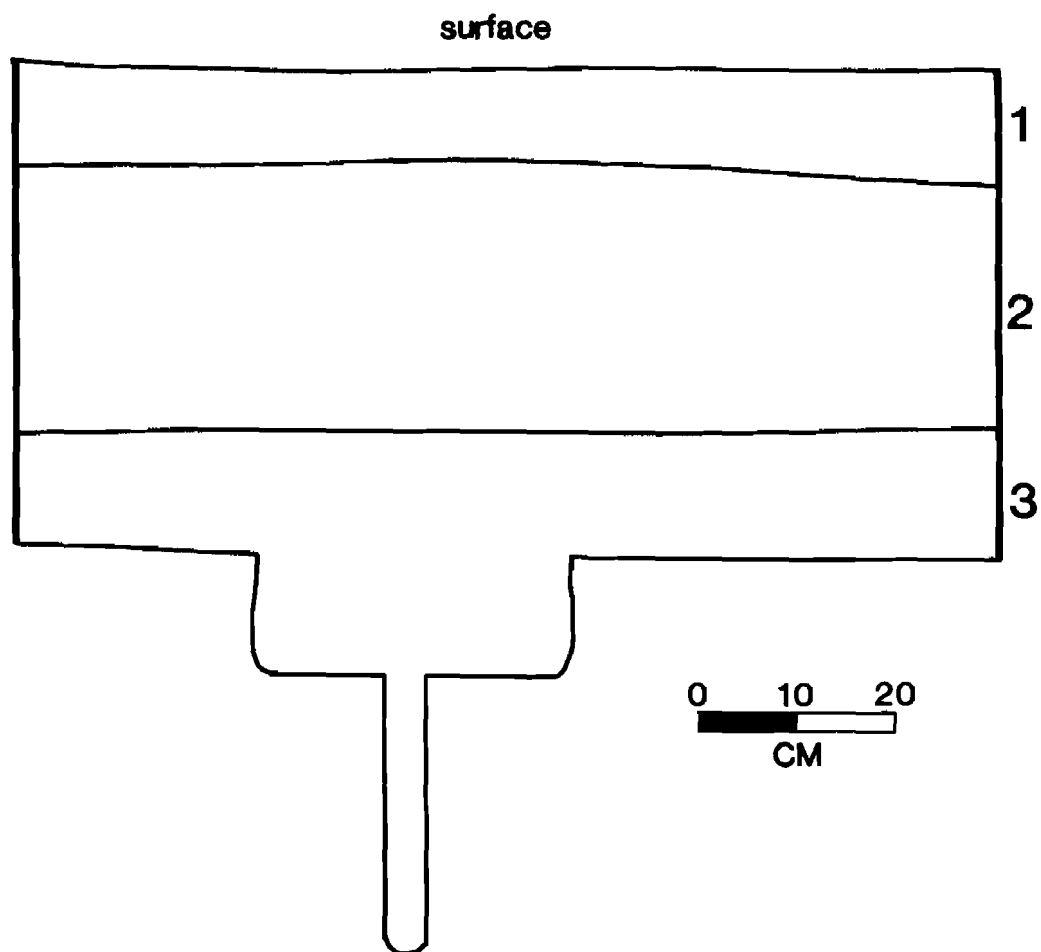


PHASE II LOCATION AND IDENTIFICATION/INTENSIVE SURVEY

The purpose of this section of the report is to describe the Phase II research that was undertaken to evaluate the significance and integrity of the historic and prehistoric cultural resources located and identified by the Phase I survey.

FIGURE 51
Locus 31, Profile of Test Unit 3, North Wall



1-dark brown silty loam - root/humus layer

2-yellow/orange/brown silty loam

3-compacted yellow clay/loam

TABLE 8
SUMMARY OF SITES LOCATED IN THE
ROUTE 7 NORTH PROJECT AREA DURING
PHASE I TESTING

Site Name	Site Number	CRS Number	Locus Number	Status
Armor Site	7NC-D-101	N-10272	4	Phase II Tested
Armor House Site	7NC-D-104A	N-1250.1	4	Phase II Tested
Armor Barn Site	7NC-D-104B	N-1250.2	4A	No further work required
Klair Site	7NC-D-105	N-10279	6	Phase II Tested
Mermaid Tavern Wheelwright Shop Site	7NC-D-106C	N-242.3	10	Complete Phase II Testing
Mermaid Tavern Site	7NC-D-106	N-242.1	9	Complete Phase II Testing
Mermaid Tavern Blacksmith Shop/Stable Site	7NC-D-106B	N-242.2	11	Phase II Tested
William Torbert Tenant House Site	7NC-D-109	N-10289	13	Phase II Tested
Bernard Glatz House Site	7NC-D-102	N-10273	12	No further work required
Thomas Cavender House Site	7NC-A-14	N-10277	14	No further work required
J. Chambers House Site	7NC-A-15	N-10278	16	Phase II Tested
Harmony Schoolhouse, Dist. No. 32 Site	7NC-A-16	N-202	14	No further work required
Hockessin Valley Site	7NC-A-17	N-10280	26	Phase II Tested
Tweed's Tavern Site (aka Guthrie-Giacomelli)	7NC-A-18	N-1101	19	Complete Phase II Testing
J. Springer Barn Site	7NC-A-19	N-1109	22	No further work required
Beeson Yeatman House Site	7NC-A-20	N-10283	32	Phase II Tested

The criteria for this evaluation are those of the Department of the Interior for reviewing nominations to the National Register of Historic Places (36 CFR 60). A discussion of the Phase II intensive test excavations conducted at each of the sites noted on Table 8 is presented below, progressing from Segment 1 to 5.

Several of the cultural resources identified during the Phase I survey were not subjected to Phase II research due to access problems encountered. These sites are the Mermaid Tavern Site (Locus 9, N-242.1, 7NC-D-106A), the Mermaid Tavern Wheelwright Shop Site (Locus 10, N-242.3, 7NC-D-106C), and the G. Klair House Site (Locus 44). Phase II investigations at these sites will have to be completed at a future date. In addition, testing at Tweed's Tavern site (Locus 19, N-1101, 7NC-A-18) was not continued because the structure is proposed for demolition and the heaviest concentration of artifacts in good context were recovered from the crawlspace. It was determined by the BAHP and DelDOT that at this site Phase II investigations would be conducted subsequent to the acquisition and demolition of the house by DelDOT.

Armor Site (Segment 2, Locus 4, N-10272, 7NC-D-101)
(Figure 11A)

The Armor Site (Plate 15) is located on the eastern border of the proposed ROW on the northern bank of Mill Creek (Figure 52) in a small floodplain at the base of a knoll. An intermittent stream cuts across the floodplain in the site vicinity. The site was discovered during Phase I test excavation of two 1m test units in the floodplain. Artifacts including chert and jasper debitage, were recovered from undisturbed soils

PLATE 15
Merritt Armor Site (N-10272), 1985,
looking east from Limestone Road



up to 30-40cm below surface in test units 1 and 2 (Figure 16). An additional twelve 1m test units were excavated for the Phase II testing to determine the site's limits. The location of these additional test units is shown in Figure 51 and Table 9 provides a summary of the artifacts recovered and their general stratigraphic context.

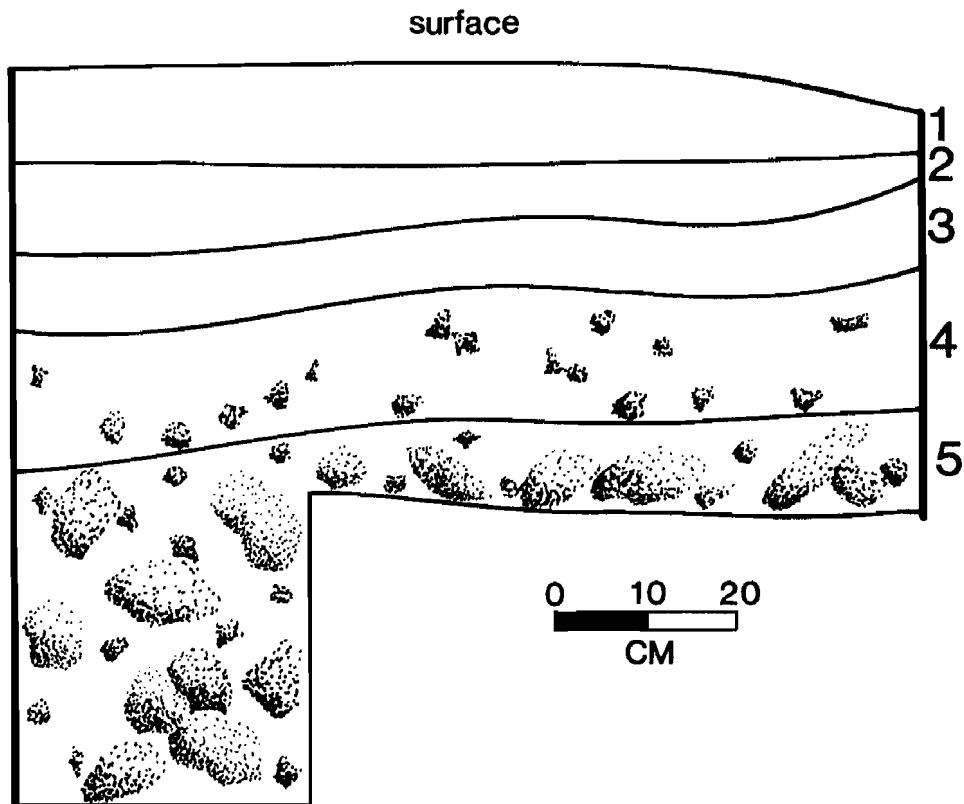
The results of the Phase II testing, the local topography, and modern disturbances of the landscape all help to determine the site's limits. The southern limit of the site is defined by an existing gravel access road. Phase I sub-surface testing

TABLE 9
ARMOR SITE (7NC-D-101) ARTIFACT
AND STRATIGRAPHIC SUMMARY

Test Unit	Artifacts in Disturbed Humus Soils	Artifacts within <i>in situ</i> soils
2	Historic	Jasper Flake
3	Quartz Flake, Jasper Flake Tool	Quartz Flakes
4	Historic and Quartz Flakes	Jasper and Chert Flakes
5	Historic	-----
6	Historic	Quartz Flakes
7	Historic	-----
8	Historic	-----
9	Historic	-----
10	Historic and Stemmed Point	-----
11	-----	-----
12	-----	Jasper Flake
13	Historic	-----

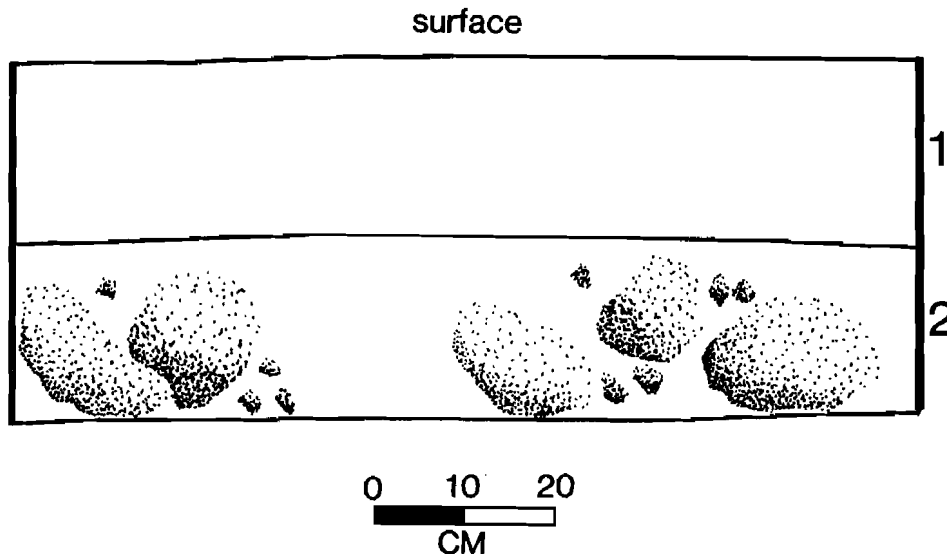
(Locus 3) in the Mill Creek floodplain south of the access road encountered undeveloped silts and sands, similar to those seen west of Limestone Road (see Figure 9), burying modern flood debris precluding the presence of buried in situ artifacts in this area. The eastern limit of the site is defined by the point where the floodplain pinches out between the access road and the edge of the slope of the adjacent knoll. The western limit of the site is determined by the existing Route 7 roadbed. The northern limit of the site is defined by the point where the buried floodplain soils are no longer present and where artifacts were no longer recovered in test units (Table 9). Within the site limits, the typical soil profile consists of up to 20cm of disturbed humus and/or plowzone soils (Ao or Ap) and 30-40cm of alluvial soils, which show some sign of pedogenic development (B2), underlain by weathered-in-place residual soils (IIC). A representative profile from test unit 10 is shown in Figure 53. These soils are representative of low-energy alluvial deposits and the artifacts recovered from within them are in good stratigraphic context. North of the site limits the typical soil profile observed in test unit 21 (Figure 54), and in stream bank cuts consists of up to 20cm of disturbed humus and/or plowed surface soils (Ap or Ao) immediately underlain by weathered-in-place residual soils. Appendix II contains the results of a geomorphological study of the site setting and these data indicate that the artifacts are in good stratigraphic context. Phase I and II testing also showed that the site can be divided into three segments of roughly equal size based on the stream and

FIGURE 53
Locus 4, Armor Site,
Profile of Test Unit 10, North Wall



- 1-humus with gravels
- 2-brown silty loam with gravels
- 3-brown silty loam
- 4-brown silty clay loam with gravel
- 5-yellow brown clay loam (high clay content)
full of gravel and cobbles

FIGURE 54
Locus 4, Armor Site,
Profile of Test Unit 21, North Wall



1-dark brown sandy clay loam - plowzone

2-yellow brown sandy clay loam with weathering gravels
and large cobbles

drainage ditch noted in Figure 52.

Artifacts recovered from 7NC-D-101 during Phase I and II testing included debitage and two bifaces (Plate 16). The bifaces were discarded late in the manufacturing or resharpening process and tool kit maintenance must have taken place at the site. The stemmed point is not particularly diagnostic and could date from any time between 5000 B.C. and A.D. 1000 (Figure 55). Because floodplain sites along minor drainages have not been studied, it is difficult to interpret the Armor Site. The Armor Site is larger than nearby hilltop procurement sites, such as the Klair Site (7NC-D-105) discovered in this study, and other upland procurement sites (Custer 1980). Furthermore, 7NC-D-101 has a

PLATE 16
Artifacts from Armor Site

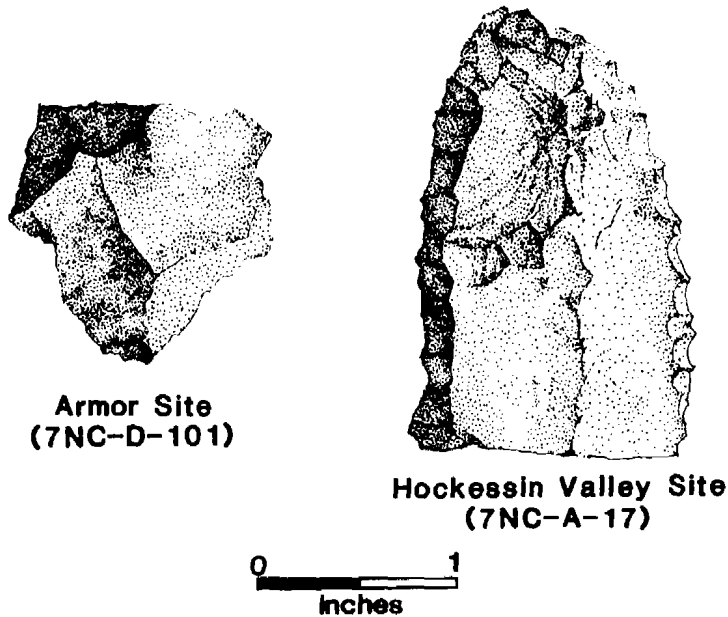


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TOP ROW: (left to right) quartz flake, argillite flake, jasper flake tool, jasper flake tool.
BOTTOM ROW: (left to right) quartz/Broad Run chalcedony stem point, quartz flake, quartz core, jasper flake.

FIGURE 55
Prehistoric Artifacts Recovered
from Phase I/II Testing, Route 7 Corridor



higher proportion of cryptocrystalline debitage (67%) than do upland procurement sites whose assemblages are dominated by quartz and quartzite (90-95%), as shown in the Limestone Hills assemblage. On the other hand, 7NC-D-101 is clearly not as large, nor as rich in artifacts, as the macro-band base camps found in the floodplains of the major drainages, such as the Minguannan Site (Wilkins 1978) or the Webb Site (Custer 1985) on the White Clay Creek, or the Mitchell Farm Site (Custer and DeSantis 1985a) in the Hockessin Valley. Based on its size and

assemblage, 7NC-D-101 is thought to represent either a micro-band base camp, or a procurement staging site.

Both of these site types are archaeologically known in the Piedmont Uplands (Custer and DeSantis 1985a). The site's setting in a minor drainage floodplain is also unique. When the intact nature of the buried in situ artifacts is considered in light of these factors, the site should be considered eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D.

Armor House Site(Segment 2, Locus 4, N-1250.1, 7NC-D-104A)
(Figure 11A)

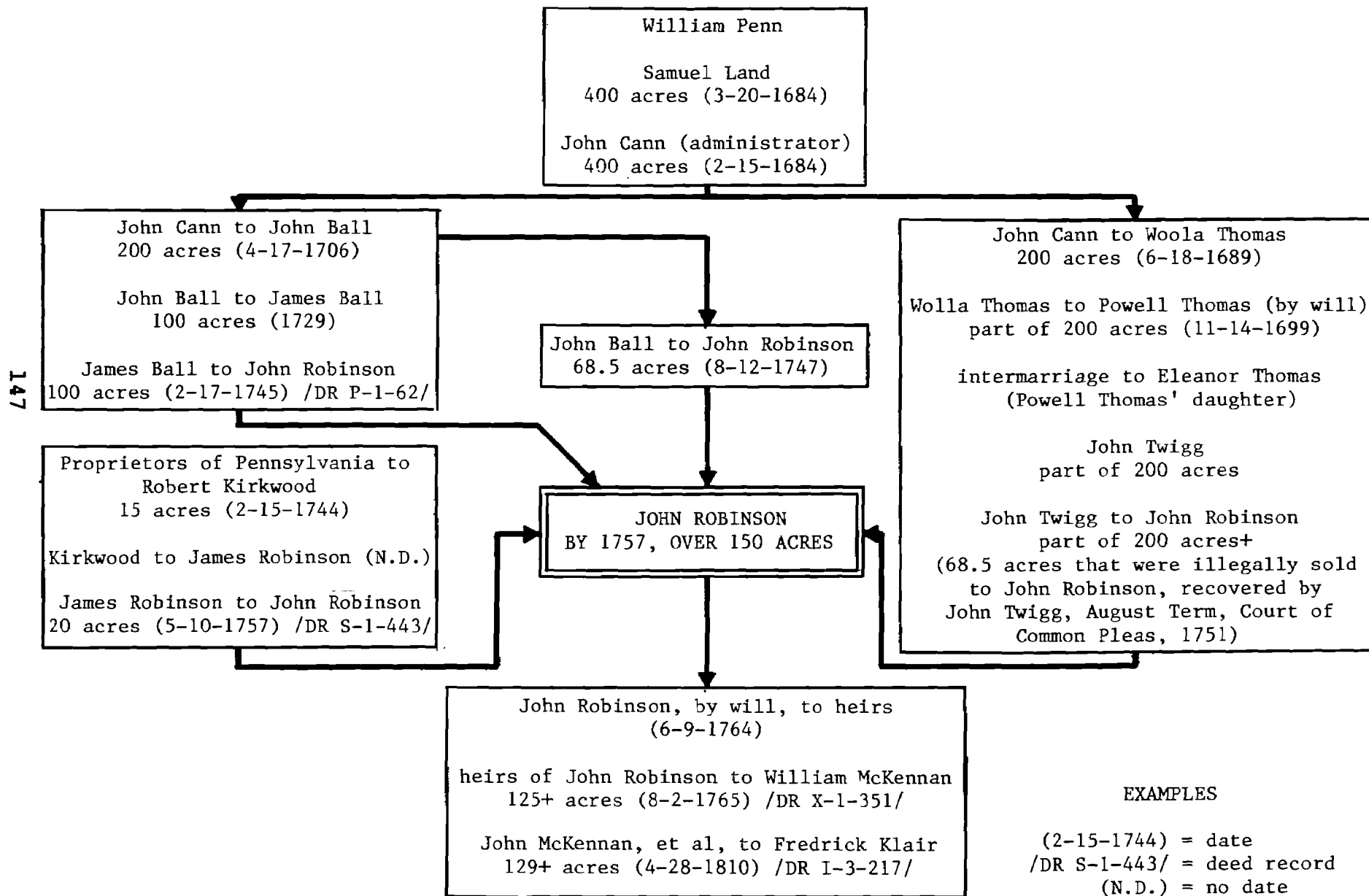
This property was originally granted by William Penn in 1684 to Samuel Land (Table 10). By the 1720s, when John Ball, a blacksmith, owned the land, there was a house supposedly constructed of ballast brick on the property. Following a land dispute that involved the property and was settled in the Court of Common Pleas in 1751, the Ball family sold the acreage to John Robinson. Robinson willed the land to his heirs in 1764, and they sold the property of slightly more than 125 acres to the Reverend William McKennan on August 2, 1765.

McKannan was a Scotch-Irish immigrant who had come to America circa 1730. He became the minister of the Red Clay Creek Presbyterian Church, located about one and one-half miles to the northeast of McKannan's plantation. McKannan began preaching at the Church in 1758, and remained there until his death in 1809.

Evidently McKannan's religious position did not prevent him from owning slaves, for in 1797 he manumitted several -- Seth,

TABLE 10

Summary of the Deed Transactions of the Armor Property, 1684-1810



Sam, and Jude and her children. These appear to have been gradual manumissions, because at the time of McKennan's death Sam still had ten years to serve. He was sold to McKennan's son, John, for seventy dollars.

By 1804, McKennan's farm consisted of 165 acres, a brick house and a frame barn was valued at \$660. With his death in 1809, his heirs sold 130 acres to Frederick Klair of Plymouth Township, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania in 1810. By 1816, the property contained a brick house, wooden barn and stables, and 30 acres of woodland, valued at over \$4,100. In 1818, Klair constructed the stone portion of the house, and built the stone Pennsylvania bank barn located on his property on the west side of Limestone Road in 1823. This barn was demolished in the 1970s to make way for suburban development.

The farm remained in the hands of the Klair's throughout the nineteenth century, as can be seen on Rea and Price (Figure 10), Beers' Atlas (Figure 6), and Baists' Atlas (Figure 7). The house is still owned by direct descendants of the Klairs (Plate 2).

Four additional 1m test units were excavated at the Armor House Site in the vicinity of the Phase I testing to see if any features were associated with the previously discovered artifact scatter and to define the site limits. Figure 56 shows these test unit locations and the site limits. The soil profiles were similar to those found in the Phase I testing (Figure 18). Artifacts types recovered were the same as found in the first test units, and included two fragments of tin-glazed earthenware from test unit 21, two salt-glazed stoneware fragments from test unit 20, and a pearlware fragment from test unit 16. The

majority of historic artifacts recovered consisted of redwares, nails, and brick fragments. Appendix I contains the total artifact counts from the Phase I and II testing at this site. No features were discovered at 7NC-D-104A.

The nature of the archaeological remains at this site seem to suggest that it is representative of yard scatter refuse associated with the eighteenth century occupation of the Merritt Armor property. The artifacts recovered are undoubtedly related to the occupation of the plantation, which was established by the first quarter of the eighteenth century. The distance of about 100 feet from the artifact scatter to the house itself, however, would suggest that the artifacts are not directly associated with the house, but perhaps with a more ephemeral structure located between the house and the road. The property owner dissuaded the archaeologists from further testing beyond the proposed ROW to investigate this possibility. Although the Phase II testing failed to locate any such structure, the location of the barn associated with this complex across a major public road from the house could indicate that the farm buildings at this site were situated between the house and the road. The soils in this site are intact and no subsurface disturbances were discovered, indicating that the site was never plowed. The low density of artifacts recovered and the lack of any features suggests that a structure or outbuilding was not located on the site itself. Further excavations were not conducted because no features were encountered and because of a reluctance on the part of the owner to allow additional investigations on his property outside the bounds of the proposed ROW. Based on the amount of archaeological

and documentary information available, it is not possible at this time to determine whether this site is eligible for inclusion on the National Register.

Klair Site (Segment 2, Locus 6, N-10279, 7NC-D-105)
(Figure 11B)

At the Klair Site an additional 13 1m test units were excavated on the knoll to define the site limits and to look for artifacts in buried contexts (Figure 57). Jasper flakes were recovered from the plowzone of test units 20 and 24, and a jasper flake tool was found in Level 1 in test unit 13. Intermixed with these were historic glass and redware fragments, indicating the disturbed nature of the plowzone soils at the site. No artifacts were recovered from undisturbed contexts. The Klair Site assemblage (Table 11) includes limited debitage and limited tool types and indicates that the site is probably a procurement site. No diagnostic artifacts were recovered. The site was plowed and the artifacts are not in good stratigraphic context. Appendix I contains a total artifact inventory recovered from this site. Because no artifacts were recovered from undisturbed contexts in the Phase II testing, and because further excavations would provide similar information, the site is not considered eligible for listing in the National Register.

TABLE 11

KLAIR SITE (7NC-D-114)
ARTIFACT ASSEMBLAGE

Flakes (cortex):	6 quartz, 4 jasper
Flake tools (cortex):	1 quartz, 1 jasper
Total:	7 quartz, 5 jasper

PLATE 17
Mermaid Tavern (N-242.1), 1964



DeIDOT Right of Way Office

PLATE 18
Mermaid Tavern (N-242.1), 1985



Mermaid Tavern Blacksmith Shop/Stable Site (Segment 3, Locus 11, N-242.2, 7NC-D-106B) (Figure 21A)

The tavern itself was built in three sections, the earliest log portion dating to about 1725. The second section, built of stone and incorporating the original log section, was constructed about the middle of the eighteenth century. The final portion of the house was constructed circa 1800 (Plates 17 and 18). Eckman et al. (1983:482) notes that the tavern was in business by 1740. The first apparent license available for the tavern was issued to James Walker in 1746. If Walker was like later licensees, he was probably a tenant operator. A list of the tavern operators for the Mermaid, their dates of operation, and the sources used to compile the list are given in Table 12.

TABLE 12

OPERATORS OF THE MERMAID TAVERN, 1746-1869

Date	Name	Source
1746	James Walker	License@
1784	James Rice	License
1786	James Rice	License
1788	David Williamson	NCRP*
1794	James Rice	License
1796	John Robinson	License
1798	John (or Thomas) Evans	License
1799	John Brackin	License
1804	William Ball	NCRP
1818	John Chapman	License
----	Henry Brackin	License
1824	John Dixon	License
1825	Joseph Ball	License
1830s	---- Brackin	Scharf:931
----	George Walker	Scharf:931
to 1869	Elizabeth W. Walker	Cooch:77

@ License = New Castle County Tavern Petitions and Licenses

* NCRP = New Castle County Road Papers

The earliest documentary reference to a tavern at this location is in a New Castle County Road Paper map dated 1788. At that time the road, now known as Stoney-Batter Road, was laid out, from Henry Brackin's dwelling house to David Williamson's Tavern (Mermaid). By 1804, according to a road petition of that date, the tavern was being operated by the landowner, William Ball. In the same year, the property was valued at \$720, and consisted of a stone house and log kitchen (probably the tavern), a log house and log kitchen, and stone sheds, on a property of about 120 acres. Ball retained possession of the land until his death sometime prior to 1821, when the land was assessed by the New Castle County Orphans Court (D.R. L-1-90). In that year, the property had passed to William's heirs, William (II) and Hiram Ball. It consisted of one large dwelling house, part log and part stone, occupied as a tavern, one stone barn (with a date stone of "W.B. 1804" mounted in the wall), stone sheds, stone blacksmith shop, stone spring house, one small log tenement, and an "indifferent" orchard. Five years earlier, in 1816, the tax list showed the improvements to the property had been substantially the same, and the land had been valued at \$3451.

A New Castle County Road plat dated 1822 shows that a stable for 24 horses had been constructed by that date at the northeast corner of the intersection, just to the south of the blacksmith shop. An Orphans Court plat from the same period clearly shows the structures present at the intersection (Figure 58). Note that there were no buildings on the southeast corner at this time.

Figure 59. No features were located. Artifacts were recovered from stratigraphic contexts similar to those encountered in the Phase I survey, that is from within the buried A horizon, and consisted primarily of redware and whiteware fragments, but creamware and pearlware fragments were also recovered. The largest concentration of redware, glass, and nail fragments was recovered from levels 3 and 4, in test unit 6, and unit 2 contained large concentrations of glass and nail fragments. Appendix I contains the total artifact counts of the Phase I and II testing at this site. This site is undoubtedly the location of the blacksmith shop/stable that historic documentation reports stood at this intersection. The artifacts recovered date to the same time period as the shop and stable. The buried organic A horizon with decaying vegetation and wood fragments embedded in it may be either the stable floor, or a yard or penned area associated with it. This organic level was not disturbed by the construction of a professional center east of the site, and is intact within the ROW. According to oral interviews, the blacksmith shop was located to the north of the stable. No evidence of this structure was found by the Phase I and II survey; it may have been closer to Limestone Road and was destroyed by early 20th century DelDOT construction.

The potential significance of the Mermaid Tavern Blacksmith Shop/Stable Site is best understood in conjunction with the adjacent cultural resources on the Mermaid Tavern itself and the Mermaid Tavern Wheelwright Shop Site. However, no Phase II testing was conducted at the Mermaid Tavern Site or the

By 1849 (Figure 10) a wheelwright shop was located at the southeast corner of the intersection. After this date, the rest of the area changed little until the twentieth century. In 1900, the wheelwright shop was torn down, and the two story frame house presently at the corner was erected. The blacksmith shop and stables apparently stood until the first decades of the twentieth century. The stone barn built by William Ball in 1804 was torn down in the 1970s.

The Mermaid intersection served a variety of functions throughout its occupation as a tavern. It was a political meeting center in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries -- the Democratic Republicans of the Western District met there in December 1799 (as announced in the Mirror of the Times), it was the polling place of the Third Election District between 1830 and 1891, and it was the meeting place of the Mill Creek Hundred Road Commissioners from 1832 to 1866. The tavern was the meeting place of the Harmony Grange in 1874, and the Farmer's Mutual Fire Insurance Company was formed there in 1839. The intersection's most important function, and the one that clearly illustrates its dominance over other hamlets in the vicinity, was its use as a Post Office from 1848 to 1900. The Mermaid's social function, that of a tavern, continued until 1869, when it lost its license; but it remained a hotel until 1880 (Scharf 1888; Cooch 1936).

Phase II testing at the Mermaid Tavern Blacksmith Shop/Stable Site consisted of an additional 7 lm test units to determine the extent of the site and to locate any subsurface features. The buried A horizon was located in all of these additional units, and the site limits were defined as shown in

Wheelwright Shop Site because of access problems. Therefore, the significance of the Blacksmith Shop/Stable Site cannot be addressed until additional Phase II excavations are completed.

Nevertheless, it should be noted that archaeological studies of the Mermaid Tavern site complex could make considerable contributions to the study of rural communities and cultural change in the region. Investigations at Mermaid Tavern could be used for comparative studies of other tavern sites in the region, such as the recently completed data recovery program at the Rising Sun Tavern and Wm. Anthony Hotel in Stanton (Thompson and Gardner, 1986). The study of the blacksmith and wheelwright shops could be compared to the excavations conducted at the Wilson-Slack Agricultural Complex (Coleman et al. 1985). In sum, it is highly likely that the various components of the Mermaid Tavern complex area will be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

William Torbert Tenant House Site (Segment 3, Locus 13, N-10289, 7NC-D-109) (Figure 21B)

At the William Torbert Tenant House Site, ten 2m test units were excavated in this field to locate any features present and to define the site limits. These limits are shown in Figure 60. A small number of artifacts -- redware fragments, glass fragments, and brick fragments -- were recovered from a plowzone context, but no features were encountered. The thin scattering of historic ceramics across this site is evidence that at one time a dwelling or structure was present nearby. No structure was identified at this location within the ROW. Phase I testing to the south (Locus 13A) also failed to encounter any evidence of

the structure. Unfortunately, 20th century road construction, which moved the roadbed eastward in 1964, may have obliterated the original house location. Historic evidence suggests that this house site was, by the middle of the 19th century, a tenant house. Archaeological research at houses of this type have indicated that tenant houses are often of a very impermanent nature, thus leaving little evidence of their existence. In addition, continuous plowing has probably removed much of the original ground surface. The absence of any features or other definitive archaeological evidence precludes both the eligibility of the site for listing in the National Register and the need for any further archaeological research at this site.

**J. Chambers House Site (Segment 3, Locus 16, N-10278, 7NC-A-15)
(Figure 21C)**

As stated previously in the Phase I section, the structure located at this corner was originally a frame cabinetmakers shop, present at the site by 1816. Table 4 contains a summary of the property transactions regarding the lot. By 1868 (Figure 6) J. Chambers was the owner of the house. In 1964, the house, a 2-story stone structure, was demolished by DelDOT (Plates 7, 8, and 9).

At the J. Chambers House Site (Figure 61), an additional nine 1m test units and two 2m test units were excavated to define the site limits and determine the extent of subsurface disturbance. These units were placed to the east of the Phase I testing, in an effort to locate additional foundation walls. A shallow circular feature (Feature 3, test unit 5) and a square, unlined privy pit (Feature 4, test unit 5) were excavated

(Figure 62). A local landowner who grew up in the vicinity indicated that the house had stood close to Route 7 and that the foundation walls located by the Phase I testing were in the backyard area of the site. The Phase II excavations were in the location of the privy and garage.

Feature 3 was approximately 5 feet deep, and Feature 4 was 2.7 feet in depth. Both features were filled with modern 20th century debris intermixed with the surrounding soil, indicating that they were completely emptied prior to demolition in 1964. Four other shallow post mold features were found in test units 9 and 10, probably porch supports associated with the house. None were over .5 feet in depth.

Excavations at this site revealed an extensively disturbed site with no stratigraphic context and recently filled features. Oral interviews indicated that the house was occupied until 1964, when DelDOT construction demolished it. The house itself was said to have sat closer to the intersection, and thus the present excavations took place in what was the back and side yards of the house. The site is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places due to lack of integrity.

Hockessin Valley Site (Segment 4, Locus 26, N-10280, 7NC-A-17)
(Figure 39F)

The extent of the excavations conducted in both Phase I and Phase II and the site limits are shown in Figure 63. An additional twenty-eight 1m test units were excavated at this site to determine the site limits (Plate 19). More debitage and a jasper biface were recovered from good stratigraphic context in the Phase II testing and Table 13 provides a summary catalog.

PLATE 19
Hockessin Valley Site (N-10280), 1985, looking north

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Most of the artifacts were recovered from intact soils in the northern portion of the site in a flat floodplain where artifacts have been buried by alluvial deposition. Figure 42 shows a typical profile of the northern portion of the site. Soil texture indicates a low-energy environment which would have buried artifacts in situ. Appendix III describes geomorphological investigations of the site setting and the analysis of particle size indicates that the artifacts are deposited in good context.

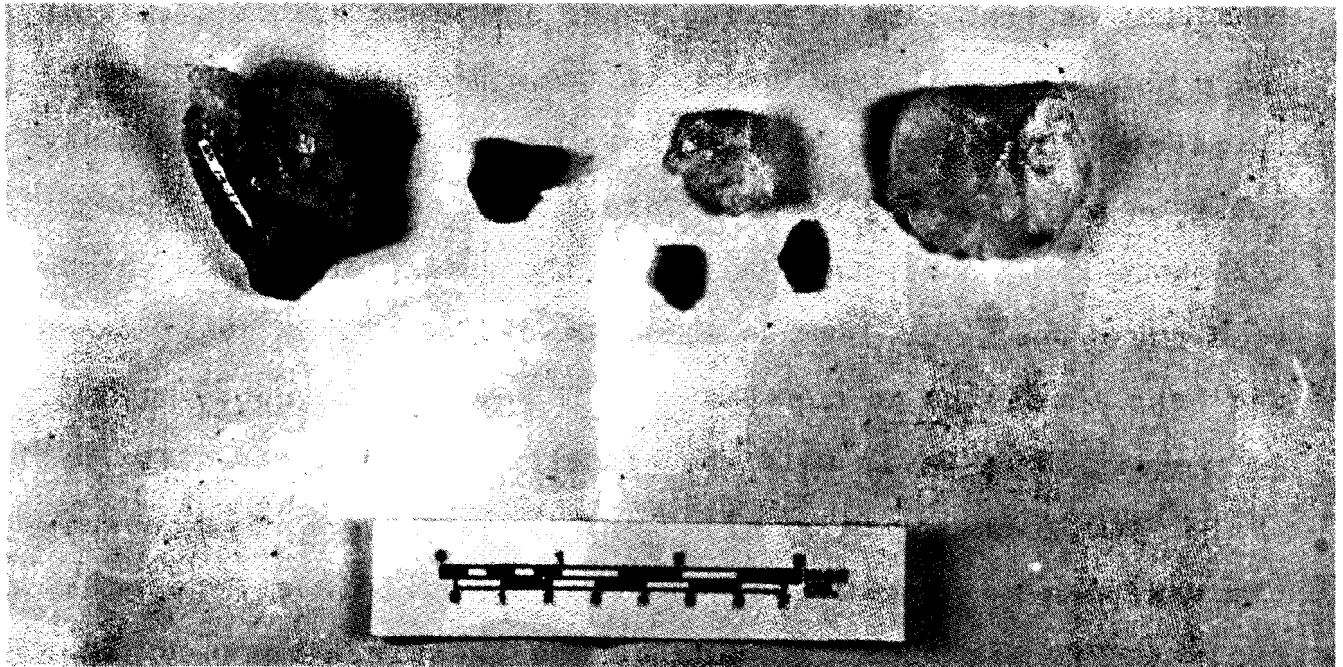
TABLE 13

**HOCKESSIN VALLEY SITE (7NC-A-17)
ARTIFACT ASSEMBLAGE**

	quartz	quartzite	chert	jasper	chalc- edony	iron- stone
Flakes (cortex)	50	4	3(1)	4	2	1
Flake tools (cortex)	1					
Core	1					
Total:	52	4	3(1)	4	2	1

The artifact assemblage (Table 13, and Plate 21) is quite similar to that described from the Armor Site (7NC-D-101) which is also located in a low order stream floodplain (Plate 20). There is a higher proportion of quartz debitage at the Hockessin Valley Site compared to 7NC-D-101. Nevertheless, the similarities of the site size and location suggest that the Hockessin Valley Site is also either a micro-band base camp or a procurement/staging site. The Hockessin Valley has been noted as a sensitive area for prehistoric archaeological resources (Custer 1983; Custer and DeSantis 1985a) because it is a unique environmental zone. This

PLATE 20
Artifacts from Hockessin Valley Site



LEFT TO RIGHT: quartz core, jasper flake, jasper flake, quartz flake, jasper flake, quartz biface.

fact, coupled with the site's contextual integrity and the rare nature of its location, all contribute to the eligibility of 7NC-A-17 for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D.

Beeson Yeatman Tenant House Site (Segment 5, Locus 32, N-10283, 7NC-A-20) (Figure 44C)

The house noted as the "B. Yeatman" house in Figure 10 belonged to Beeson Yeatman. Yeatman bought the 31 acres from George Walker in 1834. A log house and frame barn were present on the property by at least 1804, when Samuel C. Walker owned the land and was assessed \$347 for the parcel. Yeatman's property in the 1852-53 tax rolls of the Hundred was worth \$1,610, and consisted at that time of a log house and frame stable. By 1868 there were two dwellings noted on the property in Beers' Atlas (Figure 6), indicating that Yeatman may have constructed a new house on the property by this date. This could be the frame 2 1/2 story frame house that burned in the spring of 1985. Yeatman sold the property in 1868 to Alvan Davis, and Davis still owned the land according to Hopkins' Map of New Castle County (1881). Two years later, Davis sold the property to Henry Ford. In 1893 the property was owned by William H. Ford (Figure 7), probably the same man or a relative, and the two buildings were still present. By the second decade of the twentieth century, when DelDOT made their first improvements to Limestone Road, the structure closest to the road was no longer extant. Table 14 contains a summary of the deed transactions for the Beeson Yeatman property found during this project.

At this site (Plate 21) an additional eight 1m test units were excavated to define the site limits, which are shown in Figure 64. Historic domestic artifacts were recovered, from the upper 20cm of the site, but no features were encountered. A small quantity of pearlware was found, but whitewares and redwares

PLATE 21

Beeson Yeatman House Site (N-10283), 1985,
looking east towards Limestone Road



TABLE 14

SUMMARY OF DEED TRANSACTIONS FOR THE
 BEESON YEATMAN PROPERTY, 1767 - 1834

Transaction	Date	Deed Reference
William Eynon to William Buckingham	--- 1767 [8+acres]	Y-1-562
Isaac Allen to David Hoopes	--- 1769 [23+acres]	----
Enoch Johns to Samuel C. Walker [Article of Agreement: John was the nephew of William Buckingham; the land was held in trust for him]	5-30-1793 [8+acres]	W-2-334
David Hoopes to Samuel C. Walker	11-5-1795 [23+acres]	W-2-334
Jonas Stoopes, Administrator for Enoch Johns' Estate, to Samuel C. Walker	1-21-1802 [8+acres]	Y-2-70
Samuel C. Walker to Beeson Yeatman	4-20-1834 [31+acres]	R-4-441
Beeson Yeatman to Alvan Davis	1868 "	T-8-19
Alvan Davis to Henry Ford	1883 "	P-12-403

were the overwhelming majority of artifacts recovered, along with large amounts of window glass and cut and wire nails. Test Units 2, 5, 7, and 8 had the highest concentrations of artifacts recovered. Level 2 in all of the test units was the most productive. Appendix I contains a catalog of the total artifacts collected at this site.

Excavations at this site produced a collection of artifacts recovered from good stratigraphic contexts, in association with a house feature of some type (Plate 22). The lack of any architectural features at the site may be indicative of the nature of the house itself -- perhaps it was constructed on brick or wood piers. The artifacts recovered range from the second quarter to the end of the nineteenth century, and correspond with

PLATE 22

Artifacts from Beeson Yeatman House Site



TOP ROW: (left to right) transfer printed pearlware sherd, gray salt-glazed stoneware sherd, bone comb fragment, redware sherd, transfer printed whiteware sherd. CENTER: (left to right) handprinted whiteware sherd, Rockingham sherd, pipe stem fragment. BOTTOM ROW (left to right) handpainted pearlware fragment, red clay pipe bowl fragment, ironstone fragment, aqua glass bottle neck with applied lip, blue glass fragment.

the known historic occupation of the site. The small circular depression located outside of the ROW is either the location of a well or privy. Because 7NC-A-20 has yielded a variety of artifact types from undisturbed contexts, the site is considered to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D. Furthermore, the archaeological data

from the Yeatman House Site can be used to study research questions concerning nineteenth century tenant life in northern Delaware. Excavations at the Beeson Yeatman House Site can be informative of the processes of social change and land tenancy in northern Delaware. Documentary evidence of the site occupation suggests that Yeatman moved out of his first house (the archaeological site) and constructed a new one by 1868. His first log house probably then became a tenant structure. The rectangular depression present at the site has dimensions similar to those reported by Stiverson (1977: 56-84) for houses in eighteenth century Maryland. Intersite comparisons of the tenant occupation of this site could be made with the Ferguson House (Coleman et al. 1983), the late nineteenth century occupation of the Hawthorn Site (Coleman et al. 1984), and the Howard-McHenry site in Maryland (Hurry and Kavanaugh 1983). Comparisons of this nature would provide researchers with a more complete picture of the lifeways and material culture of agricultural tenants in northern Delaware in the nineteenth century.

INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

Implications for Regional Prehistory

The findings of the Route 7 North Survey confirmed some of the existing site distribution models. Small procurement sites, such as the Klair Site, were found on the knolls and slopes of upland regions as was previously noted in settlement pattern descriptions (Custer and Wallace 1982; Custer and DeSantis