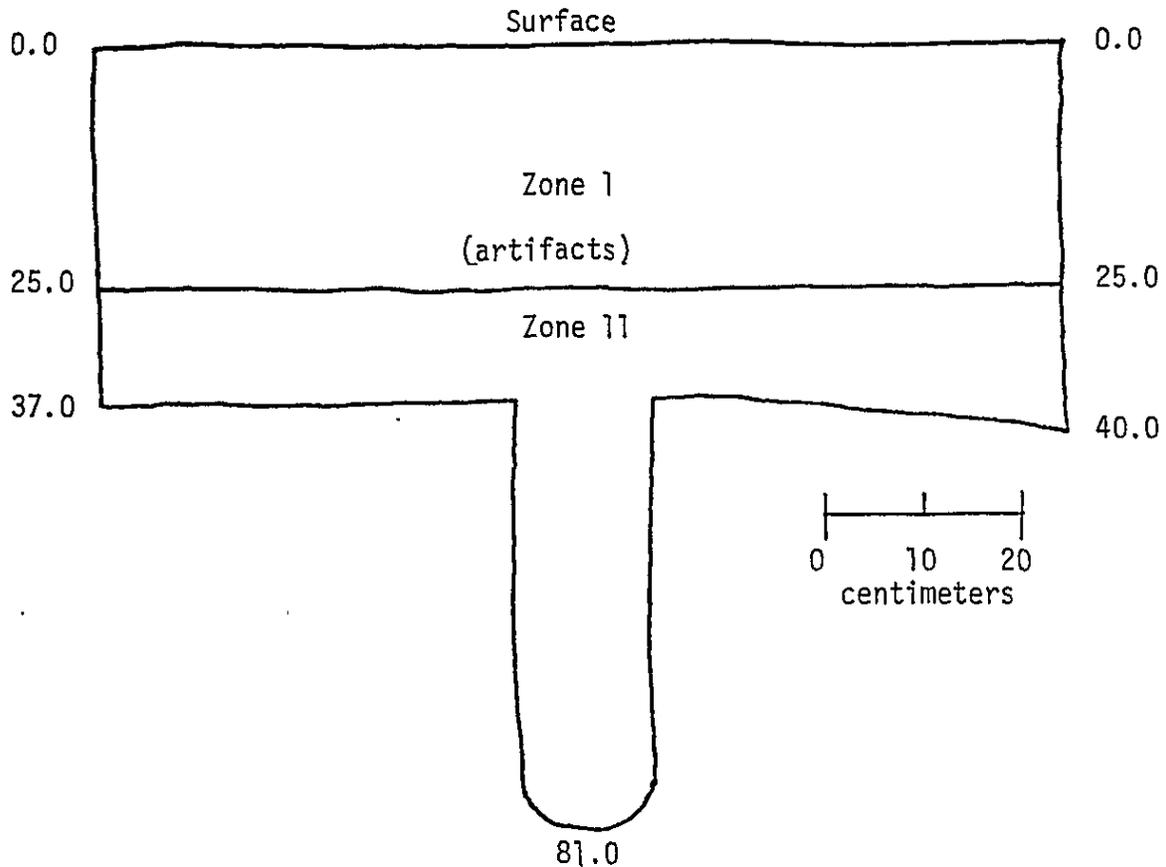
Zone II - Dark grayish-brown (10YR 3/4) silt loam
Buried Plowzone
Artifact Inventory: 3 sand tempered ceramic sherds,
2 distal jasper flakes, 2 quartz fragments, 1 slate
fragments, 11 brick fragments, 2 wire fragments,
3 clear bottle fragments, 7 clear flat glass fragments,
1 olive green bottle fragment, 1 aqua bottle fragment (rim),
1 porcelain fragment, 5 Whiteware sherds, 1 Redware sherd
clear glaze, 1 Redware fragment brown glaze.

Zone III - Dark orangy-brown silty clay loam w/few cobbles
B1 horizon

Zone IV - Strong orangy-brown silty clay loam w/few cobbles
C horizon

TEST SQUARE D - PROFILE OF NORTH WALL

WITHIN SOUTH POSTHOLE SERIES
and
EL SINBORO (EnB2) SOIL SERIES
SOUTHWEST STAKE AT POSTHOLE B-5



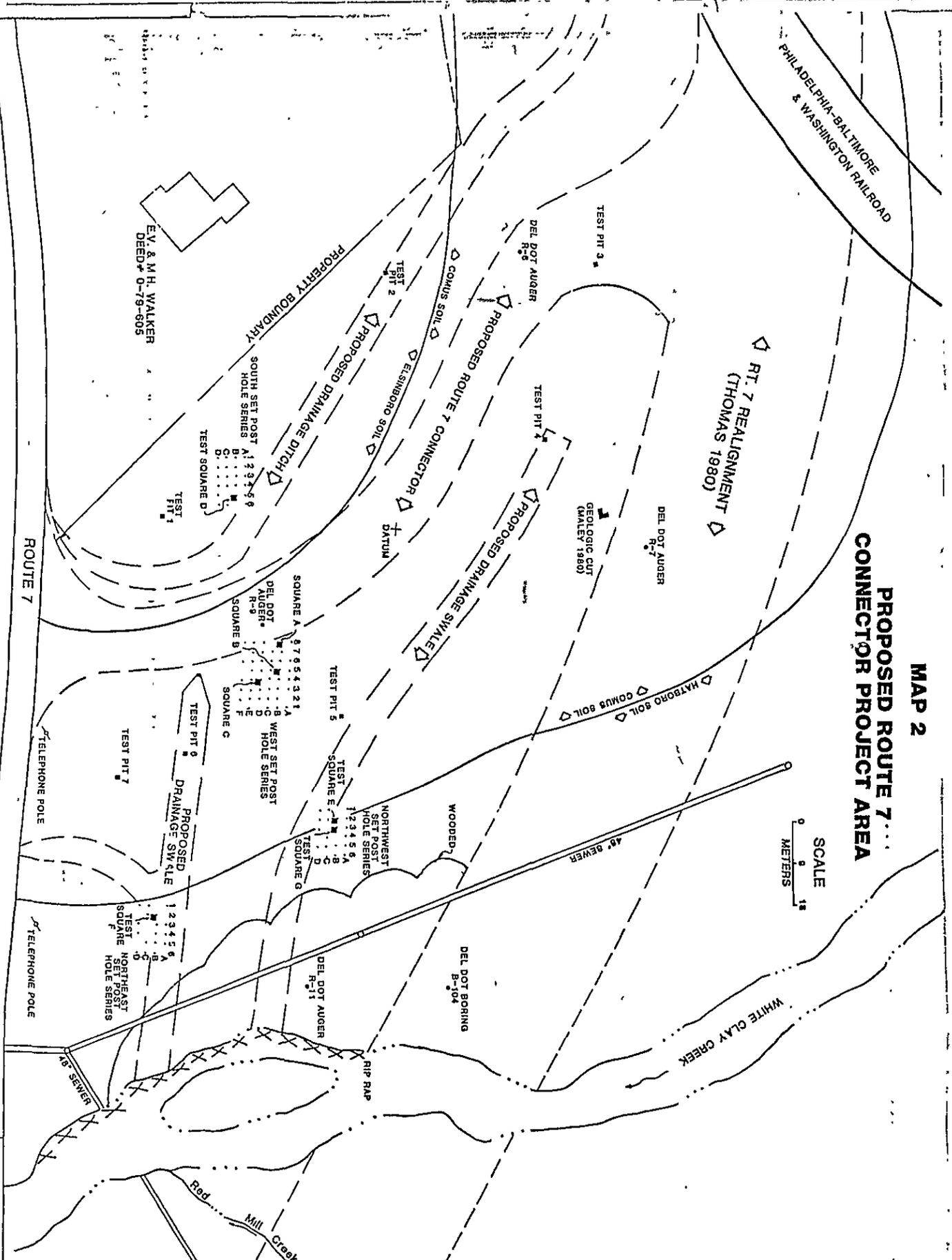
- Zone I - Dark brown (10YR 4/3) silt loam
Plowzone
Artifact Inventory: 1 quartz medial flake,
1 Creamware sherd, 4 Whiteware sherds, 3 Pearl-
ware sherds (1 with blue transfer print), 2 flat
glass fragments, 1 aqua bottle glass fragment,
2 Redware sherds w/black glaze, 11 brick fragments.
- Zone II - Dark orangy-brown silty clay loam w/few cobbles
B1 horizon

PROPOSED ROUTE 7 CONNECTOR PROJECT AREA

MAP 2

PHILADELPHIA-BALTIMORE & WASHINGTON RAILROAD

RT. 7 REALIGNMENT (THOMAS 1980)



E.V. & M.H. WALKER
DEED # 0-79-605

ROUTE 7



PHILADELPHIA-BALTIMORE
& WASHINGTON RAILROAD

MAP 2 PROPOSED ROUTE 7 CONNECTOR PROJECT AREA

SCALE
0 9 18
METERS

RT. 7 REALIGNMENT
(THOMAS 1980)

DEL DOT AUGER
R-7

GEOLOGIC CUT
(MALEY 1980)

DEL DOT AUGER
R-8

TEST PIT 3

TEST PIT 4

DATUM

TEST PIT 2

PROPOSED ROUTE 7 CONNECTOR

PROPOSED DRAINAGE SWALE

COMUS SOIL

ELSWORNO SOIL

PROPERTY BOUNDARY

SOUTH SET POST
HOLE SERIES
A: 1 2 3 4 5 6
B: 1 2 3 4 5 6
C: 1 2 3 4 5 6
D: 1 2 3 4 5 6

TEST SQUARE D

E.V. & M.H. WALKER
DEED # 0-79-605

TEST PIT 1

SQUARE A: 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1
DEL DOT AUGER
R-9

TEST PIT 5

TEST SQUARE E

NORTHWEST
SET POST
HOLE SERIES
A: 1 2 3 4 5 6
B: 1 2 3 4 5 6
C: 1 2 3 4 5 6
D: 1 2 3 4 5 6

TEST SQUARE G

WOODED

DEL DOT BORING
B-104

48" SEWER

WHITE CLAY CREEK

DEL DOT AUGER
R-11

RIP RAP

Red Mill Creek

TEST PIT 8

PROPOSED
DRAINAGE SWALE

TEST SQUARE F

TEST NORTHWEST
HOLE SERIES

TEST SQUARE F

ROUTE 7

TELEPHONE POLE

TELEPHONE POLE

48" SEWER

BRIDGE

NORTH