APPENDIX I: TEST UNIT PROFILE SUMMARIES

APPENDIX I
7NC-D-100 - TEST UNIT PROFILES SUMMARIES

SOILS KEY

HORIZON NO.	DESCRIPTION
H	humus; very dark brown loam
1	light brown, dark brown, orange-brown, silty loams,
2	light brown silty loam with gravels
3	orange brown sandy silts
4	orange-brown sandy silt with pebbles and cobbles
5	red-brown sandy silt with lenses of orange sand, brown silt, gray clay and gravels
6	red-orange silty sand
7	coarse red brown, yellow-brown sandy loams with gravels and clay and sand lenses
8	coarse yellow-brown, orange, red sands with gravels
9	light brown, brown, orange brown, yellow-brown silty clay loams
10	brown sandy clay loams with gravels
11	light brown sandy clay loam
12	brown-tan clayey silt
13	brown silty clay with lenses of red, yellow clays
14	brown, tan, tan-orange silty clays
15	tan silty clay with Fe2 staining
16	gray silty clay
17	fine red sandy clay
18	red clay with gravels

APPENDIX I, PROFILES OF TEST UNITS, 7NC-D-100

TEST UNIT NO.	HORIZON NO.
1. 0-20cm	1
20-80cm	9
80-90cm	14
90-110cm	16
2. 0-10cm	1
10-20cm	3
20-40cm	1
40-50cm	14
50-60cm	1
60-80cm	9
80-90cm	12
90-98cm	16
3. 0-20cm	1
20-42cm	9
42-60cm	11
60-85cm	14
85-103cm	16
4. 0-5cm	H
5-40cm	9
40-60cm	14
60-70cm	16
5. 0-10cm	1
10-20cm	15
20-30cm	14
30-40cm	2
40-50cm	7
50-55cm	3
55-60cm	6
60-75cm	8
6. 0-20cm	8
20-30cm	10
30-40cm	7
40-60cm	10
60-65cm	8
65-70cm	10
70-72cm	8
72-75cm	17
75-80cm	7
80-100cm	8
100-110cm	118

APPENDIX I (CTD)

TEST UNIT NO.	HORIZON NO.
7. 0-4cm	H
4-30cm	4
30-40cm	5
40-50cm	7
50-70cm	5
8. 0-10cm	13
10-30cm	14
30-40cm	13
40-50cm	14
50-60cm	16
9. 0-5cm	H
5-25cm	7
25-35cm	16

APPENDIX II: WHITTEN ROAD SURFACE COLLECTION DATA

APPENDIX II: WHITTEN ROAD SURFACE COLLECTION DATA

EAST COOR.	NORTH COOR.	FLAKES	FCR	TOTAL PRE.	KITCHEN GROUP	ARCH. GROUP	TOBAC. GROUP	BONE	CLOTH. GROUP	TOTAL HIST.
0.50	-0.50	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	4
0.50	-1.50	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
1.50	0.50	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	5
1.50	-0.50	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	5
1.50	-1.50	0	0	0	10	1	0	1	0	11
1.50	-2.50	0	0	0	15	1	5	1	0	22
1.50	-3.50	2	0	2	3	1	4	2	0	10
2.50	0.50	0	8	8	6	1	0	0	0	7
2.50	-0.50	0	0	1	11	2	0	0	0	13
2.50	-1.50	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
2.50	-2.50	0	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	3
2.50	-3.50	1	0	1	3	2	0	0	0	5
2.50	-4.50	2	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	3
2.50	-5.25	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
3.50	2.50	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.50	1.50	0	0	0	5	2	0	0	0	7
3.50	0.50	0	1	1	8	0	0	0	0	8
3.50	-0.50	2	0	3	15	2	0	0	0	17
3.50	-1.50	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.50	-3.50	2	0	3	9	3	0	0	0	12
3.50	-4.50	3	0	3	5	1	1	0	0	7
3.50	-5.25	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
4.50	3.50	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
4.50	2.50	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
4.50	1.50	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	4
4.50	0.50	0	0	0	10	1	0	0	1	12
4.50	-1.50	0	0	0	11	2	0	0	0	13
4.50	-2.50	3	0	3	19	3	0	0	0	22
4.50	-3.50	1	0	2	54	6	0	0	0	60
4.50	-4.50	0	0	0	13	1	0	0	0	14
5.50	3.50	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
5.50	2.50	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
5.50	1.50	1	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	4
5.50	0.50	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	5
5.50	-1.50	3	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	2
5.50	-2.50	0	0	0	17	2	1	0	0	20
5.50	-3.50	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.50	2.50	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
6.50	1.50	0	0	0	5	1	0	0	0	6
6.50	0.50	0	1	1	3	1	0	0	0	4
6.50	-0.50	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
6.50	-1.50	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
6.50	-2.50	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
6.50	-3.50	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
7.50	3.50	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
7.50	2.50	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
7.50	1.50	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
7.50	0.50	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
7.50	-1.50	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	2
7.50	-2.50	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3

APPENDIX II (CTD.)

EAST COOR.	NORTH COOR.	FLAKES	FCR	TOTAL PRE.	KITCHEN GROUP	ARCH. GROUP	TOBAC. GROUP	BONE	CLOTH. GROUP	TOTAL HIST.
7.50	-4.50	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	6
8.50	1.50	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
8.50	0.50	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
8.50	-0.50	0	0	1	6	0	0	0	0	6
8.50	-1.50	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
8.50	-3.50	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
11.50	17.50	2	0	3	9	11	0	0	0	20
11.50	-22.50	2	0	2	11	5	0	0	1	17
16.50	12.50	1	0	2	7	3	0	0	0	10
16.50	-21.75	0	0	0	10	2	0	0	0	12
22.00	11.00	0	0	2	6	2	0	0	0	8
22.00	-21.75	2	0	2	15	3	0	3	0	21

APPENDIX III: PROVENIENCE CATALOG NUMBER LIST AND HISTORIC ARIFACT INVENTORY

PROVENIENCE CATALOG NUMBER LIST
84/388

001	Unit 5 Level 2
002	" " " 5
003	" " " 6
004	Unit 7 Level 1
005	" " " 3
006	Unit N0,W10
007	" N0,W20
008	" N10,E0
009	" N10,W10
010	" N10,W20
011	" N10,W30
012	" N10,W40
013	" N20,E0
014	" N20,W10
015	" N20,W20
016	" N20,W30
017	" N20,W40
018	" N20,W50
019	" N20,W55
020	" N30,E20
021	" N30,E10
022	" N30,E0
023	" N30,W10
024	" N30W20
025	" N30,W30
026	" N30,W40
027	" N30,W50
028	" N30,W55
029	" N40,E30
030	" N40,E20
031	" N40,E10
032	" N40,E0
033	" N40,W20
034	" N40,W30
035	" N40,W40
036	" N40,W50
037	" N50,E30
038	" N50,E20
039	" N50,E10
040	" N50,E0
041	" N50,W20
042	" N50,W30
043	" N50,W40
044	" N60,E20
045	" N60,E10
046	" N60,E0
047	" N60,W10
048	" N60,W20
049	" N60,W30
050	" N60,W40

PROVENIENCE CATALOG NUMBER LIST (CID)
84/388

051	Unit N70,E30
052	" N70,E20
053	" N70,E10
054	" N70,E0
055	" N70,W10
056	" N70,W20
057	" N70,W30
058	" N70,W40
059	" N80,E10
060	" N80,E0
061	" N80,W10
062	" N80,W20
063	" N80,W40
064	" N90,E0
065	" N90,W45
066	" N140,E0
067	" N140,W42
068	" N190,E0
069	" N190,W45

GENERAL ARTIFACT INVENTORY

	Provenience No.	001	002	003	004	005	006	007	008	009	010	011	012	013	014
CERAMICS	Creamware								1		1				
	Pearlware		1					1			2			1	1
	Whiteware				1					1		4			
	Ironstone							1				6	1		2
	Porcelain														1
	Stoneware														
	Yellow-ware														
	Tin Glz.Delft			N											
	Redware			O						4	1		1	5	6
	White salt-glazed stone-ware			A R T					1			5	4		
	Pipes			I	1	9	4				1	1			
GLASS	Bottle clear			F	2			1	3		5	2	1		1
	Bottle color			A		1						1			
	Window			C											
	Tableware			T											
	Storage			S								2			
	Milk Glass														
	Melted														
METAL	Nail wrot														
	Nail cut														
	Nail wire														
	Nail stapl														
	Nail unide														
	Architectural														
	Furniture														
	Household														
	Clothing														
	Tools														
	Weaponry														
	Unidentified										1		1	1	2
BUILD. MATER.	Brick	1	3			2									
	Mortar														
	Wood														
	Plaster														
	Asbestos														
	Shingle														
	Pipe														
MISC.	Buttons														
	Plastic														
	Bone											1	2		
	Flora														
	Shell														
	Aboriginal														

GENERAL ARTIFACT INVENTORY

	Provenience No.	015	016	017	018	019	020	021	022	023	024	025	026	027	028
CERAMICS	Creamware		1						1	1			2		
	Pearlware				1			2		4					
	Whiteware			1											
	Ironstone				1										
	Porcelain								1	1					
	Stoneware													1	
	Yellow-ware														
	Tin Glz.Delft						N				N				
	Redware			1			O	2	4	7	O	3	6	4	2
	~~White salt glazed stone ware~~	1					A			1	A				
							R				R				
	Pipes				1		T				T			1	
GLASS	Bottle clear						I			1	I				
	Bottle color		2	1			F	1	1		F		1		
	Window					1	A	1			A				
	Tableware						C				C				
	Storage						T				T				
	Milk Glass						S				S				
	Melted								1						
METAL	Nail wrgt														
	Nail cut														
	Nail wire														
	Nail stapl														
	Nail unide														
	Architectural														
	Furniture														
	Household														
	Clothing														
	Tools														
	Weaponry														
	Unidentified														
BUILD. MATER.	Brick			2				1		2			3	1	
	Mortar														
	Wood														
	Plaster														
	Asbestos														
	Shingle														
	Pipe														
MISC.	Buttons														
	Plastic														
	Bone														
	Flora														
	Shell														
	Aboriginal														

GENERAL ARTIFACT INVENTORY

	Provenience No.	029	030	031	032	033	034	035	036	037	038	039	040	041	042
CERAMICS	Creamware					2	1	11	2						2
	Pearlware		1				3	10	3					1	2
	Whiteware														
	Ironstone					1									
	Porcelain					2		3							
	Stoneware					1	1	2	1				1		
	Yellow-ware														
	Tin Glz.Delft														
	Redware		2	2	10	5	18	50	3	1	1	2	2	1	11
	White salt-glazed stone-ware			1				4							1
	Pipes														1
GLASS	Bottle clear							2							
	Bottle color	2					1	7	2						1
	Window					1	1	2	1						
	Tableware														
	Storage														
	Milk Glass								1						
	Melted														
METAL	Nail wrgt														
	Nail cut														
	Nail wire														
	Nail stapl														
	Nail unide							1							
	Architectural														
	Furniture														
	Household														
	Clothing														
	Tools														
	Weaponry														
	Unidentified														
BUILD. MATER.	Brick			1	1		6	6				2	2		2
	Mortar														
	Wood														
	Plaster														
	Asbestos														
	Shingle														
	Pipe														
MISC.	Buttons				1										
	Plastic														
	Bone						1								
	Flora														
	Shell														
	Aboriginal														

GENERAL ARTIFACT INVENTORY

	Provenience No.	043	044	045	046	047	048	049	050	051	052	053	054	055	056
CERAMICS	Creamware														
	Pearlware			1								1	1		
	Whiteware														
	Ironstone									1					
	Porcelain														
	Stoneware														
	Yellow-ware														
	Tin Glz.Delft	NO													NO
	Redware			4	1		1	1	1		1			2	
	Debased WSTWLD	ARTIFACTS						1							ARTIFACTS
	Pipes														
GLASS	Bottle clear														
	Bottle color				2										
	Window														
	Tableware														
	Storage														
	Milk Glass														
	Melted														
METAL	Nail wrot														
	Nail cut														
	Nail wire														
	Nail stapl														
	Nail unide														
	Architectural														
	Furniture														
	Household														
	Clothing														
	Tools														
	Weaponry														
	Unidentified														
BUILD. MATER.	Brick		1	2		1				1			1		
	Mortar														
	Wood														
	Plaster														
	Asbestos														
	Shingle														
	Pipe Drainage				1										
MISC.	Buttons														
	Plastic														
	Bone														
	Flora														
	Shell														
	Aboriginal														

GENERAL ARTIFACT INVENTORY

	Provenience No.	057	058	059	060	061	062	063	064	065	066	067	068	069	
CERAMICS	Creamware					1									
	Pearlware				1				3	1		1	2		
	Whiteware							1		1				1	
	Ironstone														
	Porcelain									2				1	
	Stoneware					1				1		1		2	
	Yellow-ware														
	Tin Glz.Delft														
	Redware	1	2	1			1		1		3	4	1	4	
	W. Salt-glzd stoneware										1				
	Pipes														
GLASS	Bottle clear								4		1		3	4	
	Bottle color					4			1	1	2	4		2	
	Window								9	1		1			
	Tableware						2								
	Storage														
	Milk Glass		1											1	
	Melted														
METAL	Nail wrgt														
	Nail cut														
	Nail wire														
	Nail stapl														
	Nail unide								2						
	Architectural														
	Furniture														
	Household														
	Clothing									1	1				
	Tools														
	Weaponry														
	Unidentified														
BUILD. MATER.	Brick	2	3							4	3	1	2	2	
	Mortar														
	Wood														
	Plaster														
	Asbestos														
	Shingle														
	Pipe Drainage														
MISC.	Buttons														
	Plastic														
	Bone														
	Flora														
	Shell														
	Aboriginal														

TOTAL ARTIFACT COUNTS
FROM PHASE I/II EXCAVATIONS

	TOTAL
Ceramics	
creamware	26
pearlware	43
whiteware	11
ironstone	11
porcelain	12
stoneware	13
redware	183
white salt-glazed stone-ware	10
westerwald-like	1
pipes/fragments	12
Total Ceramic -	322
Glass	
bottle (clear)	31
bottle (color)	50
window	20
tableware	2
milk glass	6
Total Glass -	109
Metal	
unidentified nail	3
clothing	1
Total Metal -	4
Building Material	
brick	63
pipe, drainage	1
Total Building Material -	64
Miscellaneous	
button	1
Total Miscellaneous -	1
Ethnobotanical	
bone	7
Total Ethnobotanical -	7
Total Artifacts -	507

APPENDIX IV: DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY

APPENDIX V: DATA RECOVERY PLAN FOR 7NC-D-100 HISTORIC COMPONENTS

DATA RECOVERY PLAN FOR 7NC-D-100 HISTORIC COMPONENTS

by

Jay F. Custer

This data recovery plan, schedule and budget provide a recommended alternative for mitigation of the adverse effects of a proposed bridge replacement project upon the historic component of 7NC-D-100, New Castle County, Delaware. Execution of the data recovery plan is contingent upon the concurrence of the State Historic Preservation Officer's staff that a no adverse effect determination would be appropriate upon recovery of significant Archaeological data as per 36CFR 800.4c and the Advisory Council's "Treatment of Archaeological Properties: A Handbook".

BACKGROUND

The Whitten Road site (7NC-D-100) is located in White Clay Creek Hundred, northern New Castle County, Delaware, and was discovered by archaeologists from the University of Delaware Center for Archaeological Research during a location/identification survey of the proposed right-of-way for the replacement approaches and bridge over the Christina River on Whitten Road, (Delaware Route 346, Figure 1). Test excavations were carried out and a determination of eligibility was prepared.

The site is located in a region of Delaware that included relatively intensive settlement in the 18th century. The tract of land containing the site is in an area originally patented in the late 17th century and is within two and one-half miles of the Christina Historic District, a prosperous 17th and 18th century shipping and portage point on the Upper Delmarva Peninsula. Two additional 18th century inter-regional transportation centers for

overland travel and community centers, Ogletown and Stanton, are also in the immediate area. The Whitten Road site does not appear on any of the published 19th century maps of the area namely the Map of New Castle County from Actual Surveys (Rea and Price 1849), Atlas of the State of Delaware (Pomeroy and Beers 1868), and the Atlas of New Castle County, Delaware (Baist 1893). A survey plot of the property made in conjunction with an Orphan's Court case in 1853 also shows no house on the site, but does show the extant Whitten House nearby. Further research is needed to pinpoint the beginning and end dates of the site.

Initial discovery of the archaeological site took place during a controlled surface collection which was carried out to determine the location of artifact concentrations and their areal extent. Subsurface testing was then carried out in the area of densest artifact concentration to determine the presence of buried, datable, and intact cultural materials, as well as the extent of modern disturbances to the site, and to assess the National Register eligibility of the site. A limited excavation program was initiated through the horizontal exposure of a 36'x 22' area beneath the plow zone. This excavation located the edge of a large trash midden and a structural post mold feature. While the midden appeared to be at least partially disturbed by plowing and erosion, the post mold feature is intact beneath the disturbed plow zone. Nevertheless, the artifacts seemed to be in good context. Additional testing using one foot test units and soil augering delineated the extent of this feature outside of the initial excavation unit. The feature measured approximately 17' x 25'. Within the site area defined by the surface

collection and from within the feature, early 18th century to early 19th century household artifacts were recovered. Other artifacts observed included building material (brick) and a number of prehistoric artifacts. No subsurface testing was done outside of the general area of the feature, but from results of the initial excavation, the controlled surface collection and knowledge of prior excavations on sites of this time period, the presence of additional archaeological features is very likely.

The presence of intact features associated with a temporarily distinct assemblage of artifacts from a rural farmstead site of the early late 18th century is especially significant because no comparably dated rural sites have ever been excavated in northern Delaware. Furthermore, only one other comparable site (Thomas 1983) has been excavated in all the Delmarva Peninsula. Previous historic archaeological studies in northern Delaware have also indicated that pronounced changes in sites' spatial utilization patterns take place in the middle decades of the 19th century (Coleman et al. 1983; Coleman et al. 1984). These previous studies have primarily focused on the sites which existed after the changes in spatial utilization took place. Therefore, 7NC-D-100 is especially interesting because it provides a chance to look at a rural site's spatial utilization prior to these changes. Because of the unique nature of the historic components at 7NC-D-100, the site is considered to be eligible for listing on the National register of Historic Places.

Site 7NC-D-100 lies within the right-of-way of the proposed bridge replacement of Whitten Road, and this project will have

both direct and indirect effects upon the significant historic archaeological resources of the site. Alternatives for mitigation of adverse effect include no-build, redesign, preservation-in-place, and data recovery. The first three alternatives were determined to be unfeasible due to cost factors, the need for a new bridge, and the fragile nature of the site. Therefore, data recovery is the preferred mitigation alternative. Because the entire historic component of 7NC-D-100 will be destroyed by the proposed project, complete data recovery is necessary.

RESEARCH DESIGN AND RESEARCH METHODS

Excavation of sites similar to 7NC-D-100 in the Maryland and Virginia Coastal Plain (Kelso 1984; King and Miller 1984) has provided information on the spatial arrangement of activity areas at rural farmstead sites as did Thomas'(1983) study of a similar site in the Lewes area. Research at more recent historic archaeological sites in northern Delaware sites (Coleman et al. 1984) has also indicated that some of the most significant information to be derived from historic archaeological investigations is related to patterns of spatial utilization and their changes through time. Therefore, a major study question for excavations at 7NC-D-100 will be to recover data on the spatial arrangement of activities at the site.

In order to study spatial utilization questions it will be necessary to open up large areas of the site. Because much of the site is plow-disturbed, and because the large feature is fairly shallow, it will be important to screen for and recover artifacts from the plow zone. It is proposed here to screen all

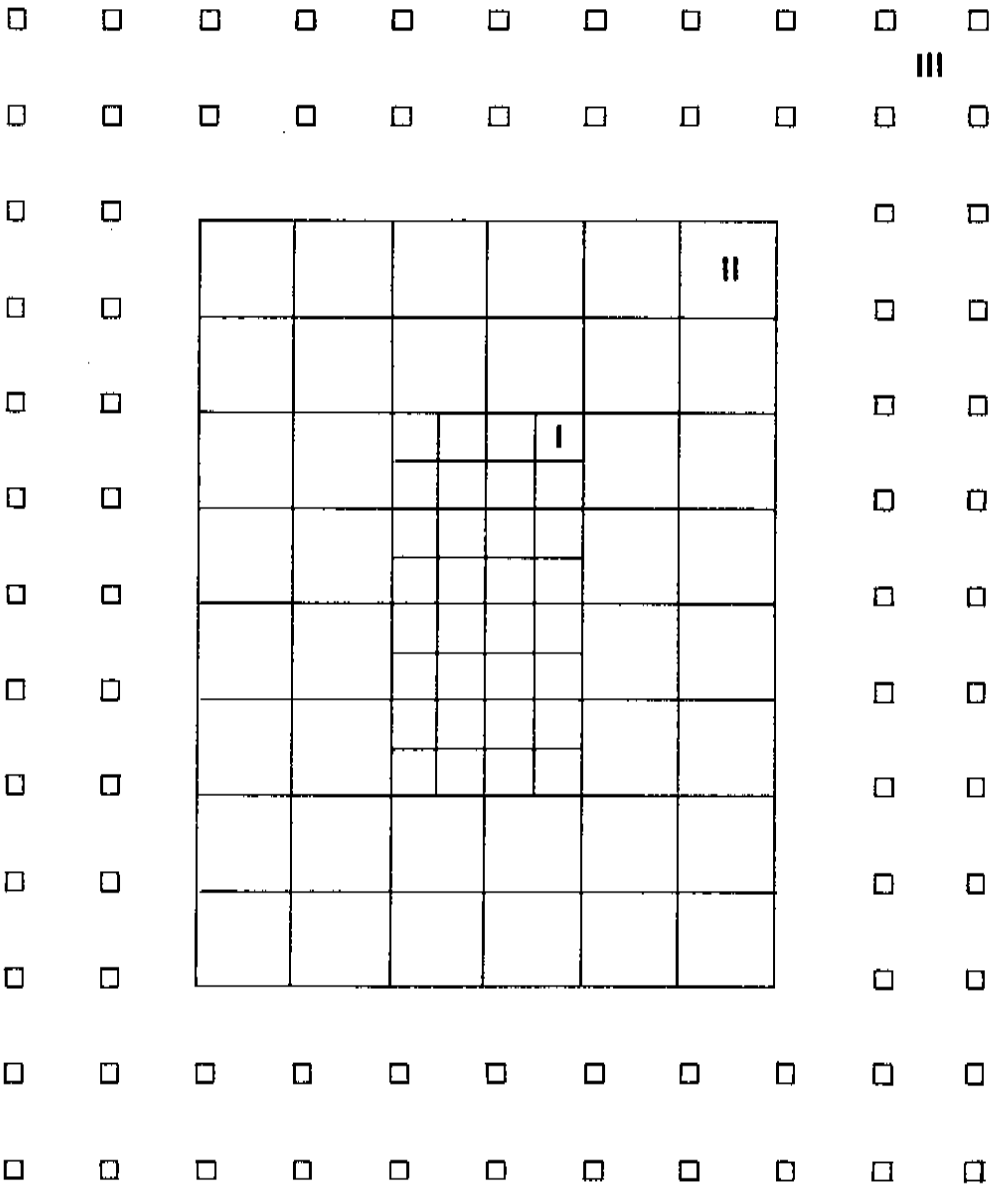
plow zone soils by 5-foot squares to expose the entire main feature area. Outside the main feature area a series of 10-foot squares will be laid out. Within each 10-foot square a random 5-foot quadrant will be selected for screening (Figure 2), thus producing an aligned, stratified random sample. Finally, in areas beyond the secondary sampling area, a 10-foot grid of 2-foot test units of the plow zone will be excavated (Figure 2). This sampling program will provide an adequate sample of the spatial distribution of artifacts within the plow zone. The sampling grid will be ended when artifact densities drop below reasonable levels. The controlled surface collection data show a tight clustering of historic artifacts, so the area to be sampled is probably less than 150 feet by 100 feet. After the plow zone is sampled it will be stripped by mechanical equipment to look for features.

Any features discovered will be completely excavated using combinations of arbitrary, cultural, and natural levels. Special attention will be given to the recovery of food remains, bone and seeds, because recent studies (Coleman et al. 1984; King and Miller 1984) have shown that analysis of food consumption is an area of research where historic archaeology can make its own unique contributions. Careful plotting of fence lines, ditches, and other boundary features will be carried out. The combination of plow zone artifact distributions, feature plots, and boundary plots should adequately describe the spatial utilization at the site.

Field techniques will use standard methods developed on

Figure 2:

PROPOSED SAMPLING SCHEME FOR PLOW ZONE



I - CORE FEATURE AREA (5'x 5' squares)

II - SECONDARY FEATURE AREA (5'x 5' within 10' squares)

III - OUTER AREA (2'x 2' squares)

other DelDOT projects. All plow zone soils will be screend as a single stratigraphic unit through 1/4" mesh. Sub-surface features will be excavated in 1-foot blocks. Standard volume flotation and water screen samples will also be taken from all features.

Laboratory analysis will consist of standard processing and cataloging of artifacts following Island Field Museum Guidelines. South's (1979) functional artifact classes will be noted and used to generate artifact density maps to document spatial utilization patterns. Standard analytical procedures for floral materials will be used and faunal materials will be analyzed with special attention given to butchering and consumption patterns. In sum, field and laboratory data gathering will generate a data base from 7NC-D-100 which will be comparable to other local historic sites. Finally, it should be noted that additional archival research will be carried out in an attempt to further identify the inhabitants of the site and their socio-economic standing within the local community.

After the basic data recovery and description of 7NC-D-100 has been accomplished, the patterns of spatial utilization, food consumption, and any other patterns will be compared to other local and regional sites. First, 7NC-D-100 will be compared with other comparably dated sites in the Maryland, Virginia, and New Jersey Coastal Plain, as well as to the only similar site in Delaware (Thomas 1983). Secondly, 7NC-D-100 will be compared to other later rural historic sites in other parts of northern Delaware. Comparisons of simple site structure will be accomplished using the first data set to see if variation in such

site patterning can be related to regional socio-economic

1) Are changes present in refuse disposal processes and techniques? Can changes be observed in the patterns of artifact distributions and are these changes indicative of varied spatial utilization at the sites? Furthermore, can such changes in patterns be related to historically-documented economic and social changes in the surrounding area or to changes in a larger area?

2) Are there changes in the presence/absence, or frequencies, of certain artifact classes among the various historic sites? Can these changes be related to the socio-economic position of the site's occupants or to local and regional economic conditions?

3) Can changes in either of the above categories of data be analyzed for meaningful covariance?

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APPENDIX VI: CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM