

storage tanks. The ground surface was scattered with recent historic trash and evidence of surfacial ground disturbance was present. No significant historic artifacts were recovered. No further work is recommended for this portion of Segment 3.

SEGMENT 4: SALEM CHURCH ROAD TO THE CHRISTIANA BY-PASS

This segment extends from the eastern dog-leg of Salem Church Road to the Christiana By-Pass, or Route 273, a distance of approximately 1.9 miles (Figure 19). The current environment of this portion of the project area consists of plowed and fallow fields and pasture, residential development housing, single family lawns, gardens, and woodlots. Recently, new residential development has begun in several locations within this segment, and affected the testing of the Summerhill, Barratt's Run, and Brennan tracts, and the testing around the Christiana Green property and the lands east of Leatherman's Run. The proposed ROW crosses two important drainages in this segment, Barratt's Run and Leatherman's Run, both of which had high potential for the location of prehistoric micro-band base camps and/or procurement sites, based on the research design developed for the project and on the work of Custer (1986) and Custer and DeSantis (1986). The project area in this segment follows closely the existing roadbed, and includes from 30 to 50 feet of proposed ROW along either side of Old Baltimore Pike, shifting slightly from one side to the other.

Within this segment, 15 property tracts were subjected to archaeological investigations. The majority of the tracts surveyed exhibited soil stratigraphy and development that has

resulted from agricultural use of the land, and in several cases indicated highly eroded landscapes. Such profiles were especially apparent on those tracts still under cultivation, which included Barratt's Run, Wapniarek III, Wolleyhan, and the western portion of Conway, but could also be discerned on those tracts that are now lawns or fallow fields, such as Komether, Summerhill, Thorp, and the Wapniarek I, tracts. The DP&L tract was in woods, but was an old field, with signs of plowing and erosion. Historic artifacts recovered on these tracts were the result of field scatter and agricultural practices. One contracting stemmed broadspear point was surface collected on the Wooleyhan Tract, but it was found approximately 200 feet beyond the proposed ROW, close by a poorly drained swamp. Figure 70 illustrates the soil profiles of the N0 transect of the Barratt's Run Tract, a typical agricultural tract. One unplowed woodlot at Wapniarek II was archaeologically examined.

One prehistoric site -- Barratt's Run East (7NC-D-141) -- and one prehistoric artifact collection -- the Thorp Collection (7NC-D-135) were identified in Segment 3 during the Phase I investigations. The BAHP site inventory files recorded the presence of two standing structures in the immediate vicinity of the project area; N-3997 and N-4002, both near Smalley's Dam Road. A total of 406 STPs, four 1x1 meter squares, and three strata cuts were excavated. Pedestrian survey was undertaken on several of the tracts within this segment prior to the excavation of STPs. Figure 71A-J shows the locations of the tested property tracts, the locations of areas that were precluded from

TABLE 15

SEGMENT 4 TESTING SUMMARY

Tract Name	Number of STPs	Site Present	Artifacts Recovered	Additional Testing	Notes/Comments
Komether	29 STPs	-----	18 hist. arts.	-----	Landscaping over previous agricultural land. One 1874 penny.
Summerhill	3 strata cuts	-----	-----	-----	Extensive construction disturbance.
Barratt's Run	29 STPs	-----	10 hist. arts. 3 prehist. arts.	-----	Plowed field on west side of Barratt's Run, same construction disturbance at western end.
218 Eastburn East/ West	27 STPs	-----	2 hist. arts.	-----	Pasture and fallow field; highly eroded with gravels on surface, on northwest side of Barratt's Run.
Barratt's Run East	52 STPs	7NC-D-140	133 prehist. arts 18 hist. arts.	4 1mX1m, as Phase II	Lawn located northeast of Barratt's Run highly eroded with some residential disturbance - previously formed. Site is small, ephemeral, and not <u>in situ</u> .
Sweetgall	40 STPs	-----	4 hist. arts. 2 prehist. arts.	-----	Woodlot on southeast side of Barratt's Run; no site present.
Brennan	11 STPs	-----	7 hist. arts.	-----	Previously farmed area, now disturbed by construction activity.

TABLE 15 (cont.)

Tract Name	Number of STPs	Site Present	Artifacts Recovered	Additional Testing	Notes/Comments
Thorp	13 STPs	7NC-D-135	12 hist. arts. 2 prehist. arts.	-----	Previously farmed area, still utilized as a garden; projectile point collection from gardner, but no points from within ROW.
Wapniarek I, II	41 STPs	-----	2 prehist. arts.	-----	Tracts comprise front lawn and woodlot. Lawn extensively filled and and disturbed. Woodlot consisted of low, swampy ground. Poor context and site integrity.
Wapniarek III	32 STPs	-----	3 hist. arts.	-----	Fallow field, all artifacts recovered from plowzone context.
Wooleyhan	33 STPs	-----	62 hist. arts. 1 prehist. arts.	-----	Plowed field; all artifacts from plowzone context. 1 ironstone projectile point recovered 200' from ROW.
Conway	17 STPs	-----	10 hist. arts.	-----	Lawn and grass field, previously farm lawn. All artifacts from plowzone context.
Crosby	23 STPs	-----	64 hist. arts. 2 prehist. arts.	-----	Located on southeast side of Leatherman's Run -- highly eroded slope and disturbed floodplain.

TABLE 15 (cont.)

Tract Name	Number of STPs	Site Present	Artifacts Recovered	Additional Testing	Notes/Comments
Hawkins	12 STPs	-----	10 hist. arts.	-----	Woodlot on southeast side of Leatherman's Run. Highly eroded slopes - evidence with borrow pit operation, some deposition along stream.
Davis	15 STPs	-----	23 hist. arts.	-----	Located on northeast side of Leatherman's Run. highly eroded slopes, extensive gravel deposits near stream.
220 DP and L	28 STPs	-----	184 hist. arts. 3 prehist. arts.	-----	Extensively disturbed old field locations; highly eroded clays and gravels. Presently wood-lot.
TOTAL	408 STPs 3 strata- sites cuts			4 1mx1m	

Key: hist. - history
 prehist. - prehistory
 arts. - artifacts
 STPs - shovel test pits

subsurface testing due to extensive disturbance, and those properties where access was not possible or was denied. Table 15 summarizes the results of the archaeological investigations, and includes the tract names, the number of STPs and/or measured squares excavated, the total number of recovered artifacts, whether any sites were identified, and specific tract notations.

Barratt's Run East Site (7NC-D-140)

This site was located during the Phase I testing of the Barratt's Run drainage. It is located on the northeast side of Barratt's Run, at the intersection of Walther Road and Old Baltimore Pike (Figure 71B). The properties investigated were the Barratt's Run Tract on the southwest side of the stream, the Sweetgall Tract on the southeast side, the Eastburn Tract on the northwest side, and the Barratt's Run East Tract on the northeast side (Figure 71B). Testing on the Eastburn Tract had the potential for identifying the location of a colonial blacksmith shop, shown in the 1763 map of the road from Christiana Bridge to the Head of Elk as being located on Allan's (or Barratt's) Run (Figure 4). Phase I testing consisted of the excavation of 27 STPs within the proposed ROW, and, on the east side of the drainage, in two likely depressions which could have been the blacksmith shop site (Figure 72). Unfortunately, soil profiles on the Eastburn East portion of the tract exhibited signs of extreme alluvial erosion and deposition, with a very high water table, and considerable amounts of sand and gravels present in the topsoil and subsequent soil levels (Figure 73). No evidence of the supposed blacksmith shop was encountered, though the distance from the proposed ROW of one of the depressions

precluded it from any archaeological investigation. Soil development on the western portion of the Eastburn Tract followed that seen on other agricultural properties (Figure 74). No prehistoric artifacts were located on the Eastburn Tract.

Phase I testing of the Barratt's Run and Sweetgall Tracts consisted of the excavation of 29 and 40 STPs, respectively. Soil stratigraphy on the Barratt's Run Tract (Figure 70)

exhibited a well developed plowzone, underlain by silty clays and clays with gravels. No prehistoric artifacts were recovered. The 1739 map of the project area (Figure 3) shows the presence of two small dwelling houses on this side of Barratt's Run, but no archaeological evidence for these structures was found within the limits of the project ROW. Additionally, the BAHP site files recorded that N-4001, the W. R. Lynam House, stood on this tract, beyond the project boundary. This structure is no longer extant, having been demolished for the construction of the Summerhill

residential development. The Sweetgall Tract at the time of the investigations was a woodlot of secondary growth saplings, and the soil stratigraphy of the tract suggested a remnant plowzone was present. Close to Barratt's Run the soil profiles indicated evidence of alluvial deposition and erosion, with deposits of sands and water-borne gravels present (Figure 75). Two flakes were recovered from the STP grid, both from plowzone contexts.

The Barratt's Run East Site was identified during the Phase I excavation of 29 STPs in the front lawn of a single family dwelling (Figure 76). Though the soil profiles indicated a highly eroded landscape (Figures 77 and 78) similar to that seen on the Eastburn Tract immediately to the west, prehistoric artifacts were recovered from within the initial .6 feet of dark silty loam in 13 of the STPs. Flakes, a chert core, and a quartz biface were recovered from the STP grid.

Based on the results of the Phase I testing, Phase II testing was initiated, and consisted of the excavation of an additional 23 STPs and four 1x1 meter squares (Figure 76). Site limits were established based on the results of this testing, and suggest that the site is truncated on the south by the presence of Old Baltimore Pike, and partially disturbed by the placement of a septic field to the north. A total of 133 prehistoric artifacts were recovered, but no diagnostics were found. Flakes of quartz, quartzite, jasper, chert, and chalcedony were found, and account for over 88% of the total assemblage. Jasper and chalcedony predominate as the lithic material, totalling 64.5% of the artifacts. Cortex was found on 21% of the artifacts,

TABLE 16

BARRATT'S RUN EAST PREHISTORIC ARTIFACT SUMMARY

	Qtzite	Qtz	Chert	Jasp	Rhy	Chal	Total
Flakes(c)	9(4)	17(5)	8(2)	48(11)	---	36(2)	118(24)
Util. flakes(c)	---	1	---	---	---	---	1
Flake tools(c)	---	---	---	1	---	---	1
ESBR(c)	---	2(1)	---	---	1	1(1)	4(2)
Other bifaces	---	2	1	---	---	---	3
Misc. stone tools(c)	---	---	1(1)	1	---	---	2(1)
Shatter(c)	---	2	---	---	---	---	2
Cores(c)	---	---	2(1)	---	---	---	2(1)
Total	9(4)	24(6)	12(4)	50(11)	1	37(3)	133(28)

	Total Count	%
Quartzite	9(4)	6.8%
Quartz	24(6)	18.04%
Chert	12(4)	9.00%
Jasper	50(11)	37.60%
Rhyolite	1	.75%
Chalcedony	37(3)	27.80%

Total		100.00%

Key:

Qtzite	- Quartzite	(c)	- Cortex
Qtz	- Quartz	Util	- Utilized
Jasp	- Jasper	ESBR	- Early stage biface reject
Rhy	- Rhyolite	Misc.	- Miscellaneous
Chal	- Chalcedony		

suggesting that the site was a lithic procurement location; Barratt's Run certainly contains an abundant supply of cobbles and gravels. Table 16 summarizes the prehistoric artifact assemblage found at 7NC-D-140.

Phase I and II testing of the Barratt's Run drainage included within the confines of the proposed ROW identified the location of a prehistoric site of unknown age, which probably functioned as a lithic procurement site. Considerable erosion

and deflation have occurred on the site, resulting in poor cultural integrity and stratigraphic context. The Barratt's Run Site is not considered to be eligible for inclusion on the National Register, and no further archaeological investigations are recommended for the site.

Thorp Site Collection (7NC-D-135)

The Thorp Site collection was seen on the Thorp Tract during the Phase I testing. The Thorp Tract is located on the south side of Old Baltimore Pike, about 1100 feet east of the Walther Road and Old Baltimore Pike intersection, and 200' west of Canoe Club Road (Figure 71C). It consists of several flakes and nine bifaces and projectile points, including quartz and jasper stemmed, notched and serrated points, surface collected by the property owner over the last several decades (Plate 9). All of the projectile points exhibited impact fractures. Most of these artifacts were found outside of the proposed ROW, near the southern edge of the owner's garden field and close by a small spring. Phase I testing on this tract consisted of a pedestrian survey of the plowed garden plot, and the excavation of 13 STPs within the proposed ROW (Figure 71C). No prehistoric artifacts were recovered during the Phase I investigation. Nevertheless, the presence of such a large number of projectile points suggests that a small site of the Woodland I/II period is located in the vicinity of the small spring, which is about 500 feet south of Old Baltimore Pike. National Register eligibility for the Thorp Site could not be determined, and as the site is not located within the proposed ROW, no further archaeological work is recommended for the site.

PLATE 9

Projectile Points from the
Thorp Site Collection (7NC-D-135)



Leatherman's Run Tracts

Three tracts were archaeologically examined at the Leatherman's Run (or Latham's Run) drainage. A total of 50 STPs were excavated within the project area at the drainage (Figure 71G). The soil stratigraphy revealed in these STPs suggests that the land was not utilized historically for agricultural purposes, probably because of the steep slopes present. Evidence of considerable surficial disturbance was observed throughout the project area, particularly in the stream floodplain, where alluvial deposition and erosion, single family home construction and recent sewer line construction have significantly altered the topography. In several areas, water-worn gravels and cobbles were visible on the ground surface, indicating a high degree of flooding within the Leatherman's Run drainage. Background research for this portion of the project area indicated that no historic use of the area, with the exception of a borrow pit on the west side of Leatherman's Run, had ever taken place (Figures 8, 9, 10, and 11). No structures were constructed in the project area until the 1950s, and all of the buildings present date from that time period or later. No prehistoric artifacts were recovered from the testing at Leatherman's Run, and only recent historic materials, such as bottle glass fragments, were found in the STP testing.

N-3997

The BAHP site files recorded in 1978 that a small frame structure was present on the southeast side of the intersection of Old Baltimore Pike and Smalley's Dam Road (Figure 71I). Soon after it was recorded, it was torn down. The structure was a

small (16x18) 2 1/2 story frame dwelling constructed on a rough stone foundation. Historic research on this portion of Segment 4 found that Smalley's Dam Road was originally laid out in 1836 (New Castle Court of General Session 1836). The road extended from Christina Creek and the grist mill of William Innskip to near the "old Toll house" on the Christiana and Elkton Turnpike. The dwelling is present in 1849, and is called "Smithy"; whether this refers to an occupant or a function is not known (Figure 8). By 1868, the property was part of William F. Smalley's milling complex on the Christina, and the Smalley's retained possession of the house into the twentieth century (Figures 9, 10, and 11). The building appears on the USGS topographic map of 1953, and was removed in 1978.

No Phase I subsurface testing was conducted at the site of N-3997, due to its location beyond the project ROW. Archaeological investigations were undertaken on the DP&L Tract, located to the north of the site along Old Baltimore Pike, but no architectural evidence of any kind was recovered. The artifacts found were the result of historic field scatter and agricultural practices, and included both historic and some prehistoric artifacts, all from plowzone contexts. Based on the documentary research of this portion of the project area, N-3997 is probably not the site of the toll house erected on Old Baltimore Pike. The site is beyond the limits of the proposed ROW, is no longer extant, and will escape impact from proposed highway construction. If changes in the proposed ROW will adversely affect N-3997, then subsurface investigations should be conducted to determine site context and integrity. At present, the

eligibility of N-3997 to the National Register of Historic Places is not known, and no further work is recommended.

A. P. Shannon House (N-4002)

This site was recorded in the BAHP site inventory, and like N-3997 is no longer extant. It was located about 50 feet north of Old Baltimore Pike, nearly opposite the Smalley's Dam Road intersection (Figure 71I). The structure was a three-bay, 2 1/2 story frame dwelling with two brick gable-end chimneys and an ell addition constructed on the north side. It was in poor condition in 1978 and was torn down by the St. John's Lutheran Church, the owners of the property at that time.

Historically, N-4002 was located on the tract of land which contained the Nowakowski Site, a multi-component archaeological site investigated during the Phase I and II archaeological survey of Route 7 South (Catts et al. 1988). A more detailed discussion of the land transactions concerning this property is included in that report. The house present along the project area was recorded as belonging to T. B. Armstrong in 1849 (Figure 8), and belonged to A. P. Shannon by 1868 (Figure 9). By 1893 it was part of Walter F. Southgate's properties, and that family retained it to the end of the nineteenth century (Figure 11).

No Phase I subsurface testing was conducted on the site of N-4002, due to the narrow width of the proposed ROW and the considerable amount of landscaping undertaken by the St. John's Lutheran Church since the destruction of the building. The building is no longer extant. The National Register eligibility of the resource is not known at present, and no further work is recommended.