

was seen with the two domestic sites on Route 7 North, mentioned above (Catts et al. 1986:82-29), the archaeological remains of a house site previously demolished by DelDOT will not be intact or in good condition; this is clearly the case with the Leach Site. The site is not considered eligible for listing on the National Register, and no further work is recommended at 7NC-D-141.

**SEGMENT 2: COMLY'S LANE TO THE STUART PHARMACEUTICAL DRIVEWAY**

This segment extends from Vernon Comly's farm lane, located on the south side of Old Baltimore Pike approximately 800 feet east of the Route 72 and Old Baltimore Pike intersection, to the Stuart Pharmaceutical driveway located on the north side of Old Baltimore Pike approximately 200 feet west of Fix's Corner (Figure 40A-E). Table 7 presents a summary of the Segment 2 testing, including the property tract names, the total number of STPs and measured squares excavated, the total number of artifacts recovered, the presence of prehistoric and historic sites, and specific notations concerning the Phase I/II testing. Within this segment, which spans a distance of approximately 1.2 miles, four historic sites and one prehistoric site were identified. Nine property tracts were investigated and a total of 389 STPs and fifteen 5x5 foot squares were excavated in Segment 2. Figure 40A-E shows the the proposed ROW location, property tract locations, the areas where extensive soil disturbance precluded testing, and the properties that were not tested due to denied access. Generally within this segment the proposed ROW is planned for the north side of Old Baltimore Pike, with 30 to 80 feet of ROW under consideration. With the

TABLE 7

## SEGMENT 2 TESTING SUMMARY

Tract Name	Number of STPs	Site Present	Artifacts Recovered	Additional Testing	Notes/Comments
Comly II Tract	33 STPs	-----	18 prehist. arts.	-----	Pasture/plowed field.
Dehorty II Tract	18 STPs	-----	86 prehist. arts.	-----	Pasture/plowed field.
Dehorty Tract	364 STPs	7NC-D-124	3522 hist. arts.	4 5x5' test units	Mid-18th - early 19th c. domestic site - plowed field with subsurface features.
Lee Tract	46 STPs	7NC-D-143	2167 hist. arts. 26 prehist. arts.	5 test units	Location of two 19th c. house sites - site heavily disturbed - evidence of demolition and filling - poor context.
Young Tract	74 STPs	7NC-D-142	265 hist. arts. 34 prehist. arts.	-----	Highly eroded floodplain and upland - sewerline disturbance high water table in some STPs.
OBP Industrial Park	7 STPs	N-3991 "W. Brooks House"	-----	-----	House burned and demolished - 1986 extensive extensive construction disturbance - no site remaining.
Stuart I Tract	31 STPs	-----	259 hist. arts. 3 prehist. arts.	-----	Edge of plowed field, possibly undisturbed - all artifacts recovered from plow-zone context - minimum erosion of slopes near intermittent stream.

TABLE 7 (cont.)

Tract Name	Number of STPs	Site Present	Artifacts Recovered	Additional Testing	Notes/Comments
Stuart Cornfield	56 STPs	-----	6 hist. arts. 3 prehist. arts.	-----	Plowed field - all artifacts from plow-zone context - no site present.
A. Lloyd House	50 STPs	Anna Lloyd Site 7NC-D-136	7048 hist. arts. 28 prehist. arts.	6 5'X5' test units	Site of mid-18th - 20th c. house some architectural features present - house removed by Stuart Pharmaceutical in 1970 - extensive ground disturbance in proposed ROW - poor cultural integrity.
Totals	673 STPs	5 sites 4 historic 1 prehistoric		15 test units	

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Key:

hist. - historic  
 prehist. - prehistoric  
 arts. - artifacts  
 STPs - shovel test pits

exception of the Comly II Tract, no subsurface testing was conducted within Segment 2 on the south side of Old Baltimore Pike, due to the narrow proposed ROW and the presence of buried utility lines, and development and landscaping disturbance.

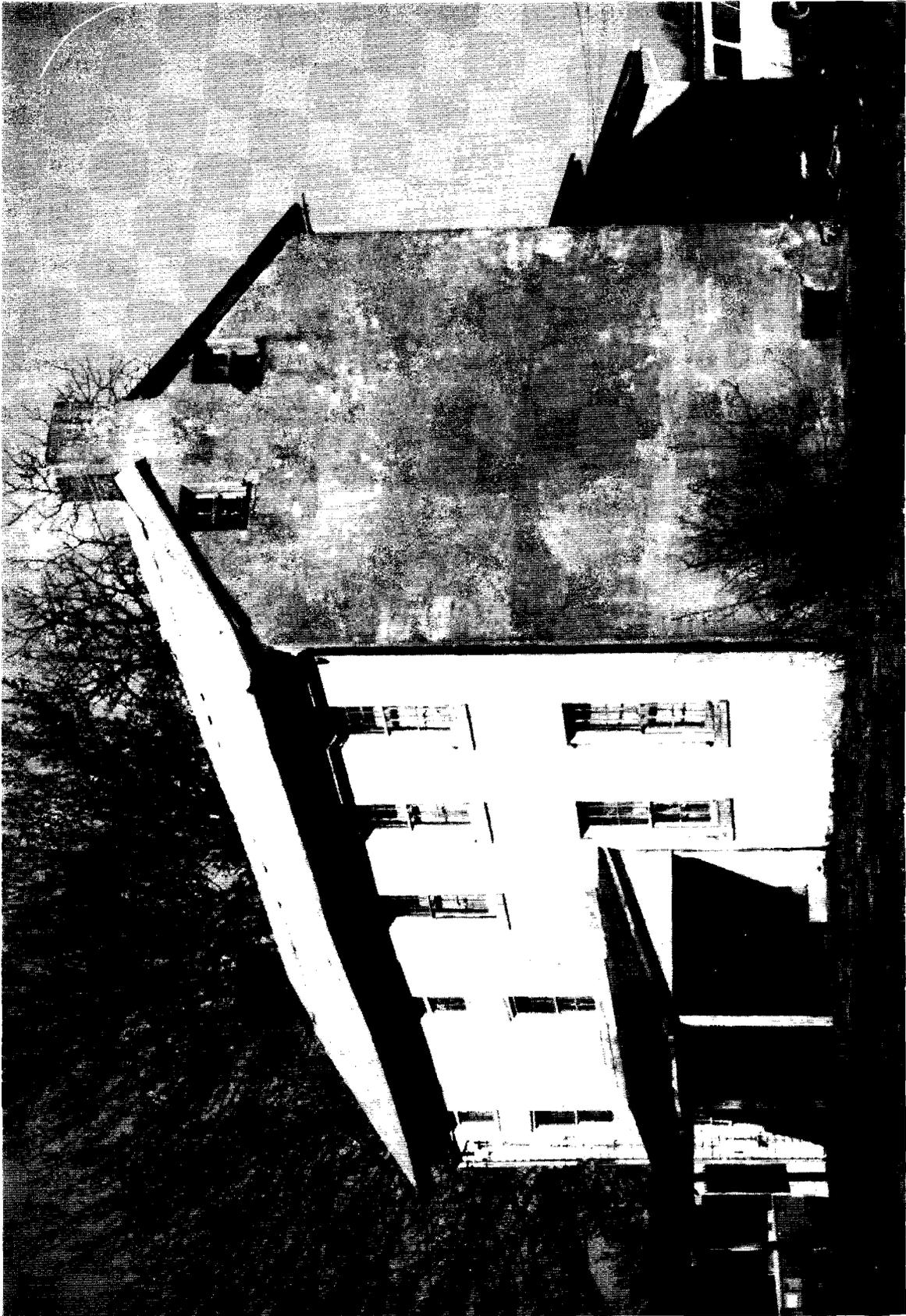
Some of the properties in this segment of the project area are still under cultivation or are utilized for pasture, including the Comly II, Dehorty, Dehorty II, Stuart Cornfield and Stuart II Tracts, and portions of the Young Tract. At the time of the survey these areas were in grass or corn stubble, which allowed low surface visibility and made subsurface testing necessary. All of these tracts exhibited soil profiles characteristic of agricultural usage, with well defined, and often highly eroded plowzones, underlain by less weathered subsoils. Figure 41, a transect of STPs from the Comly II Tract, illustrates the profile for a typical agricultural tract in this segment.

#### **Dehorty Site (7NC-D-124)**

Testing on the Dehorty Tract identified the site of a mid-eighteenth to early nineteenth century domestic site within the proposed ROW, located approximately 500 feet east of the McAntier House (N-11172) (Plate 2, Figure 40A). Background research on this site indicated that the property was part of a larger tract originally purchased by William Armstrong near the end of the 1730s; Armstrong is recorded as the owner in the Penn Warrants and Surveys (Figure 3). In May of 1748 Samuel, Thomas and James Land sold the tract, consisting of a little over 89 acres, to James Fryar; a year later, Fryar sold the property to James McCallock, a weaver. McCallock evidently met with financial difficulties, for in 1754 the tract was sold at sheriff's sale to

PLATE 2

McAntier Farmhouse, N-11172



three Scotch-Irish immigrants, Samuel, Robert, and Alexander McAntier (Scharf 1888:1083). The tract remained in the McAntier (variously spelled McAntire, McIntyre, McAteer, and McIntier) family for nearly the next fifty years, when in 1802 Samuel McIntire, an absentee owner from the District of Columbia, sold the tract to John Francis of White Clay Creek Hundred for 1000 dollars. By this time the parcel size had grown to just over 123 acres. The tax assessment for White Clay Creek Hundred for the year 1816 recorded John Francis as owning 130 acres with two log houses, for a total value of \$3900, of which livestock accounted for \$292. A "W. Brisson" was also recorded with Francis, suggesting a tenant farmer on the tract. In 1823, John Francis willed the farm to his heirs, Isaac and Mary Francis, who two years later divided up and sold the farm to local landholders, Benjamin Groves and Joseph Griffith. By this date, 1825, it is probable that the Dehorty Site was no longer occupied. Table 8 presents a summary of the property transactions dealing with the ownership of the Dehorty Site.

The structure identified during the Phase I testing was probably constructed at about the time of the McAntier purchase of the property in 1754. The first map evidence illustrating the structure occurs in about 1781, when Rochambeau's cartographers, as part of the documentation of their journey, sketched several buildings in the vicinity of the site as they marched south to Yorktown (Figure 5). A structure is clearly shown on Christopher Colles' Map of 1789 (Figure 6). No structures at all are illustrated on the Moore and Jones road guide of 1804 (Figure 7), and by 1849, the date of the Rea and Price Map, only

TABLE 8

DEHORTY SITE (7NC-D-124),  
EIGHTEENTH AND NINETEENTH CENTURY PROPERTY TRANSACTIONS

Date	Grantor/Grantee	Acres	Reference	Cost
May 9, 1748	Samuel, John and Thomas Land to James Fryer *This property was originally warranted to William Armstrong by the proprietors of Pennsylvania by 1739. Armstrong divided off this 89+ acres within the first decade of ownership.	89+A	DR P-1-560	
May 10, 1749	James Fryar, yeoman to James McCallock, weaver	89+A	DR Q-1-171	£ 120
Jan. 20, 1754	George Manro, sheriff to Samuel, Robert, and Alexander McAntier	89A	No deed (see W-1-614)	
Aug. 14, 1764	Samuel & Robert McAntier to Alexander McIntire	89A	DR W-1-614	£ 96
Sept. 13, 1772	Alexander McAntier to Samuel & William McAntier	123+A	WR 1-K-44	
April 5, 1785	William & Samuel McIntire tenants in common	123+A	Orphans Court	
Jan. 20, 1795	William McIntire to Samuel McIntire	123+A	DR C-4-488	
May 8, 1802	Samuel McIntire to John Francis	123+A	DR C-4-492	\$1,000
March 22, 1823	John Francis to Isaac Francis and Mary Francis	123+A	WR R-1-480	

TABLE 8 (cont.)

Date	Grantor/Grantee	Acres	Reference	Cost
Dec. 7, 1825	Mary (Francis) Groves & Benjamin Groves to Isaac Francis	62+A	DRC-4-494	
Dec. 7, 1825	Isaac Francis to Mary Groves & Benjamin Groves	62+A	DRC-4-496	
Dec. 22, 1825	Benjamin Groves to Joseph Griffith	62+A	DRC-4-498	
Dec. 20, 1825	Isaac Francis to Joseph Griffith	33+A	DRC-4-500	
March 22, 1845	Joseph Griffith of PH to Thomas Bradley, Village of Newark	188a,43p	P-5-149	\$6,050
March 22, 1854	Thomas Bradley of PH to George W. Groves of Phil. Co.	76a,3r,7p	Q-6-295	\$5,500
March 16, 1864	George W. Groves, 23rd Ward of City of Phil. to Abraham Cannon, MCH	76a,3r,7p	V-7-478	\$4,500
April 6, 1864	Abraham Cannon, Mill C.H. to John Mills, City of W	76a,3r,7p	W-7-132	\$4,500
Sept. 5, 1890	Alvan Allen, Shff to Edward Comly	76a,3r,7p No exceptions	D-15-520	\$2,150
Nov. 19, 1902	Edward Comly, C of W to James T. Brooks of PH	76a,3r,7p Except (1)	G-19-11	\$3,000
Jan. 3, 1908	James T. Brooks of PH to Angie B. Perkins, Town of Newark	76a,3r,7p Except (1)	Q-21-279	\$ 5

TABLE 8 (cont.)

Date	Grantor/Grantee	Acres	Reference	Cost
March 1, 1910	Angie B. Perkins of PH to to James T. Brooks of PH	76a,3r,7p Except (1)	U-22-76	\$ 5
Dec. 16, 1914	James T. Brooks to to William C. Brooks, Angie Perkins and Alice G. Sherwood	76a,3r,7p Except (1)	Intestate Laws of Delaware	
March 10, 1920	William Cornoy Brooks, of PH, Angie B. Perkins, widow of WCCH, and Alice G. Sherwood, SW, C of W to William M. Sammons, Bridgeville, Sussex Co.	76a,3r,7p Except (1)	O-29-171	\$5,550
May 1, 1928	William M. Sammons, of PH to James C. Lupton & wife, C of W	76a,3r,7p Except (1)	Q-35-182	\$7,500
Feb. 5, 1942	James C. Lupton, C of W to Nellie B. Robinson, City of Chester	76a,3r,7p Except (1)	W-42-587	\$ 10
April 15, 1943	Nellie B. Robinson to Margaret M. Lucey	76a,3r,7p Except (1)	S-43-159	\$ 10
April 15, 1943	Margaret M. Lucey, SW of City of W to Nellie B. Robinson and William Nivin of PH	76a,3r,7p Except (1)	S-43-165	\$ 10
Jan. 13, 1944	Nellie B. Robinson, SW and William L. Nivin of PH to Homer W. Dehorty & wife of PH	76a,3r,7p Except (1) 15.68a (2) 1a	B-44-543	\$ 5

Key: PH - Pencader Hundred  
MCH - Mill Creek Hundred  
WCCH - White Clay Creek Hundred,  
DR - New Castle County Deed Record  
WR - New Castle County Will Record

the house now known as the McAntier House (N-11172, Plate 2) is present, and in the ownership of "W. Bryson" (Figure 8). Based on a combination of all of the available documentary data, a beginning date for the occupation of the site would be about 1754/55, and the termination date for the site would appear to be about 1823-25, when John Francis died and his heirs divided up the farm.

The Dehorty Site is located in an agricultural field, and historic artifacts were recovered from surface, plowzone, and subsurface feature contexts. Testing of the tract and site originally consisted of the excavation of STPs on 20 foot intervals; a pedestrian survey and surface collection were conducted at a later date, after the property had been plowed and disced. The STP testing indicated the presence of large amounts of eighteenth to early nineteenth centuries historic artifacts within the plowzone about 500 feet east of the McAntier House, and the presence of a possible filled cellarhole was identified in STP N60W140. Within this STP were recovered creamwares, white salt-glazed stonewares, redwares, olive bottle glass fragments, a rose-headed nail, brick fragments and large foundation or building stones. In addition to Feature 1, the cellarhole, three other possible features were located in STPs N40W20, N60W110, and N60W130. Figure 42 illustrates the soil profiles across the site along the W140 transect, and shows the plowzone clearly.

In order to more carefully establish the context and integrity of the site, Phase II testing was conducted at 7NC-D-124, and consisted of the excavation of a tighter grid system of

STPs and four 5x5 foot test squares within the area of high artifact and feature potential. Test Unit 1 was excavated in the location of the cellarhole, labelled Feature 1. Test Units 2, 3, and 4 were placed in areas to the south and east of the cellarhole. Test Unit 1 and the Feature 1 excavations identified a 2.5 to 3.0 foot deep hole located in the northern four feet of Test Unit 1, filled with large amounts of historic artifacts and numerous large field stones (Figure 43, Plates 3 and 4). Evidence of soil stratigraphy, suggesting different periods of deposition, were apparent. Two additional features were identified within Test Unit 1: Feature 2, a shallow posthole, and Feature 3, a moist highly organic soil level within the cellar hole. Feature 1 evidently extends to the north and west of Test Unit 1, as can be seen in the Test Unit profiles, though the STP grid would indicate that it can continue for only a few more feet in both directions.

Based on the STP testing, several artifact distribution maps of the site have been generated, and are illustrated in Figures 44 to 48. These maps show total historic artifacts recovered from the STPs, total historic ceramics, brick and nails, window glass, and total prehistoric artifacts found. In all cases, the presence of the filled cellarhole (Feature 1) is readily apparent as containing the highest density of materials. The maps generated from the architectural artifacts (i.e., brick and nails) suggest that the structure located at this site probably faced Old Baltimore Pike, and may have had two gable end chimneys, with the cellarhole located near the eastern gable end. The window glass map tends to support this conclusion, with two

PLATE 3

Dehorty Site, 7NC-D-124, Profile of North Wall,  
Test Unit 1, Showing Features 1 and 3



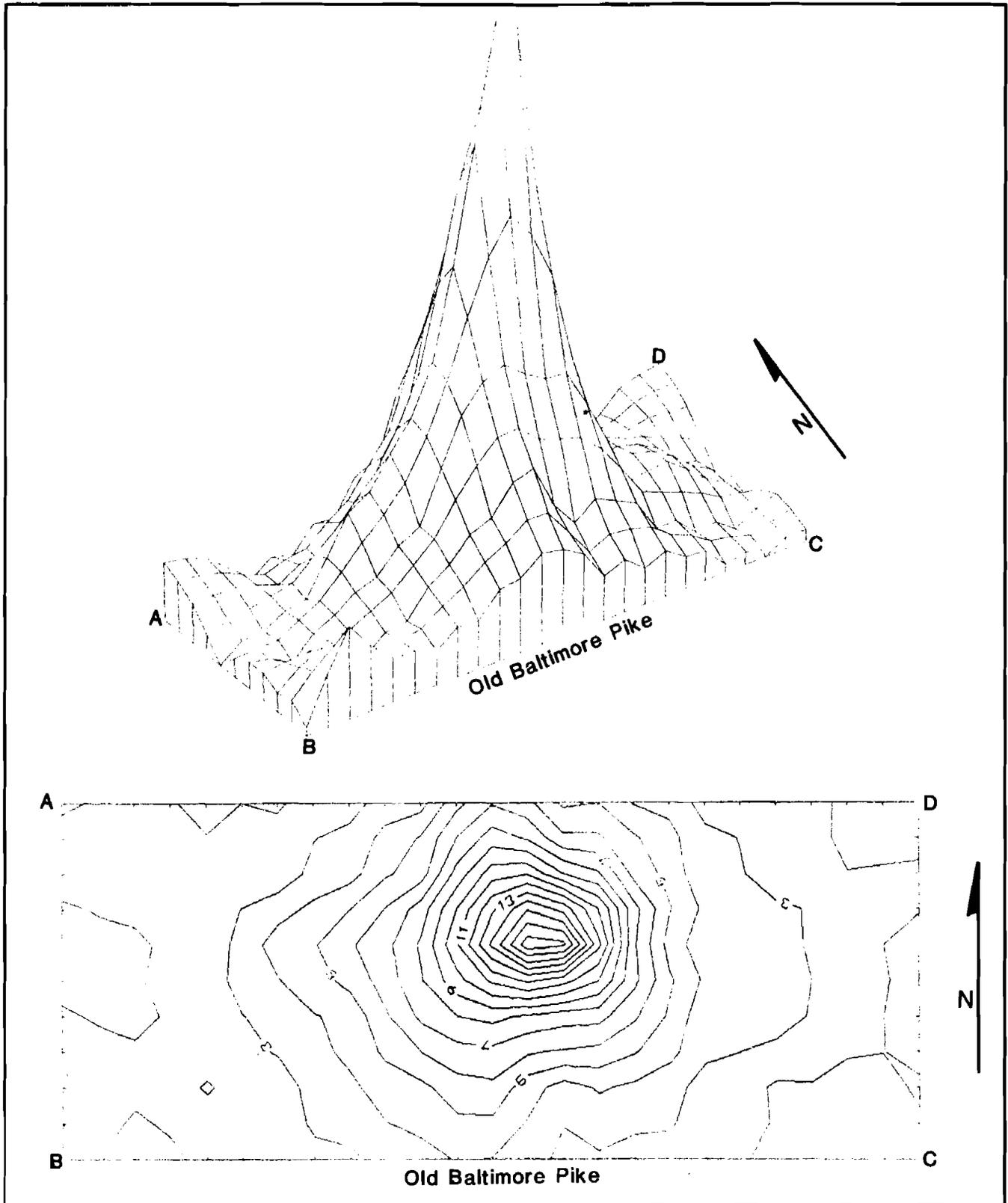
PLATE 4

Dehorty Site, 7NC-D-124, Plan View of  
Test Unit 1, Showing Features 1, 2, and 3



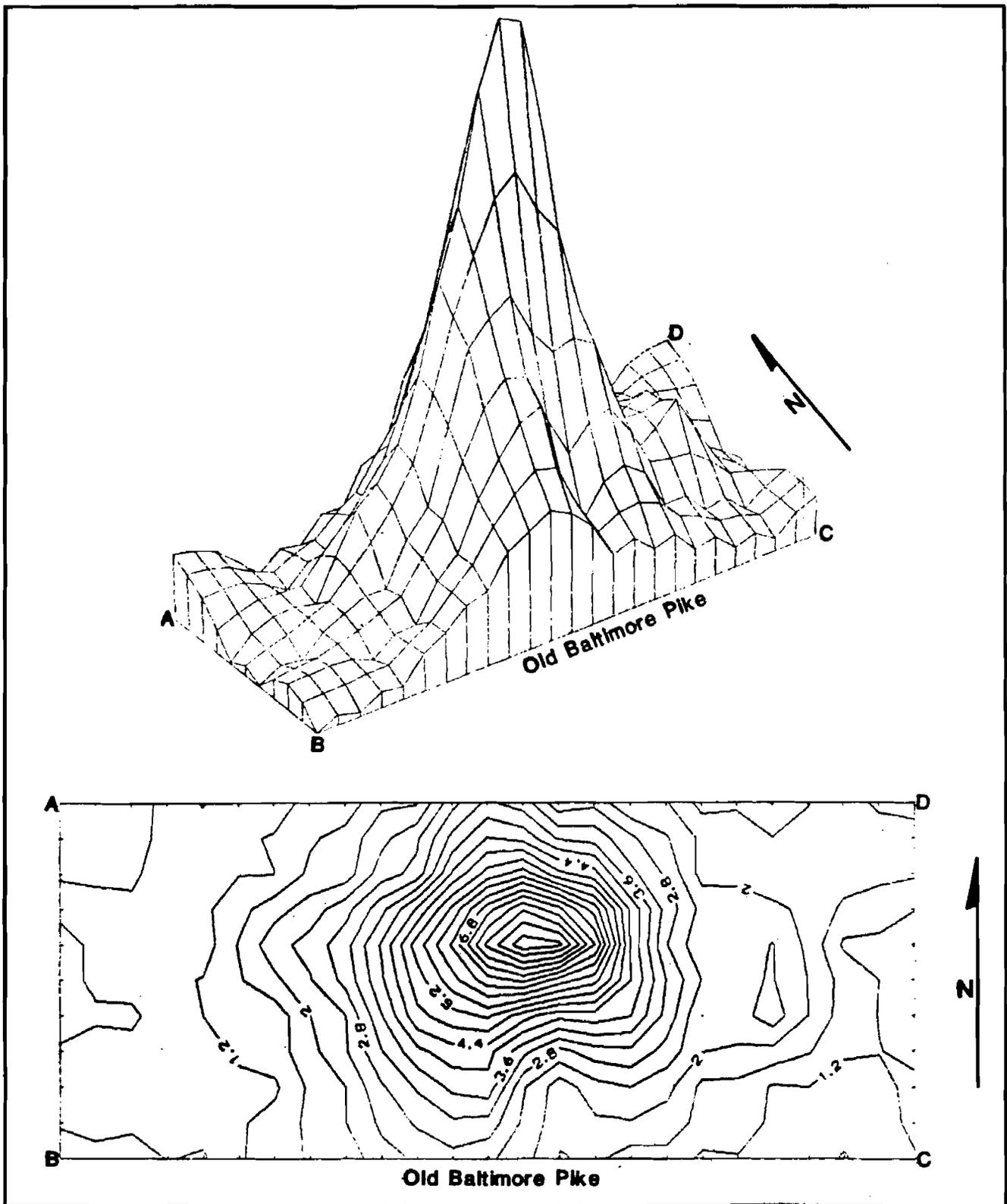
FIGURE 44

Dehorty Site, Distribution of Total Historic Artifacts



**FIGURE 45**

**Dehorty Site, Distribution of Total Ceramics**



**FIGURE 46**

**Dehorty Site, Distribution of  
Total Architectural, Brick and Nails**

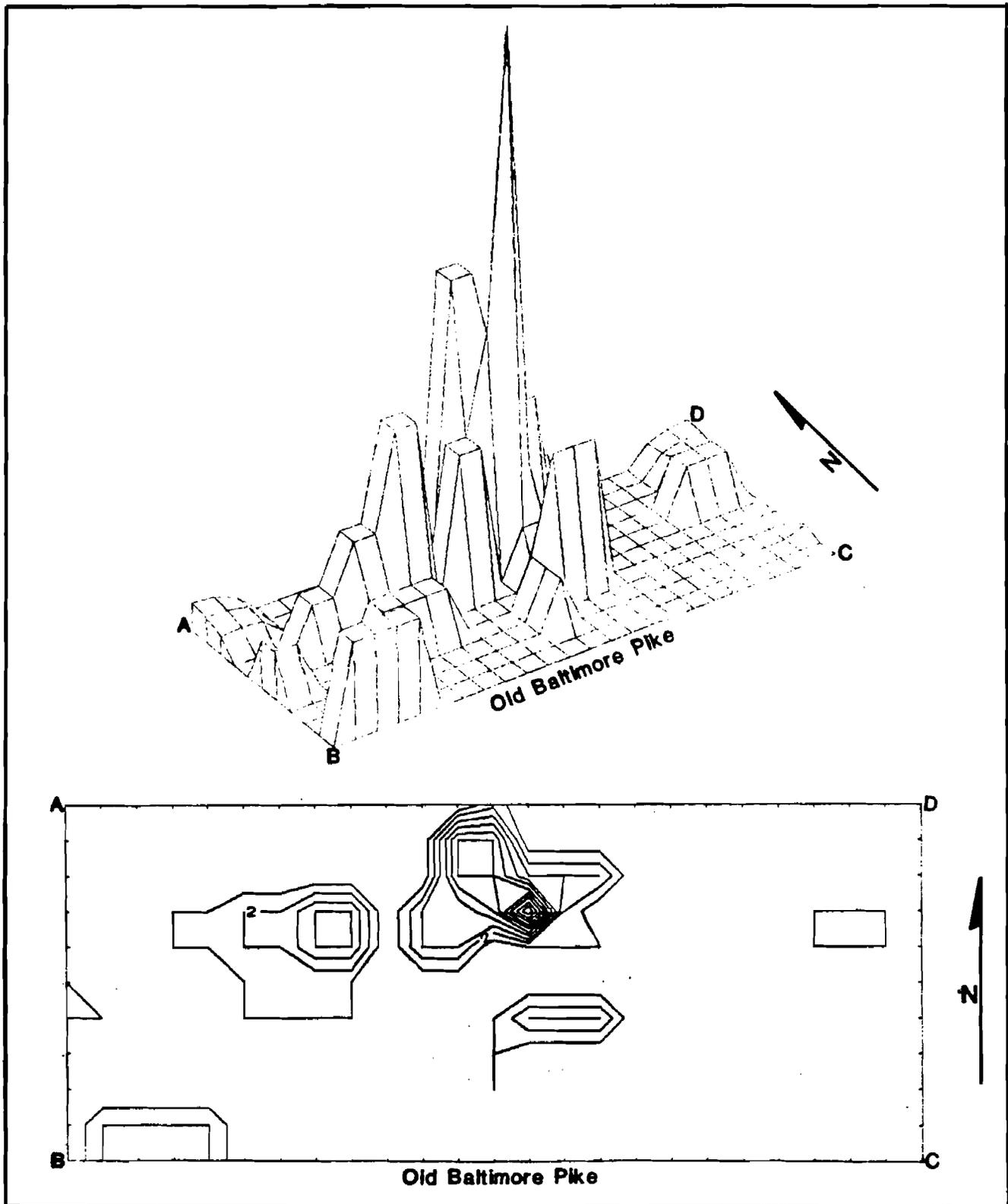


FIGURE 47

Dehorty Site, Distribution of Total Window Glass

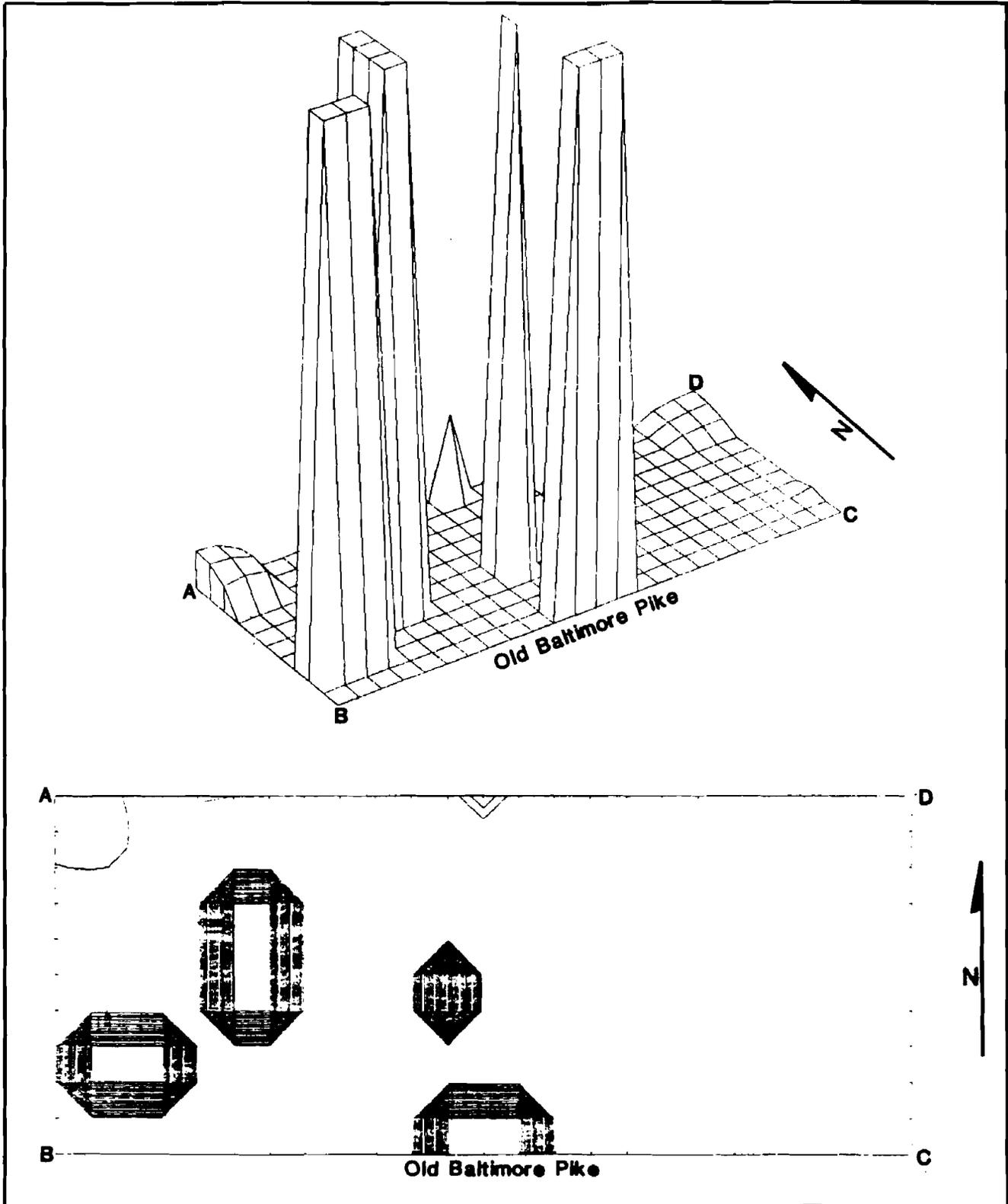
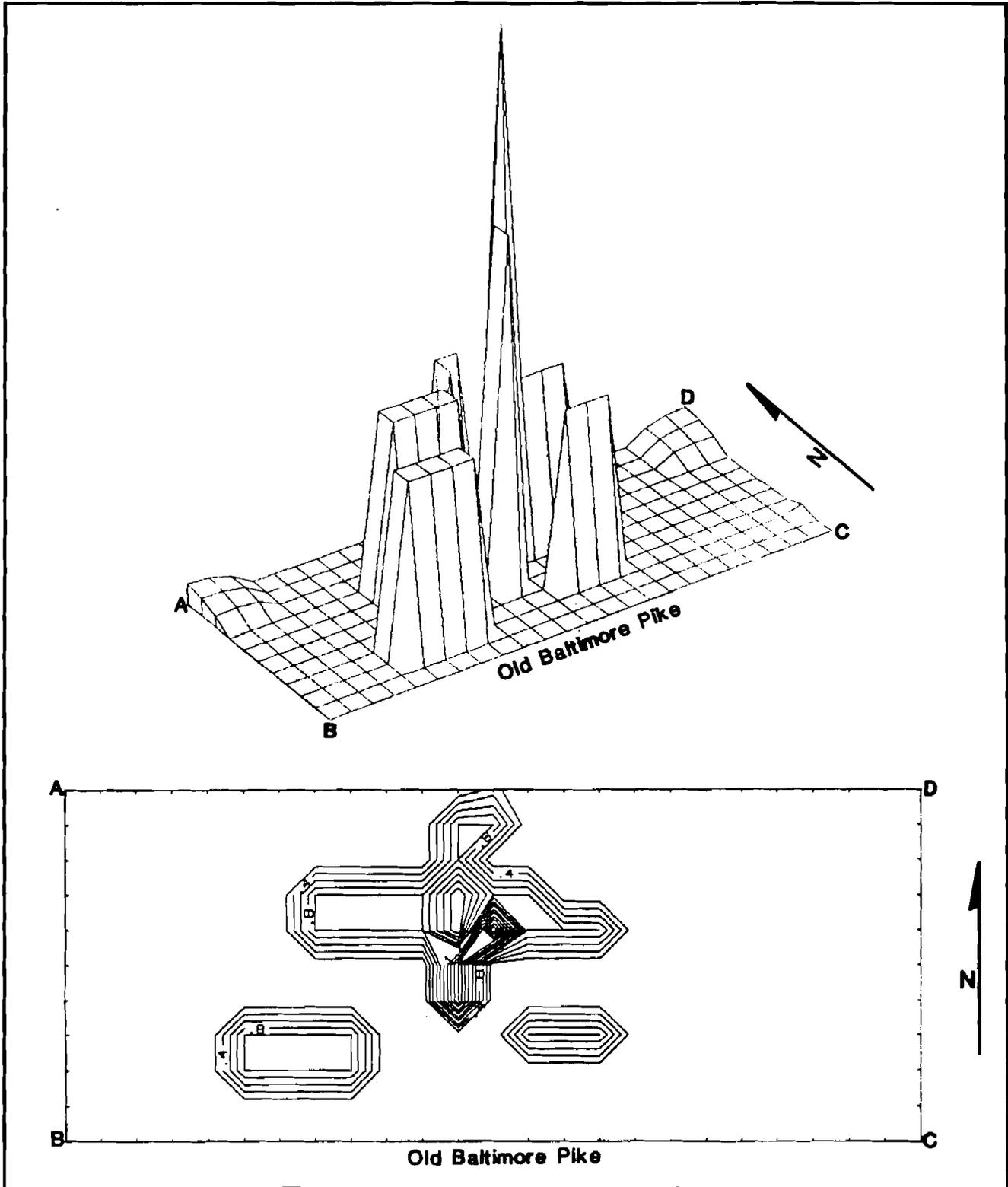


FIGURE 48

Dehorty Site, Distribution of Total Prehistoric Artifacts



concentrations of glass located to the west and south of the cellar hole. It should be noted that the densities close to the road should be excluded from the discussion, because they are doubtless the result of roadside debris. Finally, the total densities of prehistoric artifacts found coincide closely with the cellar hole historic artifacts, suggesting a considerable amount of historic disturbance to the prehistoric remains.

Artifacts recovered during the Phase I testing of the Dehorty Site included several varieties of creamwares, English white salt-glazed and brown stonewares, Staffordshire, tin-glazed earthenwares, redwares, pearlwares, some whitewares, window and bottle glass, buttons, nails, thimbles, brick fragments, and two coins, both King George II half-pennies (1729-1739). Overall, over 3500 historic artifacts were recovered from the site. Using Carlson's (1983) refined ceramic dates, a mean ceramic date of 1790.7 was established for the Dehorty Site, and taking 1755 as the documented beginning date and 1825 as the documented end date for the site, the date of 1790 is reasonable and supported by both data sources. Prehistoric artifacts were also recovered during the STP and test square excavations, but all of these came from plowzone or historic contexts, particularly from within the cellar hole.

The Dehorty Site (7NC-D-124) is considered to be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The site dates to an historic time period that is not well represented in the Delaware archaeological record and the subsurface features at the site are well preserved. If the site cannot be avoided, data recovery excavations are recommended.

### Lee Site (7NC-D-143)

Testing of the Lee Tract identified the location of two mid-nineteenth century to mid-twentieth century house sites. This site is located about 2800 feet east of the Old Baltimore Pike and Route 72 intersection (Figure 40B). At the time of the Phase I survey, the tract was in scrub brush, and had been clear cut in the recent past. Presently a privately owned transmission shop is being constructed on the lot, beyond the bounds of the proposed ROW. The site is bounded on the west by Dehorty tract, on the north and east by a small drainage, and on the south by Old Baltimore Pike. Background research for the tract found that the site was initially purchased in the second decade of the nineteenth century, probably about 1826, by Mary Morton. The parcel was originally part of the McAntier/Francis farm, which was noted in the Dehorty Site discussion, and was probably created in 1825 or 1826 by Joseph Griffith when he purchased the land from Benjamin Groves. However, no structures appear to have occupied the lot until after the middle of the nineteenth century, as none are shown on the Rea and Price Map of 1849 (Figure 8). By about 1863 there were apparently two very small parcels, one of thirty and one of thirty-seven perches, on the site, owned by Thomas J. Comly and George C. Morton, respectively. Both Morton and Comly owned other parcels nearby. Table 9 summarizes these deed transactions for the parcels. Beers' map of White Clay Creek Hundred (1868) shows two structures owned by these men in that year (Figure 9). The parcels continued to be occupied throughout the remainder of the

TABLE 9

LEE SITE (7NC-D-143)  
SUMMARY OF DEED TRANSACTIONS, 1825-1970

Grantor/Grantee	Date	Acres	Reference	Cost
Isaac Francis to Joseph Griffith	Dec. 22, 1825	62+	DR C-4-498	
Joseph Griffith to Mary Morton *this transaction is inferred, as the property by 1826 is owned by Mary Morton, but no deed is extant	_____	_____	_____	
Mary Morton to George C. Morton, her son *this transaction is by an unrecorded indenture, and contains an unknown amount of land	Nov. 18, 1826	?		
George C. Morton to Thomas J. Comly	March 31, 1863	30 sq. perches	DR T-7-173	
-----				
Isaac Francis to Joseph Griffith	Dec. 22, 1825	62+	DR C-4-448	
Joseph Griffith to Thomas Bradle	March 22, 1845	188a,43p	DR P-5-149	

TABLE 9 (cont.)

Grantor/Grantee	Date	Acres	Reference	Cost
Thomas Bradley to John Hall	April 1, 1853	37sq.p	DR P-6-34	
John Hall to Thomas J. Comly	Feb. 13, 1858	37 sq. perches	DR R-7-7	\$ 250
Thomas J. Comly, C of Phil to Eliza Comly, PH	Jan. 4, 1871	2 lots (1) 37sq.p (2) 30sq.p	L-10-459	\$ 400
Eliza Comly to Mary J. Enariss (Streets), Kent Co., MD	Nov. 10, 1874	2 lots	N-10-334	\$ 400
Mary J. Streets & husband, Mill C.H. to Abjah James, WCCH	July 23, 1889	2 lots	S-17-161	\$ 150
Abjah James of PH to William Burke of PH	March 28, 1908	2 lots (1) 37sq.p (2) 30sq.p	V-21-51	\$ 250
Benjamin Groves to Mary Morton	Nov. 18, 1826	~1	?	
George C. Morton, WCCH, son and heir-at-law of Mary Morton, decd. to Harriet A. Casperson, NCCO	Oct. 22, 1885	~1	M-13-66	
Harriet A. Casperson, WCCH to William Burke, WCCH	Sept. 14, 1912	~1	C-24-36	\$ 250

TABLE 9 (cont.)

Grantor/Grantee	Date	Acres	Reference	Cost
William Burke & wife to United States of America	June 1, 1944	**1.42	L-44-280	\$2,735
United States of America to William Burke & wife, Newark	May 3, 1947	1.42	B-47-408 Quit Claim	\$ 400
William Burke & wife, NCCO to Alice M. Buckley, & husband NCCO	Aug. 5, 1947	1.42	L-47-142	\$ 900
Alice M. Buckley & husband, NCCO to William B. Cullen & wife, NCCO	July 1, 1970	1.42	V-83-675	\$7,500

\*The Lee Site consisted of two small parcels - the above recitals are for both pieces of land. As can be seen, by 1853 both parcels were owned by Thomas J. Comly.

\*\*The 1.46 acre parcel was formed through combination of two deed transactions C-24-36 (~1 acre) and V-21-51 (two lots (1) 37 sq.p.; (2) 30 sq.p.).

Key: DR - New Castle County Deed Record  
 WR - New Castle County Will Record  
 PH - Pencader Hundred  
 WCCH - White Clay Creek Hundred  
 NCCO - New Castle County

nineteenth century; in 1881 they were occupied by Lewis Endirss and George C. Morton (or Morrison) (Figure 10). Morton was still residing there in 1893, and the other parcel was owned by a "Mrs. Streets" (Figure 11). A structure was still present until after 1953, when the USGS topographic map for that time illustrates one of the buildings (Figure 12).

Phase I archaeological investigations at the Lee Site consisted of the excavation of 46 STPs in order to determine if any cultural remains were present in the location of the documented site (Figure 49). Soil profiles in the STPs exhibited considerable subsurface disturbance and landscaping, with large amounts of pebbles, gravels and cobbles present in a very compact soil matrix. Figure 50 illustrates the soil profiles of the N20 transect. The mixed-up and disturbed character of the soils is readily apparent. Evidence of a possible structure was encountered near the eastern end of the site, in STP N0E360, and also along the drainage in STP N80E360. Large amounts of demolition debris, consisting of concrete block, stone, brick and cement fragments, were located in a berm along the northern edge of the site, close to the drainage, indicating that the site had been bulldozed. Considerable numbers of historic artifacts, consisting of redwares, whitewares, glass, nails, brick, demolition debris, asbestos roofing, plastic and rubber fragments were recovered from the STP grid excavations, suggesting that some cultural integrity may remain for the site. These artifacts were recovered from contexts throughout the soil profiles.

Based on the results of the Phase I testing, Phase II investigations were undertaken, and consisted of five 5x5 foot

test units excavated to determine the integrity of the site (Figure 40B). Most of these test units showed signs of poor cultural integrity and little stratigraphic context across the site. Test Unit N0E330 did reveal evidence of the demolition of the structure closest to the drainage -- the building was evidently thoroughly demolished (Plate 5 and Figure 51). Test Unit N60E330, located on the northern edge of the site close to the small drainage and beyond the ROW, uncovered an interesting stone and log cribbing system, perhaps placed to prevent flooding

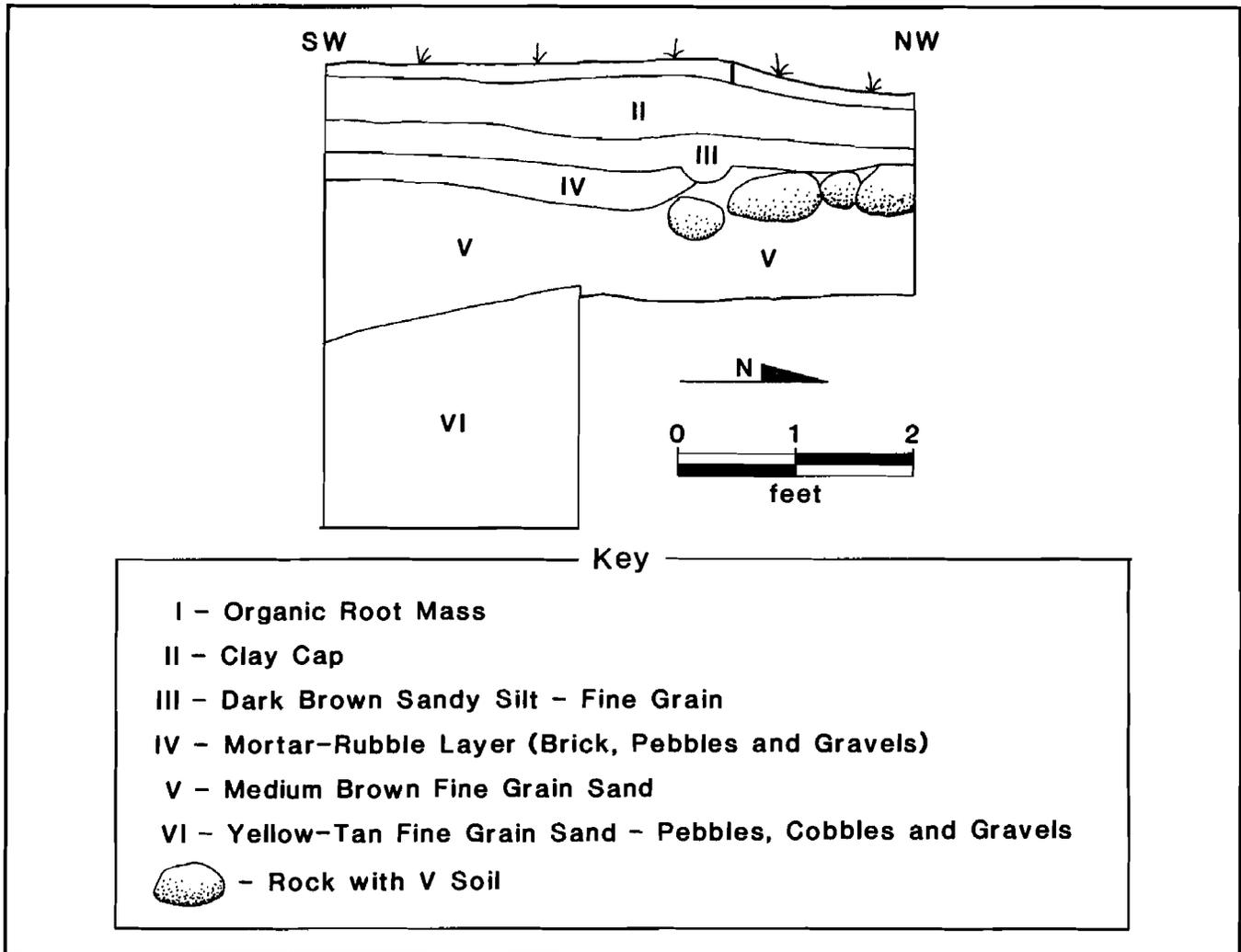
PLATE 5

Lee Site, 7NC-D-143, N0E330, Bottom of Level 3



FIGURE 51

Lee Transect, N0E330, West Wall Profile

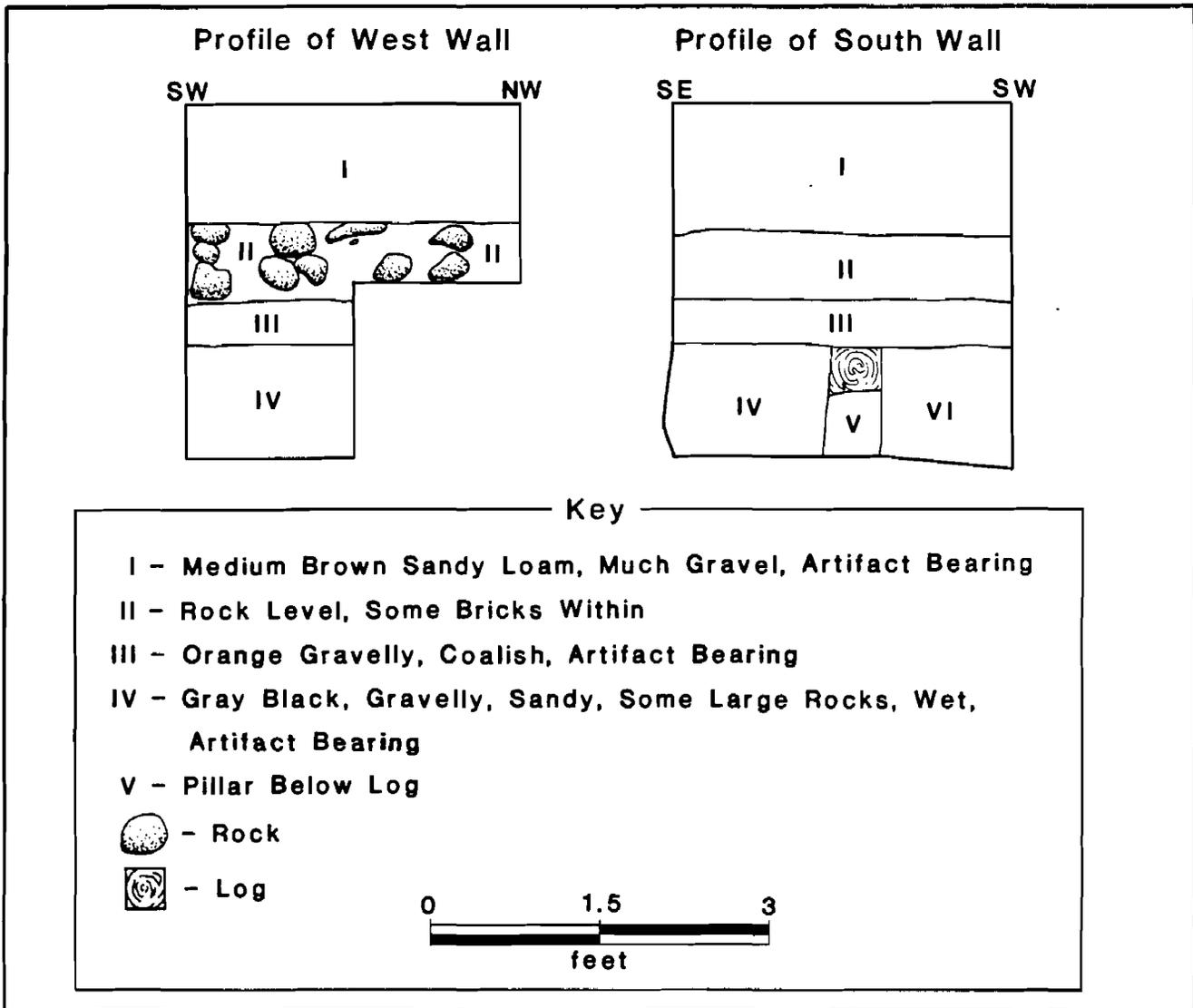


(Figures 52 and 53).

A total of 2167 historic and 26 prehistoric artifacts were recovered from the archaeological testing of the Lee Site. Historic ceramics accounted for only 15% of the total artifact assemblage; of this group, redware accounted for 41%, whiteware for 24%, and pearlware for 18%. Architectural remains, such as window glass, brick fragments, and nails, accounted for about 50% of the total artifact assemblage. The majority of historic

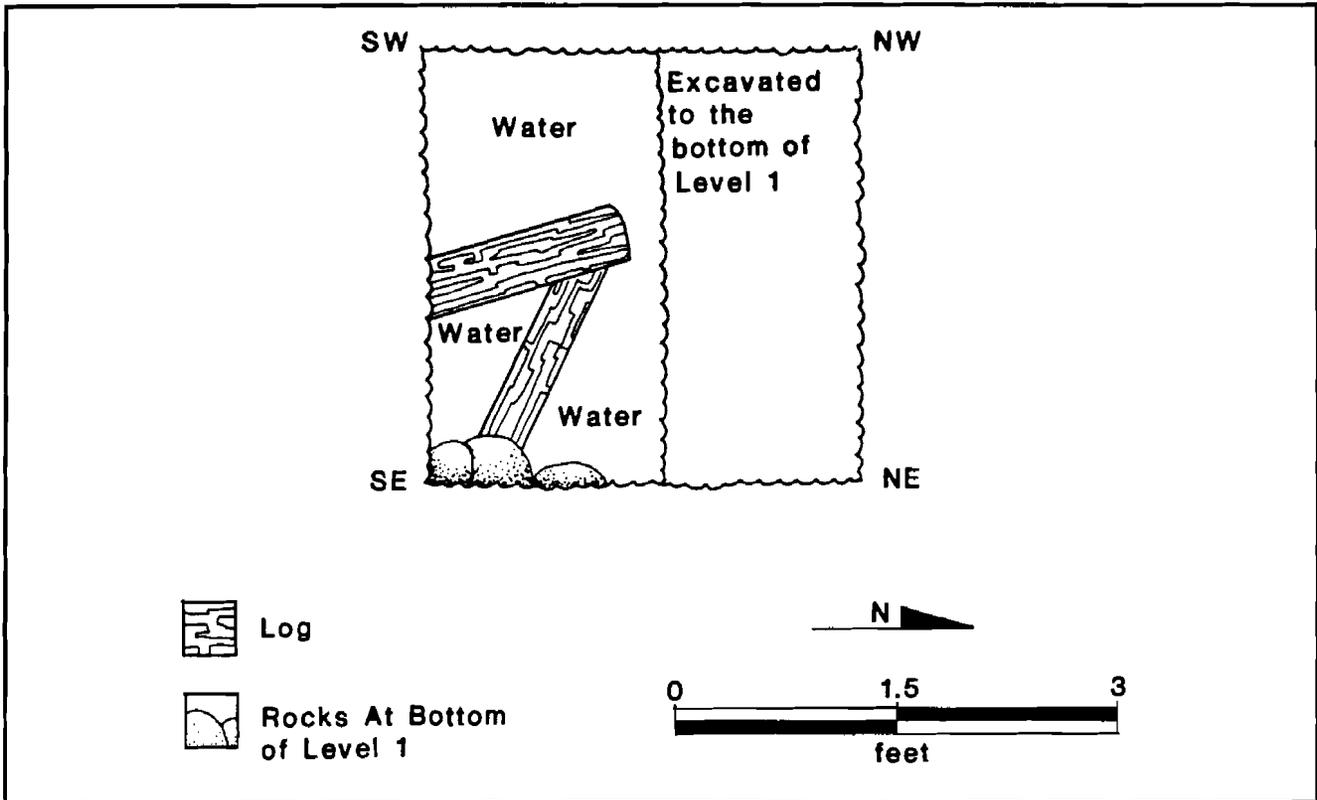
FIGURE 52

Lee Tract, N60E330, Test Unit 5,  
West and South Wall Profiles



artifacts were found in poor stratigraphic contexts, particularly in demolition soils and fill. The Lee Site is the location of two small nineteenth century dwellings that were occupied into the twentieth century, but the demolition and subsequent reworking of the property has badly damaged the cultural integrity of the site. The site is not eligible for the National

**FIGURE 53**  
**Lee Tract, N60E330, Test Unit 5,**  
**Profile of South Half of Floor**



Register of Historic Places and no further archaeological work is recommended for the Lee Site (7NC-D-143).

**Young Site (7NC-D-142)**

The Young Site is a prehistoric site of unknown age located on a slight rise to the north of an intermittent drainage. The site is located approximately 3000 feet east of the Old Baltimore Pike and Route 72 intersection, on the north side of the road. The site was found during the archaeological testing of the Young Tract, a tract that actually consists of two properties separated by an unnamed stream (Figure 40B). The proposed ROW on this tract is approximately 50 feet wide, tapering to about 30

feet wide on the east side of the drainage.

Phase I testing of the Young Site consisted of the excavation of 74 STPs in an area that was considered to have high potential for the location of prehistoric micro-band camps and/or procurement sites (Figure 54) (Custer 1986; Custer and DeSantis 1986). The likelihood of a prehistoric site being present was supported by the local land owner of the property, who had found a quartz contracting stem point during the construction of their house foundation. Testing on the east side of the drainage revealed soils that had been disturbed by landscaping and house construction, and closer to the stream the profiles exhibited signs of both alluvial deposition and considerable erosion. Figure 55 shows the soil profiles along the S0 transect, and the water-borne erosion and deposition, in the form of layers of gravels, sand, and pebbles, can be seen in the floodplain areas of the stream. On the north side of the stream, the construction of a sewer line has disturbed much of the floodplain stratigraphy, and evidence of highly eroded slopes can also be seen (Figure 56).

A total of 34 prehistoric artifacts were recovered in the STPs located on the north side of the drainage, consisting almost exclusively of quartz, chert, jasper, ironstone and chalcedony flakes, and one quartz late stage biface. Based on their presence the boundaries for the Young Site were established (Figure 54). In all cases, the artifacts were recovered from highly eroded, stratigraphic contexts with poor cultural integrity.

The Young Site (7NC-D-142) is probably the remnant of a procurement site and/or micro band camp of unknown age. Historic agricultural usage and periodic stream flooding and eroding have considerably altered the archaeological remains of the site. Disturbance of the site has been recently exacerbated by the construction of a sewer line along the line of the stream. Based

on the results of the Phase I testing, the Young Site is located beyond the limits of the proposed ROW and the project will have no effect on the site. Thus, no additional archaeological investigations are recommended. The site is not considered to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

#### **W. Brooks House (N-3991)**

The W. Brooks house was located on the Old Baltimore Pike Industrial Park tract approximately 2700 feet west of the southern branch of Old Salem Church Road, on the north side of Old Baltimore Pike (Figure 40D) and was previously identified by the BAHP as a standing structure. At the time of the BAHP inventory the structure was in poor condition. Subsequently the house burned, and, in 1985, was demolished. Since its destruction, the house site has been subjected to considerable Industrial Park disturbance, including grading, filling, and trenching.

The W. Brooks House Site may have been the location of one of the earlier homesteads in the project area; in 1739, James Read owned a 148 acre parcel called "Read's Adventure" which included the house site and also included two tenements (Figure 3). Read sold a portion of the tract to William Carson in 1743, and Carson passed it on in a deed to Evan Jenkins in the spring of 1756. In 1759, Jenkins sold the tract to Adam Barr of Cecil County, Maryland, and the Barr family retained possession of the property for nearly the next fifty years. A structure in this location is clearly shown on both the 1781 French Army Map (Figure 5) and on the Colles' Map of 1789 (Figure 6). In 1807,

TABLE 10

W. BROOKS HOUSE SITE (N-3991),  
SUMMARY OF DEED TRANSACTIONS, 1739 - 1983

Grantor/Grantee	Date	Acres	Reference	Cost
Proprietors of Pennsylvania to James Read, by warrant ("Read's Adventure")	Oct. 16, 1739	157	-----	
James Read to William Carson	Dec. 19, 1743	157	DRU-1-512	
William Carson to Evan Jenkins	May 17, 1756	157	DRU-1-512	
Evan Jenkins to Adam Barr, of Cecil County, Maryland	Aug. 17, 1759	157	DRU-1-512	
Adam Barr dies intestate - estate is divided and this portion goes to Samuel Barr	July 19, 1785	---	Orphans Court	
Samuel Barr to Robert Barr	March 22, 1805		DRC-3-152	
Robert Barr to John Darragh, innkeeper in the town of New Castle	March 23, 1807	152-3/4+	DRG-3-501	
Margaret Darragh, widow of John Darragh, James and Lydia (Darragh) Short, Ann K., Margaret S., Susan, and Elizabeth Darragh, of New Castle Hundred to John Wright, late of Salem County, New Jersey	May 5, 1831	165+	DRN-4-504	

TABLE 10 (cont.)

Grantor/Grantee	Date	Acres	Reference	Cost
John Wright to William Brooks	1854	165+	DRQ-6-16	
James Armstrong, Shff to William Silver	May 21, 1872	165a,3r,6p	X-9-341	\$ 5,700
William Silver, Brandywine Hd to John McCormick, C of Phil	July 25, 1873	165a,3r,6p	Z-9-141	\$15,000
John McCormick, C of Phil to John D. Murray, C of Phil	Aug. 5, 1873	165a,3r,6p	Z-9-186	\$18,000
William H. Lambson, Shff to David R. Posey	June 7, 1876	165a,3r,6p	S-10-12	\$ 5,000
David R. Posey, C of Phil to Abraham Cannon, V of Christiana	Sept. 6, 1876	165a,3r,6p	S-10-468	\$ 5,000
Isaac M. Smalley & Charles H. Cannon, execs. of Abraham Cannon to William F. Smalley, Jr., WCCH	April 1, 1890	Two Tracts	A-15-201	\$ 4,000
William F. Smalley, Jr., C of W to Charles H. Cannon, WCCH	Sept. 29, 1892	Two Tracts	Z-15-179	\$ 6,000
Charles H. Cannon to Frank P. Cannon				
Frank P. Cannon, WCCH to William W. Cannon, WCCH	March 22, 1922	Two Tracts (1) 165a,3r,6p (2) 54a,30p	A-31-39	\$ 5

TABLE 10 (cont.)

Grantor/Grantee	Date	Acres	Reference	Cost
Delaware Wright, Shff to Anna K. Heldmyer	Oct. 29, 1928	182a,1r,28p	A-36-278	\$ 9,000.00
Anna K. Heldmyer, widow STGH to Clayton T. Hewes & wife of PH	April 24, 1929	182a,1r,28p	G-36-184	\$ 8,500.00
Harry Clark, Sheriff to George J. Crouch, Cecil Co, MD	May 26, 1936	182a,1r,28p (1) Excepted out above 107.5a	X-39-462	\$ 3,950.00
George J. Crouch, Kent Co, MD to John J. Lloyd, Town of Newark	Aug. 5, 1936	*107.5	A-40-332	\$ 3,500.00
*this tract is part of Tract No. 1, O-6-363 (see above) and a part of the same lands, X-39-462 (see above)				
John J. Lloyd to Anna O. L. Lloyd	Sept. 2, 1959	60.972	Will	
Anna O. L. Lloyd widow, NCCO to Park Manor Land Co.	Sept. 17, 1969	60.972	X-82-819	\$ 10.00
Park Manor Land Co. to Altas Chemical Industries, Inc.	Sept. 19, 1969	60.972	A-83-621	\$ 10.00

TABLE 10 (cont.)

Grantor/Grantee	Date	Acres	Reference	Cost
William W. Cannon, WCCH to United States of America	June 1, 1944	116.64a	L-44-282	\$13,000
United States of America to Sidney J. Smith	May 1, 1947	*94.9	C-47-261 Quit Claim Deed	\$ 9,000
Sidney J. Smith to Elmer S. Smith et ux.	Dec. 26, 1965		Intestate Laws of Delaware	
Elmer S. Smith, Lucy M. Lloyd & hsbd., and Anna May Smith to Albe Park Company	Feb. 2, 1968	?	F-80-384	
Delaware Interstate Industrial Park Co. to Howard & Sandra Berg & Alisa Part.	Dec. 3, 1973	?	P-88-808	
Patrick Scanlon, trustee of Alisa Partnership & Howard & Sandra Berg to Old Baltimore Pike Industrial Park, Lmt'd. Part.	June 29, 1983	?	T-122-092	

\*This tract formed by parts of 3 separate tracts.  
Deed L-44-282 (Tract #27) contains the W. Brooks House Site.

Key: C - City  
V - Vicinity  
Phil - Philadelphia  
Shff - Sheriff  
WCCH - White Clay Creek Hundred

Robert Barr transferred the land to John Darragh, an innkeeper in the town of New Castle. Darragh's heirs in turn sold the tract of 165 acres to John Wright in 1831, who had come from Salem County, New Jersey. The Rea and Price Map of 1849 shows John Wright as the owner (Figure 8). In 1854, William Brooks purchased the tract from Wright; Beers' map of White Clay Creek Hundred shows W. Brooks as the owner (Figure 9). Table 10 summarizes the property transactions for this tract.

Seven STPs were excavated at the W. Brooks House location, in an effort to determine if any cultural remains were still present (Figure 57). Though some of the yard landscaping was still extant -- in particular, planted fir trees -- no

archaeological evidence of the structure could be located within the proposed ROW. Additionally, considerable surface and subsurface disturbance was evident within the proposed ROW, consisting of buried cable, sewer trenching and topsoil removal. Beyond the limits of the proposed ROW, the Brooks House location indicated evidence of bulldozers and topsoil removal. The W. Brooks House Site is not considered eligible for inclusion to the National Register due to lack of cultural integrity, and no further archaeological investigations are recommended for the site.

#### **Anna Lloyd Site (7NC-D-136)**

The Anna Lloyd Site was discovered during the Phase I testing of the Stuart Pharmaceutical Property. The tract is located on the north side of Old Baltimore Pike, and extends from the Stuart Pharmaceutical Driveway approximately 2000 feet west to a small intermittent drainage. The proposed ROW across most of this tract is about 50 feet wide at the western, or drainage end, and tapers down to about 20 feet wide by the time it reaches the Stuart Driveway (Figure 40E). At the time of the Phase I survey, the western portion of the Stuart Tract was in corn stubble and low scrub brush, and the area immediately in the vicinity of the A. Lloyd Site was in scrub trees and grasses. Because of the poor surface visibility, a grid of 137 STPs were excavated across the tract: 50 of these STPs were excavated at the Lloyd site.

Like the W. Brooks House Site, the Lloyd Site (7NC-D-136) was the location of an eighteenth through twentieth century house

site. The property on which the site is located was originally part of a huge 666+ acre tract called "Benjamin's Hope", which was warranted by the Pennsylvania colonial government to Benjamin Gibbs in 1739 (Table 11). This parcel was quite large, extending from the Christina Creek to the south nearly 6000 feet northward to the vicinity of modern Christiana High School. Gibbs sold it in May of 1742 to Samuel McAteer (see the Dehorty Site discussion above) who, two days later, conveyed it to Thomas Land. By this time the property was only 508 acres. Samuel Land, the executor of Thomas Land, sold the parcel in 1751 to the McIntier brothers -- Alexander, Samuel, and Robert -- the same family that three years later would purchase the Dehorty Site. In 1761, the McIntire family divided the tract into three roughly equal parts of about 175 acres each; Alexander received the Middle Division, and Robert and Samuel each held the Western and Eastern Divisions. The McAntire houses are plainly visible on the 1763 map of the road from Christiana Bridge to the Head of Elk (Figure 4); the dwelling marked as "Saml. & Robt. McAntires house" is the Lloyd site house. The house is shown again on the Colles' Map of 1789, marked as "Mantier" (Figure 6). From 1761 until 1803, the parcel which contained the Lloyd site was in the McAntier family; at that time, the heirs of Robert McAntier the elder sold 158 acres to William Wright of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. Wright conveyed the property to Samuel Paulson in 1815, but Paulson defaulted on the payments, and the property was sold at sheriff's sale to Mathew Kean from Wilmington in 1818. Kean retained the property for the next thirty years, probably as a tenant farm. In 1848, he conveyed the tract to John Betts of New

TABLE 11

LLOYD SITE (7NC-D-136),  
SUMMARY OF DEED TRANSACTIONS, 1739 - 1969

Grantor/Grantee	Date	Acres	Reference	Cost
Proprietors of Pennsylvania to Benjamin Gibbs ("Benjamin's Hope")	Oct. 18, 1739	666-3/4	Phila. Rolls Book A-9-112	
Benjamin Gibbs to Samuel McAteer	May 8, 1742	508	DR Q-1-521	
Samuel McAteer to Thomas Land	May 10, 1742	508	DR Q-1-521	
Samuel Land, executor of Thomas Land, dec'd. to Alexander, Samuel (I) and Robert McIntier	Aug. 21, 1751	508	DR Q-1-521	
Samuel (II) and Robert McAntire to Alexander McAntire	Apr. 18, 1761	175	DR T-1-411	
Alexander McIntire to Samuel (II) and Robert McIntire	May 18, 1761		DR T-1-408	

\*The above two transactions divided the McAntier Plantation into three sections: East, Middle, and West Divisions. Alexander McAntier received the Middle Division, and Samuel and Robert McAntier the East and West Divisions. These three brothers are the sons of Samuel (I) McAntier.

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TABLE 11 (cont.)

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Grantor/Grantee	Date	Acres	Reference	Cost
Will of Robert McAntier, the Elder, for his estate to be divided equally between his five heirs - Mary, Rachel, John, Robert, Hannah and Samuel McAntier. John McAntier dies intestate and without issue; thus, his 1/5 part devolves to his brothers and sisters.	Aug. 16, 1789		WR N-1-37	
Will of Rachel McAntier that her 1/5 be given to her sisters, Mary and Hannah. Robert McAntier, the Younger, dies intestate and without issue; his 1/5 part of the estate devolves to Samuel, Mary, and Hannah (McAntier) Couper.	Sept. 3, 1795		WR O-1-144	
Samuel McIntire and James, Jr. and Hannah (McIntire) Couper to Mary McIntire - 1/5 part of the estate.	Dec. 28, 1802		DR Y-2-410	
Samuel McIntire to James, Jr. and Hannah (McIntire) Couper - 1/5 part of the estate.	June 25, 1802		DR Y-2-213	

TABLE 11 (cont.)

Grantor/Grantee	Date	Acres	Reference	Cost
James Couper, Jr., Hannah (McIntire) Couper and Mary McIntire to William Wright of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania - 2 parcels	March 25, 1803	1.158A 2.23A	DR Z-2-443	
William Wright to Samuel Paulson, of Christina Hundred	March 24, 1815	158;23	DR O-3-368	
Francis Haughey, Sheriff to Mathew Kean, of Wilmington	June 4, 1818	158;23	DR B-4-605	
Mathew Kean, of Wilmington, to John Betts, of New Castle Hundred	Dec. 18, 1848	158;23	DR Z-5-336	
John Betts, County of Philadelphia to David Pogue, Brandywine Hd	April 5, 1853	Two Tracts (1) 158a (2) 23a	O-6-363	\$ 7,285.25
Trustees of Chancery Court to David Pogue, WCCH	April 1, 1885	*182a,1r,28p Except 1a,3r,14p	G-13-379	\$ 7,000.00
*same lands conveyed to David and Joseph Pogue by two deeds, O-6-363 (see above) and P-9-277 (3a,1r,2p lot)				
David Pogue to John P. Pogue	May 15, 1895	182a,1r,28p	Intestate Laws of Delaware	

TABLE 11 (cont.)

Grantor/Grantee	Date	Acres	Reference	Cost
John P. Pogue & wife, WCCH to Isaac Guessford & wife of PH	Jan. 20, 1920	182a,1r,28p	F-29-126	\$13,000.00
Delaware Wright, Shff to Anna K. Heldmeyer	Oct. 29, 1928	182a,1r,28p	A-36-278	\$ 9,000.00
Anna K. Heldmeyer, widow STGH to Clayton T. Hewes & wife of PH	April 24, 1929	182a,1r,28p	G-36-184	\$ 8,500.00
Harry Clark, Sheriff to George J. Crouch, Cecil Co, MD	May 26, 1936	182a,1r,28p (1) Excepted out above 107.5a	X-39-462	\$ 3,950.00
George J. Crouch, Kent Co, MD to John J. Lloyd, Town of Newark	Aug. 5, 1936	*107.5	A-40-332	\$ 3,500.00
*this tract is part of Tract No. 1, O-6-363 (see above) and a part of the same lands, X-39-462 (see above)				
John J. Lloyd to Anna O. L. Lloyd	Sept. 2, 1959	60.972	Will	
Anna O. L. Lloyd widow, NCCO to Park Manor Land Co.	Sept. 17, 1969	60.972	X-82-819	\$ 10.00
Park Manor Land Co. to Altas Chemical Industries, Inc.	Sept. 19, 1969	60.972	A-83-621	\$ 10.00

Key: DR - New Castle County Deed Record  
 WR - New Castle County Will Record  
 WCCH - White Clay Creek Hundred  
 PH - Pencader Hundred  
 STGH - St. Georges Hundred  
 NCCO - New Castle County

Castle Hundred; Betts is the owner recorded on the Rea and Price Map of 1849 (Figure 8). By 1868, the parcel was owned by David Pogue (Figure 9), and the Pogue family continued to occupy the parcel for the remainder of the nineteenth century (Figures 10 and 11). The final owner of the Lloyd Site was Anna Lloyd, who sold the tract to the Stuart Pharmaceutical Corporation in 1970; the house was removed in that year.

Phase I testing of the tract identified large amounts of historic artifacts within the area identified as the Lloyd Site. The artifacts recovered from across the cornfield portion of the tract were the result of historic field scatter, but those found around the Lloyd Site included creamwares, pearlwares, redwares, window and bottle glass, brick and nail fragments, and other household debris spanning the date range of the known occupation. Soil profiles across the Lloyd Site exhibited some areas of minimal stratigraphic disturbance, suggesting that, though the structure was demolished, some of the surface areas of the site may still be intact (Figure 58).

Phase II testing was conducted at 7NC-D-136 and based on the results of the STP grid, consisted of the excavation of six 5x5 foot test units in areas of high artifact and/or feature potential, to determine the cultural integrity of the archaeological remains (Figure 59). The STP grid had revealed an area roughly 30 feet by 20 feet where large amounts of building rubble and debris were encountered; this was in the vicinity of N80 to N100 and E380 to E410. Specifically, STPs N80W380, N90W380 and N100W380 had located evidence of stone walls still intact.

Test Units 2, 4, and 5 located the remains of the western foundation wall of the Lloyd house. The northwest corner of the foundation was identified in Unit 5, and the southwest corner in Unit 4, indicating that the west wall of the structure was approximately 25 feet in length (Plate 6, and Figures 59, 60, and 61). This wall was found approximately 1.2 feet below the ground surface, and reached to a depth of 2.5 feet from where it was first located. It was constructed of rough fieldstone which was mortared, and was resting on a subsoil of orange brown clay. Artifacts were recovered from the first 1.2 feet of the excavation, and included historic ceramics, glass, and building debris. No builder's trench was located, suggesting that the Lloyd house was constructed with a cellar. This assumption was later confirmed by a local informant who had been a tenant in the house in the 1950s. A sketch of the property as he recalled it is illustrated in Figure 62.

Two other features were located during the Phase II testing. Feature 1, a partially decayed wooden block or post, was found in the northeast corner of Test Unit 1, approximately .2 feet below ground surface, and extending to a depth of 1.4 feet below surface (Plate 7). This feature is interpreted as the remains of a block or pier for an outbuilding. The informant's sketch shows several outbuildings around the Lloyd house, including chicken houses, duck pens, and a privy (Figure 62). Feature 2 was located in Test Units 3 and 6, and consisted of a fairly large, indefinite soil stain of light to medium brown silty loam, mixed with charcoal flecking and brick fragments (Figure 63). Artifacts recovered from within Feature 2 included redware,

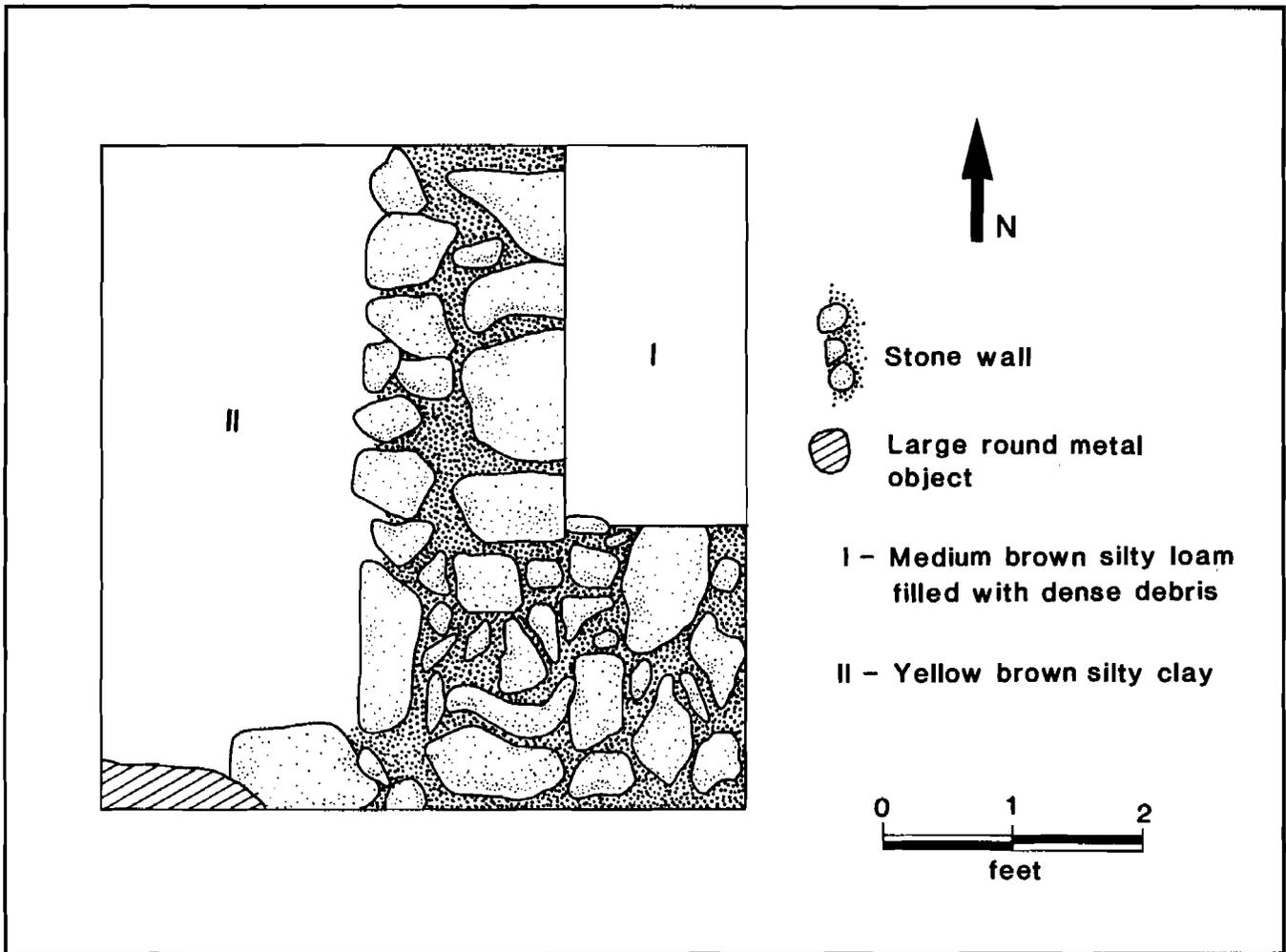
PLATE 6

Anna Lloyd Site, 7NC-D-136, Test Units 2 and 5,  
Showing Northwest Corner of the  
Stone Foundation Wall of the House



FIGURE 60

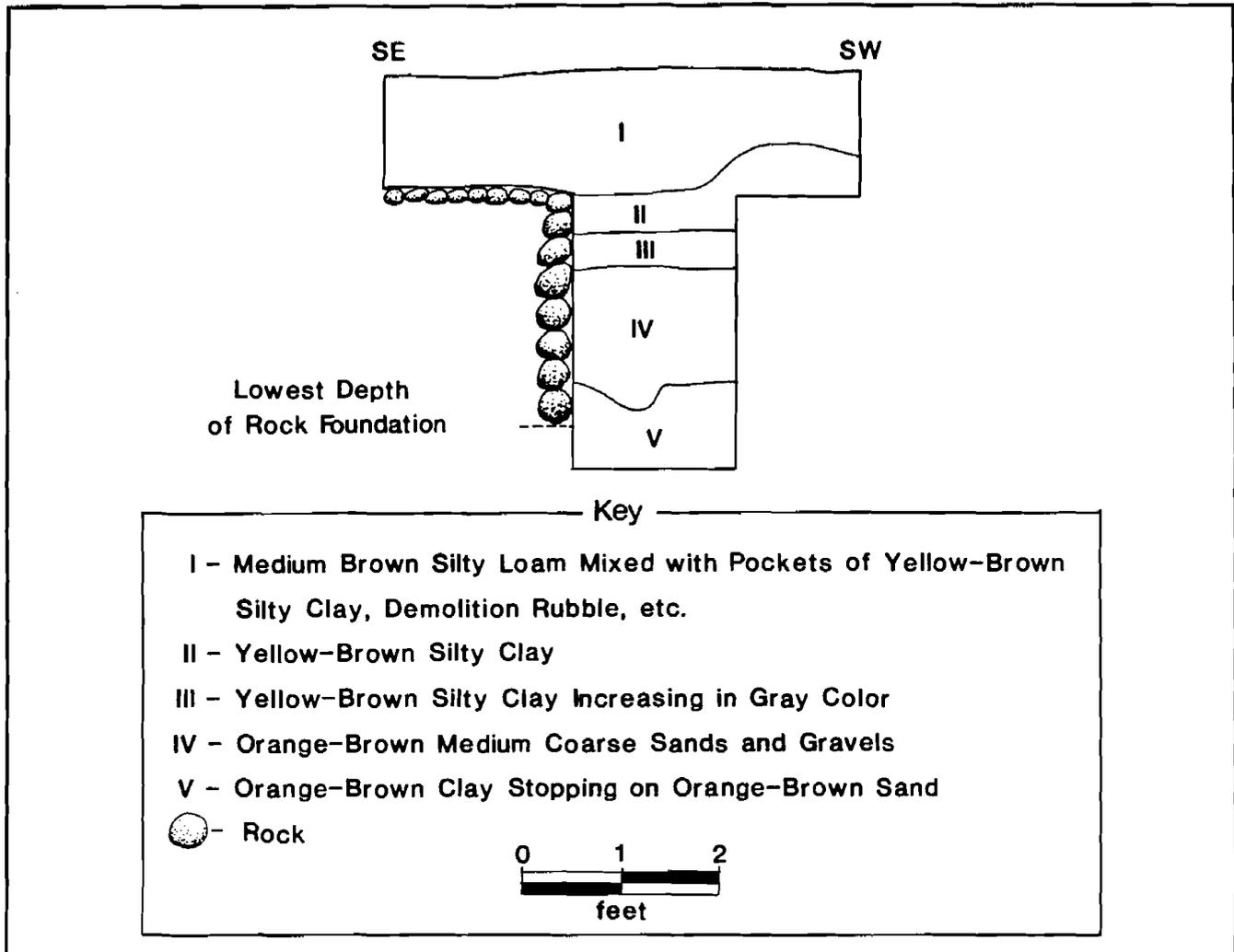
Lloyd House, Test Unit 4, Level 3, Map of Floor



whiteware, and bottle glass fragments, and brick fragments. Feature 2 was encountered about .6 feet below ground surface and extended to about 1.4 feet below surface, but it was irregular in shape and in depth. Based on its location and the relatively shallow nature of the feature, it is interpreted as a probable tree or root disturbance, or as a trash or refuse pit dating to the second half of the nineteenth century (Figure 64).

FIGURE 61

Lloyd House, Test Unit 2, South Wall Profile



Over 7000 historic artifacts were recovered from the Phase I and II investigations of the Lloyd Site. Of this total, over 63% of the artifacts were architecturally related, including over 2000 brick fragments, asphalt roofing shingles, asbestos tiles, nails (both cut and wire), concrete, chimney stones, cement, and window glass fragments. Ceramics accounted for about 24% of the total artifact assemblage, with redware, whiteware, and ironstone

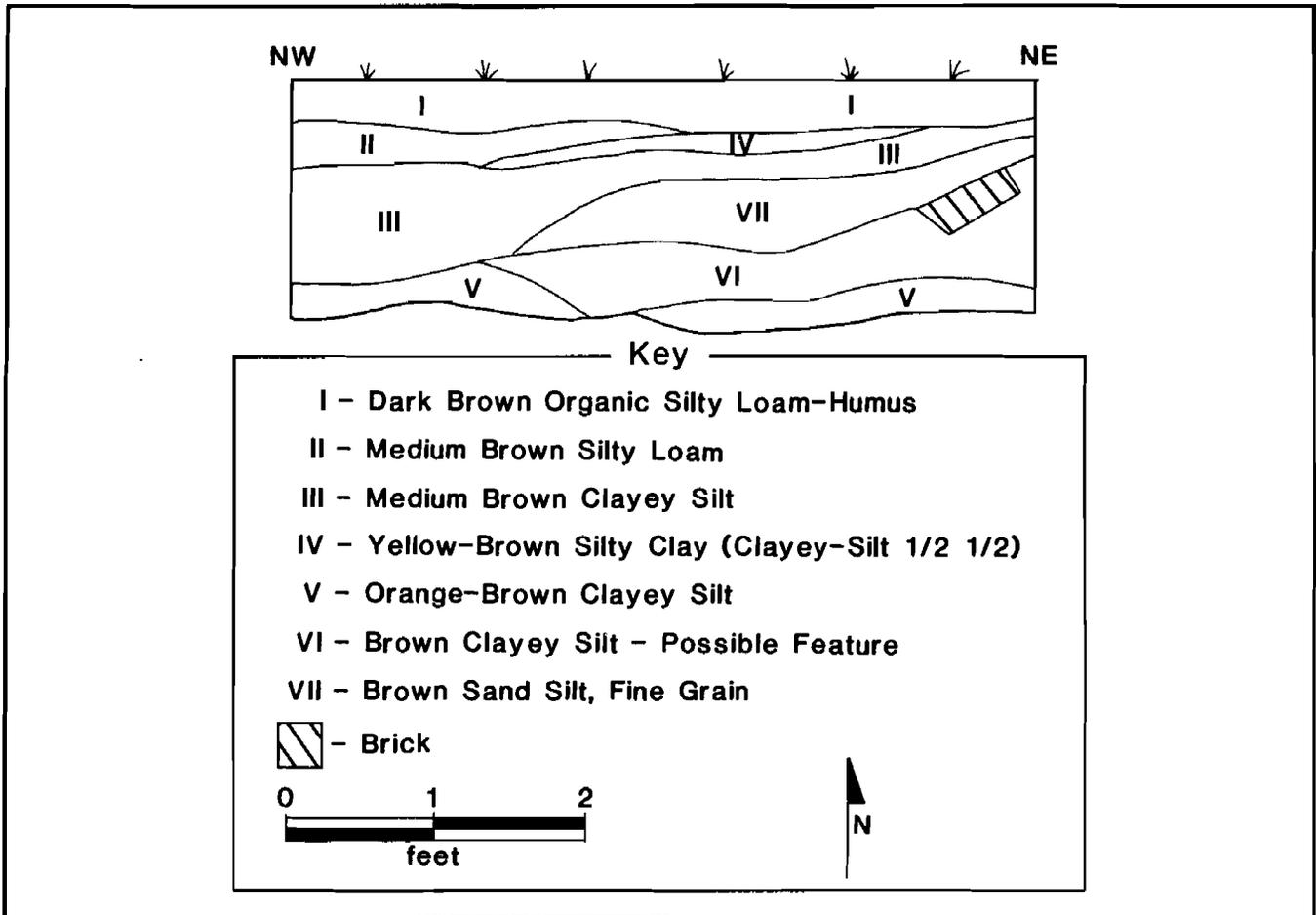
PLATE 7

Anna Lloyd Site, 7NC-D-136, Test Unit 1,  
Showing In Situ Wooden Block or Post



FIGURE 63

Lloyd House, Test Unit 3, North Wall Profile



fragments accounting for over 76% of that category. Creamware and pearlware fragments accounted for only 13% of the total ceramic assemblage. This clearly suggests that the Lloyd Site assemblage dates predominantly from the second half of the nineteenth century to the twentieth century. Earlier deposits and features may be present, but these were not located during the archaeological investigations, and are probably outside of the proposed ROW.

The Phase I and II investigations of the Lloyd Site (7NC-D-136) identified the location of an eighteenth through twentieth century dwelling site. The remains of the structure itself, including artifacts and intact features, are located beyond the proposed ROW impact area, and therefore will not be affected by any construction. The eligibility of 7NC-D-136 to the National Register has not been determined. Within the proposed ROW, however, no intact archaeological deposits were identified. No further archaeological testing is recommended for the Lloyd Site.