When examining the position of the Rt. 141 sites through time, during the early period of their occupations the Rt. 141 sites are most like the other industrial workers from the Franklin Glass works, and generally have a higher status than tenant farmers. The Howard-McHenry tenancy/mill is somewhat higher than the other tenant farmers. However, it is difficult to say to what degree other social factors affect the results. The industrial workers are paid wages and generally, although tenant farmers may raise cash crops, they are not paid wages. It is likely as well that the occupants of the Jonathan Hale Log Cabin did not receive wages. The occupants of the Howard-McHenry site may also have received some cash as a result of the mill operations. Therefore, it is difficult to say to what degree availability of cash (in the form of cash wages) affects the results, i.e. the purchasing power of the consumer. In addition, the geographical location of a particular site may affect the availability of consumer goods and therefore affect the types of ceramics that are present on a particular site. The Rt. 141 sites were located near Wilmington, Delaware, and should have had access to a wide variety of consumer goods. The Howard McHenry site is located relatively near Baltimore and, again, the occupants should have had relatively good access to consumer goods. The Jonathan Hale Log Cabin was located in Summit County, in the Connecticut Western Reserve of Ohio. It is unlikely that they had the same access to consumer goods as the previous sites. The tenant farmers house is located in St. Mary's County, Maryland. The Franklin Glass Works is also located in the Connecticut Western Reserve of Ohio, in Portage County.

During the later periods, the Row Houses and Dwelling H are most like the tenant farmer and slightly lower than Howard McHenry, also a tenancy. The Weldin Plantation, which would have been a tenancy at this point in time, is lower than the other sites. In all of the later categories the Walker Tavern consistently obtained the highest values, with the other sites falling significantly below. The tenant farmer, although slightly lower in the later scale, maintains a much more consistent economic status. In addition, the economic position of all of the Rt. 141 sites is lower than in the earlier scale. Hurry and Kavanagh (1983:84) found this trend at the Howard-McHenry site as well. They suggest that this may be the result of the introduction of the roller mills in the 1880's which caused stone type mills to be non-competitive, although they also mention that additional work is needed to prove or disprove this (Hurry and Kavanagh 1983:84). The results of the research discussed here, although extremely tentative, suggest that this may instead be the result of something more widespread, perhaps the recession following the Civil War, as the downward trend is noted for the industrial workers from the powder mills and textile mills in Delaware as well.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

During 1985, preliminary Phase I archeological investigations were conducted on 11 linear segments and 2 areas in connection with the proposed dualization of Route 141 from Route 100 (Montchanin

Road) to U.S. Route 202 (Concord Pike) in New Castle County, Delaware. The preliminary investigations of these areas resulted in the discovery of 23 sites and the recommendation that 9 of these be subjected to more extensive investigations. The remaining sites were determined to be, in the case of the historic sites, either secondarily deposited refuse deposits or sites in which no intact contexts remained. The sites containing prehistoric materials for which no investigations beyond the preliminary survey were recommended were either sites which did not contain significant archeological remains and at which little potential for subsurface remains was present or sites at which the research potential had been exhausted by the survey. A summary of the level of investigations and the preliminary results is presented on a segment by segment basis below.

Preliminary Phase I investigations of Segment 1 consisted of archival research, a walkover and subsurface testing. These investigations of Segment 1 revealed only secondary field scatters and one site, Schoolhouse 28. This site was the location of a school building which was present on historic maps. No additional archeological work was recommended as the site had been destroyed by modern construction.

Preliminary Phase I investigations of Segment 2 consisted of archival research and a walkover survey. The investigations of this Segment revealed no significant archeological remains and additional testing was not recommended for any area within Segment 2.

Preliminary Phase I investigations of Segment 3 revealed the presence of one archeological site, the Row House (7NC-B-8, Area A). The site consists of structural remains of 19th century industrial workers housing along the Brandywine. The extended Phase I investigations consisted of an intensive archival search and intensive testing of the site. The archival search revealed that the structural remains uncovered during the intensive testing were likely built around 1870, and that earlier workers housing was probably present in this location as well. A Mean Ceramic Date of 1826.94 was obtained for the site. Intact contexts and subsurface features were present and additional archeological work is recommended as the site is likely to possess information which would contribute to an understanding of 19th century industrial workers housing.

Preliminary Phase I investigations in Segment 4 consisted of archival research and a walkover survey. The remains of structures associated with 19th century industrial workers housing were visible on the surface in two locations and it was decided that preliminary testing was unnecessary in this location as archeological remains associated with these structures were almost certain to be present. A transit map was made of the area and extended Phase I investigations were recommended. The two locations were foundation remnants associated with the worker's housing Dwelling H (7NC-B-8) and Walkers Bank (7NC-B-8). Cistern

B (7NC-B-8), a stone lined feature, was also present in this area. Extended Phase I investigations were recommended for this feature as well.

The extended Phase I investigations at Dwelling H consisted of an intensive archival search and intensive testing at this location. A Mean Ceramic Date of 1846.56 was obtained for this site. Intact refuse deposits were present associated with the structure and additional archeological work is recommended for the site as it is likely that it has the potential to provide significant information about industrial workers employed at the nearby Keg Factory.

The extended Phase I investigations at Cistern B consisted of an intensive archival search and intensive excavations within and around this feature. The feature was completely excavated and little data concerning the date of construction or its function was found. It is hypothesized to be a cistern which would have provided water for the nearby worker's houses; however, no data is available at the present time which would support this hypothesis. The research potential of the feature was exhausted by these investigations and no additional work is recommended.

Extended Phase I investigations of Walkers Bank (7NC-B-8) consisted of intensive archival and field investigations. These investigations revealed that tenement houses were present in this location by the first quarter of the 19th century. Evidence of these tenement houses was present at the site in the form of structural remains. The fieldwork revealed that intact refuse deposits were present at the site associated with this workers housing. A Mean Ceramic Date of 1840.22 was obtained for Walkers Bank. In contrast to Dwelling H, it is likely that the workers living in the Walkers Bank housing were employed at the Walkers Bank textile mill, at least earlier in the 19th century. Additional archeological investigations are recommended for this site as it may provide significant information concerning the lifeways of 19th century textile workers.

Preliminary Phase I investigations of Segment 5 included archival research and a walkover survey. The archival research did not reveal any potential historic site locations in this segment. The preliminary field investigations revealed that Segment 5 had been extensively graded. Any archeological sites which may have been present would have been destroyed by this land alteration and additional investigations were not recommended for any portion of Segment 5.

Preliminary Phase I investigations of Segment 6 consisted of archival research, a walkover survey and subsurface testing. Two sites were noted for this area. The first, W. Husbands, was a historic site which had been identified on historic maps of the area. This site was determined during the preliminary investigation to lie outside the project area. The second site,

DuPont Country Club Site, was tested and determined to be secondary field scatter. No extended Phase I was recommended for Segment 6.

Preliminary Phase I investigations of Segment 7 consisted of archival research, a walkover survey and subsurface testing. These investigations revealed the presence of one archeological site in this segment, T. Husbands site, (7NC-B-9). Preliminary subsurface testing revealed the presence of subsurface remains and more intensive fieldwork and archival work was recommended.

The extended Phase I investigations of the T. Husbands site consisted of an intensive archival search and intensive subsurface testing. The archival search showed that the site had been occupied from 1804 to the early 1900s. It operated as a working farm throughout most of this time. The extended Phase II testing revealed at least one area which contained intact refuse deposits associated with the house. In addition, it is also possible that a well is present in the yard area. A Mean Ceramic Date of 1837.25 was obtained for this site. Additional archeological investigations are recommended for the T. Husbands site in order to gather data concerning a 19th century small, family owned working farm.

Preliminary Phase I investigations of Segment 8 consisted of archival research, walkover survey and subsurface testing. Three standing structures were identified during these investigations as having potential archeological resources. These were the William Murphy House, the Sweeney House and the Bird-Husbands Farm. An additional structure, Old Murphy Road House (N9396), was determined to be 20th century. Two of the structures, Sweeney and Wm. Murphy houses, were occupied during the preliminary investigations and no fieldwork was conducted at these locations. Preliminary Phase I fieldwork conducted at Bird-Husbands House revealed that archeological remains were present and extended Phase I investigations were recommended for this site. Additional archeological investigations were also recommended for the Sweeney and Wm. Murphy Houses as no work could be conducted in these locations during the preliminary survey.

Extended Phase I investigations conducted at the Sweeney House consisted of an intensive archival search and intensive testing. The structure had been torn down by the owner prior to these investigations. The archival search showed that the Sweeney House was erected between 1841 and 1852 and functioned as a rental property until 1878, when it was occupied by the Sweeney family. Testing at the site revealed that no intact archeological contexts remained in this location and no additional archeological work is recommended.

The William Murphy House was still occupied at the time of the Phase I investigations and no fieldwork could be conducted in this location. An intensive archival search was conducted, however. This showed that the Murphy House was built in the 1840's and was occupied by the Murphy family until 1870. The house was occupied

from 1870 to the present by a series of tenants. Because no fieldwork could be conducted at this location, no statement regarding the integrity of the archeological resources at the site can be made. Archeological investigations should be conducted at the site to determine if significant archeological remains are present.

Extended Phase I investigations at the Bird-Husbands House consisted of an intensive archival search and subsurface testing. The archival search revealed that the house was occupied from 1816-1879, with relatively long occupations for each owner. After 1879, the house was rented to tenants. Small farming operations were conducted at the house during this period. Testing failed to reveal any intact significant archeological remains and no additional archeological work is recommended.

Preliminary Phase I investigations in Segment 9 consisted of archival research and a walkover survey and surface collection. The archival investigations revealed a smithy in Segment 9 on historic maps and a surface collection of this location revealed a dense concentration of artifacts.

Extended Phase I investigations of the Smithy site included an intensive archival search and subsurface testing. The archival research showed that a blacksmith's shop was located in this location at least in the early 1900's. Testing of the area revealed that the site had been destroyed by 20th century construction and no intact archeological resources were present. No additional archeological work is recommended.

Preliminary Phase I investigations in Segment 10 consisted of a walkover survey and archival research. The walkover survey showed that structural remains were present at one location in Segment 10, and after consultation with DelDOT and BAHP personnel, it was decided that archeological remains were almost certainly present in this location and no preliminary fieldwork was necessary. The Weldin Plantation site was recommended for extended Phase I investigations.

Extended Phase I investigations at the Weldin site consisted of an intensive archival search and subsurface testing. The archival search showed that the site had been occupied by the owners from at least 1722 until sometime before 1785. From 1785 to 1861, the site was occupied by a series of tenants. From 1861 to 1934, it was occupied by the Weldin family who operated a dairy farm in this location. The testing revealed several areas which contained significant, intact archeological contexts. A Mean Ceramic Date of 1842.60 was obtained for the site. The site is recommended for additional archeological work as it may provide valuable information on 19th century tenancies which are poorly understood archeologically. In addition, it offers the opportunity to study changes in these tenancies from the 18th to the 19th century because of its long occupation span. Since the site was also owner occupied later in the 19th century, it may provide

unique information which would allow a comparison of tenancies to owner occupations at the same site.

Preliminary Phase I investigations of Segment 11 consisted of archival research, a walkover survey and subsurface testing. The subsurface testing of Segment 11 revealed the presence of a single, prehistoric archeological site, the Rock Manor site, which was recommended for additional archeological investigations.

Extended Phase I investigations of the Rock Manor site consisted of subsurface testing which failed to reveal any significant new information concerning the site. No subsurface features or contexts were uncovered and it is likely that the research potential of the site has been exhausted by these investigations. No additional archeological work is recommended for this site.

Preliminary Phase I testing in Area 1 consisted of archival research, a walkover survey and subsurface testing. The preliminary field investigations of Area 1 revealed 3 archeological sites, Rockland Dump site, Alapocas Run site and Concord Pike site. Rockland Dump was interpreted as a 20th century trash dump and no additional work was recommended for this location. Alapocas Run and Concord Pike sites were small, prehistoric lithic scatters. Alapocas Run site contained no diagnostic artifacts, but Concord Pike site contained an Early Archaic projectile point. The topographic positions of Alapocas Run and Concord Pike sites made it unlikely that any buried features were present and no additional archeological work was recommended, although a walkover of Concord Pike site was conducted during the extended Phase I investigations at DelDOT's request. No archeological materials were found during the walkover of Concord Pike site. In addition, two potential archeological sites, DuPont Office and W. H. Bird sites, were identified during the archival research. A walkover survey failed to reveal any evidence for these sites and it is likely that they have been destroyed by road construction. One previously located historic archeological site was present in Area 1. The Blue Ball Tavern site and Phase I and Phase II archeological investigations had been conducted at this site prior to the survey reported here. The site was determined to be eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places on the basis of this previous work and no archeological investigations were conducted at the site during this survey. However, intensive archival investigations were conducted. Archival investigations of the Blue Ball Tavern revealed that the site had been built sometime before 1808 and served as a tavern until at least the 1840's. By 1859, the tavern functioned as a dwelling and the property was occupied by tenant farmers until the 1900's.

Two standing structures were present. The DuPont Dairy was determined eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places on the basis of its architectural merit. Because it dates to the 20th century, no fieldwork was conducted at this location. The second, P. Husbands, is a very late 19th century

structure in which the yard area had been disturbed, so no archeological work was felt to be necessary.

Preliminary Phase I investigations of Area 2 consisted of archival research and a walkover survey. The walkover survey revealed the presence of one archeological site in this location, the Rock Manor site. The Rock Manor site was a Middle Archaic lithic scatter which contained classes of artifacts which implied a more permanent occupation at the site and extended Phase I investigations were recommended.

Extended Phase I investigations at the Rock Manor site consisted of subsurface testing which did not reveal any significant, new information. No subsurface features were found. It is likely that the research potential of the site has been exhausted by the Phase I investigations and no additional archeological work is recommended for this site.

As stated previously, preliminary Phase I investigations conducted during the survey reported here resulted in the discovery of 23 archeological sites, 9 of which were recommended for extended Phase I investigations. Of these 9, 5 require additional archeological investigations beyond the level reported here in order to support a determination of National Register eligibility. These are Dwelling H (7NC-B-8, Area B), Pigeon & Long Row Houses (7NC-B-8, Area A), Walkers Mill Bank (7NC-B-8, Area C), T. Husbands (7NC-B-9) and Weldin Plantation (7NC-B-6). In addition, two sites, Blue Ball Tavern and Wm. Murphy House, were not tested during the Phase I investigations reported here. Wm. Murphy should be investigated prior to any construction impact as its archeological potential has not yet been determined. Blue Ball Tavern had been previously determined eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. Three of the sites investigated during this survey represent the remains of industrial workers housing: Dwelling H, Walkers Mill Bank and the Row Houses. The occupants of Row Houses and Walkers Bank were employed at textile mills and the occupants of Dwelling H may have been employed at the Keg Factory. In some cases, it is possible to delineate the individual families who lived in these housing units at particular points in time and, singly and consecutively, the sites offer the opportunity to provide data concerning ethnicity and to determine if differences exist in the archeological contexts of workers employed in different industries. Two additional sites, T. Husbands and Weldin Plantation, were occupied by different kinds of individuals. T. Husbands was an owner occupied farm and Weldin Plantation served throughout most of its life history as a dwelling for tenants. Both of these sites offer the opportunity to study temporal change, both in small, agriculturally oriented owner occupied sites and in tenancies. Research questions in the future should be directed towards exploring these data sets as well as contrasting the archeological contexts found in association with industrial workers houses to owner occupied farms and tenancies.