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### III. DATA SOURCES AND METHODOLOGY

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This Technical Study documents historic and archaeological resources potentially affected by the proposed Delaware Turnpike Improvements project. The study was conducted in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and follows the Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan (Ames et al. 1989).

This study includes an inventory of National Register properties and National Register eligible properties within the project area. National Register nominations and Cultural Resource Survey (CRS) maps and forms were reviewed at the Delaware Bureau of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (BAHP) in Dover.

The criteria for evaluating the eligibility of historical and archaeological resources for listing in the National Register of Historic Places are those set forth in the National Historic Preservation Act. Historical and archaeological sites are considered significant if they possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and if they:

- a) are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- b) are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- c) 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; or
- d) have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

The identification of historic properties in the project area was completed by a team of preservation planners having previous survey experience in Delaware (see Section VII). In addition to a field survey and videotape documentation, research was conducted to gain an overall history of the project area and to more effectively assess the individual resources. Research was conducted at the offices of the BAHP, the Delaware State Archives, the Historical Society of Delaware, the New Castle County Assessor, and the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. Source material included previous Section 106 studies, existing National Register nominations and cultural resource surveys, and historic atlases of New Castle County (Baist 1893; Hopkins 1881; Pomeroy and Beers 1868). Excepting those resources already listed on

the National Register and those documented in previous cultural resource surveys, CRS forms were completed for all remaining properties and submitted under separate cover to the BAHP.

The archaeological study was conducted at a Phase IA level, which included a literature review, examination of historic maps, an inventory of recorded sites, and an evaluation of archaeological potential.

The Phase IA archaeological study compiled information from previous surveys and state site files. Assessments of archaeological sensitivity were based on environmental variables as well as characteristics of known sites in the vicinity of the project area. In addition, historical background studies were conducted to determine the likelihood of recovering historic archaeological deposits.

Data for the archaeological assessment were collected in Dover at the Delaware BAHP, where National Register of Historic Places nomination forms and archaeological site forms were reviewed. Archaeological research reports were consulted at the Delaware Department of Transportation in Dover and at the University of Delaware Center for Archaeological Research, in Newark. Cartographic materials and local histories were examined at the Historical Society of Delaware in Wilmington and at Monroe Library at the University of Delaware.

Archaeological fieldwork was limited to a vehicular survey of selected portions of the project area to identify areas that had been disturbed through previous construction activities and, therefore, would retain minimal potential for undisturbed archaeological resources. No archaeological testing (Phase IB) was performed as part of this study. Therefore, the possibility of any additional archaeological sites in the project area cannot be determined.

Both historic and archaeological sites are referred to throughout the report by Delaware CRS numbers (N-xxx), in which the N refers to New Castle County. In addition, BAHP numbers are used for archaeological sites. These site designations are a modification of the Smithsonian Institution system; 7 refers to the state of Delaware, NC to New Castle County, and D, E, and F to sections within the county.