RESULTS

Table 1 lists the current status of all of the cultural resources discovered during the background research and shown on Figure 3. Archaeological investigation was conducted on all sites that fell within the ROW alignments of the proposed interchange concept (Figure 3). All sites within the ROW that were identified during the Phase I background research were tested. Not only were the specific alignments of the interchange subjected to cultural resource survey but the entire 70 acres within the proposed project area was extensively field checked through pedestrian survey and soil augering.

To facilitate the discussion of the project's results, the project area was divided into three parts; 1) the realignment of Route 273 from Birchwood Park to its reconnection with the Ogletown-Newark Road in the vicinity of Ogletown Home Cooking, 2) the realignment of Salem Church Road from the Salem Church Road Industrial Park northward to its reconnection with Red Mill Road at Paradise Lane, 3) areas impacted by the widening of and by other construction related to the improvement of Route 4 (Figure 2). A summary of the work conducted in each segment is presented below, and includes a discussion of the sites located and identified, the disturbed areas of the ROW within the segment, and the areas in the segment where no sites were found.

Segment 1: Birchwood Park to Ogletown Home Cooking

The eastern third segment of the ROW alignment was found to be extensively disturbed by commercial and residential development and previous DelDOT demolition activity. Additionally, much of the ROW alignment area was poorly drained, especially the Birchwood Park to Route 4 segment and the western third of the segment from the proposed signalized intersection to Ogletown Home Cooking. The potential for both historic and prehistoric site location in these areas was correspondingly low. Three of the cultural resources identified in the background research and listed in Table 1 were located in the ROW of this segment. Only one of these, the prehistoric component of the Thomas Ogle Site (N-5309, 7NC-D-127), had been previously identified by Thomas (1980). The other two sites not identified were historic archaeological sites, the John Ruth Inn Site (N-10892, 7NC-D-126) on the northwestern corner of the Red Mill Road/Route 4 intersection and the William H. Heisler Tenancy Site (N-10893, 7NC-D-127), on the northeastern Corner of the same intersection. The third site, the prehistoric component of the Thomas Ogle Site (N-5309, 7NC-D-69), was located in the middle of the segment, northwest of the two historic sites and on the most prominent rise in the project area. No additional sites were located by the excavation of 1m test units within this segment ROW (Figure 4 and 5).

Segment 2: Salem Church Road Industrial Park to Red Mill Road

The majority of ROW within the central part of this segment was found to be heavily disturbed by residential and commercial

development, and by previous DelDOT construction activities on both sides of the proposed alignment. The southern terminus was in agricultural production and all of the northern section was found to be heavily wooded containing relatively undisturbed soils.

Testing was conducted at all identified sites within the proposed alignment in this segment, except at the Robert Ogle Site presently occupied by a Shell gas station (Figure 2). Two of these sites had been identified but not located by the initial Phase I survey of Thomas (1980). Both were prehistoric sites; the Dairy Queen Site, (N-10895, 7NC-D-121) and the Paradise Lane Site, (N-10891, 7NC-D-125). One other historic site, the Robert Ogle Site was identified through archival research but not archaeologically tested by the present Phase I/II research. No other sites were identified in this segment of the ROW through the excavation of 1m test units (Figure 5).

Segment 3: Route 4 Improvements

Much of the ROW in this segment was found to be heavily disturbed, consisting of fallow fields and lots, and scrub brush which have formed after the 1960's and 1970's demolition by DelDOT of residential and commercial structures along the road. Since that time parcels along the northern ROW have been redeveloped for residential and commercial use. This was found to be especially true for the eastern and central parts of this segment, the western area having been much less disturbed.

The initial Phase I survey by Thomas (1980) had identified and located two historic archaeological sites. The A. Temple

Site (N-5308, 7NC-D-68), was located at the western terminus of this segment. The historic component of the Thomas Ogle Site and grave (N-215, 7NC-D-124) was located on the southeast corner of the intersection of Route 4 and the Ogletown-Newark Road. Archival Phase I research identified one additional historic site not identified or located by Thomas (1980), the William H. Heisler House Site (N-10894, 7NC-D-128). This site was located at the eastern terminus of this segment. No other sites were identified by Phase I testing in this segment of the ROW.

Table 1 presents a list of all of the sites located within the project area and the compliance status of each site is also noted.

The following is a more detailed summary of the work conducted at each of the above named sites. This summary includes the site name and CRS number, a brief statement concerning the location of the site, a description of the Phase I and Phase II survey methods, a discussion of the results of the fieldwork, a statement concerning the National Register eligibility of the site, the expected impact of the road project on the site, and any alernative mitigation recommendations that may apply to the site.

SITE NAME: Dairy Queen Site

SITE NUMBER: 7NC-D-121

CRS NUMBER: N-10895

LOCATION DESCRIPTION: The Dairy Queen Site is located on a knoll and adjacent slopes, approximately 300' south of Route 4 and 300' west of Salem Church Road (Figures 2 and 6). To the

north and downslope of the site is a small ephemeral stream draining a natural wetland/spring now developed into a artificial pond.

PHASE I SURVEY METHODS: The site was identified by Thomas (1980) through information supplied to him by local informants. A limited testing program which employed five shovel test excavations provided no indication of prehistoric occupation. The present Phase I excavation of 11 1 m test units on an east-west transect across the site recovered artifacts from both the plowzone horizon and from intact soils 30-40 cm below ground surface including chert, argillite, quartz and jasper debitage and flakes and several biface fragments and utilized flakes.

PHASE II TESTING METHODS: An additional 37 1 m test units were excavated to determine the site limits and these limits are noted in Figure 6. While most of the artifacts recovered were derived from plowzone contexts, more debitage, a broken biface, and a bifacially flaked tool were recovered from good stratigraphic context in the additional testing. Figure 6 also shows the area from which artifacts were recovered from intact soils beneath the plowzone.

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS: Geomorphological and pedological analysis of the soils at the site indicate that within a restricted area approximately 30 m x 30 m in size, artifacts are present in good and unplowed stratigraphic context, buried by low energy colluvial deposits. The projectile point is an non-diagnostic stemmed variety which probably dates to the Woodland I time period (3000 B.C. - A.D. 1000). The relatively small size of the site and the limited range of tool types suggests an ephemerally

TABLE 2

Dairy Queen Site
7NC-D-129, N-10895 - General Artifact Inventory

	Quartz Flake	Quartzite Flake	Chert Flake	Jasper Flake	Jasper Flake Utilized	L.S.B.R. Quartz	Quartz SSBR Utilized Fragment	Jasper Biface Stem	Quartz Point Contracting Stem	Quartz Core	F.C.R.	Redware	Ironstone	Whiteware	Yellowware	Pearlware	Creamware	Tin-glazed Earthenware	Stoneware	Salt-glazed Stoneware	Porcelain	Pipestem Fragments	Flat Glass	Curved, Clear Glass	Curved, Color Glass	Building Material	Nails	Screws	Fence Staples	Misc. Ferrous Metal	Misc. Non-ferrous Metal	Vinyl/ Plastic	Bone	Gunflint	Leather	Belt Buckle	Button	Seeds	TOTAL
ON,52W TU 1 lv. 1 (PZ)	2			4								7										1		1		3	6			7									31
ON,52W TU 1 lvs. 2-4	NCM																																						
ON,42W TU 2 lv. 1 (PZ)	1			1								4		3					1	1			3			7													21
ON,42W TU 2 lv. 2																										1													1
ON,42W TU 2 lvs. 3-4	NCM																																						
ON,32W TU 3 lv. 1 (PZ)		(1)		4								1														7	3		2										17(1)
ON,32W TU 3 lvs. 2-3	NCM																																						
ON,22W TU 4 lv. 1 (PZ)		1										5					1						1			10													18
ON,22W TU 4 lv. 2	NCM																																						
10N,22W TU 5 lv. 1 (PZ)				3								2		1												12	2												20
10N,22W TU 5 lv. 2				1																																			1
10N,51W TU 6 lv. 1 (PZ)	1(1)																						1				2												4(1)
10N,51W TU 6 lv. 2	NCM																																						
10N,12W TU 7 lv. 1 (PZ)	1			8								5		4	1									1		4													24
10N,12W TU 7 lv. 2	6(1)			13																						2													21(1)
10N,12W TU 7 lv. 3				3																																			3
20N,50W TU 8 lv. 1 (PZ)	1		1	3(1)								1											2	3		3		2				1							17(1)
20N,50W TU 8 lv. 2																										1													1
20N,50W TU 8 lv. 3	NCM																																						
ON,12W TU 9 lv. 1 (PZ)	1													1							1			1		6													10
ON,12W TU 9 lvs. 2-3	NCM																																						
30N,50W TU 10 lv. 1 (PZ)				5								4											3	1		1	1					1	1						17
30N,50W TU 10 lv. 2	NCM																																						
ON,0E TU 11 lv. 1 (PZ)				2							1			1						1						4	1									1			11
ON,0E TU 11 lv. 2-3	NCM																																						
ON,10E TU 12 lv. 1 PZ	(1)			1				1				1		1						1						4	2												11(1)
ON,10E TU 12 lv. 2																										1													1
ON,10E TU 12 lv. 3	NCM																																						
ON,20E TU 13 lv. 1 PZ		1		1(1)								1		3							1		2	34	1	4	1				1	1					1		82(1)
ON,20E TU 13 lv. 2	NCM																																						
SUBTOTAL	13(3)	2(1)	1	49(2)	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	31	0	14	1	0	1	0	1	3	2	1	12	71	1	70	18	2	2	7	1	3	1	0	0	1	1	0	311 (6)

7NC-D-129, N-10895 - General Artifact Inventory

	Quartz Flake	Quartzite Flake	Chert Flake	Jasper Flake	Jasper Flake Utilized	Quartz U.S.B.R. Utilized	Quartz ESSR Utilized	Jasper Silica Fragment	Quartz Point Stem Contracting	Quartz Core	F.C.R.	Redware	Ironstone	Whiteware	Yellowware	Pearlware	Creamware	Tin-glazed Earthenware	Stoneware	Stoneware	Salt-glazed	Porcelain	Plaster Fragments.	Flat Glass	Curved, Clear Glass	Curved, Color Glass	Building Material	Nails	Screws	Fence Staple	Misc. Ferrous Metal	Misc. Non-Ferrous Metal	Vinyl/ Plastic	Bone	Gun Flint	Leather	Belt Buckle	Button	Seeds	TOTAL
10N,11E TU 14 lv. 1 PZ	2			1																																				3
10N, 11E TU 14 lv. 2	1		1																																					2
10N, 11E TU 14 lv. 3																			-NCM-																					
20N,12E TU 15 lv. 1 PZ			1						1			1												2		64	1													70
20N,12E TU 15 lv. 2												3															1													4
20N,12E TU 15 lv. 3																			-NCM-																					
30N,14E TU 16 lv. 1 PZ	2											2													1	10	3	1					2							21
30N,14E TU 16 lv. 2											1																													1
30N,14E TU 16 lv. 3	1																																							1
30N,14E TU 16 lv. 4																			-NCM-																					
40N,15E TU 17 lv. 1 PZ	2	1		1								2		2									1	1			4	1												15
40N,15E TU 17 lvs. 2-3																			-NCM-																					
20N,10W TU 18 lv. 1 PZ												1		1									1				3													6
20N,10W TU 18 lv. 2																			-NCM-																					
20N,10W TU 18 lv. 3																			-NCM-																					
30N,9W TU 19 lv. 1 PZ	2											2		1		2											9													16
30N,9W TU 19 lv. 2																			-NCM-																					
30N,9W TU 19 lv. 3																			-NCM-																					
40N,70W TU 20 lv. 1 PZ												7		1				1									12	2			1									24
40N,70W TU 20 lvs. 2-3																			-NCM-																					
50N,6W TU 21 lv. 1 PZ			1									1				1						1		1			1													6
50N,6W TU 21 lvs. 2-3																			-NCM-																					
20N,20W TU 22 lv. 1 PZ				1								4				1											7													13
20N,20W TU 22 lvs. 2-3																			-NCM-																					
30N,19W TU 23 lv. 1 PZ				1(1)								2	1	1		2		1							1		9													18(1)
30N,19W TU 23 lv. 2				1																							1													2
30N,19W TU 23 lv. 3																			-NCM-																					
40N,17W TU 24 lv. 1 PZ				5								2		2		1			1									1												12
40N,17W TU 24 lv. 2															1																									1
40N,17W TU 24 lv. 3																			-NCM-																					
50N,16W TU 25 lv. 1 PZ				2								1		1		1							1				1													7
50N,16W TU 25 lvs. 2-3																			-NCM-																					
20N,0E TU 26 lv. 1 PZ	1											2														1	3	2											9
20N,0E TU 26 lvs. 2-3																			-NCM-																					
SUBTOTAL	11	1	3	12(1)	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	30	1	9	1	8	0	2	1	0	1	3	4	2	75	55	7	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	231(1)

7NC-D-129, N-10895 - General Artifact Inventory

	Quartz Flake	Quartzite Flake	Chert Flake	Jasper Flake	Jasper Flake Utilized	Quartz U.S.B.R.	Quartz ESBR Utilized	Jasper Biface Fragment	Quartz Point Contracting Stem	Quartz Core	P.C.R.	Redware	Ironstone	Whiteware	Yellowware	Pearlware	Creamware	Tin-glazed Earthenware	Stoneware	Salt-glazed Stoneware	Porcelain	Pipestem Fragments	Flat Glass	Curved, Clear Glass	Curved, Color Glass	Building Material	Nails	Screws	Fence Staple	Misc. Ferrous Metal	Misc. Non-Ferrous metal	Vinyl/ Plastic	Bone	Gunflint	Leather	Belt Buckle	Button	Seeds	TOTAL
50N,0E TU 27 lv. 1 PZ												1				1								2	1														5
50N,0E TU 27 lvs. 2-3																			NCM																				
10N,0E TU 28 lv. 1 PZ												1					1						27	5	44										19				97
10N,0E TU 28 lv. 2																			NCM																				
30N,0E TU 29 lv. 1 PZ	1	1										3														3													8
30N,0E TU 29 lvs. 2-3																			NCM																				
40N,0E TU 30 lv. 1 PZ	1											4				1																							6
40N,0E TU 30 lv. 2																			NCM																				
60N,0E TU 31 lv. 1 PZ																	1										1												2
60N,0E TU 31 lv. 2																			NCM																				
70N,0E TU 32 lv. 1 PZ	1											4	1										1		2	1				1									11
70N,0E TU 32 lv. 2																			NCM																				
40N,50W TU 33 lv. 1 PZ		1		4(3)								5	1	1									27	4	2	14	11	1		4	2	3	2						82(3)
40N,50W TU 33 lvs. 2-3																			NCM																				
50N,50W TU 34 lv. 1 PZ																							9	6		4	7			3		4	3						36
50N,50W TU 34 lvs. 2-3																			NCM																				
60N,52W TU 35 lv. 1 PZ												5	2										19	2	2	14	1	1	3	2	2							1	54
60N,52W TU 35 lv. 2																			NCM																				
10S,52W TU 36 lvs. 1-2																			NCM																				
0N,61.5W TU 37 lv 1 PZ	2	1		2								6				2							1	2		1													17
0N,61.5W TU 37 lvs 2-3																			NCM																				
0N,71W TU 38 lv. 1 PZ	2											4												1		1													8
0N,71W TU 38 lv. 2	1											1	2				1							1	1														7
0N,71W TU 38 lv. 3	1	2																																					3
0N,71W TU 38 lv. 4																			NCM																				
0N,81W TU 39 lv. 1 PZ												1		1												3													5
0N,81W TU39 lvs. 2-3																			NCM																				
13.5N,62W TU 40 lv 1 PZ												1	1	2												8													12
13.5N,62W TU 40 lv. 2																			NCM																				
10N70W TU 41 lv. 1 PZ												3	1			1		1					1	45	6	4	1							1					64
10N,70W TU 41 lv. 2												1								1			1			1													4
10N,70W TU 41 lv. 3																			NCM																				
20N,70W TU 42 lv. 1 PZ												7				3					1			1		8													20
20N,70W TU 42 lvs. 2-6																			NCM																				
SUBTOTAL	9	5	0	6(3)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	47	8	4	0	8	3	1	0	1	1	0	86	69	58	62	21	2	3	10	4	7	5	1	19	0	0	1	44 (3)

7NC-D-129, N-10895 - General Artifact Inventory

	Quartz Flake	Quartzite Flake	Chert Flake	Jasper Flake	Jasper Flake Utilized	Quartz L.S.B.R.	Quartz ESBR Utilized	Jasper Biface Fragment	Quartz Point Contracting Stem	Quartz Core	F.C.R.	Redware	Ironstone	Whiteware	Yellowware	Pearlware	Creamware	Tin-glazed Earthenware	Stoneware	Salt-glazed Stoneware	Porcelain	Pipestem Fragments	Flat Glass	Curved, Clear Glass	Curved, Color Glass	Building Material	Nails	Screws	Fence Staple	Misc. Ferrous Metal	Misc. Non-Ferrous metal	Vinyl/ Plastic	Bone	Gunflint	Leather	Belt Buckle	Button	Seeds	TOTAL
20N,70W TU 43 lv. 1 PZ	2		1				1			1		4		2		1									1	6													19
20N,70W TU 43 lv. 2																	1																						1
20N,70W TU 43 lv. 3																			NCM																				
20N,30W TU 44 lv. 1 PZ	1											2				2										6													11
20N,30W TU 44 lvs. 2-3																			NCM																				
13.5N,12W TU 45 lv 1 PZ												1			1	3	1					1	1		1	26													35
13.5N,12W TU 45 lv. 2	2			9	1																			1															13
13.5N,12W TU 45 lv. 3					1																																		1
13.5N,12W TU 45 lv 4-5																			NCM																				
10.5N8.5W TU 46 lv 1 PZ	.3	1	1	6	1							1															1												14
10.5N8.5W TU 46 lv. 2	1			1																																			2
10.5N8.5W TU 46 lvs 3-5																			NCM																				
6.5N,12W TU 47 lv 1 PZ	2(1)			(1)								2				1									1	2													8(2)
6.5N,12W TU 47 lv. 2	1	1		1		1																			1														5
6.5N,12W TU 47 lv. 3	1																																						1
6.5N,12W TU 47 lvs 4-5																			NCM																				
10N,17W TU 48 Lv. 1 PZ				1							2	2		1	1	1																							8
10N,17W TU 48 lv. 2	1			2																																			3
10N,17W TU 48 lvs. 3-4																			NCM																				
SUBTOTAL	14(1)	2	2	20(1)	3	1	1	0	0	1	2	12	0	3	2	8	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	4	40	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	121(2)
TOTAL	47(4)	10(1)	6	37(7)	3	1	1	1	1	1	4	120	9	30	4	24	6	3	2	4	4	5	103	243	138	227	47	4	5	18	5	12	6	1	19	1	1	1	1104(12)

( ) Indicates artifacts with cortex

☐ Indicates utilized artifacts

utilized base camp or hunting/staging site. The presence of more than scattered debitage suggests that the site is more than a procurement site.

NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: The Dairy Queen Site is eligible for listing on the National Register under criteria D because the site is likely to yield information important in prehistory as it represents a well-preserved example of a rare site type for the Fall Line/Interior transition zone. Although many procurement sites have been recorded in upland slope settings in the Piedmont Uplands of northern Delaware, procurement sites from both the Fall Line and from the Interior study units (Custer 1983; Custer and DeSantis 1986) are rare. The Dairy Queen Site is especially unique in that it is a relatively well-preserved example of an upland site in a transitional zone. Usually natural erosion destroys sites in upland situations, however the Dairy Queen Site has escaped these impacts. Furthermore, most of the known sites for the Fall Line/Interior transition zone are either large base camps along major drainages, or small lithic scatters in the uplands. The Dairy Queen site is unique in that it represents an intermediate size site within this physiographic zone.

IMPACT: The site is within and adjacent to the direct impact zone of the project. Also, given its upland setting, the site is extremely susceptible to indirect effects of the project.

RECOMMENDED MITIGATION ALTERNATIVE: Data recovery is the recommended mitagation alternative because avoidance or preservation in place are not feasible due to the fragile nature of the archaeological remains.

SITE NAME: Paradise Lane Site

SITE NUMBER: 7NC-D-125

CRS NUMBER: N-10891

LOCATION DESCRIPTION: The Paradise Lane Site is located on a heavily wooded east-west trending rise of land, approximately 100' south of the end of Paradise Lane (Figures 2 and 7). To the south of the site is a large area of poorly drained woodland including several small bay/basin features.

PHASE I SURVEY METHODS: The predictive model developed by Thomas (1980) identified this location to be a possible site of prehistoric occupation. Thomas's testing at the site, which consisted of the excavation of four shovel tests, provided no evidence of prehistoric occupation and no further work was recommended. The site was located and identified during Phase I research through the course of excavation of five 1 m test units in a north-south transect within the proposed alignment in this area. Artifacts were recovered from an undisturbed context between 5 and 30 cm below ground surface, and included chert, quartz, and jasper debitage and flakes, fire-cracked rock, and several quartz broken bifaces. No features were encountered but all artifacts were recovered from intact soils.

PHASE II SURVEY METHODS: An additional 34 1 m test units were excavated to extent the grid created by the Phase I testing in an attempt to locate any features and to define the site limits which are noted in Figure 7. More debitage and flakes, several biface fragments, and a large quantity of fire-cracked rock were recovered from good stratigraphic context in the Phase II testing. Several units also recovered stemmed projectile points

TABLE 3
Paradise Lane Site
7NC-D-125, N-10891 - General Artifact Inventory (1985)

	LA/WLI Side-notched Point	Quartz Flake	Quartzite Flake	Chert Flake	Jasper Flake	Quartz Flake Tool	Jasper Flake Tool	Quartz E.S.B.R.	Chert E.S.B.R.	Jasper E.S.B.R.	Quartz L.S.B.R.	Jasper L.S.B.R.	Quartz Biface Fragment	Chert Core	F.C.R.	Minguannon Body Sherd	Clear Bottle Glass	Color Bottle Glass	Window Glass	Plastic	Misc. Metal	TOTAL
0N,0E lv. 1																	1				1	2
0N,0E lvs. 2-3	-NCM-																					
20N,1W lv. 1																	1			1		2
20N,1W lvs. 2-3	-NCM-																					
39N,0E lv. 1	-NCM-																					
39N,0E lv. 2	1	1													2							4
39N,0E lv. 3		3													1							4
39N,0E lv. 4	-NCM-																					
50N,0E lvs. 1-5	-NCM-																					
47N,77E lvs. 1-3	-NCM-																					
39N,10E lv. 1																					1	1
39N,10E lv. 2		(1)		(1)											1							1(2)
39N,10E lvs. 3-4	-NCM-																					
48N,19E lv. 1		(1)													1							1(1)
48N,19E lv. 2		1(1)	1												1							3(1)
48N,19E lvs. 3-4	-NCM-																					
39N,5W lv. 1		13	3(1)		3(1)			(1)			1				4							24(3)
39N,5W lv. 2		8							(1)				1		10				1			20(1)
39N,5W lv. 3		6																				6
39N,5W lv. 4	-NCM-																					
39N,20E lv. 1		1		1											1							3
39N,20E lv. 2		1			1																	2
39N,20E lvs. 3-4	-NCM-																					
39N,15W lv. 1		10(1)			(1)			1														11(2)
SUBTOTAL	1	44(4)	4(1)	1(1)	4(2)	0	0	1(1)	(1)	0	1	0	1	0	21	0	2	0	1	1	2	84 (10)

7NC-D-125, N-10891 - General Artifact Inventory

	LA/WLI Side-notched Point	Quartz Flake	Quartzite Flake	Chert Flake	Jasper Flake	Quartz Flake Tool	Jasper Flake Tool	Quartz E.S.B.R.	Chert E.S.B.R.	Jasper E.S.B.R.	Quartz L.S.B.R.	Jasper L.S.B.R.	Quartz Biface Fragment	Chert Core	F.C.R.	Minguannon Body Sherd	Clear Bottle Glass	Color Bottle Glass	Window Glass	Plastic	Misc. Metal	TOTAL
39N,15W lv. 2		3(1)		1						1	.	1			2							8(1)
39N,15W lv. 3											NCM											
38N,32W lv. 1															1							1
38N,32W lv. 2					(1)										1							1(1)
38N,32W lv. 3		1(1)																				1(1)
38N,32W lv. 4											NCM											
39N,25W lv. 1		4(1)		3	1(1)										2		1	1				12(2)
39N,25W lv. 2		(1)			(1)					1					4							5(2)
39N,25W lv. 3											NCM											
37N,42E lv. 1											NCM											
37N,42E lv. 2		3			3										1							7
37N,42E lv. 3											NCM											
37N,42E lv. 4		1																				1
37N,42E lv. 5											NCM											
29N,10E lv. 1		2(1)																				2(1)
29N,10E lv. 2		5(1)																				5(1)
29N,10E lv. 3											NCM											
37N,52E lvs. 1-3											NCM											
29N,0E lvs. 1-3											NCM											
29N,15W lv. 1		1(1)			1					1		1					1	2				7(1)
29N,15W lv. 2					(1)																	(1)
29N,15W lv. 3											NCM											
29N,10E lv. 1										1												1
29N,10E lv. 2		5			3										3							11
SUBTOTAL	0	25(7)	0	4	8(4)	0	0	0	0	4	0	2	0	0	14	0	2	3	0	0	0	62(11)

7NC-D-125, N-10891 - General Artifact Inventory

	LA/WLI Side-notched Point	Quartz Flake	Quartzite Flake	Chert Flake	Jasper Flake	Quartz Flake Tool	Jasper Flake Tool	Quartz E.S.B.R.	Chert E.S.B.R.	Jasper E.S.B.R.	Quartz L.S.B.R.	Jasper L.S.B.R.	Quartz Biface Fragment	Chert Core	F.C.R.	Minguannon Body Sherd	Clear Bottle Glass	Color Bottle Glass	Window Glass	Plastic	Misc. Metal	TOTAL
29N,10E lvs. 3-4	NCM																					
29N,15W lv. 1											1				3							4
29N,15W lv. 2		3		1	(1)										1							5(1)
29N,15W lv. 3	NCM																					
29N,20E lv. 1		(1)													4							4(1)
29N,20E lv. 2		1			1										9							11
29N,20E lv. 3	NCM																					
29N,30E lvs. 1-3	NCM																					
28N,30E lv. 1			(1)											1	3							4(1)
28N,30E lv. 2			(2)		1																	1(2)
28N,30E lvs. 3-4	NCM																					
29.5N,46.5W lv. 1		5(1)	2	8(1)	5										2	1						23(2)
29.5N,46.5W lv. 2		5	3	4(4)											4							16(4)
29.5N,46.5W lv. 3					2																	2
29.5N,46.5W lv. 4	NCM																					
28N,50E lvs. 1-3	NCM																					
40N,46W lv. 1		(1)		1	1										2							4(1)
40N,46W lv. 2		1(1)			1										1							3(1)
40N,46W lvs. 3-4	NCM																					
40N,65W lv. 1		(1)		1	1		(1)								1							3(1) (1)
40N,65W lv. 2-4	NCM																					
60N,50W lvs. 1-2	NCM																					
40N,84.5W lvs. 1-2	NCM																					
60N,20W lv. 1	NCM																					
SUBTOTAL	0	15(5)	5(3)	15(5)	12(1)	0	(1)	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	30	1	0	0	0	0	0	80(14) (1)

7NC-D-125, N-10891 - General Artifact Inventory

	LA/WLI Side-notched Point	Quartz Flake	Quartzite Flake	Chert Flake	Jasper Flake	Quartz Flake Tool	Jasper Flake Tool	Quartz E.S.B.R.	Chert E.S.B.R.	Jasper E.S.B.R.	Quartz L.S.B.R.	Jasper L.S.B.R.	Quartz Biface Fragment	Chert Core	F.C.R.	Minguannon Body Sherd	Clear Bottle Glass	Color Bottle Glass	Window Glass	Plastic	Misc. Metal	TOTAL
60N,20W lv. 2															1							1
60N,20W lv. 3	NCM																					
20N,18E lv. 1	NCM																					
20N,18E lv. 2		2	2			(1)																4(1)
20N,18E lv. 3					1																	1
20N,18E lv. 4	NCM																					
10N,35E lv. 1		2													3							5
10N,35E lv. 2		1																				1
10N,35E lv. 3	NCM																					
10N,55E lvs. 1-4	NCM																					
58N,19E lv. 1															2							2
58N,19E lv. 2				1																		1
58N,19E lv. 3	NCM																					
19.5N,46.5W lv. 1						1									12							13
19.5N46.5W lv. 2 NW¼		1	1												5							7
19.5N,46.5W lv. 2 NE¼		2(1)		(1)	(1)										14							16(3)
19.5N,46.5W lv. 2 SE¼			2(1)		2										3							7(1)
19.5N,46.5W lv. 2 SW¼															3							3
29.5N,66.5W lvs.1-3	NCM																					
57N,53E lvs. 1-4	NCM																					
77N,53E lvs. 1-3	NCM																					
97N,56E lvs. 1-3	NCM																					
9.5N,25W lvs. 1-3	NCM																					
SUBTOTAL	0	8(1)	5(1)	1(1)	3(1)	1(1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	61(4)(1)
TOTAL	1	92(7)	14(5	21(7	27(8	1(1)	(1)	1(1)	(1)	4	2	1	2	1	108	1	4	3	1	1	2	287(39)(2)

dating to the Woodland I Period.

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS: All of the artifacts were recovered from intact soils. Throughout the site the artifacts have been buried by a combination of aeolian and colluvial soil depositonal processes. The artifact assemblage is most similar to that of the Green Valley Site in the high percentage of unfinished artifacts with cortex. The artifact assemblage and areal extent of the site indicate that the Paradise Lane Site is also a micro-band base camp or procurement staging site associated with other site in the area such as the Delaware Park Site, Green Valley Complexes, and the Hawthorn Site.

NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: The Paradise Lane Site is eligible for inclusion under criteria D in the National Register because the site is likely to yield information important in prehistory as it represents an excellently preserved example of a rare site type for the Fall Line/Interior transition zone. Although micro-band camps have been recorded for the Woodland I Period in the adjacent Fall Line zone of northern Delaware, no well-preserved sites have been identified for the Interior zone or the transitional Interior/Fall Line zone. Usually natural erosion or modern development has destroyed these sites in northern Delaware. Most of the known sites for the surrounding area are large base camps along major drainages or small lithic scatters in upland areas. The Paradise Lane Site is unique in that it represents a well-stratified intermediate size site in an upland setting.

IMPACT: The eastern 50' feet of the site is located within the direct impact zone of the proposed alignment. In addition the unplowed setting of the site makes it highly susceptable to indirect effects from the project.

RECOMMENDED MITIGATION ALTERNATIVES: Data recovery is the recommended mitigation alternative if avoidance or preservation in place are not possible.

SITE NAME: Robert Ogle Site

SITE NUMBER: To be assigned

CRS NUMBER: To be assigned

LOCATION DESCRIPTION: The Robert Ogle Site is located on the northwest corner of the intersection of Route 4 and the Ogletown-Newark Road (Figure 3). Due east and across the Ogletown -Newark Road is located the Thomas Ogle House and Gravesite (N-215, 7NC-D-124).

PHASE I SURVEY METHODS: The Robert Ogle Site was not located or identified by the initial Phase I survey of Thomas (1980). Archival research associated with this Phase I survey identified the location to be the site of a farmstead (log dwelling, barn) occupied by the Ogle family in the early 19th century. Since 1956, the site has been occupied by an Arco gas station operation. No subsurface testing was conducted at this site due to access problems.

PHASE II SURVEY METHODS: It is difficuly to determine the extent or integrity of this site, due to access problems. Background research associated indicated the site was occupied by 1810 and continuously occupied until 1956. An 1841 Orphan's Court map

provides an excellent description of the property which at the time inclueds a dwelling house, kitchen, barn, garden, and various yard areas. It is possible that subsurface remains have survived the mid-20th century reconstruction and exist within the proposed ROW at this site. Phase II testing should be conducted to determine the integrity of this site.

NATIONAL REGSITER ELIGIBILITY: Unknown at this time.

IMPACT: The location of the farmstead at this site is within the direct impact zone of the project.

SITE NAME: William E. Heisler Site

SITE NUMBER: 7NC-D-105

CRS NUMBER: N-10893

LOCATION DESCRIPTION: The William E. Heisler Site was located on a significant rise of land, approximately 200 feet north of Route 4 and 500 feet east of Red Mill Road (Figures 2 and 8). The site lies totally within the proposed ROW alignment for a cloverleaf connector from Route 273 to Route 4.

PHASE I SURVEY METHODS: This 19th century site including a large main residence and a number of support buildings was known to have been standing until ca. 1954, when it was destroyed by soil mining operations associated with residential development. During research associated with both Phase I surveys, a pedestrian survey of the ground surface showed it was obvious that at least two feet of topsoil had been removed from the entire area. No foundation remains existed at the ground surface. The 1985 Phase I pedestrian survey did locate a single cultural feature, a brick-lined well approximately six feet in diameter.

No other cultural features were encountered. In order to locate the site a total of ten test units were excavated within the suspected site area (Figure 8). Additionally, a total of four backhoe trenches were excavated within the house foundation and main activity areas to further determine the integrity of these areas. All encountered a thin deposit of heavily disturbed soils including rubble, and demolition fill, underlain by sterile sand. Artifacts dating from the 19th and 20th centuries, with no stratigraphic context, were recovered. No features were discovered.

PHASE II SURVEY METHODS: Owing to the extremely disturbed nature of the site, no further excavations of the ground surface were conducted. The brick-lined well was excavated to a total depth of fifteen feet and was found to be filled from top to bottom with demolition fill deposited during the destruction of the house structure.

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS: The demolition of the house, barn and all yard areas in 1954 thoroughly disturbed this site. There is no context to the artifacts that were recovered, as extensive subsurface disturbance, and grading, filling, and landscaping have occurred.

NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: The William E. Heisler Site is not eligible for inclusion to the National Register under any criteria.

IMPACT: This site is directly within the project ROW.

RECOMMENDED MITIGATION ALTERNATIVES: None.

SITE NAME: Thomas Ogle Site (Prehistoric Component)

SITE NUMBER: 7NC-D-69

CRS NUMBER: N-5309

LOCATION DESCRIPTION: The Thomas Ogle Site is located on a prominent knoll just northeast of the Thomas Ogle Site (N-215) and approximately 300 feet east of the Newark-Ogletown Road (Figures 2 and 9). Surrounding the site on the north, south and east are poorly drained woodlands.

PHASE I SURVEY METHODS: This site was identified by Thomas (1980) on the basis of informant information. A survey of the site's supposed location employing both surface survey and limited subsurface testing failed to locate significant indications of prehistoric occupation. The site was located during the present Phase I research through the excavation of six 1 m test units. Debitage was recovered primarily from plowzone contexts, but one unit yielded flakes from colluvial soils 30-80 cm below ground surface.

PHASE II SURVEY METHODS: An additional 34 1 m test units were excavated to define the limits and contextural integrity of the site (Figure 9). Additional debitage and flakes, fire-cracked rock, and a stemmed biface were recovered from colluvial soils. Only two of these units revealed the presence of artifacts in buried contexts beneath the plowzone horizon. Additional testing, designed to bracket the units in the cardinal directions at five meter intervals yielded no buried prehistoric artifacts. The low density and the very spatially restricted nature of the buried remains precluded further archaeological investigations.

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS: The Thomas Ogle Site assemblage of limited debitage and limited tool types dispersed over a relatively large area indicates that the site is probably a multi-occupation procurement site. There was a definite absence of tools and utilized flakes. The site was plowed and except for within a 10 m x 10 m area the artifacts are not in good stratigraphic context.

NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: While procurement sites on knolls and hillside slopes are relatively uncommon in the Fall Line/Interior Zone (Custer and Wallace 1982; Custer 1983:105), plowing has disturbed the site's stratigraphic context. Therefore the site is not eligible for inclusion on the National Register under any criterion.

IMPACT: The eastern 75' of the site is located within the ROW alignment.

RECOMMENDED MITIGATION ALTERNATIVES: None.

SITE NAME: William E. Heisler Tenancy Site

SITE NUMBER: 7NC-D-127

CRS NUMBER: N-10893

LOCATION DESCRIPTION: This site is located on the northeast corner of the intersection of Red Mill Road and Route 4 (Figures 2 and 10). The site is due east across Red Mill Road from the John Ruth Inn Site and approximately 600 feet due west of the William Heisler Site.

PHASE I SURVEY METHODS: The cultural resource survey of Thomas (1980) failed to identify this site. Background research associated with the final Phase I indicated that the site had

been initially occupied ca. 1868. A photograph of the house taken ca. 1880 shows the site contained a 2 1/2 storey stuccoed brick structure, a small carraige shed, and a single privy shed. The house structure was demolished ca. 1920 and the land remained vacant until 1965. Since 1965 the site has been the location of two gas stations with their buildings and gas platforms placed on different areas of the site with separate orientations. In order to identify and locate the house foundation and to determine the integrity of the surrounding yard areas, backhoe excavation was employed to strip off the asphalt and gravel fill layers (Figure 10). This extensive stripping revealed the western half of a cobble stone foundation buried under a two foot thick sequence of 20th century construction levels. Backhoe trenches 1, 2, 5, 6 and 7 also uncovered below this second asphalt and fill layer what appeared to be a buried topsoil horizon. The site area surrounding trenches 3 and 4 was not further tested.

PHASE II SURVEY METHODS: A total of seven measured excavation units were placed within the site area to determine the integrity of the buried topsoil level and to locate builder's trenches associated with the partial foundation. All but one of these units was placed within areas where the backhoe had previously removed the two gas station occupation sequences to expose a buried topsoil. One unit was placed adjacent to a feature in a backhoe trench wall. Outside of the foundation areas, the buried topsoil was found to have been throughly mixed and otherwise disturbed during previous construction activities. Artifacts dating from the mid-19th and 20th centuries were recovered. Several 20th century pipe trenches were located.

Within the foundation area and the surrounding yard areas, while a thicker topsoil layer remained, it had also been throughly mixed. Only the bottom two courses of the foundation remained intact. No builder's trenches were located and the only feature encountered was a very shallow posthole. Thus the stratigraphy of the entire site was found to be extensively modified and disturbed.

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS: As revealed by the extremely disturbed nature of the remaining soils present at the site, and the lack of any stratigraphic context to the recovered artifacts, it is evident that this site underwent considerable landscaping, grading and filling both when the house structure was demolished and during the construction of two gas stations. No further work is considered necessary at this site.

NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: This site is not considered eligible to the National Register under any criteria.

IMPACT: This site is located completely within the direct impact zone of the proposed alignment and will be completely destroyed by construction.

RECOMMENDED MITIGATION ALTERNATIVES: None.

SITE NAME: A. Temple Site

SITE NUMBER: 7NC-D-68

CRS NUMBER: N-5308

LOCATION DESCRIPTION: The A. Temple Site is located on the south side of Route 4, approximately one-quarter mile west of the intersection of Salem Church Road and Route 4 (Figures 2 and 11). Most of the outbuildings of this farmstead lie south of the ROW,

with only the main house structure and yard area within the direct impact zone of any Route 4 widening.

PHASE I SURVEY METHODS: Thomas's (1980) archival research identified the cultural remains (cellar hole, well, 18th- 20th century artifacts) located by a pedestrian survey to be those associated with a farmstead occupied by 1849. At the time of the Thomas survey no subsurface excavations were carried out because of a denial of access by the owner, Mr. A. Temple. Further final Phase I research summarized in Coleman and Custer(1985) indicated the cultural resources could possibly be attributed to the Red House Plantation site, occupied circa. 1740. In order to further identify this site, a total of five 5x5' units were excavated adjacent to and within the cellar hole and within the yard area in the direct impact zone of the proposed ROW. The results showed that the main yard area, measuring approximately 120' E-W x 50' N-S, contained intact subsurface features represented by postholes and molds and trash midden features. Testing within the extant cellar hole uncovered a series of plaster and mortar floors, the earliest dating to the initial construction of the house, ca. 1840. This initial date of occupation of the site was supported by the artifact assemblage recovered in the other units consisting of yellowware, annular, hand-painted, and transfer print whiteware, and contemporaneous glass and metal artifacts. It thus appears from the testing that the A. Temple Site represents a secondary residence, probably a tenant house, constructed in the mid-19th century.

PHASE II SURVEY METHODS: An additional 27 2'x2'or 5'x5' test units and 425 shovel tests were excavated at this site to determine the extent of the site and the presence/absence of features within the site area (Figure 11). Outside the main yard area were located the foundations of five large support structures (two barns, granary, carriage shed, animal shed). The post hole testing and subsequent unit excavation identified a substantial trash midden to the west of the main yard area. The site area due south of the cellar hole was found to have been plowed, but several features were located beneath this plowzone. The western boundary of the site was identified through a dramatic drop in artifact frequencies. The eastern boundary of the site was defined by the present asphalt driveway, as the possible site area east of this showed extensive filling and landscaping. The artifact assemblage recovered by the Phase II testing also indicated an initial occupation of the site in the mid-19th century.

During the Phase II testing a series of photographs of the site were located in the possession of Harry Temple, the former owner's son. These photos of the main house, barn, and other support buildings show their construction to be characteristic of the mid-19th century. The house is of standard frame construction; very different than that reported by Thomas (1980).

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS: Excavations at this site produced a substantial collection of mid-19th to mid-20th century artifacts recovered from good stratigraphic contexts. Deed research showed that the property was owned by a series of absentee owners beginning in the early 18th century and continuing well into the

20th century. The main yard area contains an intact and well preserved, stratified artifact deposit within an approximately one foot thick topsoil, with buried structural and trash depositional features also present. The southwestern area of the site contains an excellently preserved assemblage of agricultural activity-related artifact deposits. The northwestern site area exhibits a significant deposit related to a secondary yard/agricultural activity area.

Additional excavations at the A. Temple Site and its associated outbuildings could make a substantial contribution to the studies of rural lifestyles and agricultural change in the mid-19th century. Investigations at the site could be used for comparative studies of artifact and site patterning with other mid-19th century archaeological sites in northern New Castle County such as the William Hawthorn site (Coleman et al. 1984), the Robert Ferguson site (Coleman et al. 1983), the Wilson-Slack site (Coleman et al. 1985), and other sites under study in other areas of New Castle County (Route 7, Route 141, Route 896).

NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: This site is considered eligible to the National Register under Criterion D, as it has and is likely to yield valuable information concerning the nature of rural life and agricultural and cultural change in northern Delaware during the 19th century. The site would provide an excellent data source for material culture study both as a comparative base collection and as a source of comparative material for previously excavated sites.

IMPACT: Both the main and secondary yard areas of the A. Temple Site are located within the direct impact zone of the proposed ROW alignment. The outbuilding complex associated with the site is within the range of indirect effects of the project.

RECOMMENDED MITIGATION ALTERNATIVES: Data recovery is the recommended mitigation alternative, as avoidance or preservation in place are not feasible due both to the nature of the archaeological deposits and the lack of alternative alignments due to present day land use patterning.

SITE NAME: Thomas Ogle Gravesite

SITE NUMBER: 7NC-D-124

CRS NUMBER: N-215

LOCATION DESCRIPTION: The Thomas Ogle Site and Gravesite is located on the northeast corner of the intersection of Route 4 and the Ogletown-Newark Road (Figures 2 and 12). Both the grave and the house site are located within 10' of the present roadway.

PHASE I SURVEY METHODS: The site was identified by Thomas (1980) through archival research and informant information to be the former mid-18th century house site of Thomas Ogle, founder of Ogletown. Following this background research, a subsurface testing program was intiated to determine if significant archaeological remains existed to necessite archaeological mitigation. The results of this excavation, summarized in Coleman and Custer (1985) indicated that data recovery was an approporiate mitigation alternative by Thomas (1980). Additional Phase I research substantiated the location as the former house site of Thomas Ogle. However, two questions were

raised concerning the recommendations for data recovery. The first concerned; A) whether the skeletal remains of Thomas Ogle lay beneath his extant tombstone; B) were instead buried underneath the present roadway as a result of a 1950's road widening operation; or C) were not present under the tombstone or under the road surface. The second question concerned the contextural integrity of the artifacts recovered from Thomas's (1980) shovel test excavations.

PHASE II SURVEY METHODS: An intensive testing program was carried out at the Thomas Ogle Site in order to both define the site's limits and provide answers to the above questions. In order to define the site's limits a series of 11 test units were located around the boundaries of the site suggested by Thomas (1980). This testing revealed that the distribution of 18th and 19th century artifacts was restricted to within 75' of the supposed house location. A series of 11 test units were also excavated in the back and side yard areas of the house. All of these units showed the remaining topsoil layer to be composed of 20th century artifacts in a mixed and throughly disturbed context. Artifacts recovered fron excavation in this area maintained no stratigraphic context. Several small features were observed but in most instances a 20th century fill horizon covered a 6" deposit of mixed topsoil. To further test the integrity of the area shovel tested by Thomas a series of backhoe trenches were excavated. The main trench running in an east-west orientation, encountered the southwest corner of the house foundation. Unfortunately this excavation also revealed that the Bell Telephone Company had emplaced a 20' x 10' concrete vault

approximately 15' deep into the former cellar hole of the Thomas Ogle House. During the emplacement a majority of the original foundation as well as the surrounding yard area had been destroyed. Large telephone cable trunk lines running into this vault had also disturbed significant areas surrounding the vault. Other disturbance revealed by this trench were obvious along the eastern half where at the boundary line between the Ogle site and a parcel sold to the Sunoco gas station in the 1960's, the entire topsoil horizon had been removed down to a sterile sandy clay and the area filled with recently mixed topsoil. This disturbance had the effect of eliminating an area of the site known to have contained a large barn as well as a number of support sheds. The disturbance created by the gas station construction was further tested by the excavation of a east-west trench along the rear wall of the barn foundation located on DelDOT construction maps. As had been reported by informants, the main gas station building had reused the barn foundation for its own foundation. The integrity of areas adjacent to this foundation had been totally destroyed through the emplacement of underground gas storage tanks.

In order to test the location of the skeletal remains, an excavation underneath the extant tombstone was initiated. After the removal of the tombstone, excavation through a 4-5 foot thick deposit of sterile sand, located a brick-lined vault, and approximately one foot deeper a thin layer of decomposed metal and wood. Below this, excavation in a restricted area exposed a portion of a human longbone. Limited testing in the skull area of

the vault also located fragments of bone. No further excavation was performed and the excavation was covered with plastic and the unit backfilled.

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS: Excavations at the site answered both of the questions posed by the Phase I research. The excavation of the Thomas Ogle gravesite located what appears to be the remains of Thomas Ogle. Local informants still maintain that three small headstones were located to the north of the head of the tombstone. Further excavation to locate these graves would be a natural step made in the excavation of the Ogle grave.

The contextural integrity of the archaeological deposits within the Ogle house site were found were to be very poor, a conclusion not reached by Thomas (1980) who recommended a data recovery operation for the site. Except for a small area to the west of the foundation, the site was found to have been extensively disturbed by plowing in its western and northern areas and by demolition and construction related disturbance in the house foundation area and in the eastern area of the site.

NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: The Thomas Ogle Site is not considered eligible to the National Register due to the disturbed nature of the foundation and of the archaeological deposits associated with the yard and other activity areas.

IMPACT: The Thomas Ogle Grave and House site are not within the proposed ROW alignment and will be preserved as an infield area within the project area.

RECOMMENDED MITIGATION ALTERNATIVES: Avoidance is recommended for the historic component of the Thomas Ogle Site. If the integrity of the gravesite area is threatened by construction, the remains of

the Ogle grave should be completely excavated and concurrently the surrounding area should be checked for additional graves.

SITE NAME: John Ruth Inn Site

SITE NUMBER: 7NC-D-126

CRS NUMBER: N-10892

LOCATION DESCRIPTION: The John Ruth Inn Site is located on the northwest corner of the intersection of Red Mill Road and Route 4/273 (Figures 2 and 13). The William H. Heisler Tenancy House Site (N-10893) is located across Red Mill Road from the John Ruth Inn Site.

PHASE I SURVEY METHODS: The John Ruth Inn Site was not located or identified by the initial Phase I survey of Thomas (1980). Archival research associated with this Phase I survey identified the location to be the site of a structure constructed ca. 1790 as a residence, and altered in the early 19th century to function as a tavern and inn (Coleman and Custer 1985). The structure served as the social and economic center for the surrounding community until the late 19th century. Phase I testing consisted of the excavation of 13 5'x5' units placed as to areally sample the site and to test the integrity of the deposits associated with the house foundation, a late 19th-early 20th century blacksmith/wheelwright shop, a series of sheds/barns, and the side and rear yard areas. Prior to this unit excavation, a backhoe was employed to strip off an 8" thick asphalt and gravel layer that represented the parking lot of the former Mister Donut occupation.

The results of this testing showed that a large area of the western part of the site, including the location of the blacksmith shop, a granary, and several sheds had been totally dstroyed during the emplacement of a sewer line. The eastern yard area also exhibited utility disturbance through the emplacement of a major interstate gas line. The northern areas of the site were found to contain a 8-10" deposit of mixed topsoil; a result of plowing in the northernmost site areas and demolition and reconstruction in the rear yard areas. The bottom one-half of the main house foundation was found to be intact, the western one-third containing a full basement. Ground surfaces surrounding this foundation showed that during demolition all the original soil had been removed down to sterile subsoil and the surface subsequently leveled through the deposition of demolition debris mixed with the original topsoil. The rear (north) wall had been destroyed during the demolition process. Interior walls were found to be partially intact, but all the associated artifact deposits had been removed during demolition. In general the results of the Phase I testing showed little in the way of intact deposits in the areas tested.

PHASE II SURVEY METHODS: Backhoe excavation was employed to further define the integrity of archaeological deposits within the site. This testing consisted of the excavation of four trenches placed mainly within the eastern site area (Figure 13). Additional small backhoe scrapes were placed within the blacksmith/wheelwright shop, adjacent to the Mister Donut foundation, and along the rear wall of the main house foundation in order to obtain deeper profiles of the disturbance (Figure

13).

Trench A showed that in a 15' wide area adjacent to the concrete block footings of the Mister Donut structure deep disturbance was present with no possibility of the presence of intact cultural deposits. Trench B, which provided an east west transect across the rear yard area, showed a mixed and disturbed topsoil horizon on the eastern end with the disturbance level increasing westward. This trench did locate a series of concrete-lined postholes which from photographs taken ca. 1955 are shown to form the northern boundary of the yard area. Trench C, providing a north-south transect of the same area, located a deep trough-shaped midden feature extending approximately 15'north-south along the western wall of the trench. The bottom of the feature was defined by a one-half inch thick layer of charcoal. The midden fill soil was a dark brown sandy loam. Trench C also located the rear wall of the main house full basement section. Trench D further defined the front foundation wall and the integrity of the associated artifact deposits. The western end of the trench verified previous opinions on the extensive disturbance in that area. The western one-half of the trench revealed a 10" thick level of buried topsoil which showed obvious signs of mixing during the demolition process. The small backhoe scrapes (Figure 13) confirmed the completely disturbed nature of the blacksmith shop area and the fact that an 8' deep hole 20' x 10' had been excavated at the northwest corner of the main house foundation and later filled with large debris created during the demolition process.

In order to better define the vertical and horizontal extent of the feature located by Trench C, 7 additional 5'x 5' units were excavated. The results show that the feature is a well-stratified, approximate three foot thick deposit containing an artifact assemblage dating to the mid-18th century. An especially high percentage of animal bone and clay pipe fragments were also noted. In addition to the first located feature, other intact 18th century deposits (postholes with molds, barrel-lined privy holes) exist in a 35' E-W x 30' N-S area (Figure 13).

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS: The vertical and horizontal extent of the midden feature located in the Phase II research is indicative of a filled storage pit or cellar hole. The large amount of mid-18th century artifacts suggests this feature complex is not related to the John Ruth occupation of the site as a tavern. It is probable that the archaeological deposits are related to Thomas Ogle's ownership of the parcel, and are derived from activities related to location of an inn owned and operated by Thomas Ogle in the mid-18th century (Coleman and Custer 1985). If this is true, the investigations at the John Ruth Inn Site could generate data for comparative studies of taverns in the vicinity, particularly the Rising Sun Tavern in Stanton (Thompson and Gardner 1986) and the Mermaid and Tweed's Tavern on Limestone Road (Catts et al. 1986). A comparative study of these taverns would yield valuable information concerning taverns and their place in the overall socio-cultural landscape over time. In addition, the data could be compared to other 18th century tavern sites previously excavated (Rockman and Rothchild 1985), in order to determine its place on the urban-rural continuum.

NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: The John Ruth Inn Site is considered eligible to the National Register under Criterion D, as it has and is likely to yield valuable information concerning the function within the cultural landscape performed by an 18th century inn. The artifact assemblage derived from the site will also provide otherwise unobtainable data on the degree of urbanization of Ogletown in the 18th century. The artifact assemblage and patterning can also be compared to that from the Whitten Road Site (7NC-D-100), a mid-18th century farmstead located three miles to the south.

IMPACT: This site is located within the direct impact zone of the proposed ROW alignment of the project.

RECOMMENDED MITIGATION ALTERNATIVES: Data recovery is the recommended mitigation alternative for the site if avoidance is not possible. Presently, avoidance or preservation in place are not feasible alternatives, due to the site's location at the intersection within the direct impact zone.