

**APPENDIX I**  
**TOTAL ARTIFACT COUNTS**

Note: While the total artifact counts from the Phase I, II, and III excavations of the John Darrach Store are enclosed, the artifact counts for each phase by shovel test pit, test unit, and feature have been excluded. Should you wish to have a copy of these more detailed counts, they will be provided upon request. Please contact either:

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## ARTIFACT TOTALS

	Phase I	Phase II	Phase III	Combined I/II/III
<b>Ceramics</b>				
Redware	45	117	1529	1691
Creamware	5	39	373	417
Pearlware	15	49	319	383
Whiteware	6	37	253	296
Ironstone	---	2	40	42
Yellowware	2	2	11	15
Stoneware	---	4	56	60
Porcelain	2	10	102	114
Tinglaze	---	---	40	40
Staffordshire	---	---	13	13
Rockingham	---	---	9	9
Fiesta	---	5	---	5
Unidentified	---	3	37	40
<b>Bottle</b>	11	30	645	686
<b>Window</b>	10	30	747	787
<b>Table</b>				
Tumbler	---	---	77	77
Serving	---	---	3	3
Stemmed	---	---	4	4
Unidentified	---	---	8	---
<b>Jar</b>	---	---	8	8
<b>Nails</b>				
-wrought	---	8	46	54
-cut	---	---	352	352
-wire	---	---	4	4
-Unidentified	2	43	245	290
-Spikes	---	---	9	9
-mortar	---	---	18	18
-wood	---	---	2	2
-plastic	---	---	2	2
-plaster	4	---	---	4
<b>Architectual</b>				
Brick	87g	4g	53 ct. + 530 kg	91530kg + 53ct.
Glazed	7g	2g	5 ct. + 81g.	90g + 5ct.

## TOTAL TOTALS (cont.)

Description	Phase I	Phase II	Phase III	Combined I/II/III
Shell	21	194	1659	1874
Bone	---	4	966	970
<b>Metal</b>				
Tableware				
-knife	---	---	1	1
-knife handle	---	---	2	2
Household				
-keys	---	---	2	2
-tacks	---	---	4	4
-pins	---	---	3	3
-curtain holder	---	---	1	1
-eye hook	---	---	1	1
-drawer handle	---	---	1	1
-drawer escutcheon	---	---	1	1
-thimble	---	---	1	1
Tools				
-shovel handle	---	---	1	1
-decorative screw and nut	---	---	1	1
-clouter	---	---	1	1
-axe head	---	---	1	1
-bolts	---	---	2	2
-nut	---	---	1	1
-plow blade	---	---	1	1
-horse bit	1	---	---	1
Other	2	---	---	2
-coin	---	1	1	2
-buckles	---	---	4	4
-strap	---	---	1	1
-chain	---	---	1	1
-chain links	---	---	14	14
-closure	---	---	1	1
-wire	---	---	1	1
-horseshoe	---	---	1	1
-privy handle	---	---	1	1
-barrel hoop	---	---	1	1
-iron ring	---	---	1	1
-lock	---	---	1	1
-rusted ring	---	---	1	1
-button	1	---	10	11

TOTAL TOTALS (cont.)

	Phase I	Phase II	Phase III	Combined I/II/III
<b>Miscellaneous</b>				
-bead	---	---	1	1
-pipe	---	---	2	2
-peach pit	---	---	1	1
-corn cob	---	---	1	1
-chalk	---	---	1	1
-barnacle	---	---	1	1
-leather w/ stitches	---	---	1	1
Unidentified	---	4	1	5
Argillite Point	---	1	1	2
<b>Pipes</b>				
Decorated				
-bowl	---	---	1	1
-stem	---	---	2	2
Undecorated				
-bowl	---	---	5	5
-stem	---	---	33	33
Other	2	4	1	7
			5	
			33	
			1	

**APPENDIX II**  
**DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

- 1) John Darrach Store Site, Delaware State Route 6
- 2) Smyrna, Delaware 19977
- 3) JoAnn Jamison
- 4) January 3, 1989
- 5) University of Delaware  
Center for Archaeological Research  
Anthropology Department  
Newark, Delaware, 19716
- 6) Darrach Store site looking west, on the south side of the road.
- 7) Plate 1 of 3

PLATE 1

Darrach Store Site Looking West on the South Side of the Road



- 1) John Darrach Store Site, Delaware State Route 6
- 2) Smyrna, Delaware 19977
- 3) JoAnn Jamison
- 4) October 3, 1988
- 5) University of Delaware  
Center for Archaeological Research  
Anthropology Department  
Newark, Delaware, 19716
- 6) Plan view of stone foundation wall.
- 7) Plate 2 of 3

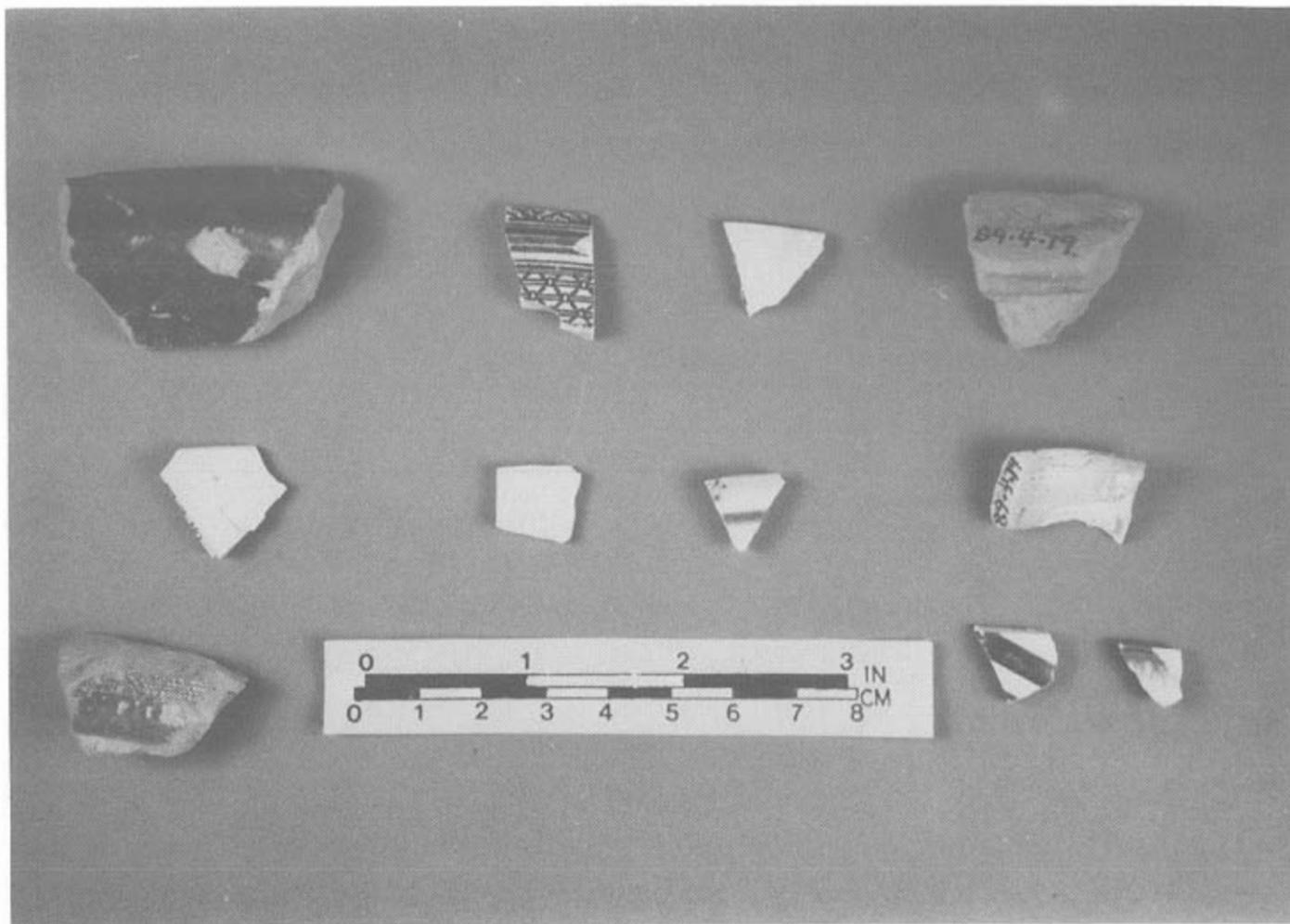
PLATE 2  
Plan View of Stone Foundation Wall



- 1) John Darrach Store Site, Delaware State Route 6
- 2) Smyrna, Delaware 19977
- 3) David Francis
- 4) April 12, 1989
- 5) University of Delaware  
Center for Archaeological Research  
Anthropology Department  
Newark, Delaware, 19716
- 6) Top Row (left to right): 1 redware sherd, 1 black transfer print  
whiteware sherd, 1 whiteware sherd, 1 redware sherd;  
Middle Row (left to right): 1 pearlware sherd, 1 porcelain sherd, 1  
annular whiteware sherd, 1 staffordshire sherd;  
Bottom Row (left to right): 1 slip-trailed redware sherd, 1 annular  
pearlware sherd, 1 shell-edge pearlware sherd.
- 7) Plate 3 of 3

PLATE 3

Ceramics Recovered During Phase I/II Excavations



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Top Row: 1 redware sherd, 1 black transfer print whiteware sherd, 1 whiteware sherd, 1 redware sherd  
Middle Row: 1 pearlware sherd, 1 porcelain sherd, 1 annular whiteware sherd, 1 staffordshire sherd  
Bottom Row: 1 slip-trailed redware sherd, 1 annular pearlware sherd, 1 shell-edge pearlware sherd

**APPENDIX III**

**DATA RECOVERY PLAN FOR THE DARRACH STORE (7K-A-101)**

**by**

**David C. Bachman, Wade P. Catts, and Jay F. Custer**

This data recovery plan, schedule and budget provide a recommended alternative for mitigation of the adverse effects of a proposed overpass and road realignment replacement project upon the historic component of 7K-A-101, Kent County, Delaware (Figure 1). Execution of the data recovery plan is contingent upon the concurrence of the State Historic Preservation Officer's staff that a no adverse effect determination would be appropriate upon recovery of significant archaeological data as per 36CFR 800.4c and the Advisory Council's "Treatment of Archaeological Properties: A Handbook".

## BACKGROUND

The Darrach Store Site (7K-A-101, K-6416) is located in Duck Creek Hundred, Kent County, Delaware, and was discovered by archaeologists from the University of Delaware Center for Archaeological Research. The site was identified during the Phase I survey of the Route 13 Corridor (Custer and Bachman 1986; Bachman et al. 1988) and is located within the right-of-way (ROW) of proposed relocations of State Road 6 (Woodland Beach Road) which crosses the Route 13 alignment. Phase II testing was undertaken between August and October 1988 and a determination of eligibility was prepared.

The Darrach Store Site was initially identified by archival research conducted for the Route 13 Corridor Project. A Kent County Road Petition and Return, dated 1775 and 1781, illustrating the road from the Maryland line eastward, through Duck Creek (Smyrna) to Duck Creek Landing (Smyrna Landing), indicated the presence of "Jno. White's Store, now John Darrach's" on the south side of the road, at the point where the present-day Smyrna Landing Road (Road 76) intersects the Woodland Beach Road (State Road 6). Additionally, the Kent County Orphans Court Plat of the division of Jane Darrach's estate in 1811 showed a structure in approximately the same location, labeled as an "old Brick house and Granary", in the allotment of Eleanor Kennedy. Both the White and Darrach families were prosperous, interrelated Kent County merchant families during the second half of the eighteenth century and the first half of the nineteenth century. Both families owned considerable amounts of real and personal property, including tracts of land, houses, ships, slaves, and ship building facilities (Hodny et al. 1989).

Based on the documentary evidence provided by these maps, Phase I testing of the Darrach Store Site was undertaken to determine if any sub-surface remains of the house, store, and granary were still extant. A pedestrian survey of the site identified considerable amounts of brick fragments and other historic artifacts on the surface. A shovel test pit (STP) grid was established over the approximate area of the site, with the STP's placed at 25' intervals (Figure 2). The remains of an infilled stone-lined cellar hole were identified, and numerous historic artifacts including white salt-glazed stoneware, creamware, pearlware, whiteware, clear and olive green bottle glass, wrought and cut nails, and other metal fragments, were recovered from the plowzone and the filled cellar hole.

Based on the results of the Phase I testing, additional STPs and several larger test excavations were excavated at the site to determine the site dimensions, locate any additional intact subsurface features or architectural remains, and to determine the site's eligibility for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. These Phase II test excavations consisted of the excavation of an additional 86 STPs laid out utilizing the existing Phase I grid, and 3'x3' and 5'x5' measured test units (Figure 3). Site dimensions were established using data derived from the plowzone sampling scheme, which in turn allowed the creation of artifact density distribution maps of the site. The site is roughly rectangular, and extends along Route 6 for approximately 240', and south into the cultivated field for about 200' (Figure 4).

In addition to the filled cellar hole, the archaeological testing at the Darrach Store Site identified six other cultural features, including trash middens, the probable locations of outbuildings and support structures, and a possible well. The estimated dimensions of the cellar hole are approximately 32 feet by 37.5 feet. The foundation was discovered intact in some test units, but in others, robbing was evident. The Phase I and II testing of the site indicated that although the site had been repeatedly plowed, artifacts and subsurface features dating to the late

eighteenth to mid-nineteenth centuries were still present in good context. It is probable that other subsurface features remain intact beneath the plowzone within the boundaries of the site.

Within the limits of the site, two distinct areas of artifact density and concentration were observed. Area I, a roughly oval-shaped zone around the foundation (Figure 4) consists of the core area of the site and extends about 50' south of the foundation, and 75' west and 100' east of the foundation. The cellar hole (Feature 4), the possible well (Feature 2), and the trash midden (Features 5 and 6) are included within the limits of this area. Area I represents the main activity area of the site, and is expected to contain the majority of artifact-bearing plowzone and subsurface deposits. The shovel-test pits excavated in Area I generally contained from 15 to 50 artifacts per unit. Based on the results of other archaeological investigations at eighteenth- and nineteenth-century farmsteads in Delaware and other parts of the country (Hoseth et al. 1989; Catts and Custer 1989; Shaffer et al. 1988; Moir and Journey 1987), this area probably contains the location of small outbuildings and support structures, refuse pits and Inner Active Yard scatter.

Area II consists of the large area of low artifact density (less than 3 artifacts per STP) south of Area I (Figure 4). Feature 7, a trash pit located more than 120' southwest of Feature 4, is located in this area. Area II may contain additional features associated with larger outbuildings and ancillary support structures, but the artifact yield is expected to be lower than that provided by Area I.

Based on the results of the Phase I and II testing, the John Darrach Store Site (7K-A-101) is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places because it is likely to yield significant information relating to the historical development of the region (Criterion D). Testing at the site indicated that artifact distributional data are present within the plowzone, and that structural remains and other features are also intact. Future investigations at the Darrach Store could focus on the use of the site as a regional nodal point (Hickman 1977:96), which is a location that, is the scene of relatively more frequent social interactions of various kinds compared to the surrounding region. A store certainly fits this description, and the size, placement, and location of the Darrach Store on the Smyrna Landing Road clearly indicates that the site was a significant nodal point during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Equally important for the chronology of the site would be the investigation of why the Darrach Store declined in prominence and was eventually demolished. From a broader perspective, this growth

and decline could be attributed to the changing economic and social patterns in the region during the nineteenth century, and the Darrach Store Site could be used to investigate changes in land use, and variations in social and economic factors through time.

## RESEARCH DESIGN AND RESEARCH METHODS

Recommended data recovery excavations for Area I (Figure 4) at the John Darrach Store Site would include complete excavation and screening of all soils above and directly adjacent to the structure, a 25% stratified, systematic, aligned sampling (e.g., the excavation of a randomly chosen 5'x5' square for every 10'x10' unit) of the plowzone area not directly associated with the structure. Following this sampling of the plowzone, the remainder of the plowzone would be mechanically removed to expose and map any intact, subsurface features. These recommended excavation procedures would be comparable to the data recovery excavations recently conducted at the Temple Site (Hoseth et al. 1989), the Williams Site (Catts and Custer 1989), and the Whitten Road Site (Shaffer et al. 1988).

The recommended data recovery excavations of Area II of the Darrach Store Site would include the mechanical removal of the plowzone to expose and map any intact, subsurface features. The level of investigation of all, or any portion of, Area II, will be considerably less than for Area I.

The features discovered will be completely excavated using combinations of arbitrary, cultural, and natural levels. Special attention will be given to the recovery of food remains, bone and seeds, because recent studies (Coleman et al. 1984; King and Miller 1984) have shown that analysis of food consumption is an area of research where historic archaeology can make its own contributions. Careful plotting of fence lines, ditches, and other boundary features will be carried out. The combination of plowzone artifact distributions, feature plots, and boundary plots would adequately describe the spatial utilization at the site.

Field techniques will use standard methods developed on other DelDOT projects. All plowzone soils will be screened as a single stratigraphic unit through 1/4" mesh. Standard volume flotation and water screen samples will also be taken from all features.

Laboratory analysis will consist of standard processing and cataloging of artifacts following Island Field Museum Guidelines. South's (1977) functional artifact classes will be noted and used to generate artifact density maps to document spatial utilization patterns. Standard analytical procedures for floral materials will be used and faunal materials will be analyzed with special attention given to butchering and consumption patterns. In sum, field and laboratory data gathering will generate a data base from 7K-A-101 which will be comparable to other local historic sites.

After the basic data recovery and description of 7K-A-101 has been accomplished, the patterns of spatial utilization, food consumption, and any other patterns will be compared to other local and regional sites.

Investigations at the Darrach Store Site could seek to examine the historic context of wholesaling and merchantilism in Kent County in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries (Ames et al. 1987:95). Merchantilism is a subject in Delaware history that has received little historical archaeological attention. The preliminary historic research conducted for this Phase I and II project has suggested that the Darrach and allied families had a considerable impact on the social and economic growth and development of Smyrna Landing, and the town of Smyrna itself. Additionally, it should be noted that the White, Darrach, Kennedy, and Cummins families were inter-related, owners at various times of the property, and were all part of the wholesaling process in the Smyrna area. These relationships mean that the study of the site will allow the investigation of several prominent families in Kent County and their affect on the social and cultural development of the region. Recent archaeological investigations at the William Dickson Store (Catts et al. 1989), a contemporary commercial property in New Castle County, could be compared to the findings generated from the data recovery investigations at the Darrach Store.

The Darrach Store Site can also yield important information regarding upper class housing and site layout in eighteenth century Delaware. Comparatively little archaeological research has been conducted on the housing of the elite from this time period, and the excavations at several other domestic eighteenth century sites in New Castle and Kent, and Sussex Counties (Shaffer et al. 1988; Catts et al. 1989; Catts and Custer 1989; Thomas 1983; Basalik et al. 1987) can be compared to the Darrach Store archaeological and historical investigations.

Utilizing the comparative data generated from the Darrach Site investigations, the following generalized research questions could be addressed:

1) Are changes present in refuse disposal processes and techniques? Can changes be observed in the patterns of artifact distributions and are these changes indicative of varied spatial utilization at the sites? Furthermore, can such changes in patterns be related to historically-documented economic and social changes in the surrounding area or to changes in a larger area?

2) Are there changes in the presence/absence, or frequencies, of certain artifact classes among the various historic sites? Can these changes be related to the socio-economic position of the sites' occupants or to local and regional economic conditions?

3) Can changes in either of the above categories of data be analyzed for meaningful covariance?

In sum, data recovery excavations at the Darrach Store Site will add much to the study of Delaware's historic archaeological record and will effectively mitigate the adverse effects of the project upon the site.

APPENDIX IV

An Inventory of the Goods & Chattles of John Griffin Dec<sup>d</sup>.-  
as were Shown us the Subscribers this 26<sup>th</sup> day of March Anno Domini 1798~

APPENDIX V

INVENTORY OF THE SALE OF JOHN DARRACH SENIOR  
PROPERTY FEBRUARY 12

APPENDIX VI

INVENTORY TAKEN FEBRUARY 19, 1805  
OF THE GOODS & CHATTLES OF JOHN DARRACH DECEASED  
17th OCTOBER 1805

APPENDIX VII

INVENTORY OF THE GOODS OF JOHN DARRACH DECEASED SOLD AT  
PUBVENDUE ON THE 6TH MARCH 1805

~~Will be provided upon request:~~

*includes →*

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