

PHASE I SURVEY RESULTS

Figure 5 shows the historic cultural resources discovered during the background research and Phase I Survey. Prehistoric sites and likely locations for prehistoric sites are also noted. Table 2 shows the current status of all of the cultural resources noted in Figure 5. Archaeological investigation was conducted only on those sites that fell within the ROW of Route 7. Thus, several sites not within the ROW that were identified during the background research were not tested. These sites are noted in Table 2.

To facilitate the discussion of the results of the Phase I survey, the project area was divided into five segments: 1) from Milltown to the south side of Mill Creek; 2) from the north side of Mill Creek to the Mermaid Tavern intersection; 3) from the Mermaid Tavern intersection to the Route 72 (Papermill Road) intersection; 4) from the Route 72 intersection to Valley Road; and 5) from Valley Road to the Pennsylvania Line (Figure 1). A summary of the work conducted in each segment is presented below,

TABLE 2A

Route 7 North Corridor, Current Status of Cultural Resources

S/A	CULTURAL RESOURCE NAME	ID	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
A	G. Mill	1	x	x			x		x			x		x	
A	S. Mill	2	x	x			x		x			x		x	
A	A. Chandler	3	x	x			x		x			x		x	
A	J. Rubencame	4	x				x		x			x		x	
S	L. Jones, Geo. Gebhard	5	x	x			x		x			x		x	
A	J. Ball	6	x	x			x		x			x		x	
A	Armor Site 7NC-D-101, N-10272	7								x			x		x
A	Armor Barn Site 7NC-D-104A, N-1250.1	8	x	x					x				x		x
S	Armor House Site 7NC-D-104B, N-1250.2	9	x	x		x			x				x	x	x
A	Armor Property N-1250.3	10											x		
A		11									x			x	
S	Derrickson-Ball House N-252	12	x	x			x		x				x	x	x
A	Klair Site 7NC-D-114 N-10615	13								x			x		x
A	No Name	14	x	x									x		
A	Jos. W. Derrickson	15	x	x			x		x				x		
A	A. Derrickson	16	x	x			x		x				x		
S	Mermaid Tavern Wheelwright Shop Site 7NC-D-106C, N-242.3	17		x			x	x	x				x		x
A	Mermaid Tavern Blacksmith Shop/Stable Site 7NC-D-106B, N-242.2	18	x	x			x		x				x		x
A		19									x		x		
S	Mermaid Tavern 7NC-D-106A, N-242.1	20	x	x	x				x				x		x
A	Bernard Glatz House Site 7NC-D-102, N-10273	21	x	x									x		x
A		22									x	x		x	
A		23									x		x		
A	Site 7NC-D-76, N-5287	24													
A	Wm. Torbert Tenant House Site N-10289	25	x						x				x		x
A	Site 7NC-D-74, N-5290	26								x				x	x
A		27									x		x		
A	Chambers House Site 7NC-A-15, N-10278	28	x	x			x	x	x				x		x
S	Harmony School Dist. No 32 7NC-A-16, N-202	29	x	x			x	x	x				x		x
A	Cavender House Site 7NC-A-14, N-10277	30	x	x			x		x				x		x
A	7NC-A-21, N-10281	31									x			x	
A	No Name	32		x				x	x				x		
A	J. Chambers	33	x	x			x	x	x				x		
A	No Name	34		x				x	x				x		
S	Chambers-Naudain House N-1107	35	x	x		x			x				x		x


S - standing structure
 A - archaeology only
 ID - map identification number
 A - appears on Beer's Atlas (1868)
 B - appears on Baist's Atlas (1893)
 C - National Register
 D - National Register eligible
 E - potentially National Register eligible

F - not eligible as a structure
 G - historic archaeological site
 H - prehistoric site
 I - prehistoric sensitive area
 J - not field checked
 K - field checked by survey
 L - out of project R.O.W.
 M - BAHP file information with CRS number
 [] - denotes known prehistoric sites or potential sites

SEE FIGURE 5 FOR LOCATIONS

TABLE 2B
Route 7 North Corridor,
Current Status of Cultural Resources

S/A	CULTURAL RESOURCE NAME	ID	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
A		36									x		x		
S	F. G. Dennison House N-1090	37	x	x		x			x				x	x	x
A	T. C., George Klair	38	x	x			x		x			x		x	
A		39									x		x		
A	Wheelwright and Blacksmith Shop	40	x	x			x		x				x		
S	M. B. Ocheltree House N-1095	41	x	x		x		x				x		x	x
A	W. Pierson, T. Cavender	42	x	x			x	x	x				x		
A	Site 7NC-A-13	43									x			x	
A	G. Klair	44	x	x			x		x			x			
S	S. Dennison	45					x					x		x	
S	Mrs. Guthrie's House	46	x	x			x		x				x		
A		47									x		x		
A	Hockessin Valley Site 7NC-A-17, N-10280	48					x			x			x		x
S/A	Guthrie-Giacomelli House/Tweed's Tavern Site 7NC-A-18, N-1101	49	x	x			x	x	x				x		x
A	G. K., H. Lynch	50	x				x		x			x		x	
A		51									x		x		
A	G. S. (barn or shops)	52	x					x	x				x		
S	J. G. Grant House N-1099	53	x	x			x		x			x		x	x
A	H. C. Dennison	54	x				x		x			x		x	
S	J. Springer House N-1109	55	x	x			x		x			x		x	
S	B. Yeatman House	56	x				x	x	x			x			
A	Beeson Yeatman House Site	57	x	x			x	x	x				x		x
A	H. Graham Kaolin Works	58		x			x		x				x		
S	W. H. Ford	59		x			x		x				x		
S	J. Moynihan	60		x			x		x			x		x	
A	No Name	61		x					x				x		
A		62									x		x		
A	No Name	63		x					x				x		
S	Yeatman House N-1110	64	x	x			x		x			x			x
A	No Name	65		x					x				x		
A	Blacksmith Shop	66	x	x					x			x		x	
A	No Name	67		x					x				x		
A	Shoe Shop	68	x	x			x		x			x		x	
A	E. Brown	69	x	x			x		x			x		x	
A	Brackinville Road Collection	70						x			x	x			x

S - standing structure
A - archaeology only
ID - map identification number
A - appears on Beer's Atlas (1868)
B - appears on Baist's Atlas (1893)
C - National Register
D - National Register eligible
E - potentially National Register eligible
F - not eligible as a structure
G - historic archaeological site
H - prehistoric site
I - prehistoric sensitive area
J - not field checked
K - field checked by survey
L - out of project R.O.W.
M - BAHP file information with CRS number
 - denotes known prehistoric sites or potential sites

SEE FIGURE 5 FOR LOCATIONS

and includes a detailed discussion of the background research on the segment, a discussion of the Phase I location/identification survey, the location of disturbed areas of the ROW within the segment, and the areas in the segment where no sites were found. Profiles from test units that were excavated during the Phase I survey are illustrated in the following figures and are indicated on each of the segment maps (Figures 8A&B, 11A-E, 21A-C, 39A-F and 44A-D). Primary historic sources, such as New Castle County Road Petitions, New Castle County Orphans Court Records, New Castle County Deed Records, Mill Creek Hundred Tax Assessment Lists, and New Castle County Tavern Petitions, form the basis for the majority of the historic background information of each segment. These records are located at the Delaware State Archives, Hall of Records, Dover. In all of the segments, areas of the ROW with greater than 10% slopes were not tested because studies of prehistoric site locations in northern Delaware (Custer and Wallace 1982; Custer and DeSantis 1985b) have shown that these areas are unlikely to contain prehistoric sites. Properties within each segment where testing was conducted were given Locus Number designations to aid in site identification.

SEGMENT 1

MILLTOWN TO SOUTH SIDE OF MILL CREEK

Background Research - In this segment, the most important historical development was the growth of Milltown in the eighteenth century due to its excellent location for a mill seat (See Figure 1). A mill known as Robinson's Mill was present in the Milltown vicinity by about 1742 (Scharf 1888:924), but the

New Castle County Road Papers do not refer to a place called Milltown until 1758, when a road ran from there to "Ocasson Meeting" (Hockessin). The growth of this hamlet occurred during Lemon's second period of urban development in the region (Lemon 1972). By the 1760s, Milltown was well-established as a rural community, as indicated by county road petitions and property advertisements in the Pennsylvania Gazette.

Milltown was never more than a collection of dwellings and service structures clustered around one or two mills. By 1804, tax lists showed that Caleb Harlan was the major resident of the town, owning a saw mill and merchant mill, a frame house and outbuildings, a log tenant house and a store. There is also evidence that a tavern existed in the town by about 1795, when Eleanor Herdman petitioned the County that she had rented a "Commodious House" in the town to be used as a public inn. Twelve years later, Harlan's holdings had increased to a wooden dwelling, a small barn, a merchant pitch bark mill with one water wheel and two burr stones, and an old saw mill. Harlan and his partner, Caleb John, and another local farmer, Aaron Justis, were the major landholders in the town. By the beginning of the nineteenth century, Milltown was at the center of the intersection of five roads. It remained a small rural community throughout the nineteenth century, consisting of only eight structures in 1868 (Figure 6), and five in 1893 (Figure 7).

In this segment of the project, Limestone Road crosses the only major drainage in the study area, Mill Creek. The crossing was a ford until 1836, when a wooden bridge was constructed. The cost of the bridge was not to exceed \$1500, and its placement

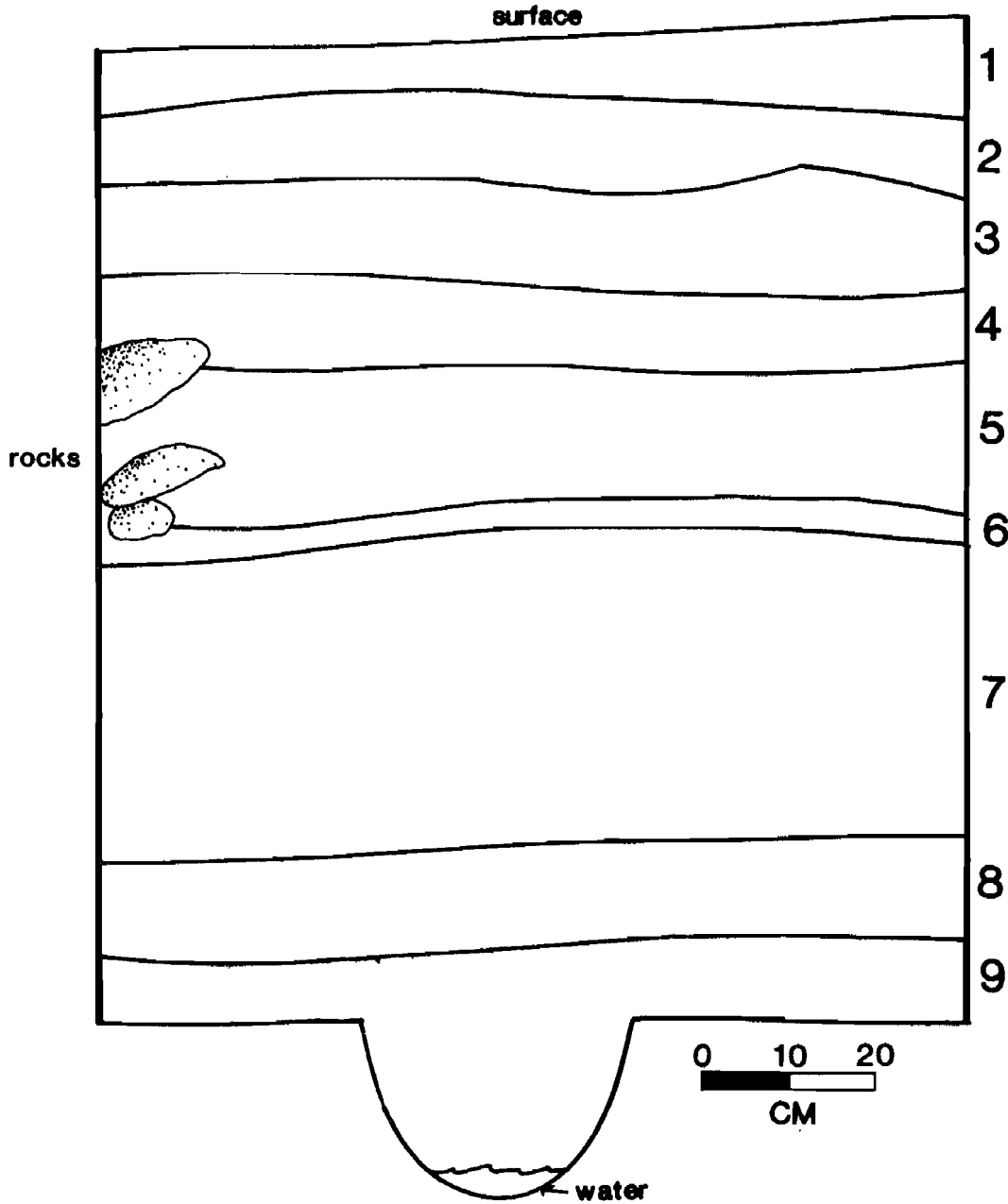
would "greatly add to the convenience and safety of the public traveling in the vicinity...."(New Castle County Road Petitions, March 1836). If this bridge followed the specifications for bridge construction established in 1829, it was twelve feet wide with a three and one-half foot high substantial railing or fence. Limestone Road at this time had at least a 40 foot wide roadbed, 30 feet of which were grubbed and cleared by the local Road Commissioners. This wooden bridge no longer exists, and a concrete span was constructed in the 1920's, and was replaced again in 1964.

Phase I Survey - The first 1600 feet of the proposed ROW were found to be extensively disturbed by commercial and residential development, previous DelDOT construction activity, poor drainage, and steep slopes. No test units were excavated in this portion of the segment (Figure 8A & B).

In the floodplain of Mill Creek, a total of six 1m test units were excavated. South of the creek, five to six feet of fill had destroyed any of the original stratigraphy. North and west of the creek, excavations revealed from 60 to 70cms of silty clay loams containing no cultural materials. These soils were underlain by a dense gravelly clay with cobbles, and beneath this was the watertable (Figure 9). The cobble deposits, and the overlying silty clay, were deposited by alluvial action. No artifacts were discovered in the upper soils and the gravelly clays with cobbles were deposited in a high energy environment which precludes the presence of intact archaeological sites. A similar soil profile was discerned to the north and east of the creek. None of the cultural resources identified in the

FIGURE 9

Locus 2, Profile of Test Unit 2, South Wall



1-brown silty loam with humus and roots

2-brown orange loamy silt with sand

3-gray brown silty sand with charcoal and small gravels

4-orange brown silty sand

5-orange brown clayey silt with gravel

6-gray and orange brown sand with iron stains

7-brown sandy silt with lenses of gray and orange brown sand and iron stains

8-orange brown sandy silt with lenses of dark gray and light gray sand and iron stains

9-brown gravelly sandy clay with cobbles

PLATE 2

Merritt H. Armor House (N-1250.1), 1985



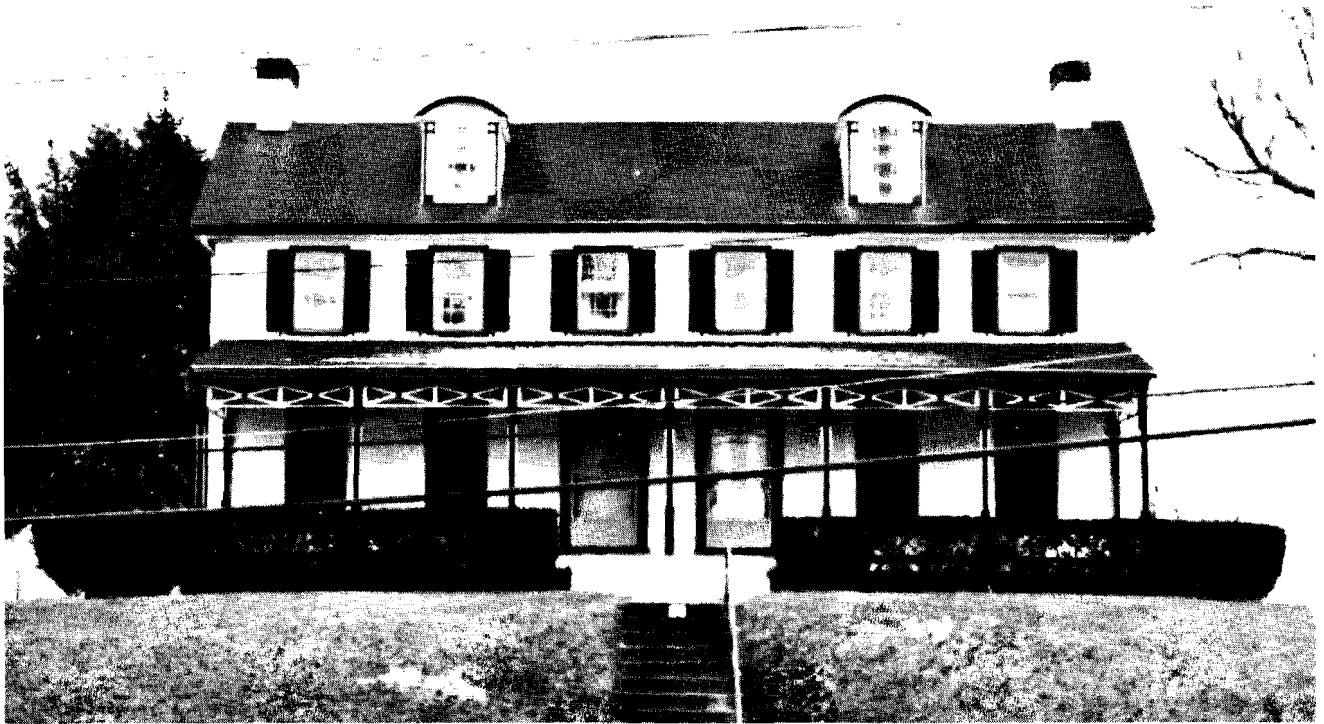
background research and listed in Figure 5 were within the ROW in this segment. No additional sites were located.

SEGMENT 2

NORTH SIDE OF MILL CREEK TO MERMAID TAVERN (See Figure 1)

Background Research - Within this segment of the project area there are two standing structures that have been present since the beginning of the nineteenth century. These are the Armor House (N-1250.1) and the Derrickson-Ball House (N-211). Portions of the Armor House were originally constructed in the second quarter of the eighteenth century (Plate 2), and by the end of

PLATE 3
Derrickson-Ball House (N-211), 1985



that century it belonged to the Reverend William McKennan, a prominent Presbyterian minister in the area. In the first decade of the nineteenth century, the property was purchased by Frederick Klair, and has remained in the ownership of the descendants of that family to date.

The only other historic standing structure within this segment of the project area is today known as the Derrickson-Ball House (Plate 3). By the start of the eighteenth century, this property belonged to William Ball, who owned over 700 acres in the vicinity. He sold 151 acres to Charles Williams in 1757, and 38 years later, in 1795, Williams sold the land to Joseph Burns, Esquire. In addition to this land, Burns had purchased several other parcels in the Mill Creek area at about the same date.

In 1804 Burns' property was valued at \$899, and contained a log house and log barn. Burns, like McKennan just down the road, was a slaveholder, and had one slave over 45 years of age at this time. Maps from the New Castle County Road Papers of 1804 and 1811 place Burns' house at approximately the same location that it presently occupies, and suggest that it was a prominent landmark on Limestone Road. In 1816, Burns was recorded in the tax rolls of Mill Creek Hundred as owning a wooden dwelling, barn and stable, two male slaves, and 40 ounces of plate [silver], for a total value of over \$4900. The house now on the property was constructed at some later date. By 1849, Aquilla Derrickson owned the house (Figure 10), and the Derrickson family retained possession of the property until at least the end of the nineteenth century, when Baists' Atlas (1893) records a "B. Derrickson" as the owner (Figures 6 and 7).

Several other structures were present along Limestone Road in the nineteenth century. According to Beers' Atlas (1868) (Figure 6) there was a structure of some type opposite the Aquilla Derrickson house. No indication of this structure was found during the present survey, as this area is now under suburban development and was out of the ROW. Baists' Atlas shows three buildings, one noted as the residence of Joseph W. Derrickson, north of the B. Derrickson house (Figure 7). No evidence of these structures was found as the ROW in this area was shifted in 1964, and considerable development has occurred in this vicinity.

Documentary evidence was found of one other structure, not noted on any published maps of the area. New Castle County

Orphans Court Records for the division of the land of Benjamin Springer in 1844 located a barn along Limestone Road, where the present day New Linden Hill Road intersects Route 7 (Orphans Court Record S-1-322). No physical evidence of this barn was found, owing to the extreme amount of construction and commercial development at this intersection.

Another barn, known as the Carousel Farm Barn, was located in this segment on the west side of Limestone Road, towards the southern end of Locus 35, opposite Locus 6 (Figure 11B). The barn, located on property presently owned by New Castle County, was demolished in the 1970s (Plate 4). The actual location of the structure was discernable on the existing ROW; therefore, no subsurface testing was conducted. However, the possibility of intact archaeological remains should be kept in mind for future projects.

Phase I Survey - A total of 63 1m test units and 21 shovel tests were excavated in this segment (Figure 11A-E). Testing was conducted on both sides of Route 7, except directly in front of the Derrickson-Ball House (N-211), where the proposed ROW is narrow and the slope is extremely steep. The majority of proposed ROW within this segment was found to be heavily disturbed by residential and commercial development, and by previous DelDOT construction activities on both sides of the road. In 1964, Limestone Road was shifted and straightened by DelDOT in the section between Carousel Farms and Goldey-Beacom College. This work has resulted in extensive subsurface disturbance within the ROW on both sides of the road, illustrated by the stratigraphic profiles found in Loci 7 and 8 (Figures 12 and 13).

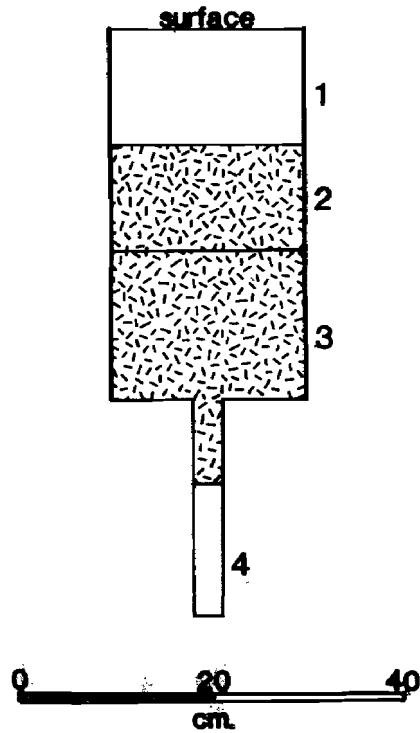
PLATE 4
Carousel Farm Barn in 1964



DelDOT Right of Way Office

FIGURE 12

Locus 7, Profile of Shovel Test Pit 2



- 1-dark brown sandy humus
- 2-orange sandy clay loam
- 3-brown sandy clay loam with gravels
- 4-gray brown sandy clay with decomposing schist


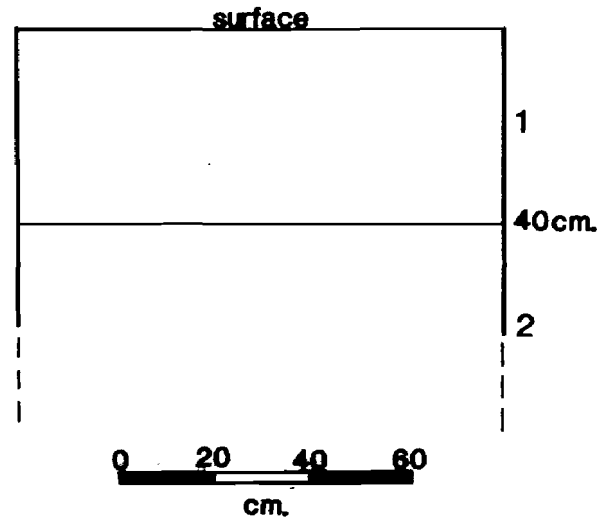
 - disturbed

FIGURE 13

Locus 8, Profile of Test Unit 1, South Wall



1-homogenous brown gravelly and loamy soil with some modern debris

2-coarse yellow sand

*40cm depth shows grading indicated in 1964 highway map

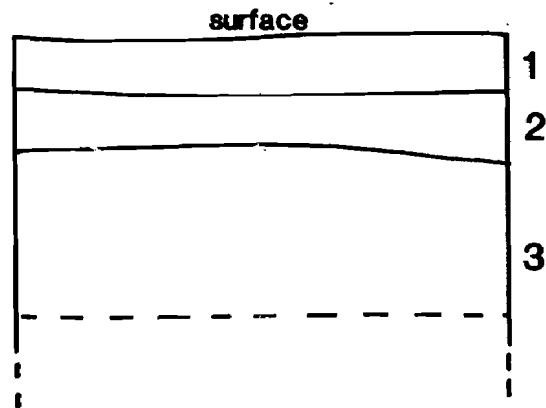
Locus 5, on the east side of Limestone Road, was found to have been disturbed by grading and filling in the yard area. The soil stratigraphy at this locus consisted of a loamy fill with gravels above subsoil derived from weathered bedrock (Figure 14).

Areas of the proposed ROW that were not disturbed by development, but were indicative of agricultural use were identified in Loci 10 and 35. Stratigraphic profiles of these areas are illustrated by Figure 15, showing a silt loam plowzone, underlain by a level of silty clay loam, which is in turn underlain by a silty clay with decomposing schist. All soils beneath the plowzone are derived from in situ weathering of local bedrock, precluding the possibility of buried artifacts.

Four archaeological sites were identified in the Phase I survey. Two are prehistoric - the Armor Site (Locus 4, N-10272, 7NC-D-101) and the Klair Site (Locus 6, N-10279, 7NC-D-105). The other two are historic - the Armor House Site (Locus 4, N-1250.1, 7NC-D-104A) and the Armor Barn Site (Locus 4A, N1250.2, 7NC-D-104B).

The Armor Site was identified by the excavation of two 1m test units located to the east of a rechanneled feeder stream to Mill Creek, at the base of a small knoll. Both contained lithic debitage, and Unit 1 contained a jasper flake tool. The profile of Unit 1 consisted of a thin humus level underlain by a 15cm level of silty loam. Beneath this level was a 30 to 35cm deep silty clay, which also contained a few flakes (Figure 16). Unit 2 had a similar profile. This was subjected to further Phase II intensive testing, because the artifacts seemed to be buried in an intact, undisturbed context within alluvial soils. Additional

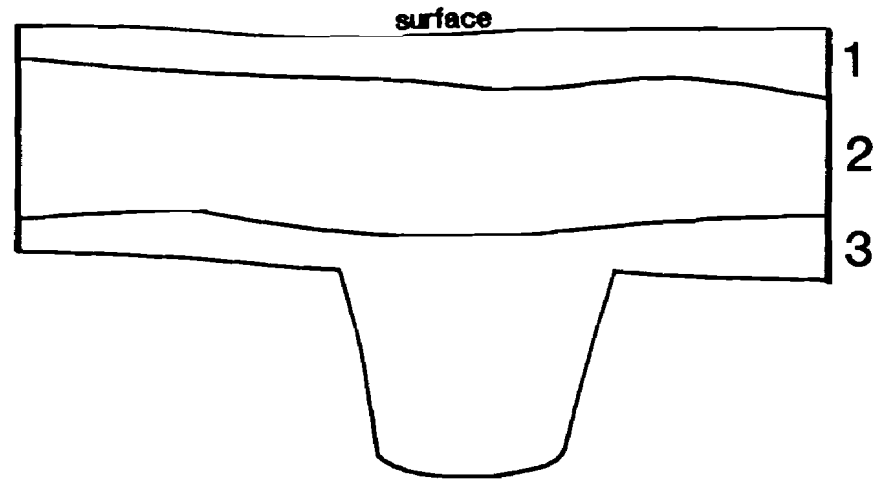
FIGURE 14
Locus 5, Profile of Test Unit 1,
North Wall



0 20 40 60
cm.

- 1-brown silty loam with gravels
- 2-brown silty clay
- 3-yellow brown sandy silty clay with gravels

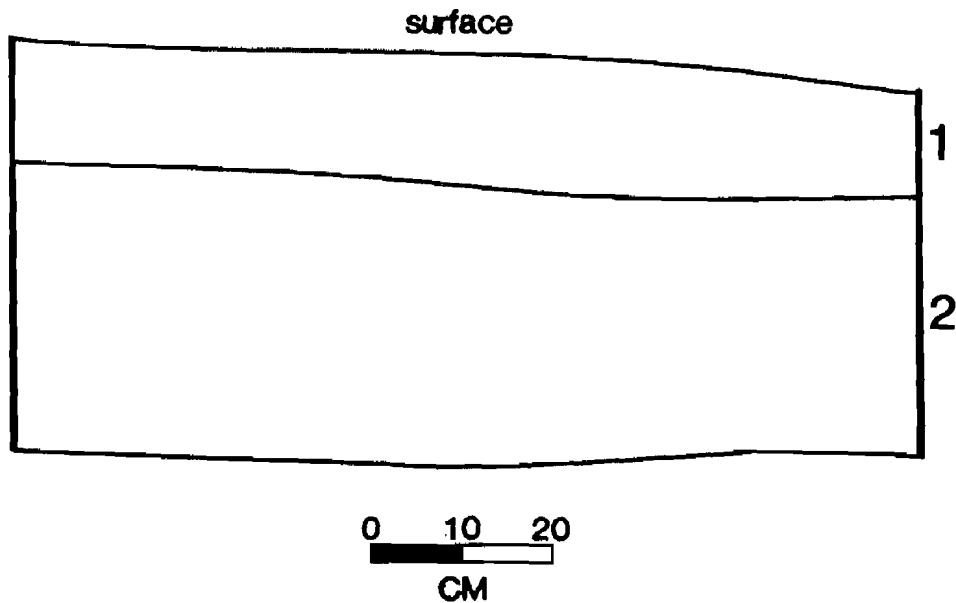
FIGURE 15
Locus 10, Profile of Test Unit 3,
North Wall, Showing
Agricultural Land Use



0 10 20
CM

- 1-humus
- 2-brown clay loam
- 3-yellow brown clay loam
- no gravels in any levels

FIGURE 16
Locus 4, Armor Site,
Profile of Test Unit 1, South Wall



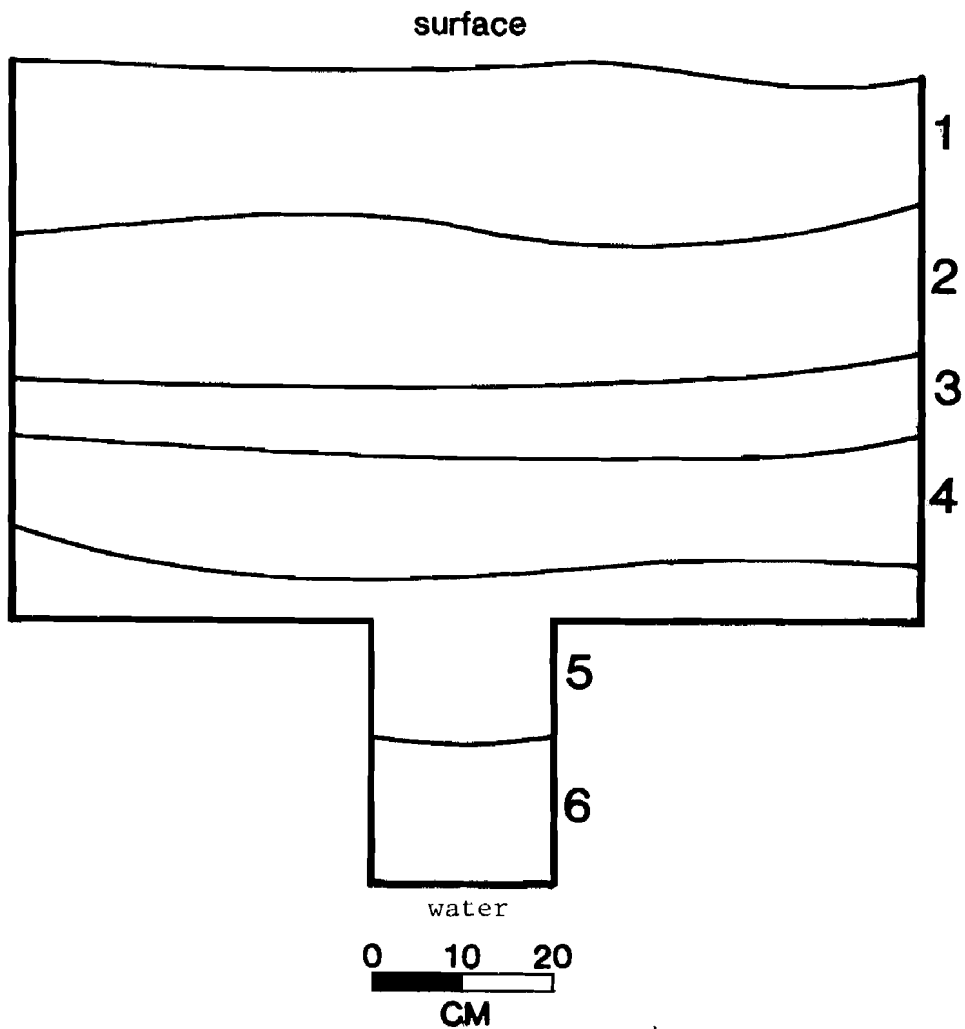
1 - brown silty loam humus

2 - red brown silty clay loam with gravels and cobbles

discussion of the Armor Site is included in the Phase II section of this report.

The Klair Site is located on a slope and knoll on the east side of the proposed ROW, approximately 400 feet south of Old Linden Hill Road. To the east of the site and downslope is a small ephemeral stream, the same tributary that flows through the Armor Site to the south. Nine 1m test units were placed and excavated at regular intervals near the base of the slope. Soil profiles of all of these units indicated several episodes of colluvial activity which has obliterated any older landscapes in the area (Figure 17).

FIGURE 17
Locus 6, Klair Site,
Profile of Test Unit 2, North Wall



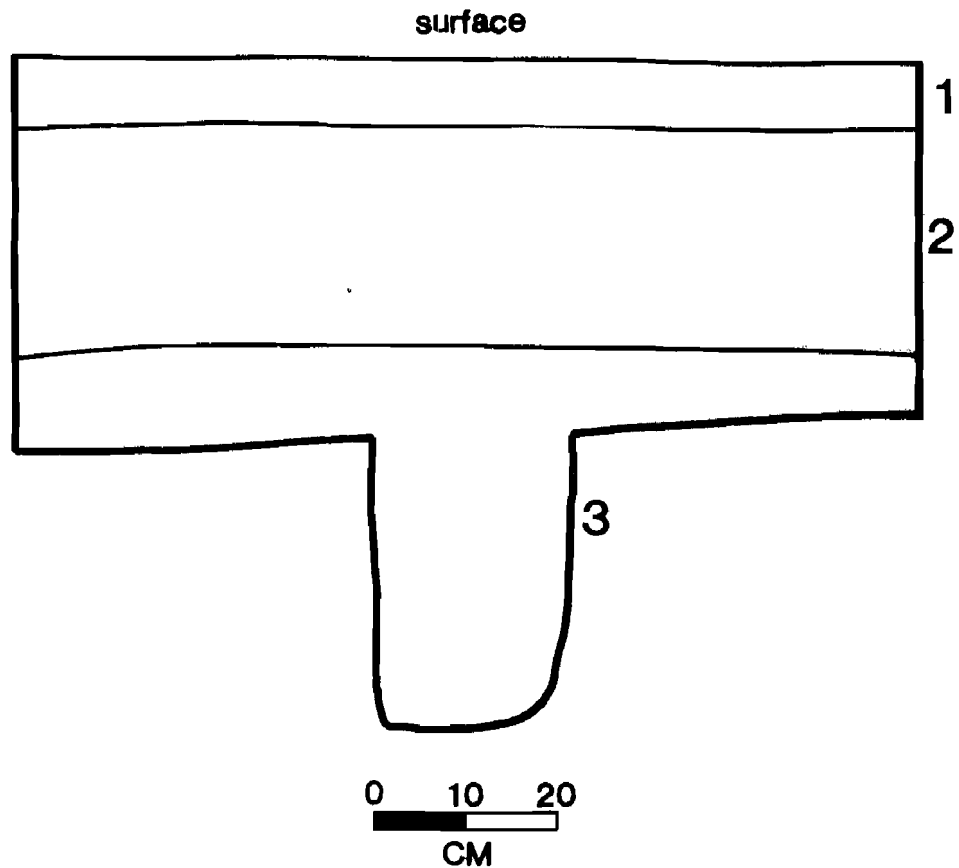
- 1-dark brown humus and probable plow zone
- 2-light brown silty loam with a little clay
- 3-mixed gray/brown clay loam with sand (coarse grained)
- 4-light brown clay loam (increasing clay content)
- 5-medium brown clay loam (more clay)
- 6-dense yellow clay

The knoll was subjected to thorough test excavations, as was the sloping field below it. A jasper flake tool was recovered from Test Unit 13. The soil stratigraphy on this knoll was similar in all of units excavated -- plowzone, overlying in situ weathered bedrock. Nonetheless, because there was a chance for some buried landscapes at the site's edges, it was subjected to further Phase II intensive testing. Additional discussion of this site can be found in the Phase II section of this report.

The Armor House Site is located directly in front of the Merrit Armor House, in the 25' strip between the existing roadway and the eastern edge of the proposed ROW. The site was discovered in the ROW by the excavation of two 1m test units, part of the investigations for the Armor Site (7NC-D-101). Artifacts were recovered from an undisturbed context between 5 and 40cm below ground surface, and included cut nails, a possible "rose-headed" nail, fragments of redware, white salt-glazed stoneware, tin-glazed earthenware, brick fragments, and green glass fragments. The stratigraphy of the site consisted of a level of silt loam underlain by a yellow clay with gravels and cobbles (Figure 18). This site was subjected to Phase II intensive testing because the historic artifacts seemed to be in undisturbed stratigraphic context. Further discussion of the site is included in the Phase II section of this report.

The Armor Barn Site is located in the backyard of two single family homes situated on the west side of the ROW, directly across from the Armor House and site. The site lies partially in the ROW (Figure 19). This 19th century stone Pennsylvania

FIGURE 18
Locus 4, Armor House Site,
Profile of Test Unit 17, North Wall



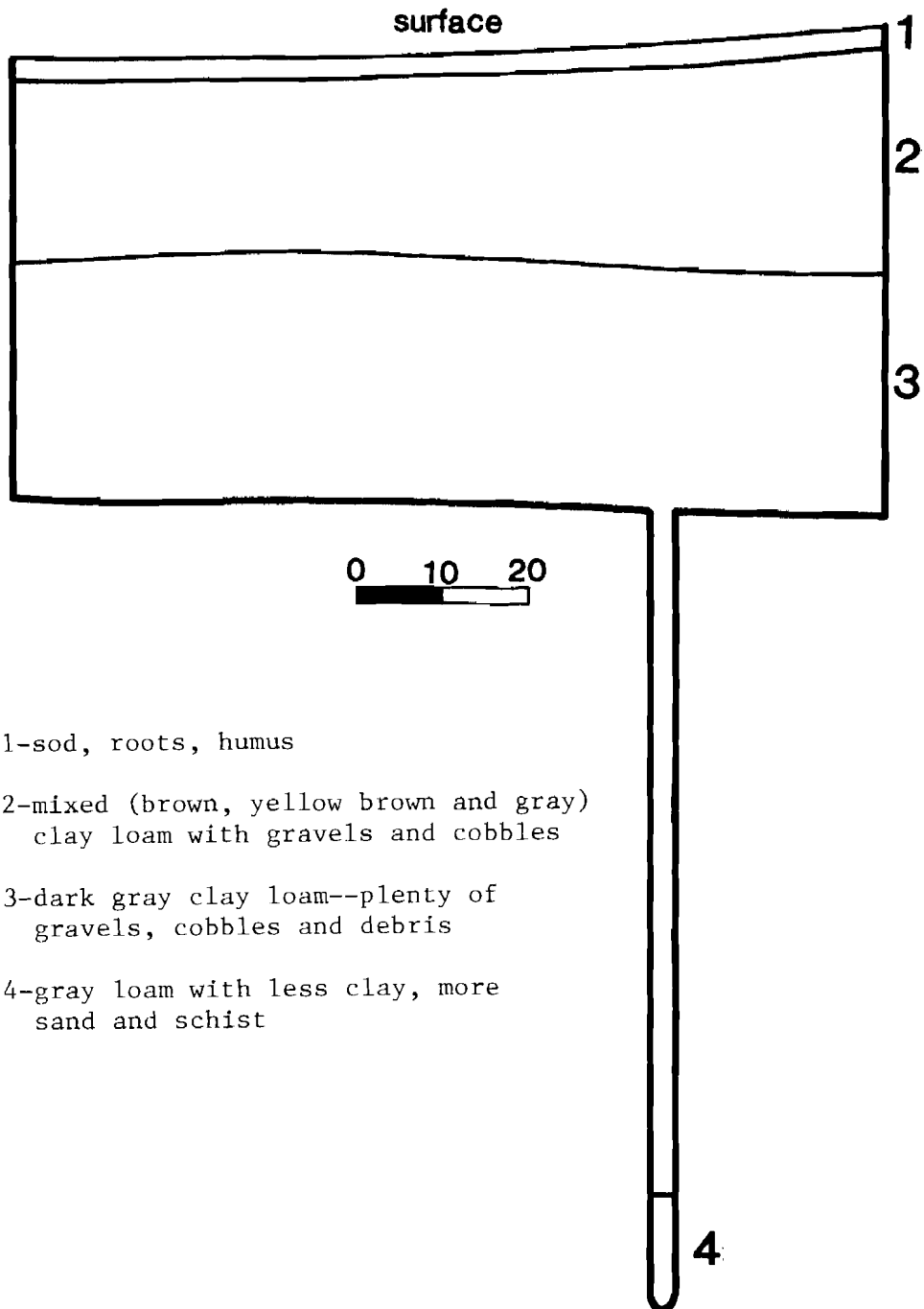
1-humus, root

2-medium brown silt to clay loam

3-yellow clay loam--increasing clay with depth

bank-barn was known to have been standing until 1978, when it was destroyed by residential development. During the Phase I survey, the location of the barn was visible on the ground surface,

FIGURE 20
Locus 4A, Armor Barn Site,
Profile of Test Unit 3, South Wall



marked by the uneven nature of the backyard "landscaping", and by the protrusion of large foundation stones from the ground. Four 1m test units were placed in the vicinity of the barn within the ROW. All encountered heavily disturbed soils, rubble, and demolition fill (Figure 20). Artifacts dating from the 19th and 20th centuries, with no stratigraphic context, were recovered; however, no features were discovered. No further work was conducted at this site because the integrity of the site was completely destroyed.

SEGMENT 3

MERMAID - STONEY BATTER ROAD INTERSECTION TO ROUTE 72 (See Figure 1)

Background Research - The Mermaid - Stoney Batter Road intersection was one of most prominent and advantageous locations in Mill Creek Hundred. It was a political, social, and commercial focus, and served as such into the twentieth century. The tavern was the nucleus for a number of different service and support structures related to commerce and transportation, including a blacksmith shop and stable, a wheelwright shop, and a barn.

As defined by Lemon (1972:121), the Mermaid - Stoney Batter Road intersection was a transport point hamlet that grew up around a tavern. In addition, between Mermaid and the intersection of Curtis Mill Road with Limestone Road, a number of smaller property lots, ranging in size from 2 acres to 14 acres, were laid out and developed from the end of the eighteenth century until nearly the middle of the nineteenth century. Lots of this size were clearly too small for successful farming, and

they were purchased and improved by several artisans, craftsmen, and professionals. Table 3 is a list of the occupations of the lot owners, found in the deed records, in the vicinity of Mermaid Tavern in the nineteenth century. This practice suggests that the Mermaid - Stoney Batter Road may have been developing into more than just a tavern hamlet; it may have been evolving into a single street village, such as those described by Lemon (1972:142) and Wolf (1976:27).

What could be considered as the northern terminus of the "Mermaid single street village" was the intersection of Limestone Road with Curtis Mill Road. At this location, two service structures and a dwelling were constructed by the 1850s.

TABLE 3
OCCUPATIONS OF LOT OWNERS BETWEEN MERMAID
TAVERN AND CURTIS MILL ROAD

Date	Name	Occupation	Deed Reference
1811	Simon Hadley	joiner/cabinetmaker	K-3-77
1817	Joseph H. Jackson	clockmaker	T-3-279
1821	John Morrell	cordwainer	Z-3-18
1830	Thomas Lupton	spinner & weaver	M-4-259
1831	William Wood	mason	N-4-112
1853	John McCabe	doctor	M-6-161

For much of the eighteenth century the property belonged to a large landowner in the area, Evan Reece (or Rice). Reece held over 400 acres at this location, and upon his death in 1792 the land passed to his heirs. Included on this property were a grist mill and saw mill on Pike Creek. By 1811, Mary Black, the daughter of Evan Reece and the only surviving heir, sold over 184 acres of the property to two men, Joseph Robinson, a local

farmer, and Simon Hadley, a joiner, in that year (New Castle County Deed Record K-3-77). By 1816, according to the tax roll for that year, Hadley was operating a frame cabinetmaker's shop from the northwest corner of the intersection Route 7 and 72, and had his stone dwelling house on the southwest corner. His property was valued at \$3,126.

Hadley is listed in Hancock (1974:186) as a spinning wheel-maker and joiner who operated his shop between 1793 and 1821, but a road plat records Hadley's shop at the intersection in 1828. Due to a debt that Hadley and the administrators of Robinson's estate owed to Mary Black, the land was repossessed by her in 1829. After this reversal, Hadley evidently moved West; he died in Harrison Township, Pickaway County, Ohio (New Castle County Deed Record X-3-635).

Mary Black sold off 8 acres of the property at the intersection in 1830, and for the next 36 years the property passed through a series of owners (Table 4). In 1866 the land was purchased by Thomas Cavender who, since 1843, had been operating a blacksmith and wheelwright shop about one-half mile north on Limestone Road (Figure 10). Cavender still owned the shop in 1868 (Figure 6), but by the end of the nineteenth century it was owned by "T. Whiteman" (Figure 7). The northwest corner of the intersection had by 1868 become the property of John Chambers. Both houses at the intersection were demolished by DelDOT in 1964.

The Harmony Schoolhouse, District Number 32, another service structure at the intersection, was constructed in 1845 on a one-half acre lot that belonged to William Torbert. The stone

TABLE 4

**SUMMARY OF DEED TRANSACTIONS FOR
PAPER MILL ROAD AND LIMESTONE ROAD INTERSECTION, 1811-1866**

Transaction	Date	Deed Reference
Mary Black to Joseph Robinson and Simon Hadley	1811	K-3-77
William Herdman, sherrif to Mary Black	1829	I-4-513
Mary Black to Hannah Gutherie	1830	B-5-285
Alexander Gutherie, executor of Hannah Gutherie, to Peter Hasson	1839	C-5-499
John Peach, executor of Peter Hasson, to Dr. John McCabe	1853	M-6-161
John McCabe to William Moore	1854	P-6-365
Abraham Cannon, sherrif, to Joseph Highfield	1858	F-7-194
Joseph Highfield to John and Charles Wilde	----	Z-7-77
John Wilde to Charles Wilde	1865	E-8-317
Charles Wilde to John Cavender	1866	E-8-332

schoolhouse was constructed on this site after the earlier original school building, located just south of Cavender's shops a one-half mile to the north, was sold by the school commissioners. The new school building was used for educational purposes until 1956, and has served as a landmark to travelers and residents of the Limestone Road region (see Bowers 1986).

Phase I Survey - Much of the proposed ROW in this segment was found to be relatively undisturbed, consisting of fallow and plowed fields, and scrub brush (Figure 21A-C). Locus 13A is representative of this type of environmental setting. Stratigraphy in this area consisted of a silty loam underlain by

a silty clay subsoil (Figure 22). Almost all of these soils are derived from in situ weathering of local bedrock.

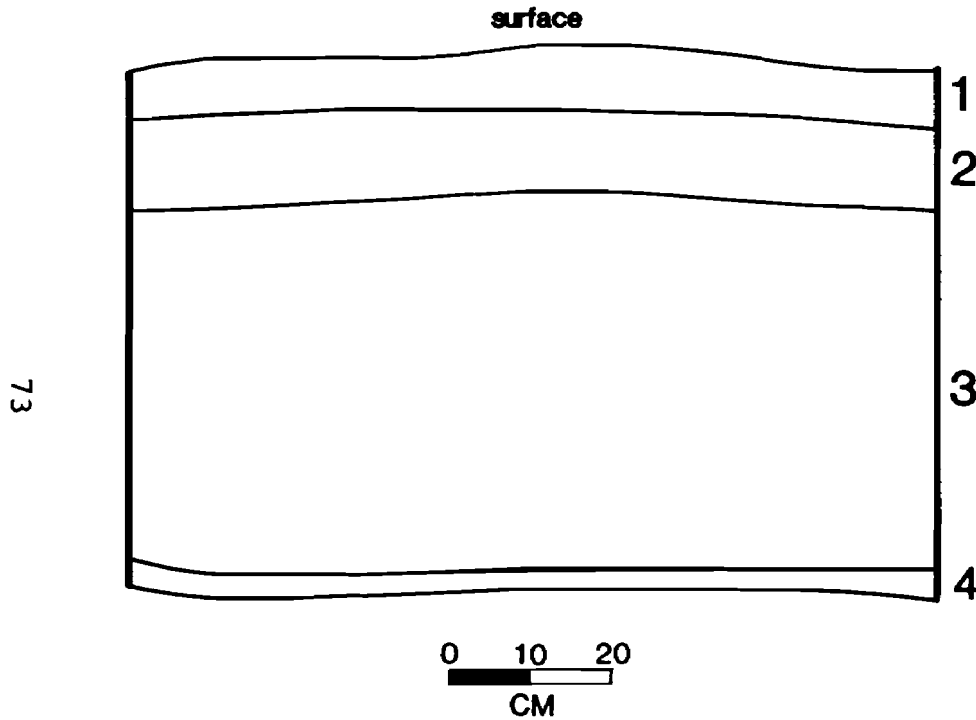
Residential and commercial development, and previous DelDOT construction activity, particularly in the vicinity of the Route 72 intersection and the area known locally as Chambers Hill, had caused disturbance to subsurface resources in this segment. Figure 23 is illustrative of this construction disturbance. A total of 71 lm test units and 23 shovel tests were excavated in this segment.

Phase I survey in this segment identified eight historic archaeological sites. Three of these are located at the Mermaid - Stoney Batter Road intersection - Mermaid Tavern (Locus 9, N-242.1, 7NC-D-106A), the Mermaid Tavern Wheelwright Shop Site (Locus 10, N-242.3, 7NC-D-106C), located on the southeast corner of the intersection, and the Mermaid Tavern Blacksmith Shop/Stable Site (Locus 11, N-242.2, 7NC-D-106B), located on the northeast corner of the intersection, opposite the Tavern. Another site, tentatively identified as the Bernard Glatz House Site (Locus 12, N-10273, 7NC-D-102), was located on the east side of Limestone Road approximately 850 feet from the Mermaid - Stoney Batter Road intersection. Since the time of the fieldwork, however, this site has been destroyed by residential development.

The Mermaid Tavern Wheelwright Shop Site is located on the southeast corner of Mermaid--Stoney-Batter Road and Limestone Road intersection, catercorner to the Mermaid Tavern (Figure 24). Background research indicated that the present house on this site was constructed in 1900 by the owner of the Mermaid Tavern.

FIGURE 22

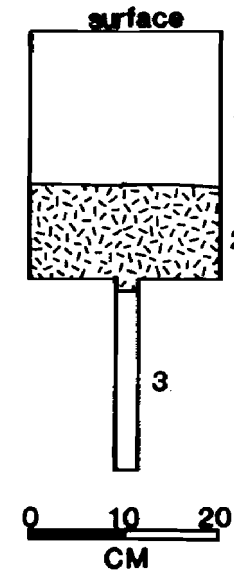
Locus 13A, Profile of Test Unit 3, North Wall



- 1-brown silty loam with gravels and roots
- 2-orange brown silty loam with gravels
- 3-orange brown clayey loam with gravels and decomposing schist
- 4-decomposing schist (very little soil)

FIGURE 23

Locus 37, Profile of Shovel Test Pit 2, Showing Highway Construction Disturbance




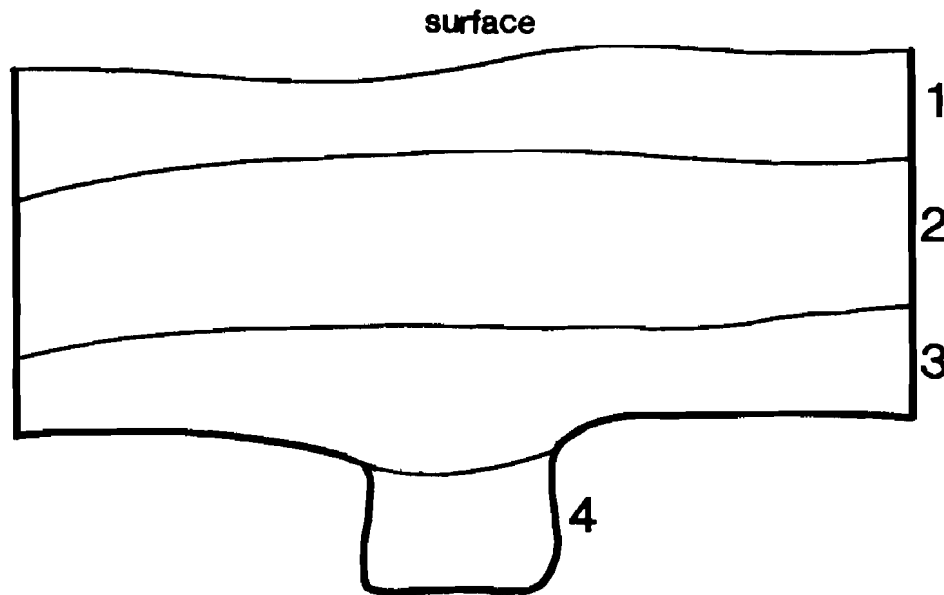
- 1-brown silty loam with humus and sod roots
- 2-tan grey compact silty loam with sand and gravel
- 3-yellow orange sand with pebbles and gravels
-  - disturbed

FIGURE 25
Locus 10, Mermaid Tavern Wheelwright Shop Site,
Profile of Test Unit 6, North Wall



0 10 20
CM

1-humus

2-brown silty loam plow zone

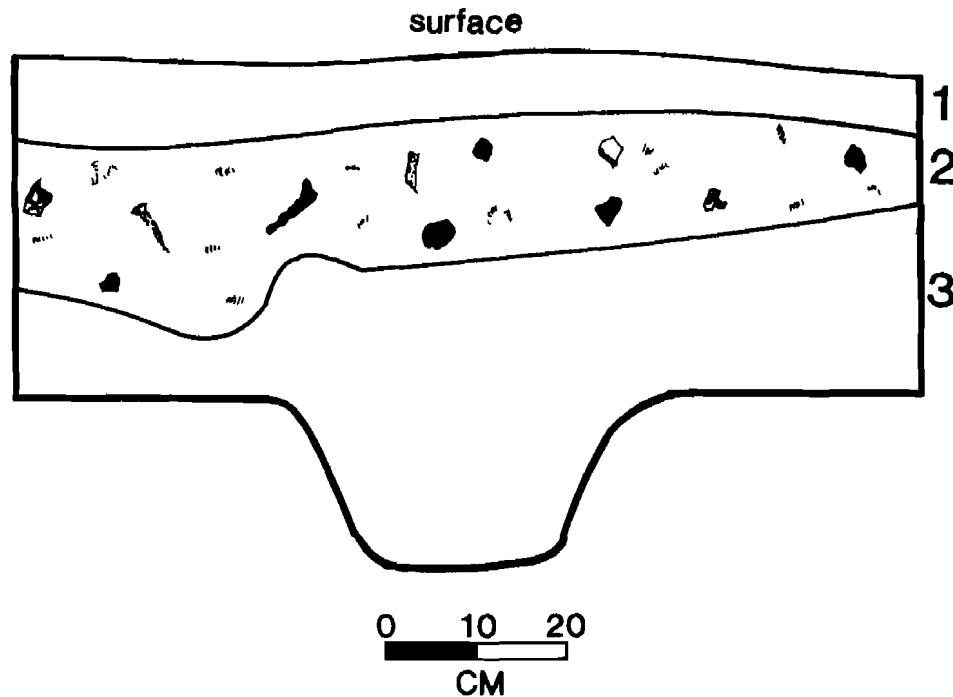
3-90% yellow clay loam mottled with 10% brown silty loam

4-dense blocky structured yellow clay

Prior to that time the site was the location of a wheelwright shop associated with the Tavern complex. Phase I testing consisted of six 1m test units placed around the house. These test units found a variety of 19th century artifacts -- whiteware fragments, gray salt-glazed stoneware fragments, nails, a partial horseshoe, bottle and window glass fragments, shells, and brick fragments-- between 0 and 30cm below ground surface. The stratigraphy of these test units consisted of a humus level, underlain by a silty loam, above a clay loam subsoil (Figure 25).

FIGURE 26

Locus 10, Mermaid Tavern Wheelwright Shop Site,
Profile of Test Unit 7, North Wall, Trash Feature



1-humus

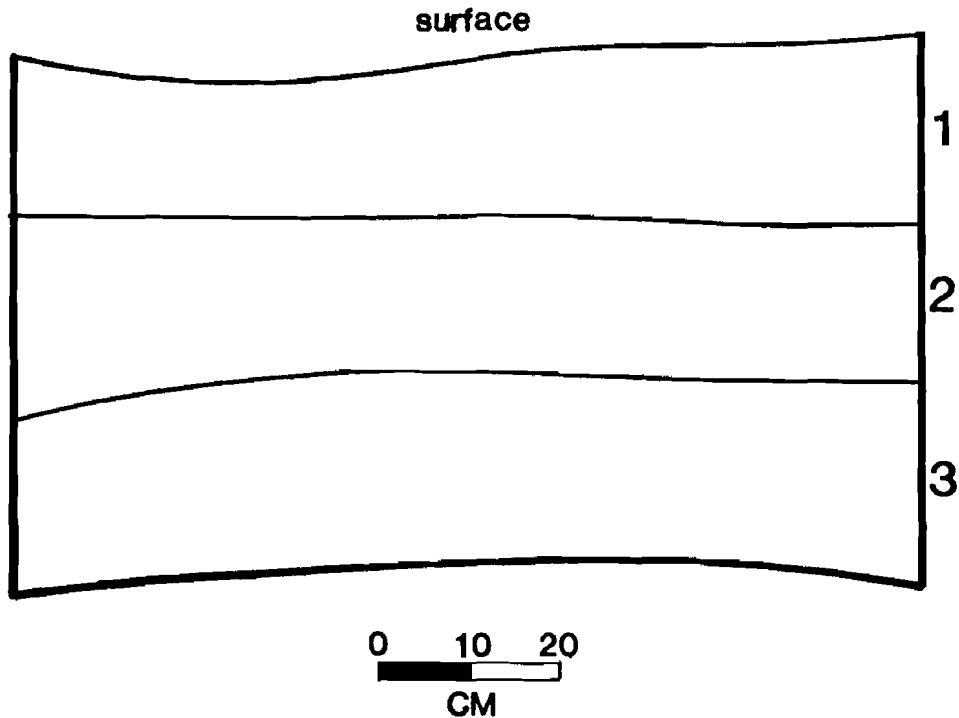
2-brown silty loam full of burned ash, coal, artifacts

3-subsoil--yellow brown clay loam

A trash feature, consisting of coal and ash intermixed with soil, was uncovered to the rear (north) of the house (Figure 26). Phase I and II testing could not be completed because the property owner withdrew access permission. Nevertheless, Phase II testing will have to be completed at this site after condemnation to complete the 106 compliance process.

FIGURE 27

**Locus 11, Mermaid Tavern Blacksmith Shop/
Stable Site, Profile of Test Unit 2, North Wall**



1-humus/brown clay loam (may be associated with construction)

2-dark (almost black) silty loam--organic--at top of which was found rotting wood fragments

3-yellow brown clay loam--sterile

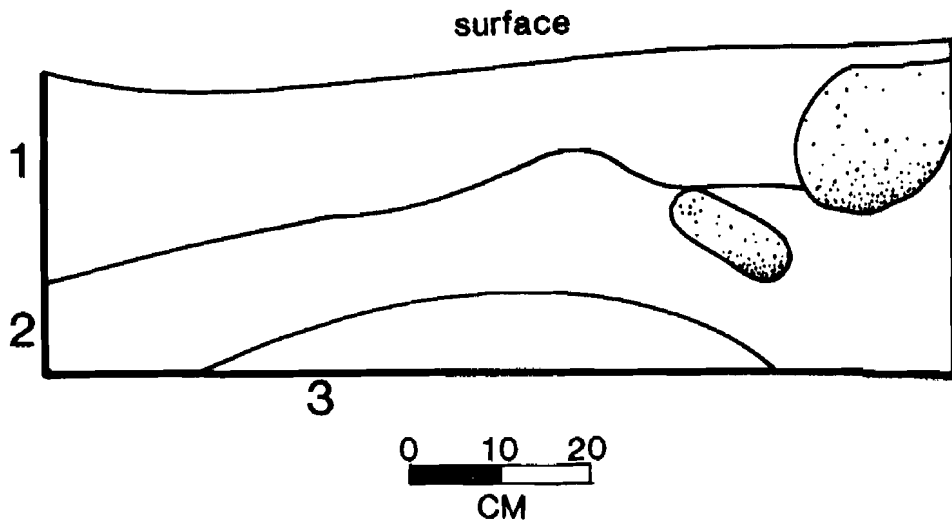
The Mermaid Tavern Blacksmith Shop/Stable Site is located on the eastern edge of the ROW at the northeast corner of Mermaid - Stoney-Batter Road and Route 7 intersection. It is directly opposite from the Mermaid Tavern, and north of the Mermaid Tavern Wheelwright Shop Site. Background research revealed that a blacksmith shop and stable associated with the Mermaid Tavern were located here by the second decade of the 19th century. To identify and locate this structure, four auger probes and two 1m test units were excavated at the site. A very dark brown organic A horizon was found buried about 18cm below ground surface, and extending to a depth of approximately 25cm (Figure 27). Within

this buried level were found decaying organic material (rotting vegetation and wood fragments) and artifacts, including redwares, whitewares, annular ware, nails, window and bottle glass fragments, and shell fragments. Phase II excavations were undertaken at this site, because artifacts seemed to be buried in good stratigraphic context. Further discussion of this site is included in the Phase II section of this report.

Testing at the Mermaid Tavern was located in the 25' of ROW directly in front of the Mermaid Tavern. Excavations at this site were conducted in the location of the barn, and in front of the tavern building (Figure 28). Three 1m test units were excavated in the barn vicinity, and encountered demolition rubble and fill (Figure 29). Two 1m test units were excavated in the ROW and in the vicinity of the northeast corner of the dwelling. Testing here revealed a buried A horizon approximately 60cm below ground surface. This level contained historic artifacts, including fragments of white salt-glazed stoneware, redware, yellow-ware, whiteware, nails, bottle and window glass, and oyster shells (Figure 30). As was the case with the Pennington Site, access permission was withdrawn before Phase II testing could be completed.

The Glatz House Site was located approximately 850' north of the Mermaid Stoney-Batter Road intersection, on the east side of the ROW of Limestone Road. It was located on a small knoll in a fallow field, and was scheduled for residential development. Background research indicated that this area was the location of a house, known as "R. Walker" on Beers' Atlas (1868). A pedestrian survey and surface collection located a concentration

FIGURE 29
Locus 9, Mermaid Tavern Site,
Profile of Test Unit 3, North Wall

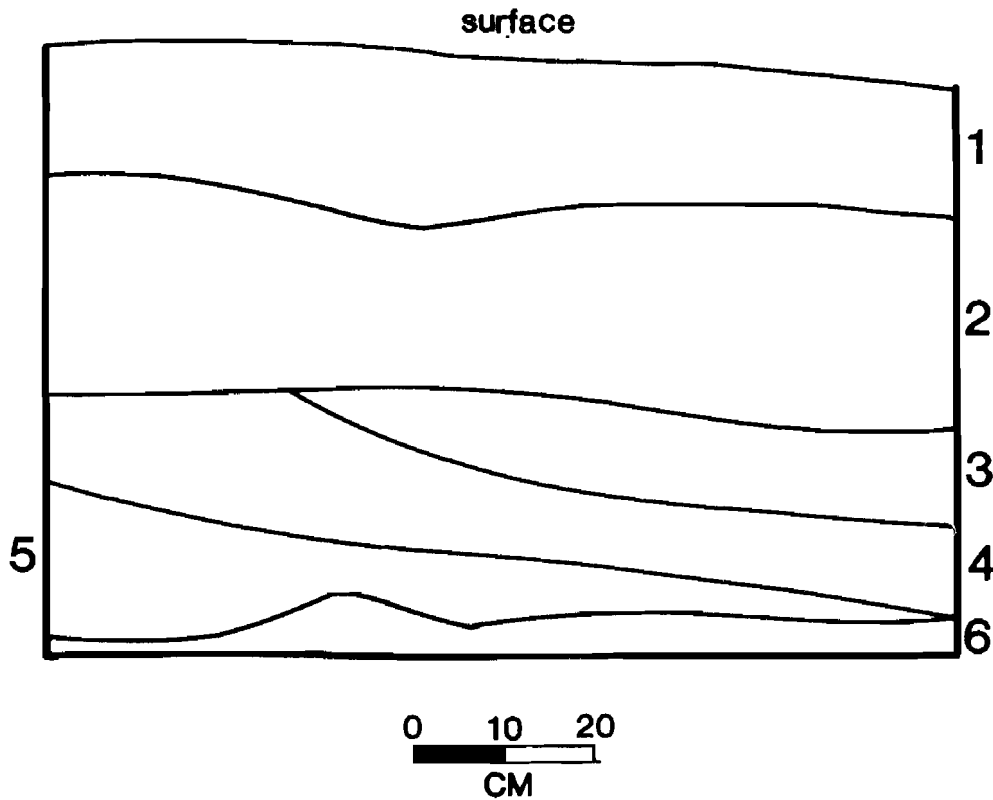


- 1-humus and root matter and brown sandy to clayey loam
- 2-mixed orange and gray clay loam
- 3-coarse brown gravelly soil

of 19th century artifacts approximately 40' east of Limestone Road. Subsequent to the surface collection, but prior to any excavation, a private developer used earth-moving machinery to strip off the top 8-10" of plowzone from the site, revealing a partially intact stone foundation wall and several small features.

In an effort to recover as much as possible from this site, which was to be completely destroyed by grading for construction, salvage excavations were undertaken. Thirty-five features were eventually identified and excavated, including the cellar and three walls of the house, a stone-lined well estimated to be at least 50' deep, several trash pits, and numerous post holes

FIGURE 30
Locus 9, Mermaid Tavern Site,
Profile of Test Unit 5, North Wall



- 1-thin humus underlayed by brown clay loam
- 2-gray brown silty loam
- 3-thin orange sandy to clayey loam
- 4-gray sand with some decomposing schist
- 5-mixed yellow brown clay loam
- 6-dense yellow clay--sterile

(Figure 31). Artifacts recovered dated from the 2nd quarter of the 19th century to the end of the 19th century, and consisted of pearlwares, whitewares, bottles, window glass and bottle glass fragments, buttons, oyster shells, and bones. A separate report on this work will be published at a future date. The site was destroyed immediately after completion of the salvage excavations.

At the Route 72 intersection, three historic sites were identified: the Thomas Cavender House Site (Locus 33, N-10277, 7NC-A-14), on the southwest corner of the intersection; the J. Chambers House Site (Locus 16, N-10278, 7NC-A-15), located on the northwest corner of the intersection, and the Harmony Schoolhouse, District Number 32 (Locus 14, N-202, 7NC-A-16), located to the east of the intersection. Approximately 1200 feet north of the Mermaid Stoney-Balter Road intersection, on the east side of the road, was located the William Torbert Tenant House Site (Locus 13, N-10289, 7NC-D-109).

The Thomas Cavender House Site is located at the southwest corner of the Limestone Road and Curtis Mill Road (Route 72) intersection. It lies partially within the ROW, and the evidence of several outbuildings associated with it are located outside of the ROW. At the time of the excavations, the site was covered with knee-high weeds and grasses, and was unplowed. Background research indicated that a stone dwelling dating to the early 19th century, and occupied until 1964, had stood at this site (Plates 5 and 6). Eleven 1m test units and two shovel test units were excavated to locate and identify this structure (Figure 32). Artifacts from a disturbed context were recovered in all of the

PLATE 5

Thomas Cavender House, 1964, looking southwest from the Rte 7 and 72 intersection



DelDOT Right of Way Office

PLATE 6

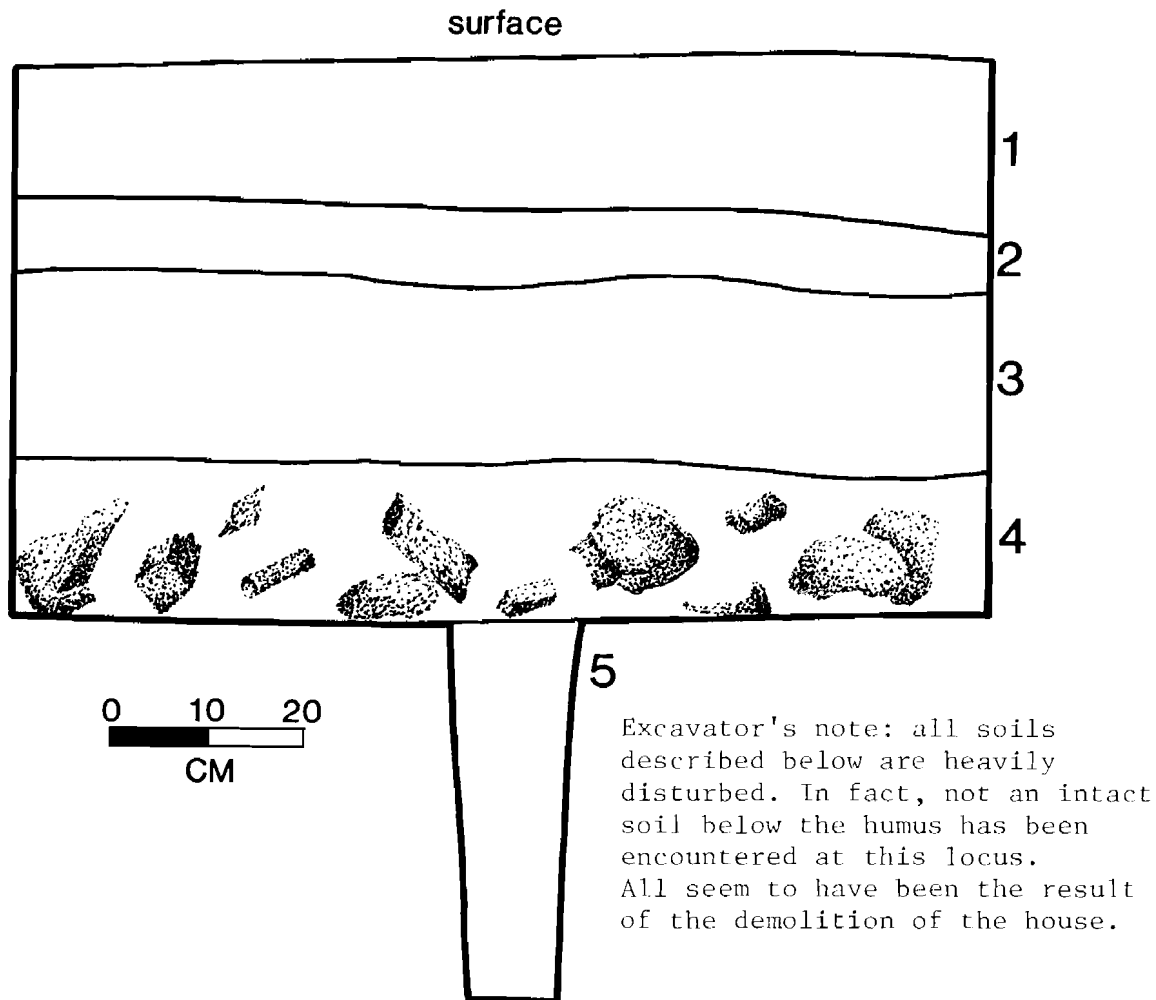
Site of Thomas Cavender House (N-10277), looking southwest from Limestone Road



test units, and included pearlware fragments, whiteware fragments, porcelain, bottle and window glass, bone and shell. Owing to the extremely disturbed nature of the 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 after the house was torn down in 1964. A typical soil profile from this site is illustrated in Figure 33. No further excavations were undertaken at this site, due to the disturbed nature of the site, and the lack of any subsurface features. After the grass was mowed by a local landowner, several above-ground features, all located outside of the project ROW, were identified and mapped. These included two small depressions, a cinderblock foundation, and a concrete well-cap. All of these features were located to the south and west of the site and are noted in Figure 32. No archaeological investigation of these features was undertaken, because they were outside of the proposed ROW and were not subject to secondary effects of the project. The site limits for 7NC-A-14 were based on the archaeological and historical research at the site, the aboveground extant features and depressions, and the existing patterns of vegetation.

The J. Chambers House Site is located on the northwest corner of the intersection of Limestone Road and Route 72 (Plates 7, 8, and 9). The land at this site is presently fallow field with a few scattered peach trees. Background research revealed that this site was the location of the "J. Chambers" house in 1868, and was present by at least the beginning of the 19th

FIGURE 33
Locus 33, T. Cavender House Site,
Profile of Test Unit 8, South Wall



1-root material and humus (medium brown silt-like loam)

2-orange sand and gravel

3-mixed yellow clay, brown clay, coarse-grained brown sandy loam, orange sand, gravel--very compacted

4-gray/brown compacted clay loam with demolition debris, iron sewer pipe, terra cotta pipe (fragments of both) burned wood, aforementioned black "plastic" pipe, cobbles (plus some yellow clay pockets)

5-dense yellow clay--sterile subsoil

PLATE 7

J. Chambers House, 1964, looking northwest
from the Route 7 and Route 72 intersection



DelDOT Right of Way Office

PLATE 8

J. Chambers House, 1964, rear view
looking east toward Limestone Road



88 DelDOT Right of Way Office

PLATE 9

Site of J. Chambers House (N-10278), 1985, looking northwest from Limestone Road



century. Four 1m test units were excavated at the site, and a shallow, brick-lined well feature was uncovered (Figure 34). In addition, several stone wall foundation lines were uncovered below the sod level. These foundation lines were found to be shallow and unconnected. Artifacts found were from disturbed stratigraphic contexts, and included redwares, whitewares, and pearlwares intermixed with modern 20th century debris. This site was included in the Phase II testing program, because there were evidently some subsurface features present. Further discussion of the testing at this site is included in the Phase II section of this report.

The Harmony Schoolhouse Site is located on the eastern side of the ROW, opposite of the eastern terminus of Curtis Mill

FIGURE 34
J. Chambers Site, Locus 16, N-10278,
7NC-A-15, Plan View of Brick Well Feature

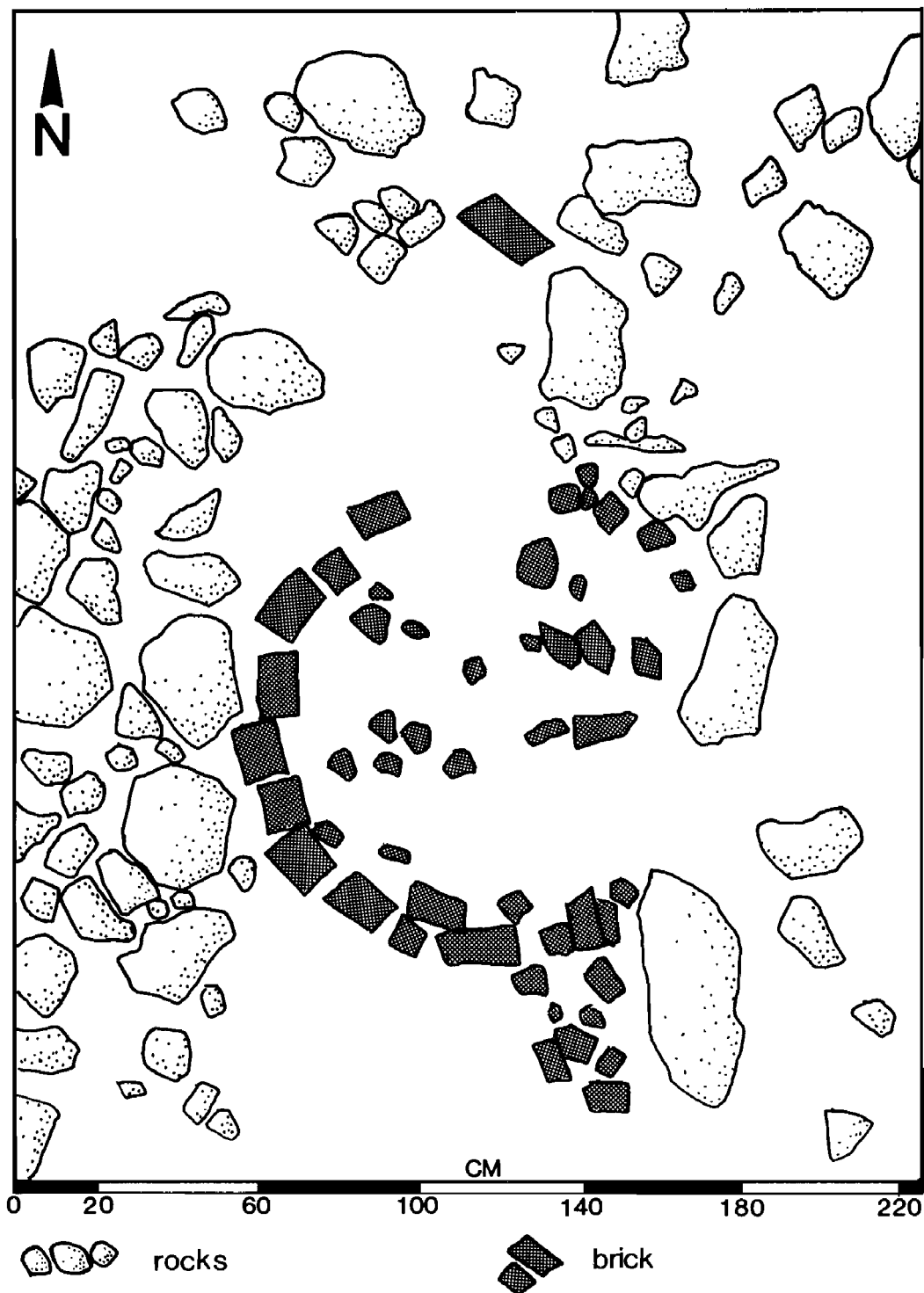


PLATE 10

Harmony Schoolhouse, District No. 32, ca 1932



Delaware State Archives

Road. The archaeological site is on the grounds of the schoolhouse, a potentially National Register property (Figure 35). The location of this site was known prior to fieldwork because of background research (Plates 10, and 11). Four 1m test units were excavated in the yard area of the dwelling, within the ROW, and one 1x1.5m test unit was excavated within a shed on the property, in the approximate location of one of the school's privies. Historic artifacts were recovered, including fragments of whiteware and redware, but the majority of the artifacts were metal fragments, window and bottle glass fragments, and brick fragments. Artifacts were found within the upper 30cm of soil, and the stratigraphy of the yard area consisted of a silt loam above a yellow silty clay subsoil derived from weathered local bedrock. No features were located

PLATE 11

Harmony Schoolhouse, 1964, looking east from intersection

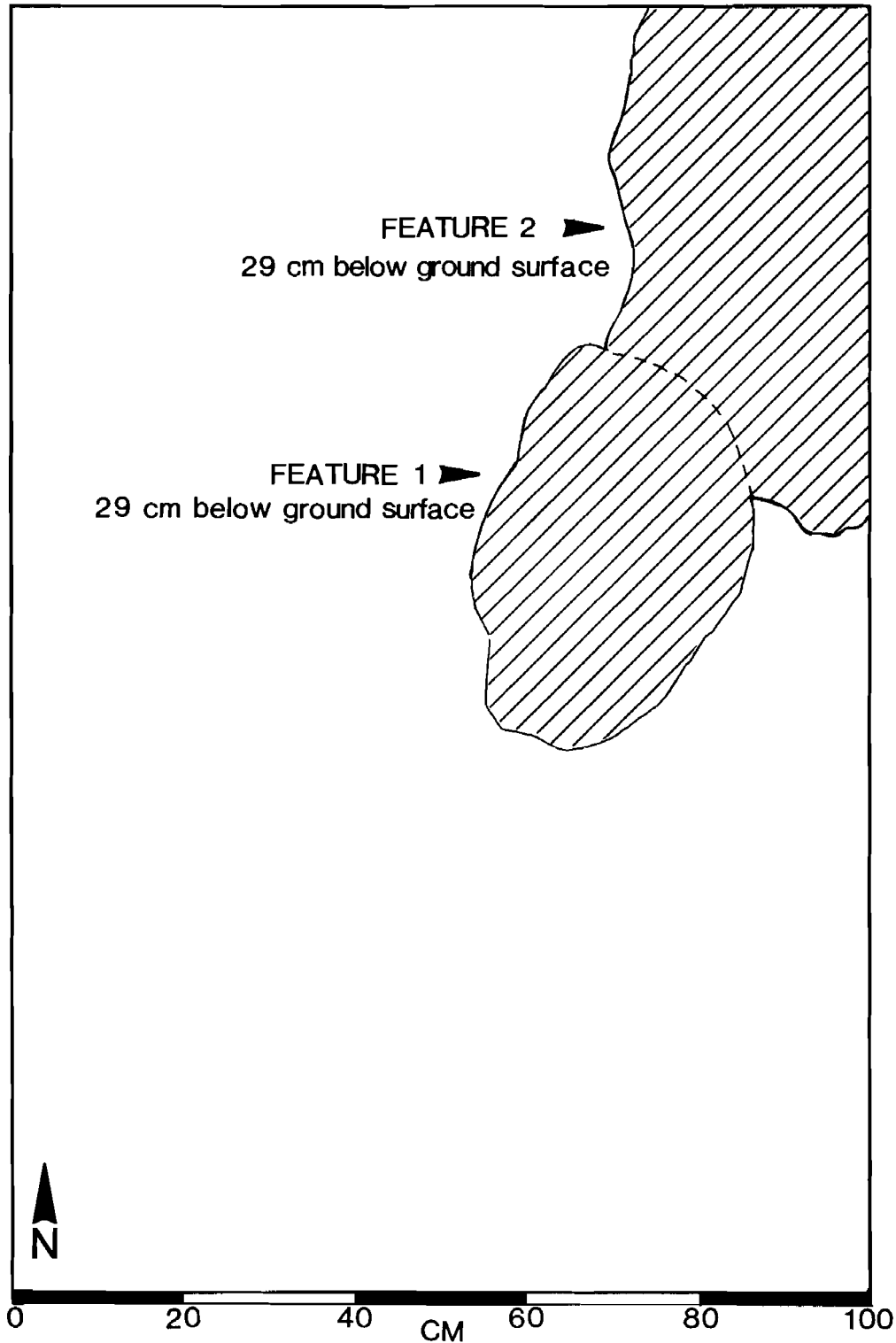


DeIDOT Right of Way Office

in the yard area. Two trash features were located approximately 30cm below ground surface within the shed excavation, both containing 20th century root beer bottles (Figure 36). No Phase II investigations were conducted at this site due to the results of the Phase I survey and previous testing at another Delaware schoolhouse site (Catts et al. 1983) which showed that little significant archaeological data are present. Also, DeIDOT has revised the design plans for this intersection, and the Harmony Schoolhouse will be not be effected. Although the schoolhouse is not eligible for listing to the National Register as an archaeological site it may be eligible under Criteria A with its association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of state and local history.

FIGURE 36

Harmony Schoolhouse Site, Locus 14,
Plan View of Test Unit 5, Showing Feature 1

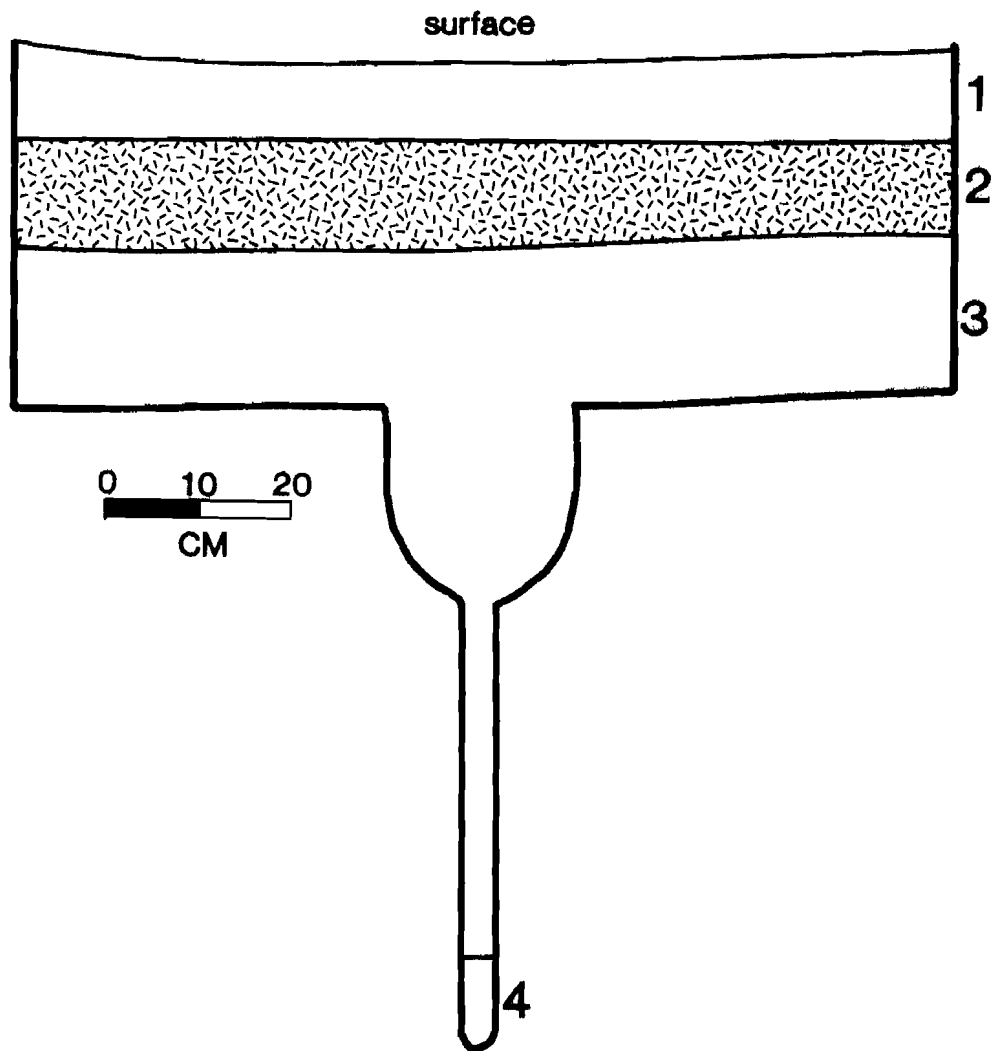


The William Torbert House Site is located approximately 1300' north of the Mermaid Stone-Batter Road intersection, on the east edge of the ROW, in a plowed field. Background research indicated the presence of a possible late 18th to 19th century dwelling house in this location. A pedestrian survey of the ROW in this vicinity located several historic ceramic fragments on the ground surface. The Torbert site was included in the Phase II testing program, because disturbance of the site was minimal. Further discussion of this site is included in the Phase II section of this report.

Phase I testing was conducted in Locus 43, the structure identified as "J. Chambers" in Figure 5. The excavation of 3 1m test units and 5 shovel tests revealed an area of subsurface disturbance ranging from 20cm to 70cm below ground surface in the vicinity of a house that was torn down in the 1930s (Figure 37). No further testing was conducted in this area because modern disturbance had altered the site's context.

Cultural resources identified during the background research and listed in Figure 4 were searched for during the Phase I survey, but no other sites were identified in this segment of the ROW. West of the Curtis Mill Road (Route 72) and Route 7 intersection, but outside of the ROW, a private collection of prehistoric artifacts, consisting of several quartz early stage bifaces, a quartz bifurcate point, and jasper and chert stemmed points was viewed and photographed during the course of the project. The assemblage is similar to those from other local procurement sites (Custer 1980) and the time period of occupation is the Archaic-Woodland I time period (ca. 6500 B.C. - A.D.

FIGURE 37
Locus 43, Profile of Test Unit 1, North Wall




1-brown silt loam (humus and root material)

2-brown silt loam with gravels

3-reddish orange brown clay loam with gravels

4-orange clay

 - disturbed

1000). The artifacts were collected from the garden of a local resident, Gifford A. Nowland. This garden is located south of Curtis Mill Road (Route 72), approximately 550 feet west of the intersection (See identification number 31, Figure 5A). It was given a site number (7NC-A-21) by the BAHP.

SEGMENT 4

ROUTE 72 TO VALLEY ROAD (See Figure 1)

Background Research - Several of the parcels in this segment were originally part of Lettitia Penn's Manor of Stenning, a 15,500 acre plot laid out for her in the last quarter of the seventeenth century. Deed research revealed that most of these parcels were divided off from the Manor in the first quarter of the eighteenth century, and by the 1750s there were about four plantations of approximately 200 acres each in this section of the project area.

One of these plantations was, by 1763, in the possession of Dr. Robert Bines. It was a 237 acre parcel, and encompassed the area where Mendenhall Mill Road intersects Limestone Road. Bines was dead by 1776, when his property was valued by the Orphans Court. Their return provides one of the most detailed descriptions of the rural, agricultural character of the project area in the colonial period. Located on Bines' property were:

... An ancient fraim [sic] dwelling House, thereon with a cellar under said House both in indifferent repair also a log Room and a log Kitchen joining to said House both in tolerable repair one other old log dwelling House in tolerable repair, one old out House in bad repair, one old log Barn in indifferent repair, one Barrock with Stabling under the same in good repair, an Orchard containing about One hundred Apple Trees and Sundry Peach Trees, a Garden in indifferent repair, also four small Fields of clear

land on the West side of the Lime Stone Road, and four other small Fields and sundry patches of clear Land on the East side of said Road, all in indifferent repair, one small meadow on the South of the Mill Road [present-day Mendenhall Mill Road], and one other small meadow on the North of said Mill Road, both in bad repair . . . (New Castle County Orphans Court Record E-1-64).

Bines' estate was still not settled in 1804, when the tax rolls valued his land at \$800, with a log house on the property. In 1810, Bines' heirs divided the property between them: the 72+ acre parcel on the west side of Limestone Road went to Thomas Dixon, the 52 1/2+ acre parcel east of Limestone Road and north of Mendenhall Mill Road went to Edward Armstrong, Andrew Moore, and Thomas and Robert (II) Bines, and the 112+ acre parcel east of Limestone Road and south of Mendenhall Mill Road went to James Ocheltree (Figure 38).

Dixon's land was the portion of the land that had held the majority of Dr. Bines' structures. By 1816, Dixon had replaced the log and frame buildings on the parcel with a stone house and a wooden barn and stables, valued for tax purposes at \$2160. This stone house stood nearly opposite the intersection of Mendenhall Mill Road and Limestone Road until 1964, when DelDOT demolished it (Plates 12, 13, and 14).

In 1825, Dixon, having become indebted to several people "by reasons of losses and misfortunes he is unable to pay and satisfy" (New Castle County Deed Record C-4-111), was forced to sell his farm to James Mendenhall and David Wilson. Four months later, in April, they transferred the parcel to Samuel Murphey of Duck Creek Hundred. Samuel sold the land to David Murphey, also of Duck Creek Hundred, in 1848: this is the owner recorded on the

PLATE 12

G. Klair House, 1964, looking north along Limestone Road

DelDOT Right of Way Office

100



PLATE 13

G. Klair House, 1964, looking west from Limestone Road



101

PLATE 14

G. Klair House, 1964, looking south along Limestone Road



102

Rea and Price Map of 1849 (Figure 10). Ten years later Murphey sold the land to George Klair. Klair retained control of the property throughout the remainder of the nineteenth century (Figures 6 and 7). Table 5 is a summary of these deed transactions.

James Ocheltree's portion of Dr. Bines' estate was also developed soon after it was received. By 1816, Ocheltree's land had a log house and barn (which may have been from Bines' estate), and the property was valued at \$2,855. Sometime between this date and the 1850s the present stone house, known as the M.B. Ocheltree house (N-1095), was constructed. The property belonged to the Ocheltree family throughout the nineteenth century (Figures 6, 7 and 10).

The first location of the Harmony Schoolhouse was in Segment 4 at the corner of a now non-existent road and the west side of Limestone Road. The site of this first building is clearly

TABLE 5

**SUMMARY OF DEED TRANSACTIONS FOR THE BINES PROPERTY
("G. KLAIR HOUSE"), 1810-1858**

Transaction	Date	Deed Reference
Edward Armstrong, and Mary, his wife, Andrew Moore, and Elizabeth, his wife, Thomas Bines, and Robert Bines(II) to Thomas Dixon	11-15-1810	K-3-492
Thomas Dixon, Sr. to James Mendenhall and David Wilson	1-10-1825	C-4-111
James Mendenhall and David Wilson to Samuel Murphey	4- 4-1825	C-4-113
Samuel Murphey to David Murphey	2-18-1848	Y-5-288
David Murphey to George Klair	3-29-1858	A-7-310

indicated on Heald's Map of the Roads of New Castle County published in 1820 (Figure 4). The school was present on this property by 1819, and was probably founded in 1817, the year that the State Legislature passed an act to aid in the establishment of public schools. As noted previously in the Segment 3 Background Research, the school was removed to a newly constructed building in 1845, situated approximately one-half mile south of the original schoolhouse on the east side of Limestone Road (Laws of the State of Delaware 1845-52: 70-71). This shift to a new building at the intersection of Curtis Mill and Limestone Roads, was evidently because the new Harmony school building was in a more central location to serve District Number 32. After its sale by the school commissioners, this old building that had first housed the school up to 1845, was used by the property owner until the 1920's, when it was removed.

Directly north of the school property was a two acre lot that contained a blacksmith shop and wheelwright shop. These were present on the property by 1843, when they are mentioned in the deed transferring the land from Maxwell B. Ocheltree to Thomas Cavender, a blacksmith from Wilmington (New Castle County Deed Record M-5-149). The shops were present perhaps by 1820, because they are shown in a similar location on Heald's map (Figure 4). The land was part of the original Bines estate that was passed to Thomas Dixon. The ruins of a stone barn foundation that was associated with these structures is present on Lewis Colmery, Jr.'s, property, approximately 15 feet west of the proposed ROW.

The house labeled "D. Chambers" in Figure 10 had been purchased by the Chambers family from Josher Holmes about 1816. The Chambers family retained possession of the house throughout the nineteenth century (Figures 6 and 7). Table 6 presents a deed summary of the property transactions.

TABLE 6

**SUMMARY OF DEED TRANSACTIONS FOR THE
"D. CHAMBERS" PROPERTY, 1804-1821**

Transaction	Date	Deed Reference
Jonathan Holmes, Isaac Dixon, Administrators of Abraham Holmes Estate to Josher Holmes	2-14-1804	No reference
Josher Holmes to Isaac Chambers	-----	N-3-266
Isaac Chambers to David Chambers	3-8-1821	X-3-365

The dwelling titled "S. Dennison" in 1849 (Figure 10) was built on land that had also belonged to the Holmes family. After the death of Abraham Holmes in the late eighteenth century the parcel of 96 acres passed to Josher Holmes in 1804. Josher evidently fell on some hard times, for he mortgaged the property to Isaac Chambers, and lost the farm to him in 1816. In 1824, the Chambers family sold the land to Robert Dennison, and the property basically remained in their hands for the remainder of the nineteenth century (Table 7; Figures 6 and 7). The present stone and frame house at the location was probably built in at least two periods, for the stone section contains a date stone with "S. and E.D. 1876" carved into it.

TABLE 7

**SUMMARY OF DEED TRANSACTIONS FOR THE
"S. DENNISON" PROPERTY, 1804-1852**

Transaction	Date	Deed Reference
Jonathan Holmes, Isaac Dixon, Administrators of Abraham Holmes' Estate to Josher Holmes	2-14-1804	No reference
Josher Holmes to Isaac Chambers	11-8-1815 3-13-1816	P-3-347 P-3-644
Isaac Chambers to Richard Chambers	3-13-1821	X-3-366
Richard Chambers to Robert Dennison	3-29-1824	D-4-60
Robert Dennison to John Woodward	3-15-1852	K-6-87
John Woodward to Samuel Dennison	3-15-1852	K-6-86

At the intersection of Brackenville and Little Baltimore (or Henderson) Roads with Limestone Road stands the house labeled as "Mrs. Gutherie" in Figure 6. It is labeled as a smith shop in 1849 (Figure 10), and is not present on Heald's map (Figure 4). According to an 1823 map reproduced in Lake (1976:37) the property where the house is located belonged at one time to the Hadley family, which had been in the vicinity since the first years of the eighteenth century. A New Castle County Road plat for the same year showed Alexander Gutherie as the property owner. No further documentary information to substantiate these leads was found.

Phase I Survey - Residential and commercial development and previous DelDOT construction activity in this segment had disturbed the majority of potential archaeological sites identified by background research (Figure 39A-F). A total of 62 test units and 55 shovel test pits were excavated in this

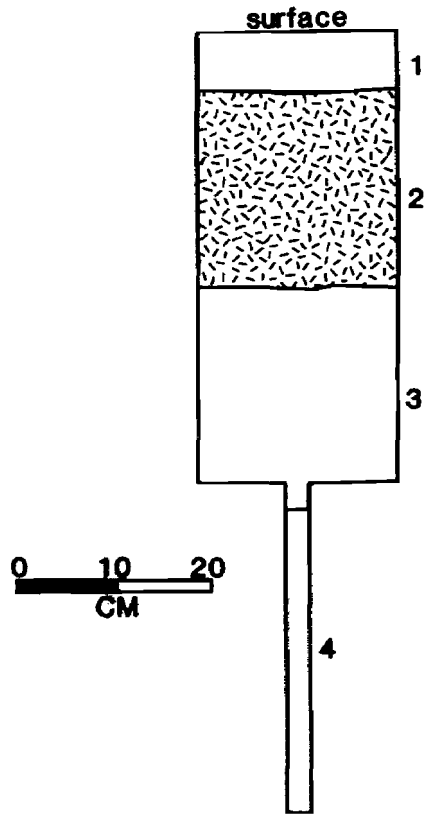
segment. On the west side of the road, 1964 DelDOT activity had shifted the roadbed eastward, thus the present proposed ROW on the west side was found to be located in a disturbed context. This shifting had also occurred on the east side of the road, from the vicinity of Mendenhall Village to Valley Road. Loci 39, 40, and 42 are representative of this realignment, and a typical stratigraphic profile from this disturbed context is shown in Figure 40. In the vicinity of Cavender's Shops and the first Harmony Schoolhouse, extensive grading and subsurface disturbance and construction precluded any testing in the area. Landscaped yard areas with considerable subsurface disturbance were represented by the stratigraphic profile from Locus 29, illustrated in Figure 41.

Only one prehistoric site was identified during the Phase I survey. This is the Hockessin Valley site (Locus 26, N-10280, 7NC-A-17), located in a fallow field and pasture on the west side of the road, approximately 1300 feet south of Valley Road, and extending about 300 feet south towards Little Baltimore Road. A small stream forms the northern boundary of the site, and it extends southward up a slope for approximately 200' in the ROW. A portion of the site was also located west of the ROW.


This site was identified during the Phase I survey testing of eighteen 1m test units. Artifacts were recovered from intact soils between 10cm and 40cm below surface (Figure 42), and included quartz, chert, argillite, and jasper flakes and debitage, and a reworked quartz biface. Because prehistoric artifacts were recovered from intact contexts, Phase II excavations were undertaken at the Hockessin Valley Site.

FIGURE 40

Locus 42, Profile of Test Pit 9,
Showing Previous Disturbance



1-humus

 - disturbed

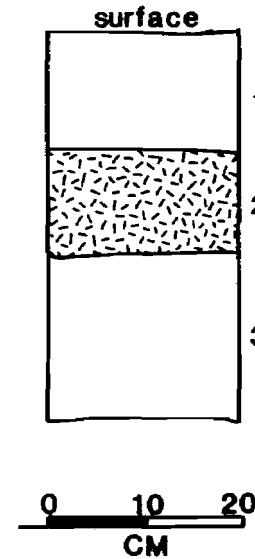
2-mottled brown orange/brown silty loam with
sand, gravel and rocks

3-brown/orange schisty silt loam with rocks

4-mixed orange grey, yellow brown decomposing
schist

FIGURE 41


Locus 29, Profile of Shovel
Test Pit 1



1-root mat underlain by brown silt loam

2-yellow brown silt loam

3-yellow brown silt clay

 - disturbed

Additional discussion of the investigation of this site is contained in the Phase II section of this report.

Additional testing at this Locus was conducted to the west of the proposed ROW, along the floodplain of the ephemeral stream, and on the slopes flanking it. More prehistoric artifacts, including jasper flakes, a Woodland II triangle point, and a quartz biface, were recovered. The great distance of this material from the project area precluded any further testing in this area.

At the location of the G. Klair House (see Figure 5), there is the potential for archaeological resources, but access to the property was denied and no Phase I/II testing could be undertaken. Such testing will have to be conducted at a future date to satisfy the 106 compliance process.

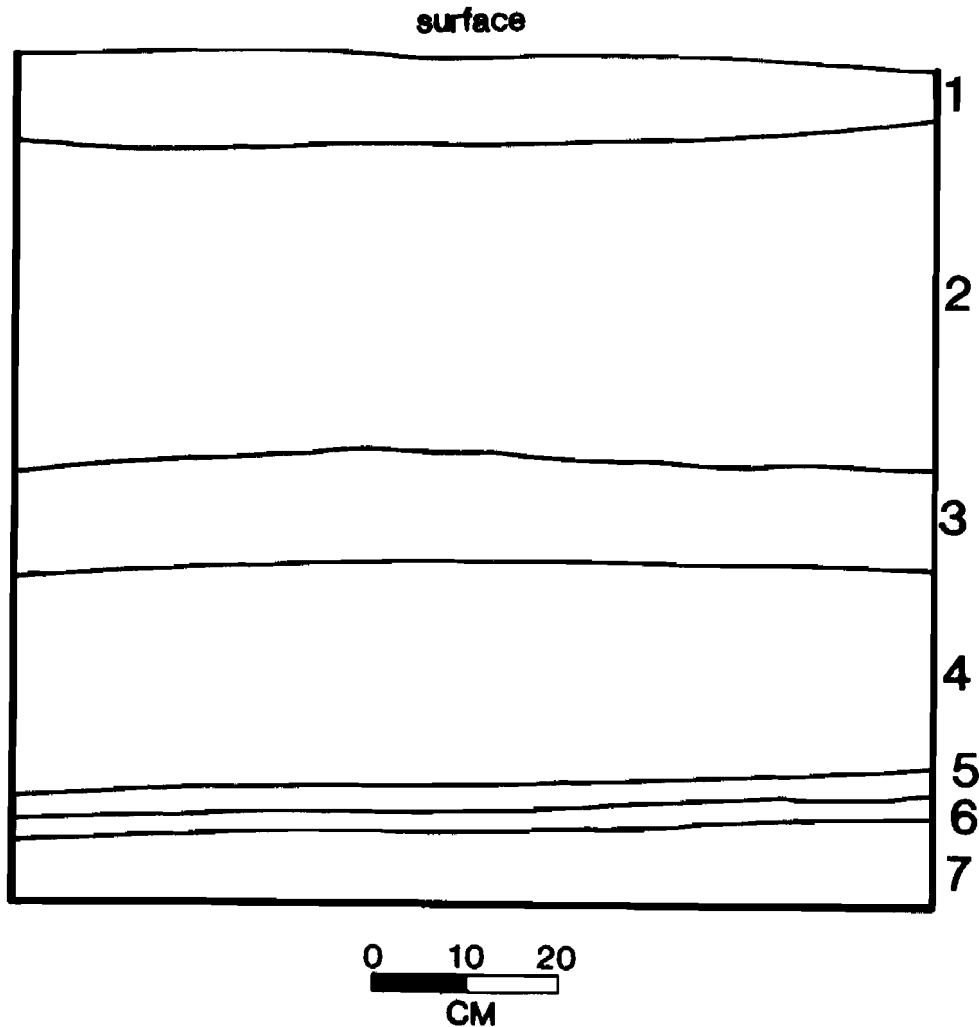
Three 1m test units and 7 shovel test pits were excavated at Locus 41 for the purpose of locating the "T. Pierson" house (Figure 39B). No artifacts were recovered from the intact soils. No further excavations were carried out in this area.

In this segment, the soils and profiles found in Loci 15, 16, 17, 28, and 29 were indicative of agricultural land use, i.e., plowed fields. An example of a typical stratigraphic profile for these areas is illustrated in Figure 43. In all cases plow-disturbed soils overlay in situ soils developed from weathered bedrock.

East of Locus 17 and beyond the limits of the proposed ROW, the residents of Brackenville Road have collected a considerable number of prehistoric artifacts from their yards, including several chert and quartzite stemmed points. Like the Nowland

FIGURE 42

Locus 26, Hockessin Valley Site,
Profile of Test Unit 1, North Wall



1-sod layer--humus

2-brown silt loam--prehistoric artifacts recovered

3-gray brown and yellow mottled silty loam--very compacted

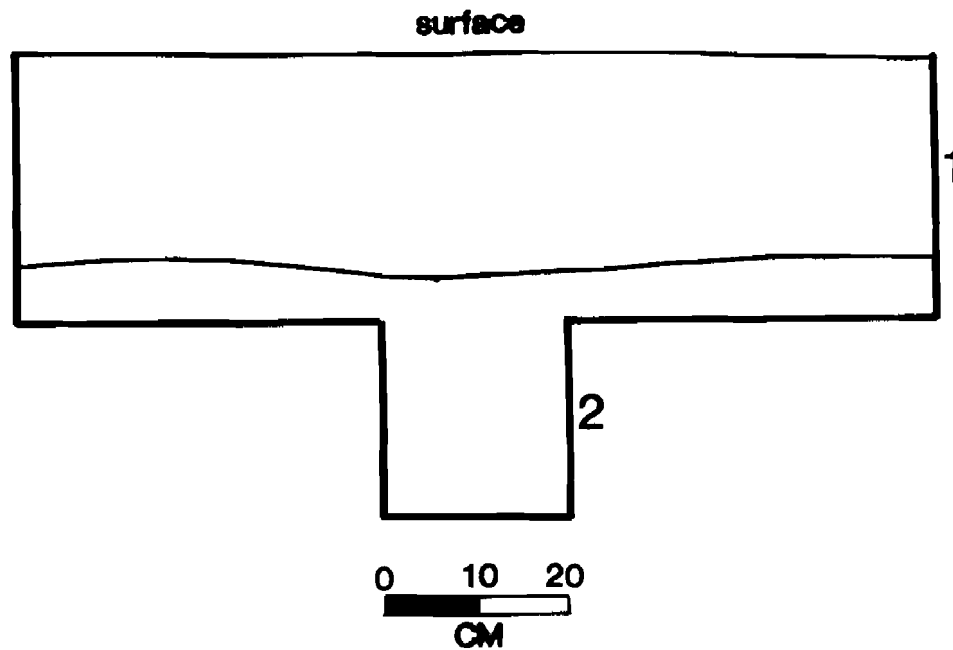
4-brown sandy loam containing many gravels and cobbles of various rock types including decomposing schist and quartz

5-gray, orange brown mottled clay with decomposing schist

6-yellow brown clay with decomposing schist

7-gray clay with iron stains and decomposing schist--very moist

FIGURE 43
Locus 17, Profile of Test Unit 6, North Wall,
Showing Agricultural Land Use



- 1 - brown silty sandy loam full of gravels-- plow zone
2 - orange sandy loam full of decomposing schist/gneiss fragments

Collection (7NC-A-21) identified in Segment 3, the majority of these artifacts have been recovered from the gardens of these homes. The residents along Brackenville Road reported that a large collection of prehistoric artifacts were found approximately one-half mile down the road, near Mill Creek (See Figure 5B, identification number 68). All other cultural resources identified by the background research were found to be extensively disturbed. No other archaeological sites were identified.

SEGMENT 5

VALLEY ROAD TO THE PENNSYLVANIA LINE (See Figure 1)

Background Research - Like the early properties in Segment 4, several of the parcels in this segment were originally laid out as part of Lettitia Penn's Manor. The lot where Tweed's Tavern (also known as Mudford, Mudfort, and Baldwin's, and listed in the SHPO files as the Gutherie-Giacomelli House [N-1101]) is located seems to have been part of a 93 acre parcel sold to Simon Hadley in 1725. In 1790, 43 acres of this land were sold by John Gregg to Stephen Foulk -- unfortunately the deed of sale for this earlier transaction has been lost, so who Gregg purchased from is not known. The administrators of Foulk's estate sold 10 and 3/4 acres of the land to James Harvey of Whitepen Township, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, on April 11, 1801. Evidence from Foulk's Orphans Court proceedings (New Castle County Orphans Court Records I-1-109) indicate that a tavern was present on the lot by this date. Harvey petitioned in 1802 for a tavern license, but he was evidently not the first proprietor -- his petition stated that this "noted Tavern House" was formerly occupied by Ezekiel Reece. According to his petition, his "house of Public Entertainment" had "for many years past been considered as a necessary Tavern for the accomodation of Travelers and others".

In September of the same year, Harvey sold the tavern to John Tweed. Tweed was a house carpenter from Bart Township, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. A New Castle County Road Paper plat of 1804 labels the structure as a "new tavern called Mudfort Tavern", and it consisted of a log house, kitchen, and sheds

valued at \$150. Tweed was evidently the innkeeper at this time, for he is recorded as such in a deed relating to a nearby lot. Like the Mermaid Tavern 2.5 miles to the south, his tavern was apparently located at an important location. It appears as John Tweed's Tavern in a New Castle County Road plat of 1807, and again in an 1811 map. This latter plat shows the tavern house at its present location, on the northwest corner of Valley Road and Limestone Road, but also pictures a stable across the street on the southwest corner. By 1816 Tweed had a property valued at \$3,220, consisting of a large log dwelling house and "cookery" (the tavern), a frame barn and stables, and a 36 year old female slave with two years to serve.

An 1823 map (Lake 1976:37) labels the site as simply a tavern, and by 1849 Thomas Baldwin was the property owner (Figure 10). Between Tweed's and Baldwin's ownerships the deed transactions are not entirely clear. Ward (1968:116) states that a Thomas Hewitt and a Henry Klair were both operators of the tavern prior to Baldwin's take over, but whether they were owners or tenant operators is not known. The 1852-53 tax rolls for Mill Creek Hundred show Baldwin's estate to be a log house and frame barn; substantially the same improvements that were present 36 years earlier. The property was worth \$2,345. Baldwin and his family retained control of the property through the remainder of the nineteenth century (Figures 6 and 7).

The J. Springer House (N-1109) was built on land that Nicholas Springer had purchased from William Eynon in 1766 (See Table 2B and Figure 5B). Eynon had bought the 43 acres from Simon

Hadley in 1762. Nicholas Springer and his heirs owned several large tracts in the area totalling over 400 acres by 1816. In 1801, when Nicholas' estate was divided by the New Castle County Orphans Court (D.R. J-1-115) his widow Elizabeth recieved about 44 acres on which was the two-story stone dwelling house, some log houses (probably tenements), a garden and orchard, and on the west side of Limestone Road, a stable, barn and shops. The Springer family retained control of much of their land throughout the nineteenth century (Figures 6 and 10). By 1893, the J. Springer House belonged to "J. Moynahan", and just to the south on the east side of the road were the kaolin pits of Goldings and Burgess. To the north of the J. Springer House, and on the west side of Limestone Road, were located two houses' identified or belonging to "B. Yeatman" in Figure 10.

The Wilmington and Western Railroad crossed Limestone Road several hundred feet south of the state line by at least 1873 when A. R. Witmer's Atlas of Chester County was published. Southwood Station, the loading platform for this area, was located to the west about a quarter-mile from Limestone Road. At the state line, which had been moved southward in the 1890s, the house, blacksmith shop and wheelwright shop noted on Figure 6 as belonging to Alfred Yeatman (N-1110) are located. Prior to 1765, this land belonged to Jacob Johns, who owned land in both Chester and New Castle Counties. In that year, Isaac Allen, an innholder of New Garden Township, Chester County, purchased the land at a sherrif's sale. From this date until the Yeatman's acquisition, the deed transactions are not clear. According to Heald's map (Figure 4), Joseph Roman, a local property holder

from New Garden Township, may have operated the shops at this location in 1820. By 1849, "T. Yeatman" owned the parcel (Figure 10), and Alfred Yeatman was the owner by 1860, when Lake and Beers map was published (found in Reports Relating to Surveys for the Wilmington and Brandywine Railroad [1860]). He still owned the property in 1868 (Figure 6), but by 1873 the Atlas of Chester County recorded a "Thomas Actor" as the landholder. This is a corruption of the name "Ector", which was recorded as the owner of the property on Hopkins' Map of New Castle County (1881) and is found on Baists' map in 1893 (Figure 7).

The house shown as "E. Brown" (Evan Brown) for most of the nineteenth century (Figures 6 and 7) is today located across the state line, in Chester County. It was not considered in this project.

Phase I Survey - Residential development, 1964 DelDOT construction, and commercial activities have substantially disturbed the archaeological resources in this segment (Figure 44A-D). On the west side of the road, residential construction and the pre-1964 roadbed are present for approximately 1500 feet northward from the intersection, and on the east side of the road, commercial and industrial uses have heavily disturbed the ground surface. The narrow character of the ROW through much of this segment, and the extensive disturbance precluded the excavation of test units in much of this area. A total of 44 test units were excavated in this segment.

At the southwest corner of the Valley road intersection, the Tweed's Tavern Site was identified (Locus 19, N-1101, 7NC-A-18). SHPO files call this structure the Gutherie-Giacamelli

House, but a more apt historic name is Tweed's Tavern; this is the site name that will be used for the remainder of this report. Further north on Limestone Road, on the west side of the road, opposite the J. Springer House (N-1109), the site of the Springer Barn (Locus 22, N-1109, 7NC-A-19) was located. Finally, approximately 750 feet north of the Barn site, also on the west side of the road, the Beeson Yeatman House Site (Locus 32, N-10283, 7NC-A-20) was identified.

The Tweed's Tavern Site is located on the northwest corner of the intersection of Limestone Road and Valley Road. Background research indicated that the present house at the site had once been Tweed's Tavern. Five 1m test units were excavated in the yard area around the house, and numerous late 19th and 20th century artifacts were recovered. These artifacts were found in a disturbed stratigraphic context (Figure 45). The results of this testing indicated that the yard area around the dwelling was extensively disturbed. The property owners suggested that excavations be conducted in the crawlspace under a recent addition to the house. Additional investigations consisted of two 2' square test units in the crawlspace (Figure 46). Due to the cramped conditions in the crawlspace, it was not possible to place the units along the wall of the original foundation to look for a builder's trench. Nonetheless, faunal remains, whiteware fragments, buttons, oyster shell fragments, redware fragments, and window and bottle glass were recovered from these excavations. These artifacts were found within the top 20cm of the ground surface. Figure 47 illustrates the profile of test unit 6 in the crawlspace. Further excavations

FIGURE 45

Locus 19, Tweed's Tavern Site, Profile of Test Unit 4, South Wall

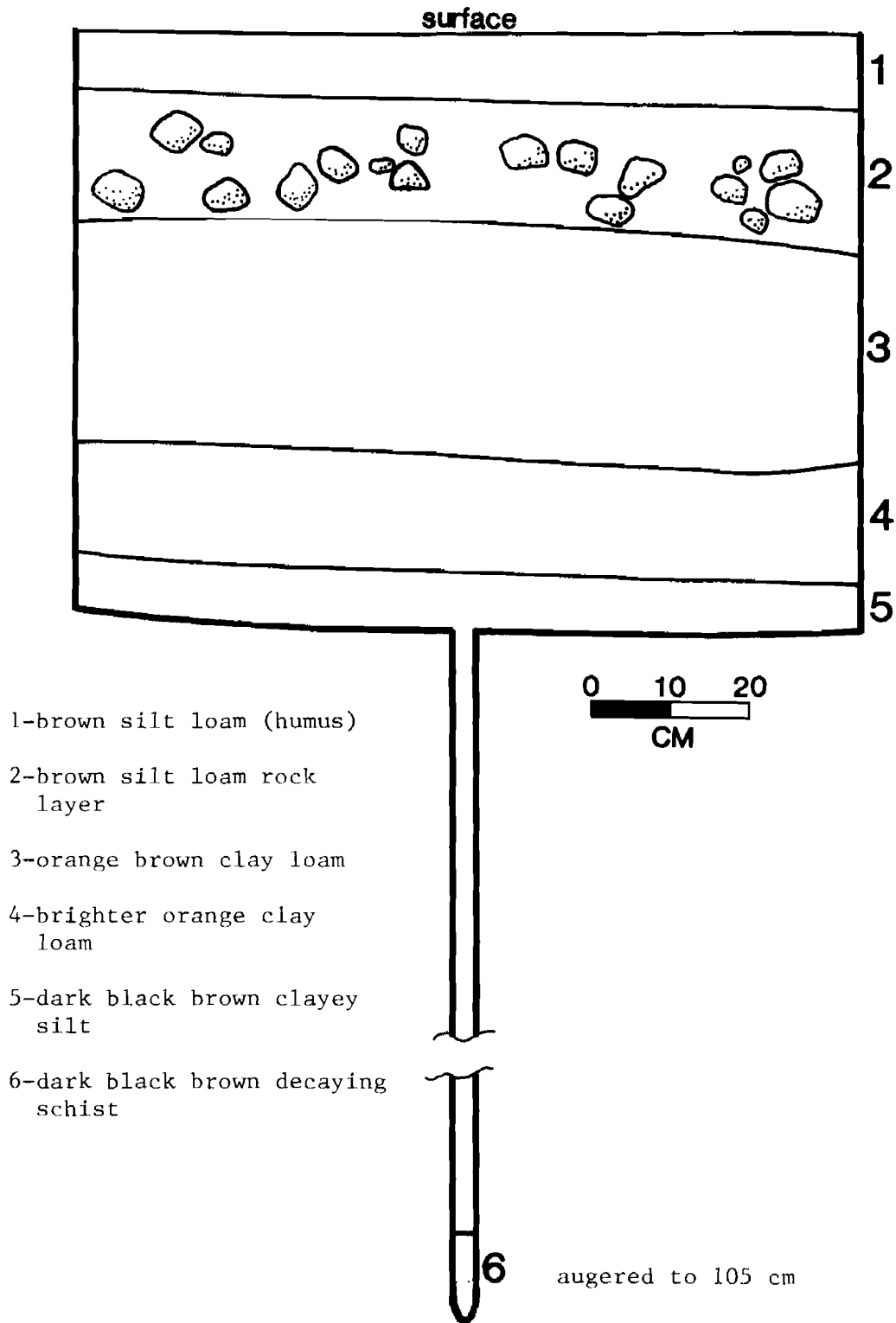
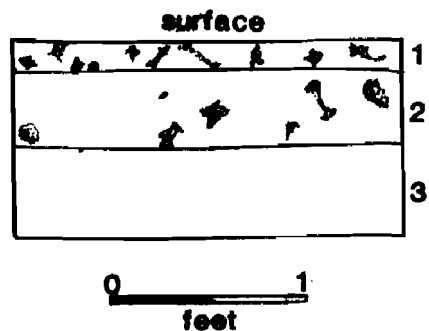


FIGURE 47
Locus 19, Tweed's Tavern Site,
Profile of Test Unit 6



- 1-building debris and rubble, mortar and concrete
- 2-dark brown silt loam intermixed with mortar and concrete,
rock and rubble
- 3-yellow silty clay
- rodent activity present throughout yellow clay
-

could not be undertaken in the cellar and crawlspace due to the presence of the existing standing structure. It is suggested here that Phase II excavations be completed after the structure is demolished.

Opposite the Tweed's Tavern Site, south of Valley Road, testing was conducted at Locus 18, where background research had indicated that the stable associated with the tavern had been located. Two 1m test units were excavated in the ROW at this Locus, and revealed a landscaped and disturbed soil profile.

The site of the J. Springer barn is located approximately 2600' north of Valley Road on the west side of the ROW. A partial stone foundation, now in ruins, lies on the extreme western edge of the ROW. The site is opposite from the J. Springer House (N-1109), located on the east side of Limestone

Road (Figure 48). Testing at this site was conducted because background research indicated that a stable and shop were located in this vicinity by the second quarter of the 19th century. Five 1m test units were excavated in this area, as part of the testing in this segment, and an extensively disturbed soil profile was discovered. Artifacts dating to the 19th and 20th centuries were recovered from poor stratigraphic contexts (Figure 49). No further investigations were conducted, because of the disturbed character of the stratigraphy at the site.

The Beeson Yeatman Tenant House Site is located approximately 750' north of 7NC-A-19, on the west side of the ROW. A shallow rectangular depression (30'x 30') marks the location of the house. To the west of the house site, about 20' outside of the ROW, is an additional small circular depression. Also to the west of the house site, 140' away, was a two-story frame house identified as the "W. H. Ford" house and the "B. Yeatman" house in Figure 5. This structure burned in June of 1985, during field investigations. Background research indicated that a house was located in this vicinity by the mid-19th century. The discovery of the rectangular depression prompted the excavation of three 1m test units. These units produced a large number of historic artifacts, including pearlwares, whitewares, redwares, ceramic pipe fragments, and nails, from a shallow soil level between 0 and 15cm below surface, in good stratigraphic context (Figure 50). Artifacts seemed to be found in denser concentrations to the south and east of the depression, and the site was scheduled for Phase II testing. Additional

FIGURE 49
Locus 22, Springer Barn Site,
Profile of Test Unit 6, North Wall

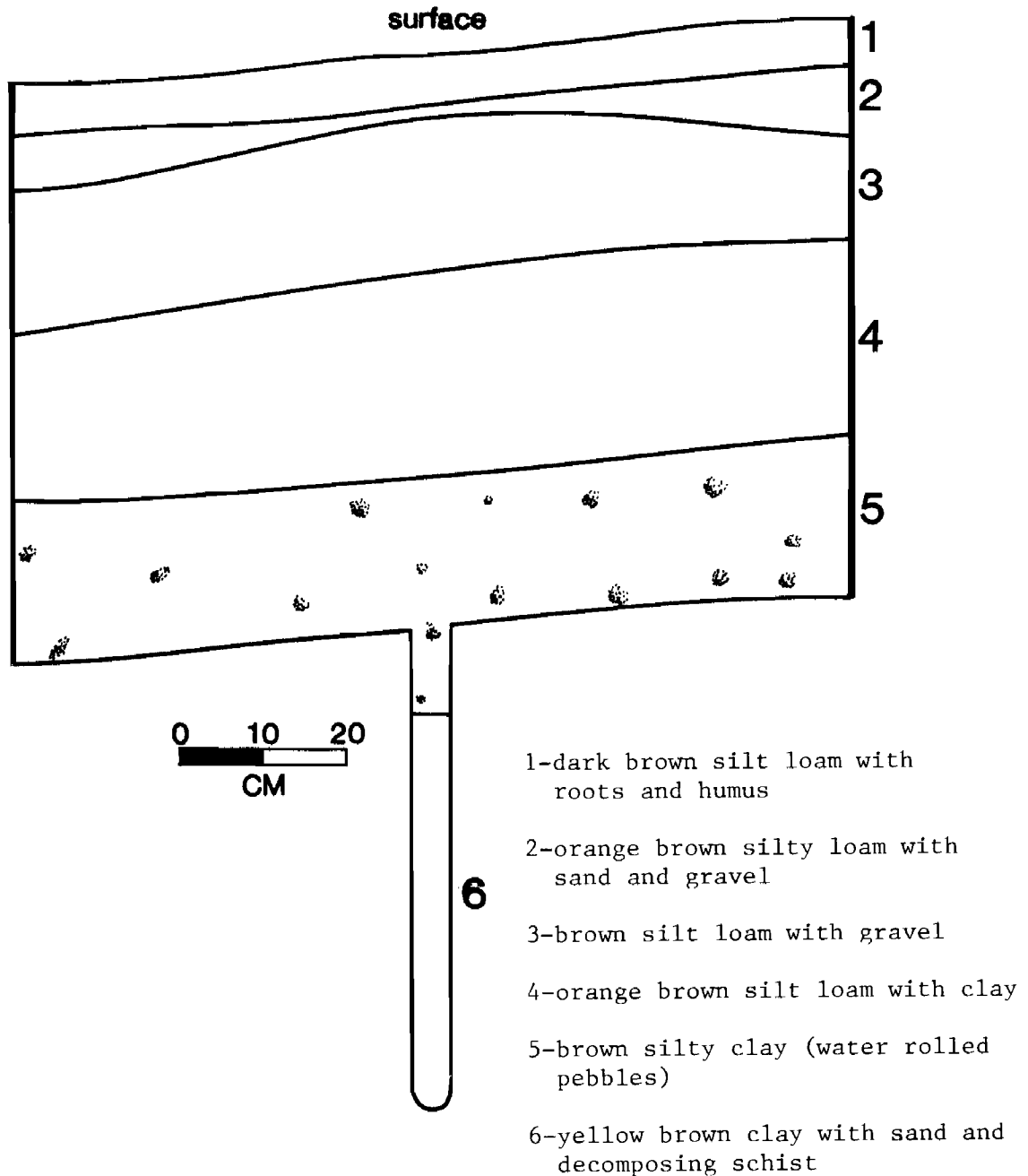
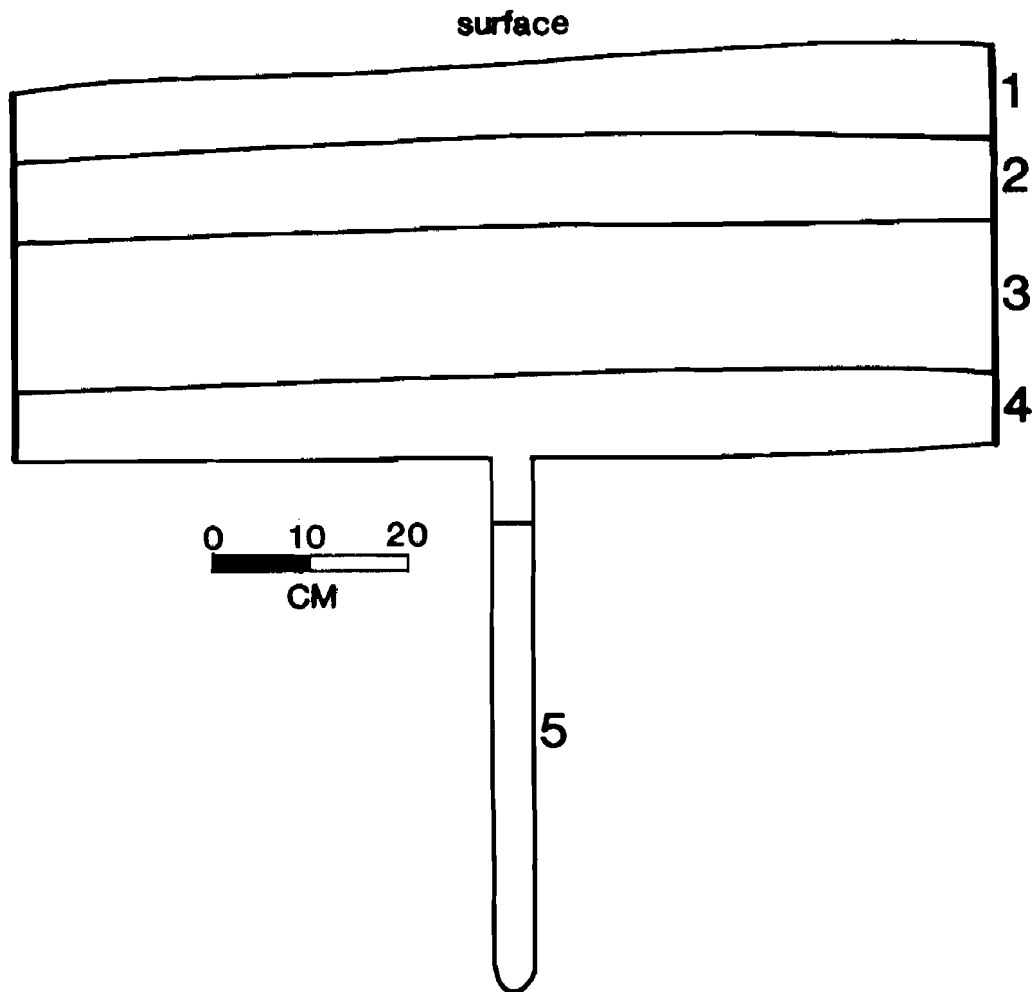


FIGURE 50
Locus 32, Beeson Yeatman House Site,
Profile of Test Unit 3, North Wall



1-humus

2-yellow brown gravelly silt loam--historic artifacts recovered

3-yellow brown silt loam with clay and gravels

4-same as 4 but with more clay and decomposed rock

5-yellow/gray sandy decomposing rock with a little clay

discussion of the investigations at this site are presented in the Phase II section of this report.

In the vicinity of the railroad cut, testing was conducted in the woods to the south of the cut (Locus 23 and 31), and in the fields to the north of the cut (Locus 24). The testing in the woods identified an area of secondary growth forest, that had recently been fallow or plowed field. The area north of the cut had a similar soil profile, and had also recently been in agricultural use (Figure 51).

Other cultural resources identified through the background research were not located, or, as in the case of the J. Springer House (N-1109) and the A. Yeatman House (N-1110), were found to be out of the ROW and therefore not subject to direct or indirect effects. In addition, the proposed ROW in front of these structures was narrow and covered in foliage, which prevented any archaeological testing. The house identified in Figure 5 as the "E. Brown" house was found to be actually located in Chester County, Pennsylvania, just across the state line. No other archaeological sites were located in this segment.

Table 8 presents a list of all of the sites located during Phase I testing. The compliance status of each site is also noted.