

ABSTRACT

A Cultural Resources Survey of the Old Baltimore Pike (State Road 336) Corridor, extending for approximately 5.7 miles from the Four Seasons Parkway intersection with State Route 896 to the Christiana By-Pass (State Route 273), was conducted by archaeologists from the University of Delaware Center for Archaeological Research between March and November of 1987. Funding for the project was provided by the Delaware Department of Transportation and the Federal Highway Administration. Background and archival research and archaeological investigations were carried out to identify, locate, and determine the significance of all prehistoric and historic cultural resources present within the project area. Expectations concerning prehistoric and historic site locations, based on the research designs generated for the project, were found to be generally accurate in site location prediction, with prehistoric sites being associated with water sources, and historic sites dependent primarily on the transportation network. The Phase I survey of the project area located five prehistoric and four historic archaeological sites, and reported on the status of six standing structures previously recorded by the Bureau of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. Three of the archaeological sites, the Barratt's Run East, Lee, and Lloyd Sites, were subjected to Phase II investigations, and are not considered to be eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. Two sites are recommended for additional Phase II investigations to determine site significance and integrity, and eligibility for National Register listing. The Stuart Forest Site (7NC-D-137) is a prehistoric site dating from the Archaic through Woodland I Periods (6500 B.C. - A.D. 1000), located in an unplowed context, on a small rise surrounded by inland swamps. The Dehorty Site (7NC-D-124) is a circa 1755 to 1825 historic farmstead site located in a cultivated field, with a filled cellar hole and other subsurface features present below the plowzone. Both sites date from time periods that are not well-represented in the archaeological research of northern Delaware.