SECTION 4.0 BACKGROUND RESEARCH

Background research was conducted to locate previously identified archaeological resources in the APE and to evaluate the potential significance of previously unidentified cultural resources within an appropriate historic context. Research was conducted at the DESHPO in Dover to identify archaeological resources within the APE that are listed or eligible for listing on the National Register, to review previously conducted cultural resources surveys, and to identify the location of registered archaeological sites. Research on the history of the APE and its vicinity was conducted at the Delaware Historical Society in Wilmington and the Delaware Public Archives in Dover and included a review of historic atlases, maps and secondary sources.

4.1 Archaeology

Registered Archaeological Sites

No archaeological sites were previously identified within the APE. However, 22 prehistoric and historic archaeological sites are recorded within one mile of the APE (Table 4.1) Two historic archaeological sites dating from the mid-eighteenth through the twentieth centuries, two multi-component prehistoric and historic archaeological sites, one undated site for which very little information is available, and 17 prehistoric archaeological sites have been recorded in upland settings within the St. George's Creek, Belltown Run and Guthrie Run drainages. Prehistoric sites in the vicinity of the APE range in age from the Archaic through Woodland II periods; most are located on well drained soils within 300 feet (100 meters) of water. The Amelia Graw site (CRS # N-10291, 7NC-F-62) and the Mary Johnson site (CRS # N-10292, 7NC-F-63) are located within 250 feet (76.2 meters) of the western terminus of the APE. A third prehistoric site, Lums Pond, (CRS # N-3778, 7NC-F-18) is located within 500 feet (152.4 meters) of the APE.

One historic and nine prehistoric archaeological sites are located in Lums Pond State Park, south of the APE (see Wise 1983). Prehistoric sites in the Lums Pond area represent the Paleo-Indian/Early Archaic Period through the Woodland II period, and the majority of these were occupied during two or more prehistoric time periods. Prehistoric sites north of Lums Pond range in age from the earliest part of the Archaic Period to the Woodland I Period, Webb Phase.

Table 4.1: Registered archaeological sites within one mile of the APE.

Site/CRS #/Name	Site Type	Temporal Designation	Artifacts Recovered	Drainage, distance to water	Source
7NC-F-2/ CRS # N-3779	Micro-band camp	Archaic, Woodland I, Woodland II	ceramics, bifacial tools, unifacial tools, debitage, FCR, cores, ground stone and pecked stone tools	St. George's Creek, 158 feet	DESHPO site form; Wise 1983
7NC-F-5/ CRS # N-3781	Unknown	Woodland I, Webb Phase	Projectile point, ground stone tools, unifacial tools, ceramics	St. George's Creek, 150 feet	DESHPO site form; Wise 1983
7NC-F-17/ CRS # N-3784/ Lums Pond Site	Procurement camp	Archaic, Piedmont	Bifacial tools, unifacial tools, debitage, core	St. George's Creek, 207 feet	DESHPO site form; Wise 1983
7NC-F-18/ CRS # N-3778	Micro-band camp	Archaic	debitage, FCR, cores, bifacial tools, unifacial tools	St. George's Creek, 70 feet	DESHPO site form; Wise 1983
7NC-F-19/ CRS # N-3780	Procurement camp	Woodland I, Coulbourn Phase, Carey Phase	Debitage, cores, projectile point, unifacial tool	St. George's Creek, 370 feet	DESHPO site form; Wise 1983
7NC-F-20/ CRS # N-3785	Micro-band camp	Archaic, Piedmont	Bifacial tools, unifacial tools, debitage, core	St. George's Creek, 611 feet	DESHPO site form; Wise 1983
7NC-F-30/ CRS # N-3777/ Biggs Farm	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Wetlands asc. w/ Long Creek, 304 feet	DESHPO site form
7NC-F-34/ CRS # N-3926	Micro-band camp	Prehistoric	FCR; debitage, cores, scraper	St. George's Creek, 324 feet	DESHPO site form; Wise 1983
7NC-F-37/ CRS # N-7648	Unknown	Middle Archaic	Projectile point	St. George's Creek, 165 feet	DESHPO site form; Wise 1983
7NC-F-38/ CRS # N-7650	Unknown	Mid-18th to 20th c.	Westerwald, creamware, pearlware, whiteware, redware	St. George's Creek, 265 feet	DESHPO site form; Wise 1983
7NC-F- 43/ CRS # N-9572/ Site PF	Unknown	Prehistoric	Debitage, FCR	St. George's Creek, 224 feet	DESHPO site form; Wise 1983
7NC-F-61/ CRS # N-10290/ Brennan Site #1, Areas A and B	Unknown	Woodland I	Debitage, projectile points	St. George's Creek, 423 feet	DESHPO site form; Lothrop et al. 1987
7NC-F-62/ CRS # N-10291/ Amelia Graw Site	Unknown	Prehistoric	Debitage, FCR	St. George's Creek, 109 feet	DESHPO site form; Lothrop et al. 1987
7NC-F-63/ CRS # N-10292/ Mary Johnson Site	Unknown	Woodland I	Projectile points, bifacial tools, debitage	St. George's Creek, 60 feet	DESHPO site form; Lothrop et al. 1987

Table 4.1; cont.

Site/CRS #/Name	Site Type	Temporal Designation	Artifacts Recovered	Drainage, distance to water	Source
7NC-F-64/ CRS # N-10284/ Jacob B. Cazier Tenancy Site # 2	Unknown	Late 19th – early 20th c.	Whiteware, redware, cut nails, window glass, creamware, yellowware, pearlware, stoneware, porcelain	St. George's Creek, 1,426 feet	DESHPO site form; Lothrop et al. 1987
7NC-F-65/ CRS # N-5014/ School House #57	Public school	Woodland II; Late 19th – 20th c.	Projectile point, debitage;	St. George's Creek, 50 feet	DESHPO site form; Lothrop et al. 1987
7NC-F-66/ CRS # N-10282/ Brennan # 2 Site	Unknown	Woodland II	Projectile point, core fragment	St. George's Creek, 1,488 feet	DESHPO site form; Lothrop et al. 1987
7NC-F-67/ CRS # 10286/ Brennan Site # 3	Unknown	Woodland I	Projectile point	St. George's Creek, 834 feet	DESHPO site form; Lothrop et al. 1987
7NC-D-47/ CRS # N-3762	Unknown	Prehistoric	debitage, FCR, unifacial tools	Belltown Run, 275 feet	DESHPO site form
7NC-D-195/ CRS # N-13376/ Site 1	Unknown	Woodland II; 19th - 20th c.	Projectile points, debitage; redware, whiteware, creamware, scratch blue stoneware, porcelain	Belltown Run, 464 feet	DESHPO site form
7NC-D-198/ CRS # N-13514	Procurement site	Woodland I	Bifaces, debitage, FCR, cores	Guthrie Run, 171 feet	DESHPO site form; Heite and Blume 1996
7NC-D-199/ CRS # N-13515	Procurement site	Woodland I	FCR, pitted stone, projectile point, debitage	Guthrie Run, 114 feet	DESHPO site form; Heite and Blume 1996

Prehistoric sites in the Upper Coastal Plain tend to be located on well-drained uplands (i.e. terraces, ridges, knolls, etc.) in proximity to wetlands or poorly drained areas. Sites of greater density and complexity are located within areas of high resource yield, such as confluences of major streams, and smaller procurement sites are located in headwaters or in specialized environments (Custer 1984, 1996; Custer and Wallace 1982). Based on this settlement model, the APE has potential for the presence of prehistoric resources. Given its headwaters setting bisected by a tributary of St. George's Creek and ultimately the Delaware River, sites likely to be present in the APE are procurement sites and small scale habitation sites that may relate to other more complex sites located in other portions of the drainage.

Cultural Resources Surveys

The background research for this survey included a review of cultural resources survey reports in the vicinity of the APE. Five cultural resources reports with archaeology components were completed within one mile of the APE (Heite and Blume 1996; Kellogg 1993; Lothrop et al. 1987; Petraglia et al. 1998; Wise 1983). A Phase I and II cultural resources survey (Heite and Blume 1996) was completed south of the APE for a proposed residential subdivision at Mount Vernon Place. This

survey identified two prehistoric archaeological sites (7NC-D-198/CRS # N-13514 and 7NC-D-199/CRS # N-13515) described as Woodland I procurement camps, neither of which was considered eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

A cultural resources study and management plan for Lums Pond State Park (Wise 1983) was completed south of Howell School Road adjacent to the APE. This study identified 29 map-documented historic site locations and 11 known prehistoric sites within the boundaries of Lums Pond State Park as well as eight potential prehistoric site locations. Three of the 11 identified prehistoric sites were occupied for two or more cultural periods. Four sites (N-3780, N-3782, N-3784, and N-6761) are interpreted as procurement camps focused on hunting. One site (N-3781) could not be assigned a function based on the limited assemblage recovered; however, a fragment of a gorget or pendant, a fragment of a platform pipe, and Hell Island ceramics suggest a Woodland I occupation. Another site (N-7648) was identified based on pedestrian survey and was not further investigated. Five sites (N-3778, N-3779, N-3926, N-3783, and N-3785) contain four or more tool categories, excluding projectile points, and are classified as micro-band camps. Sites N-3778, N-3779, and N-3926 are situated on gravelly ridges on the west side of Lums Pond, Site N-3783 is located on its south side, and Site N-3785 is located on its east side. Unlike the other micro-band camps, Site N-3783 contained cobble tools that may suggest a focus on floral resources. Site N-3778 could have functioned as a non-quarry related base camp during the later portion of the Paleo-Indian/Early Archaic period, but direct evidence is lacking.

The study concluded that the Lums Pond area has a high potential for Middle Archaic Period archaeological sites. The northwestern corner of Lums Pond State Park was recommended for Natural Area designation due to the presence of prehistoric sites 7NC-F-18/CRS # N-3778, 7NC-F-2/CRS # N-3779, and 7NC-F-34/CRS # N-3926 and potential site location PA, the preservation of an intact prehistoric landscape, and the presence of two potentially important historic occupation sites (CRS # N-7649 and locus HA).

The University of Delaware Center for Archaeological Research (Lothrop et al. 1987) completed Phase I and II archaeological investigations for the S.R. 896 Corridor, Route 4-West Chestnut Hill Road to Summit Bridge Approach project, segment one of which encompassed the Howell School Road intersection. No subsurface testing was conducted within the APE; however, seven archaeological sites were identified during Phase I survey in the vicinity of the APE. Five were classified as prehistoric, one as historic and one as a multi-component prehistoric and historic site.

The Brennan Site # 2 (7NC-F-66, N-10282) was described as a Woodland II period site composed of a triangular chert projectile point and a quartzite core fragment (Lothrop et al. 1987). The Brennan Site #3 (7NC-F-67, N-10286) was located southwest of the intersection of S.R. 896 and Howell School Road and consisted of one isolated ironstone, narrow-bladed, contracting-stem projectile point dated to the Woodland I period. Neither prehistoric site was considered significant and no further archaeological survey was recommended. The Amelia Graw site (7NC-F-62, N-10241) was located northeast of the intersection of S.R. 896 and Howell School Road and the School House #57 Site (7NC-F-65, N-5014) on a small knoll overlooking the headwater tributary of St. George's Creek that bisects the APE. Due to its location outside the area of impacts for the S.R. 896 improvements, no Phase II survey was completed. The Mary R. Johnson site (7NC-F-63, N-10292) was located southwest of the intersection of S.R. 896 and Denny Road. Two loci (Area A and Area B) were identified, which contained a Rossville-like projectile point, an untyped Woodland I stemmed projectile point, an early-stage biface and debitage. The site was not considered significant and no Phase II investigation was completed. The Brennan #1 site (7NC-F-61, N-10290) was located northwest of the intersection of S.R. 896 and Denny Road on a south-facing slope overlooking the headwater tributary of St. George's Creek that bisects the APE. Two loci (Area A and Area B) were identified as lithic scatters composed of jasper artifacts and quartz and gray chert artifacts on an east-west trending ridge. Area B was examined by an uncontrolled surface collection that recovered cobble quartz and gray chert debitage with minor amounts of jasper and quartzite. Two unifacial tools, two bifaces and a stemmed Woodland I projectile point base were also recovered. The Area A jasper locus was investigated through Phase II survey; Area B lay outside the area of impacts for the S.R. 896 project. A Phase II survey was completed using controlled surface collection and subsurface excavations. Area A contained jasper debitage, blocky cores, a unifacial tool and two stemmed Woodland I projectile points. Two distinct concentrations of lithics were examined through subsurface excavation, and contained artifacts that extended up to 63 centimeters below surface. The deepest artifacts were recovered from a clayey coarse-grained sand stratum which contained jasper debitage. In total, 1,150 prehistoric artifacts were recovered that were interpreted as a Woodland I secondary reduction site for Delaware Chalcedony Complex jasper overlying a possible early Holocene occupation. Area A was considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D due to the presence of deeply buried artifacts and its association with procurement and processing of Delaware Chalcedony Complex raw materials. The Jacob B. Cazier Tenancy Site #2 (7NC-F-64, N-10284) was a mid-nineteenth to early twentieth century domestic site further investigated through Phase II survey and considered eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D. The School House #57 Site (7NC-F-65, N-5014) was located northeast of the intersection of S.R. 896 and Howell School Road and consisted of both a Woodland II component and an early twentieth century school house site. Due

to extensive disturbance related to subsequent building additions to the former school house, no further work was recommended at the site (Lothrop et al. 1987).

Parsons Engineering Science (Petraglia et al. 1998) completed archaeological investigations at 7NC-F-18/CRS # N-3778 in Lums Pond State Park as part of wetlands mitigation for the S.R. 896 improvements project. Three discrete areas within the site boundaries were investigated that contained clusters of FCR, debitage, features, food remains, and occupation surfaces ranging in age from the Archaic through the Woodland II periods. These clusters were interpreted as separate activity areas related to repeated short-term occupations of the site. Twenty radiocarbon assays from features and occupation surfaces in Area 2 and Area 3 returned calibrated (2-sigma) dates ranging from Cal 3045-2870 B.C. to Cal A.D. 1425-1640. The majority of radiocarbon dates coincided with the Woodland I Period, although Woodland II Period dates were obtained as well. Some cultural material was recovered in buried contexts up to one meter below ground surface

A cultural resources planning study (Kellogg 1993) that encompassed the APE was completed for the U.S. Route 301 Corridor in New Castle County to identify known historic and prehistoric resources, develop a predictive model for archaeological resource sensitivity, and define management zones for cultural resources within the U.S. Route 301 study area.

Two cultural resources reports with architectural components were completed within one mile of the APE (Bowers 1987; Brizzolara and Cesna 1994). Louis Berger and Associates completed an architectural investigation as part of cultural resources survey for improvements to S.R. 896 between Summit Bridge and S.R. 4 (Bowers 1987). While the investigation identified six National Register eligible buildings, none are located within or adjacent to the APE. A reconnaissance level architectural survey was completed for Pencader Hundred as part of preservation planning efforts by New Castle County (Brizzolara and Cesna 1994). This survey summarized listed and eligible properties throughout the hundred and identified buildings that had not been previously surveyed but where survey was recommended. No buildings that had not been previously surveyed were identified within or in proximity to the APE.

Historic Properties

No known archaeological historic properties are located within the APE. White Hall (CRS N-3985), which lies west of Robert Peoples Boulevard, is located within the APE at the eastern terminus of the Phase I testing areas (see Figure 1.2). White Hall is listed on the National Register under Criteria A and C, and its period of significance is from 1836 to 1938 (Cesna 1989).

4.2 Prehistoric Context

The prehistory of Delaware is generally divided into the Paleo-Indian (12,000 to 6500 B.C.), Archaic (6500 to 3000 B.C.), Woodland I (3000 B.C. to A.D. 1000) and Woodland II (A.D. 1000 to A.D. 1600) chronological periods based on a system devised by Custer (e.g., 1984, 1986, 1989) (see Table 4.2). The following discussion briefly summarizes information regarding Delaware prehistoric archaeology from a variety of sources (e.g., Blume et al.1990; Custer 1984, 1989, 1996; Custer and DeSantis 1986; Custer et al. 1986; Custer et al. 1996; Eveleigh et al. 1983; Louis Berger Group 2005; Lowery 2002; Lothrop et al. 1987; Petraglia et al. 1998, Petraglia et al. 2002; Riley et al. 1994; Weslager 1972).

Table 4.2: Overview of Delaware prehistory.

Time Frame	Delmarva Chronological Period	Characteristics
12,000 B.C.to 6500 B.C.	Paleo-Indian (includes Early Archaic)	- Earliest documented human occupation of Delmarva - Large game hunting followed by generalized foraging patterns - Fluted projectile points and a variety of other tools usually made of high quality jasper or chert - Small camps-band level society-highly mobile - Climate: Late Pleistocene/Early Holocene, cold and wet, mosaic of mixed boreal and deciduous forest and grasslands - Extremely rapid sea level rise - Site settings favored upland knolls and sandy ridges near poorly drained areas, swamps, and bay/basin features - Later Kirk and Palmer and other corner-notched and stemmed point types with increased use of other lithic materials such as rhyolite
6500 B.C. to 3000 B.C.	Archaic	- Adaptation to Holocene environments including interior freshwater swampy areas, bay/basin areas - Bifurcate points, stemmed points, groundstone and plant processing tools, more generalized toolkits - Hunter-gatherers with increasing intensification of resource use - Possible use of shell fish and estuarine resources, use of forest foods and small game - Use of more varied lithic materials and tool categories - Large and small camps, stratified riverine settlement system - Band level society with seasonal dispersal and concentration - Climate: Holocene, warm and wet, mesic forests of oak and hemlock –formation of the Delaware and Chesapeake Bays due to rising sea levels

Table 4.2; cont.

Time Frame	Delmarva Chronological Period	Characteristics
3000 B.C to A.D. 1000	Woodland I	- Broadspear, narrow-stemmed, fishtail points and other stemmed points, plant processing tools - Change in vessel technology-soapstone bowls then ceramics with a variety of tempers - Mortuary ceremonialism - Extensive trade networks for exotic raw materials - Intensive harvesting of wild plant foods - Social differentiation - Increased sedentism and occupation of wide variety of environments; larger base camps along major streams - Climate: warmer and dryer but with wet and dry shifts until 1000 B.C. sea level rise slows and brackish marshes are created
A.D. 1000 to circa A.D. 1600	Woodland II	- Triangular projectile points- use of bow and arrow - Generally unfortified hamlets, camps, smaller territories - Territories of Algonkian speaking Nanticoke or proto-Nanticoke groups - Foraging with food production - cord-decorated and incised ceramics - Use of cobble cherts and jasper - Climate: modern-sea level rise remains a factor
A.D. 1600 to A.D. 1675	Early and Late Contact Period	- Contact with local groups by 1608 by John Smith, known as *Kuskarawaoks* near the Nanticoke River and its headwaters - Varied relations from friendly to hostile with the Dutch, Swedish, and English settlers

The Paleo-Indian period extends from 12,000 B.C. to 6500 B.C. and is considered the earliest documented human occupation of Delmarva. Subsistence-settlement patterns during this time included large mammal hunting and generalized foraging practiced by highly mobile small groups. Associated tool kits were focused on chipped stone tools manufactured from high quality jasper or chert obtained from quarry or cobble sources. During the early part of this period, fluted projectile points were commonly manufacture; later, Kirk and Palmer and other corner-notched and stemmed projectile point types became common and the use of other lithic materials, such as rhyolite, is noted. Paleo-Indian site settings within the Mid-Peninsular Drainage Divide are typically associated with upland hills and knolls with sandy well-drained soils adjacent to swamps and bogs. Sources of high quality lithic materials, such as the northern Delaware Chalcedony Complex and outcroppings of quartz in northwestern Delaware and Iron Hill, are also high probability locations for Paleo-Indian sites (Custer and DeSantis 1985; Lowery 2002). Paleo-Indian sites in northern Delaware include hunting and processing stations such as those identified near Hockessin and Wilmington, quarry sites near Iron Hill, and isolated projectile point finds (Custer and DeSantis, 1985; Custer, Catts and Bachman 1982). Four sites within Lums Pond State Park have components dating to the latest portion of the Paleo-Indian period as represented by individual Kirk-like projectile points recovered at each site (Wise 1983). For the Paleo-Indian Period, the Lums Pond area has a high sensitivity for non-quarry related base camps and a medium probability for hunting sites and base

camp maintenance stations. Paleo-Indian sites documented in the Mid-Peninsular Drainage Divide include 7NC-D-3, 7NC-D-15 and the Butterworth Site (7NC-D-23).

During the Archaic period (3000 B.C. to 6500 B.C.), amelioration of the environment toward a more temperate climate and a mesic oak-hickory forest landscape resulted in changes in subsistence-settlement patterns. Rising sea level and a resulting rise in water table fostered the development of estuaries as well as interior swamps and wetlands. These ecological changes provided habitats for deer and other small mammals as well as increasing the variety of available plant resources. Archaic tool kits were increasingly generalized with bifurcate base and stemmed projectile points, and groundstone and plant processing tools. Subsistence practices continued to focus on hunting and gathering, which was scheduled and logistically planned to intensively utilize available resources. Interior marshes developed to the north of Lums Pond during this period, which promoted increased occupation of the area as indicated by the number of identified micro-band camps and procurement camps (Wise 1983).

Archaeological sites for this period may include both large base camps along major watercourses and small, seasonally visited specialized procurement camps. Archaic period sites are found in association with newly emergent freshwater interior swamps and marshes, such as Churchman's Marsh in northern Delaware, upland slopes near streams and bogs, springheads, and knolls near swampy floodplains (Custer and Wallace 1982; Custer 1996:158). Occupation of Lums Pond was most intensive during the Archaic Period. Nine sites within Lums Pond State Park, including N-3778, N-3779, N-3784, N-3785, and N-7648, contained Archaic Period projectile points in bifurcate base, Brewerton, straight stem and contracting stem styles (Wise 1983). Wise (1983:75) argues for a high probability for micro-band bas camps and procurement sites on landscapes "strongly influenced by the presence of Pleistocene channel deposits at the headwaters of minor drainages." Based on evidence from the Lums Pond survey, such sites typically occupy the south or southeast sides of gravelly ridges and knolls located adjacent to streams. Archaic sites documented in the vicinity of the APE include 7NC-F-34, 7NC-F-18 and 7NC-F-2, located in Lums Pond State Park, and the Barczewski Site (7NC-D-91) near Glasgow.

Cultural developments during the Woodland I period (3000 B.C. to A.D. 1000) occurred in response to the stabilization of the Holocene environment and riverine and estuarine habitats (Custer 1984, 1989; see Table 4.1). Subsistence-settlement patterns reflect both increasing population and an expanding focus on plant and freshwater resources. Woodland I tool kits include broadspear projectile points or knives, narrow-stemmed, fishtail and other stemmed points, and plant processing tools as well as steatite, and later, ceramic vessels for cooking and storage. The frequency of sites, as well as site size and complexity, increased during the Woodland I period as occupations

became longer in duration and construction of cultural features, such as storage pits and houses, was undertaken. Collectively, these subsistence-settlement changes suggest increasing sedentism and organized resource acquisition strategies with large base camps occupied in spring and summer along major streams and smaller base camps on inland tributaries in fall and winter. Increased sedentism and changes in population density are further reflected in the development of mortuary ceremonialism, extensive trade networks for exotic raw materials, and possibly the development of incipient sociopolitical ranking.

The Woodland I period is divided into complexes defined by sets of diagnostic artifacts. During the early part of the Woodland I period, the Clyde Farm complex (named for the Clyde Farm site [7NC-E-6] near Churchman's Marsh) is defined by the use of diagnostic early ceramics, steatite vessels, broadspears, and the prevalence of argillite (Custer 1989: 185). Later complexes of the Woodland I Period include Delmarva Adena defined by the presence of Adena points, Coulbourn ceramics, grave goods and exotic Adena-related artifacts, including copper, tubular pipes, and shell beads, and lithic materials such as Flint Ridge cherts; Wolfe Neck defined by the presence of Wolfe Neck/Susquehanna Series ceramics, argillite, and rhyolite artifacts; and the Delaware Park Complex defined by the presence of Hell Island ceramics and Jack's Reef points. Large base camp sites were located on the floodplains of major rivers, while smaller micro-band sites or procurement sites are found on the slopes of knolls adjacent to low order streams, in headwater settings, near bay/basins, and upland settings (Custer 1989: 216-217; Custer and Wallace 1982). Seven sites within Lums Pond State Park have Woodland I components identified by the presence of ovate, shallow side-notched, corner-notched and large triangle projectile points (see Table 4.1; Wise 1983). Ceramics recovered from these sites indicate that occupation during the Woodland I period began circa A.D. 700. Earlier ceramic styles have not been recovered for Lums Pond sites. Woodland I sites documented in the vicinity of the APE include 7NC-F-2 and 7NC-F-18, located in Lums Pond State Park, and the Barczewski Site (7NC-D-91) near Glasgow.

The Woodland II period (A.D. 1000 to circa A.D. 1600) represents an extension of earlier subsistence-settlement patterns, with the continued occupation of sites from the preceding period, even though technological changes included the use of bows and arrows tipped with triangular projectile points. However, extensive sociopolitical and economic networks as well as mortuary ceremonialism were markedly curtailed. Populations made more use of local resources, including cobble cherts and jasper. Cultural complexes of the preceding period are replaced in the northern portion of the Delmarva Peninsula by the Minguannan Complex, named for diagnostic incised ceramics. Overall, settlement patterns show few changes in northern Delaware, despite the introduction of domesticated cultigens associated with the spread of horticulture in the Middle Atlantic region. Only two sites in Lums Pond State Park contain Woodland II components

identified by the presence of small triangular projectile points and Minguannan ceramics (Wise 1983). Woodland II sites found in the vicinity of the APE include both the Barczewski Site (7NC-D-91) and 7NC-F-2 (see Table 4.1).

The Contact Period (ca. A.D. 1600 - A.D. 1750), is defined by the first European contact with Native Americans in Delaware (Custer 1989; Custer and Wallace 1982). Custer (1989) further subdivided this period into the pre-1675 Early Contact Complex and post-1675 Refugee Complex. The Early Contact Complex began with the arrival of Europeans in the region in substantial numbers, initially Dutch and Swedish settlers. Large numbers of English settlers arrived after the mid-seventeenth century. Early contacts with European explorers and settlers have been documented for the Chesapeake Bay and the Delaware Bay near Lewes, Delaware. The Upper Chesapeake Bay was visited by Captain John Smith on his second voyage in 1608 (Smith 1608, 1612). Based on ethnographic accounts, Native American groups in the vicinity of the APE included bands who spoke a similar language, called the Southern Unami (Goddard 1978). They were likely to have been somewhat settled in villages at this time relying on horticulture and continued hunting and gathering for subsistence. The Contact period is not well documented in northern Delaware, although a small site in northern New Castle County (7NC-E-42) has been investigated (Custer and Watson 1985). No contact period sites are documented for the APE and its vicinity.

4.3 Historic Context

In accordance with state guidelines, the following historic context addresses the chronological periods set forth in the Delaware Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan (Herman al. 1989; Bedell 2002; DeCunzo and Catts 1990; Herman 1987). The project area is located within the Upper Peninsula geographic zone as defined by in the Historic Context Master Reference and Summary for Delaware (Herman et al. 1989). State historic contexts divide Delaware's history into five distinct periods: Exploration and Frontier Settlement (1630-1730); Intensified and Durable Occupation (1730-1770); Early Industrialization (1770-1830); Industrialization and Early Urbanization (1830-1880); and Urbanization and Early Suburbanization (1880-1940) (Ames et al. 1989; Bedell 2002; DeCunzo and Catts 1990; Herman et al. 1989).

The upper portions of the Chesapeake Bay and Delaware Bay and neighbouring areas were visited and settled by Europeans before and during the period of Exploration and Frontier Settlement (1630-1730). According to the Historic Context and Master Reference and Summary, the earliest settlement in the Upper Peninsula Zone during this period was multi-ethnic European, including Swedes, Finns, Dutch, and English, but became predominantly English and Welsh between 1680 and 1730 (Herman et al. 1989). The area was visited in 1608 by Captain John Smith and his crew on

their second voyage up the Chesapeake Bay (Blumgart 1996: 15; Smith 1608; 1612). His 1612 map of Virginia (not illustrated) shows the eastern portions of Virginia along with the Delmarva Peninsula, and parts of Pennsylvania. However, Smith's map does not provide detail about the Delmarva Peninsula. The landscape of stylized trees and hills is difficult to equate with real places; the map roughly indicates the locations of the Elk and Sassafras Rivers, but does not show the Delaware Bay coast. The northern portion of the Delmarva Peninsula, including the project area, appears to have been inhabited by the *Tockwoghs*. In the late 1600s, Visscher shows a similar picture with stylized trees and rivers and also shows the northern portion of the Delmarva Peninsula in the Elk River and Sassafras River drainages, which continued to be occupied by the *Tockwoghs* (Visscher 1685).

The project area is located in Pencader Hundred, settled during the late seventeenth century by early Welsh families. Initial settlement took place in the vicinity of Iron Hill located approximately five miles to the north of the project area. The name "Pencader" is a Welsh term for "the highest seat." Pencader Hundred was formed in 1710 from a large portion of what was known as the Welsh Tract and a small part of St. Augustine Manor, then both located in Cecil County, Maryland. The 30,000-acre Welsh Tract was granted by William Penn in 1701 to William Davis, David Evans, and William Willis. Welsh settlers claimed parcels shortly afterward from between 100 to 500 acres. St. Augustine Manor was granted in 1671 by Lord Baltimore to Augustine Herman. Published histories of Delaware do not give the exact boundaries of these two early patents. The Welsh Tract is simply described as extending from just north of Iron Hill for several miles to the south. St. Augustine Manor included land between the St. Georges and Appoquinimink Creeks. Both tracts appear to have extended west from the Delaware River to near the present Maryland/Delaware border. A portion of St. Augustine Manor was later owned by members of the Cazier family, who are known to have owned farms about a half mile to the southwest of the project area. This would suggest that the project area falls near the border of the Welsh Tract and St. Augustine Manor (Conrad 1908: 521-522; Lothrop et al 1987: 19; Munroe 1978: 164; Scharf 1888: 948-950).

During the first decade of the eighteenth century, Welsh settlers founded a Baptist church at Iron Hill. Shortly afterward, a group of Welsh Presbyterians erected the Pencader Church two miles to the south in present Glasgow (Conrad 1908: 526; Lothrop et al 1987: 19; Munroe 1978: 164, 166). The village of Glasgow, formed at the intersection of present State Route 896 (Summit Bridge Road) and U.S. Route 40 about two-and-a-half miles to the north of the project area, was formerly known as Aiken's Tavern, an establishment erected during the early eighteenth century (Lothrop et al 1987: 19).

The eighteenth-century economy of Pencader Hundred primarily centered around agriculture and the iron industry. Iron Hill is named for its plentiful iron ore deposits discovered by the early 1670s. Around the mid-1720s, a furnace and a forge had been established on the north slope of the hill along the Christiana Creek. Additionally various saw and gristmills were established in this region during this period (Conrad 1908: 524; Lothrop et al 1987: 18-19; Scharf 1888: 957-958).

During the Intensified and Durable Occupation period (1730-1770), a small network of roads was established across Pencader Hundred connecting the Iron Hill region with Newark and New Castle to the north and northeast, St. George's to the southwest; and Summit Bridge and Court House Point (the original Cecil County seat) to the south and southwest. The precursor road to Route 896/Summit Bridge Road was laid out by the mid-1700s (Lothrop et al 1987: 19; Cooch 1940).

Glasgow and its vicinity achieved historical significance during the Revolutionary War as the site of the Battle of Cooch's Bridge, which took place on September 3, 1777, the only revolutionary engagement between British and American forces in Delaware. In an effort to take control of Wilmington, the British traveled by ship up the Elk River into the southern portion of Pencader Hundred. From the head of the Elk River at Court House Point, a portion of the British army marched north along the Summit Bridge Road (Route 896) to Glasgow (Aiken's Tavern) (Cooch 1940: 11, 43; Munroe 1984: 73-74) (Figure 4.1).

To slow the British's advancement, General Washington dispatched a small number of American forces, commanded by William Maxwell. The two met between Glasgow and Iron Hill, then known as Cooch's Bridge. A short battle ensued and the vastly outnumbered American troops eventually retreated. Both before and after the engagement, Glasgow served as the headquarters for the British and Hessian forces led by General Howe. For three days following the battle, these forces encamped in the area of Glasgow and northward to Iron Hill, before continuing north to the Chadds Ford, Pennsylvania area where the Battle of Brandywine was fought on September 11, 1777. Following the British victory at Brandywine, they went on to seize Wilmington (Lothrop et al 1987: 20-21; Munroe 1978: 255). No skirmishes are known to have taken place and no encampments are known to have existed in the immediate vicinity of the project area.

During the Early Industrialization period (1770-1830), improvements in transportation beginning in the early nineteenth century encouraged industrial expansion in northern Delaware and assisted with the transportation of goods between Delaware River Ports and the Chesapeake Bay. By the second decade of the nineteenth century, eight turnpike companies had been chartered in New Castle County. To the north of the project area the New Castle and Frenchtown Turnpike (alignment of

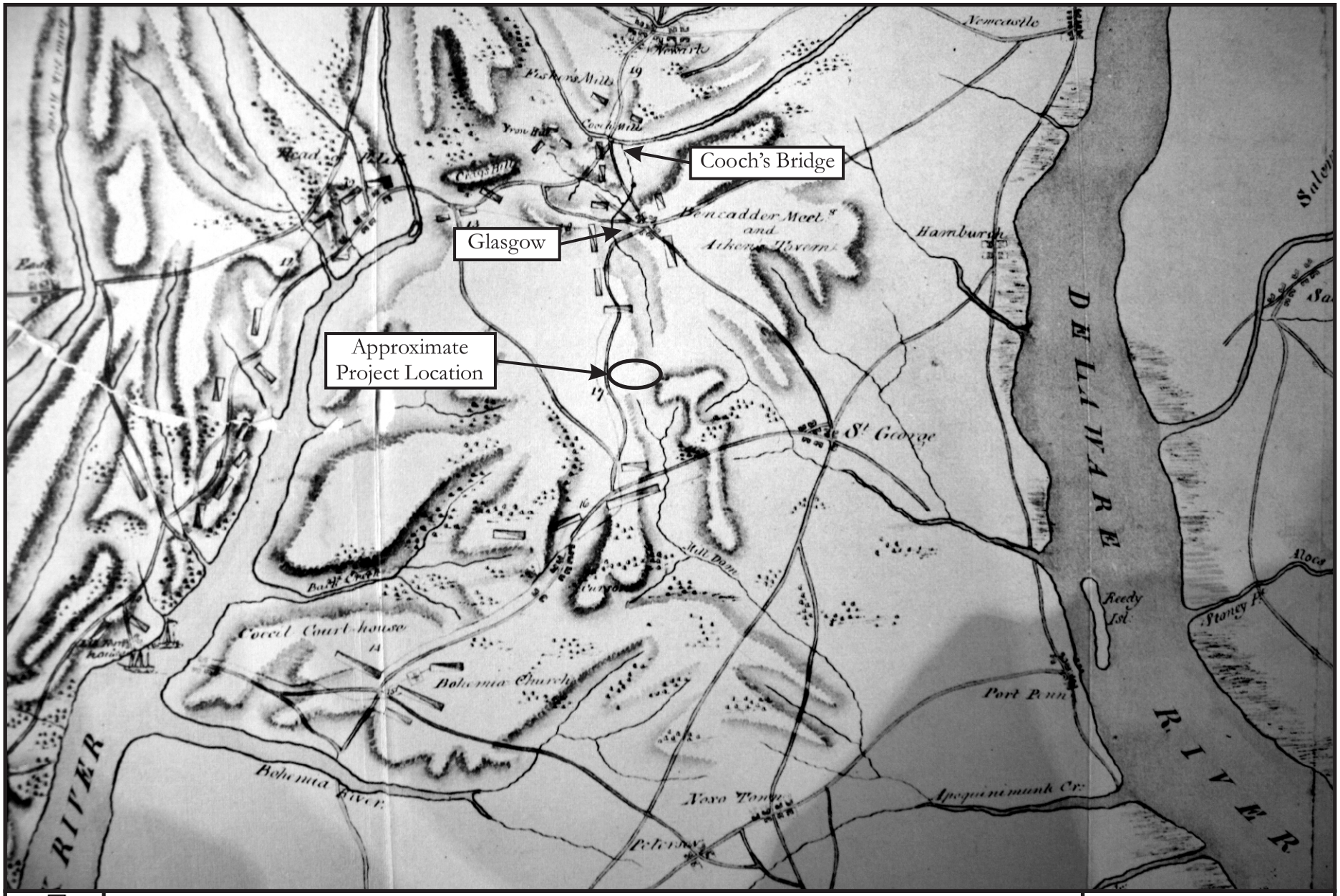

Figure 4.1:

Circa 1777 Map of the Battle of Cooch's Bridge (Source: Cooch 1940).

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present Route 40) was completed through Glasgow in 1815. Two years later, the Elkton and Christiana Turnpike (present Old Baltimore Pike), which traveled through Cooch's Bridge, was laid out (Lothrop et al 1987: 23-24; Munroe 1984: 107).

Surveys for the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal (C&D Canal) began in 1801. Using Big Elk Creek as the feeder, the initial route of the canal was located near Glasgow about 2.5 miles to the north of the project area. This route was later abandoned in favor of its present route located approximately two miles to the south of the project area. The later route utilized the bed of St. George's Creek as the channel. The C&D Canal, which connected Delaware City, Delaware with Chesapeake City, Maryland, was completed in 1829 (Scharf 1888: 949; Lothrop et al 1987: 24; Munroe 1984: 108-109; Conrad 1908: 522). Lums Pond, located approximately 3,000 feet to the south of the project area, may have been created during the eighteenth century and later used in connection with the construction of the canal. During the mid-nineteenth century, water from the pond was used to power a sawmill operated by the canal company (Lums Pond State Park 2011; Petraglia et al. 1998; Rea and Price 1849; Wise 1983). The canal operated under a private corporation until 1919, at which time the federal government purchased it (Munroe 1984: 109).

The first railroads in the vicinity of the project area were laid out shortly after the opening of the C&D Canal. In 1827, New Castle and Frenchtown Turnpike Company was renamed the New Castle and Frenchtown Turnpike and Railroad (NC&FRR) (Blumgart 1996:81). Within five years, the company had built a railroad to the north and nearly parallel to the canal. In direct competition with the canal, the railroad provided a faster route between the port of New Castle and the Chesapeake Bay at Frenchtown. In the vicinity of the project area, the line passed immediately to the south of Glasgow. The canal met with further competition in 1837 with the construction of the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad (PW&BRR) (Baer 1981; Blumgart 1996: 81-85).

The north-south Delaware Railroad (DRR) was chartered in 1836 to build a railroad from Wilmington south to the southern line of the state. A survey was made, but the funding to build the railroad was not raised and the charter was forfeited. The company was reorganized in 1853 at which time the PW&BRR became interested in the proposed road. With financial assistance from the State, work finally began that year commencing at a junction with the NC&FRR, south of Wilmington. The NC&FRR was later absorbed by the PW&BRR and abandoned in 1854. In 1855, the DRR was leased to the PW&BRR for 21 years with an option to renewal. By this time, the railroad, which passed about a mile to the east of the project area, had been laid to Middletown. In 1856, it was extended to Dover and onto Seaford. In 1859, it was further extended to the southern limits of Delaware to Delmar where it connected with the Eastern Shore Railroad Company (Baer 1981; Bevan and Williams 1929: 754; Blumgart 1996: 81-85; Scharf 1888: 429).

Historic maps from the mid- to late nineteenth century, drafted during the periods of Industrialization and Early Urbanization (1830-1880), and Urbanization and Early Suburbanization (1880-1940), show that the project area and its immediate vicinity was largely agricultural in nature. A large portion of the secondary roads that exist today, including Howell School Road, had been constructed by the first half of the nineteenth century. The Rea and Price map of 1849 (Figure 4.2) depicts three farmsteads in the immediate vicinity of the project area, two located on the south side of Howell School Road associated with the Millward family and one on the north side of the road owned by a member of the Eliason family. Near the westernmost portion of the project area is shown Schoolhouse No. 57.

In 1829, Pencader Hundred was divided into five school districts by act of the Delaware Legislature. The first formal schoolhouses in this region were built shortly afterward. Secondary sources indicate that Curtis B. Eliason was an early teacher in South Pencader, where he taught in an eight-sided brick building (Conrad 1908: 525; Scharf 1888: 954). The Rea and Price map of 1849 (Figure 4.2) indicates that Eliason owned property to the southwest of the project area a short distance from Schoolhouse No. 57. Around 1882, a new schoolhouse was constructed at the northeast corner of Route 896 and Howell School Road. The later building functioned as a school into at least the mid-1930s before it was renovated as a residence. In 1986, the building was damaged by fire (Lothrop et al 1987: 48). It has since been razed.

Early agriculture of this region focused on growing grain with a gradual shift to dairy farming by the later portion of the nineteenth century. By the end of the nineteenth century, roughly half of all farmsteads in Delaware were tenant farms often owned by wealthy gentlemen farmers (Lothrop et al 1987: 21). The historic maps from this period (Figures 4.3-4.5) show that the following families owned multiple farms in the vicinity of the project area: Paxson, Eliason, Boulden, Cann, and Cazier. Additional farmsteads in proximity to the project area were occupied by members of the Griffith, Benson, Barron, Craig, and Ustick families (Baist 1893; Beers 1868; Hopkins 1881).

Glasgow remained a relatively small community throughout the nineteenth century, and by 1888 the village contained two churches, a school, a post office, two stores, a blacksmith shop, a wheelwright shop, and approximately 25 residents (Scharf 1888: 958). Approximately a mile to the east of the project area, the village of Kirkwood was established during the 1860s as a station stop on the DRR. By the late nineteenth century, it contained a store and post office, a hotel, a blacksmith and wheelwright shop and about 15 dwellings (Baist 1893; Beers 1868; Hopkins 1881; Scharf 1888: 958).

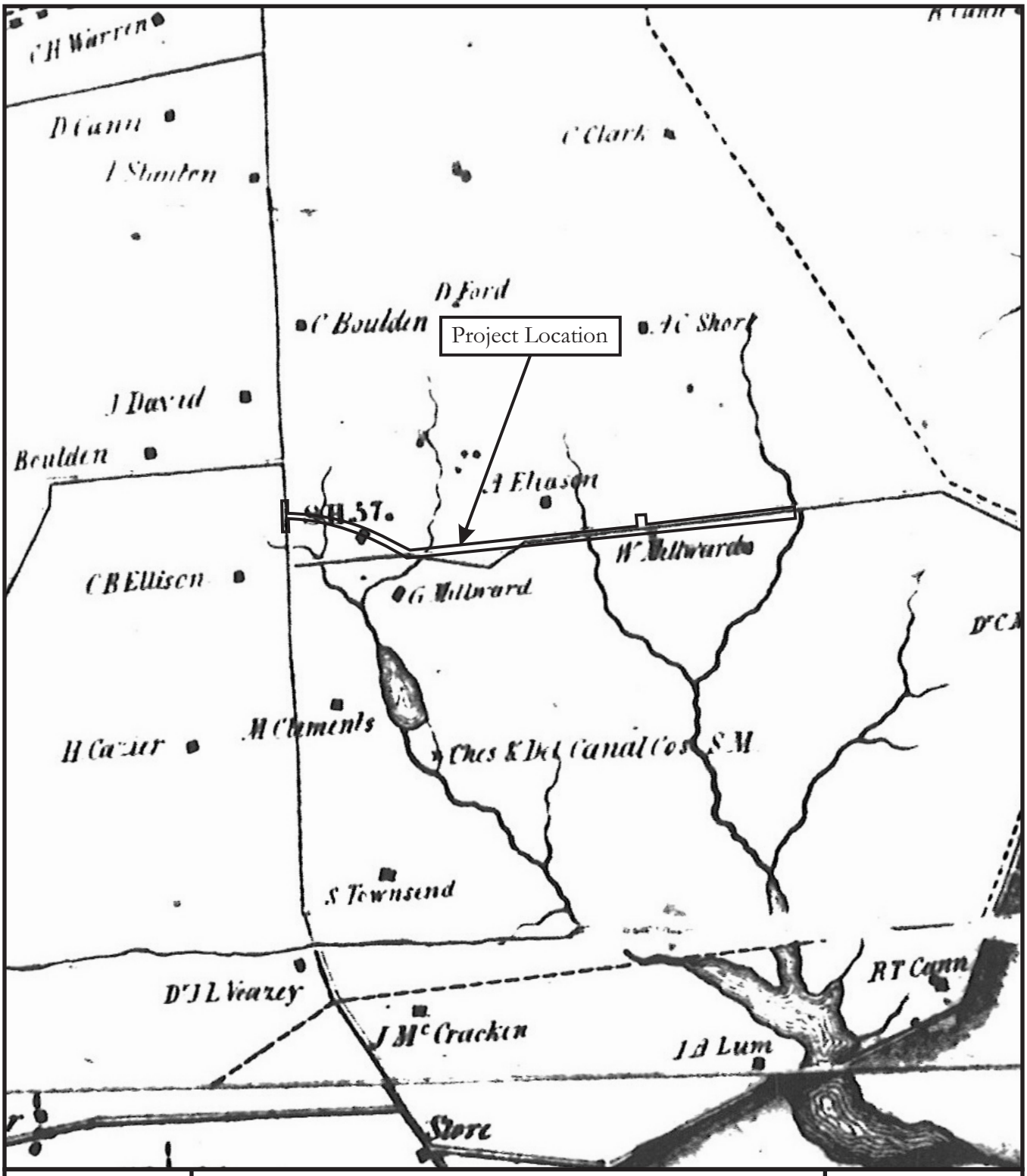

Figure 4.2:

1849 Rea and Price, *Map of New Castle County, Delaware.*

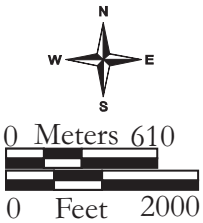

Figure 4.3:

1868 D.G. Beers, *Atlas of the State of Delaware.*

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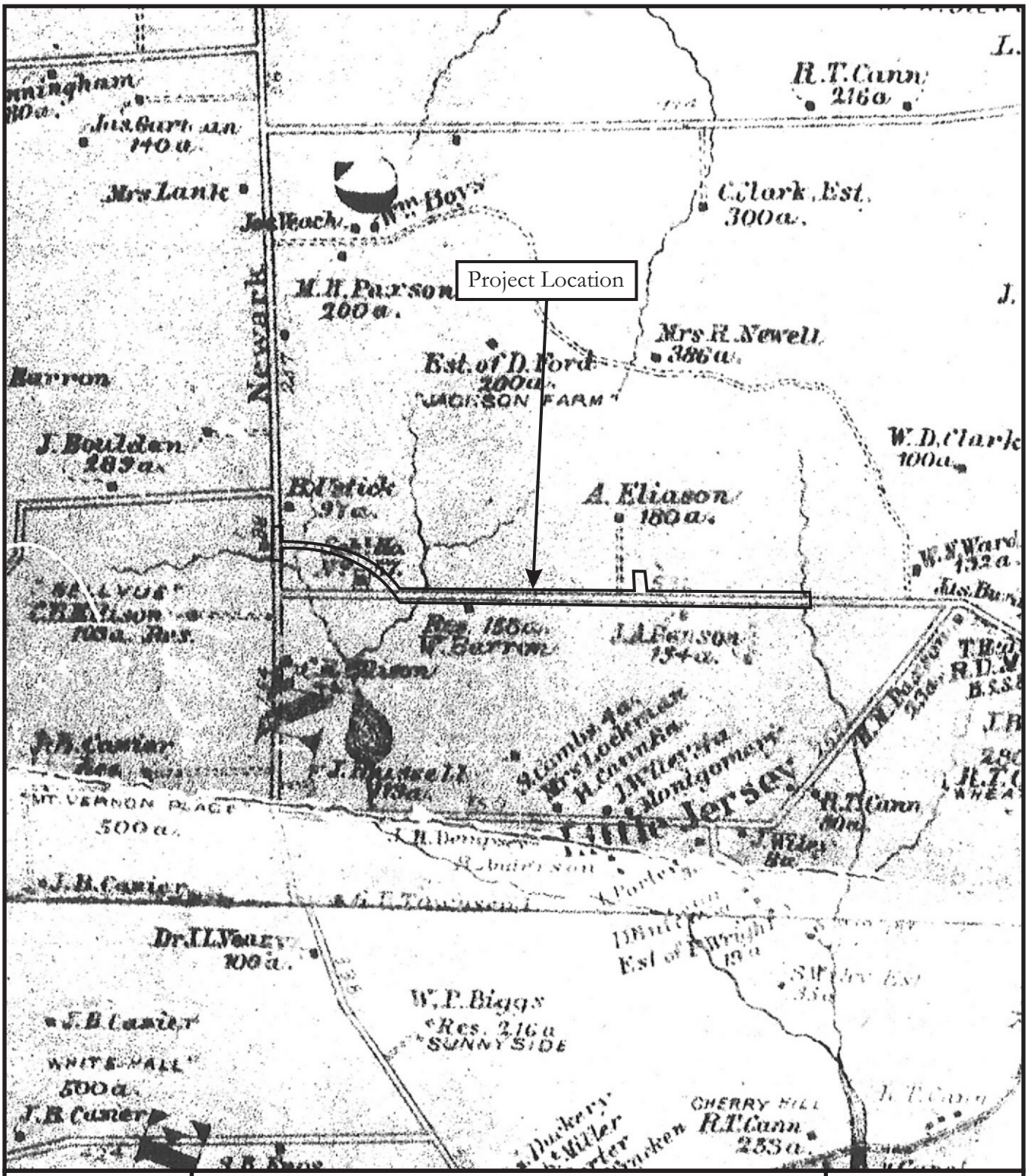

Figure 4.4:

1881 G.M. Hopkins, *Map of New Castle County, Delaware.*

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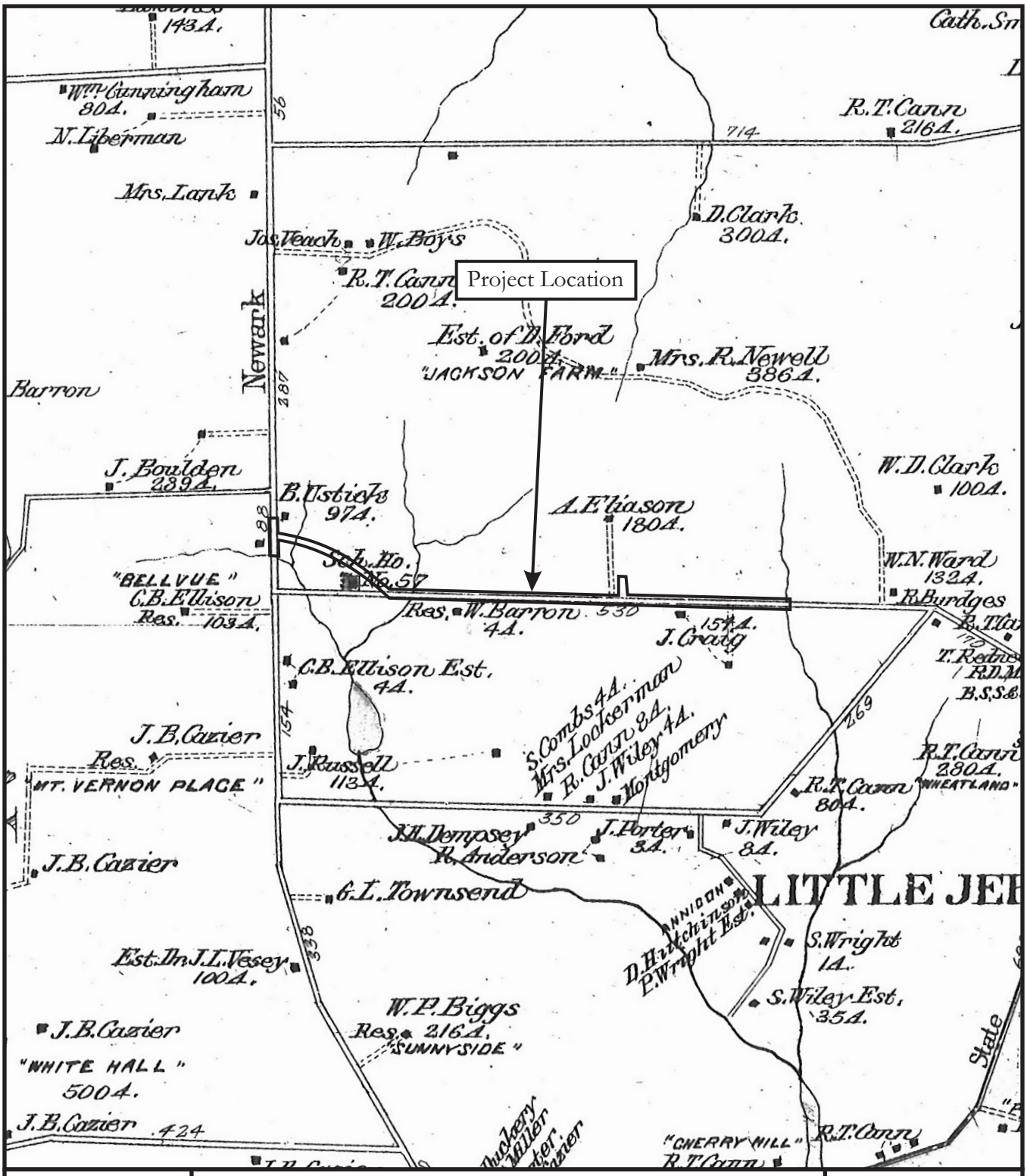

Figure 4.5:

1893 G. William Baist, *Atlas of New Castle County, Delaware.*

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During the second half of the nineteenth century, a few of the secondary roads located in the vicinity of the project area were straightened including Howell School Road (See Figures 4.2 and 4.3). In addition, by the early twentieth century the eastern terminus of Denny Road was shifted a short distance to the south at which time the present intersection of Denny Road with Route 896 was formed (Figure 4.6). In 1934, Howell School Road was further improved through a widening project undertaken by the Delaware State Highway Department (Figures 4.7a-b).

The project area vicinity retained its agricultural character into the first half of the twentieth century (Figure 4.8). Suburbanization in this area began in the late 1940s/early 1950s as large farms were subdivided into smaller building lots. Between 1937 and 1954 about a half dozen new houses were constructed near the eastern end of the project area fronting on the south side of Howell School Road (DataMIL 1937, 1954). Sometime after 1968, a large portion of the farmlands located on the north side of the road succumbed to modern housing developments (DataMIL 1968). The lands that currently make up Lums Pond State Park were acquired by the State of Delaware during the second half of the twentieth century. The park was created during the early 1960s (Lums Pond State Park 2011).

4.4 Selected Primary Research at Historic Site 1

Additional background research was undertaken to assist with providing a context for evaluation of potentially significant historic archaeological resources found between Stations 115.00 and 118.50 of the proposed Howell School Road alignment. Designated as Historic Site 1, this resource dates from the eighteenth through the early nineteenth century. The site specific documentary research included an examination of land records and estate files (deeds, wills, and Orphans Court records) and published secondary sources.

Previous research conducted in 1987 (Bowers 1987) in connection with architectural investigations for the Route 896 corridor from Summit Bridge to State Route 4 project included site specific title research on 11 architectural resources located along the corridor. Research conducted on two of these resources, the Williams (C. Boulden) House (N-3986) and the DeShane-Paxon House, both located on the east side of Route 896, are relevant to the present Howell School Road alignment project. The DeShane-Paxon House was formerly situated approximately 250 feet to the north of the project area and the Williams (C. Boulden) House is located approximately 3,000 feet to the north of the project area. Title research conducted for the present survey determined that land records previously attributed to the Williams (C. Boulden) House for the period from 1810 to 1847 were in fact related to documentary history the DeShane-Paxon House. These records involve land

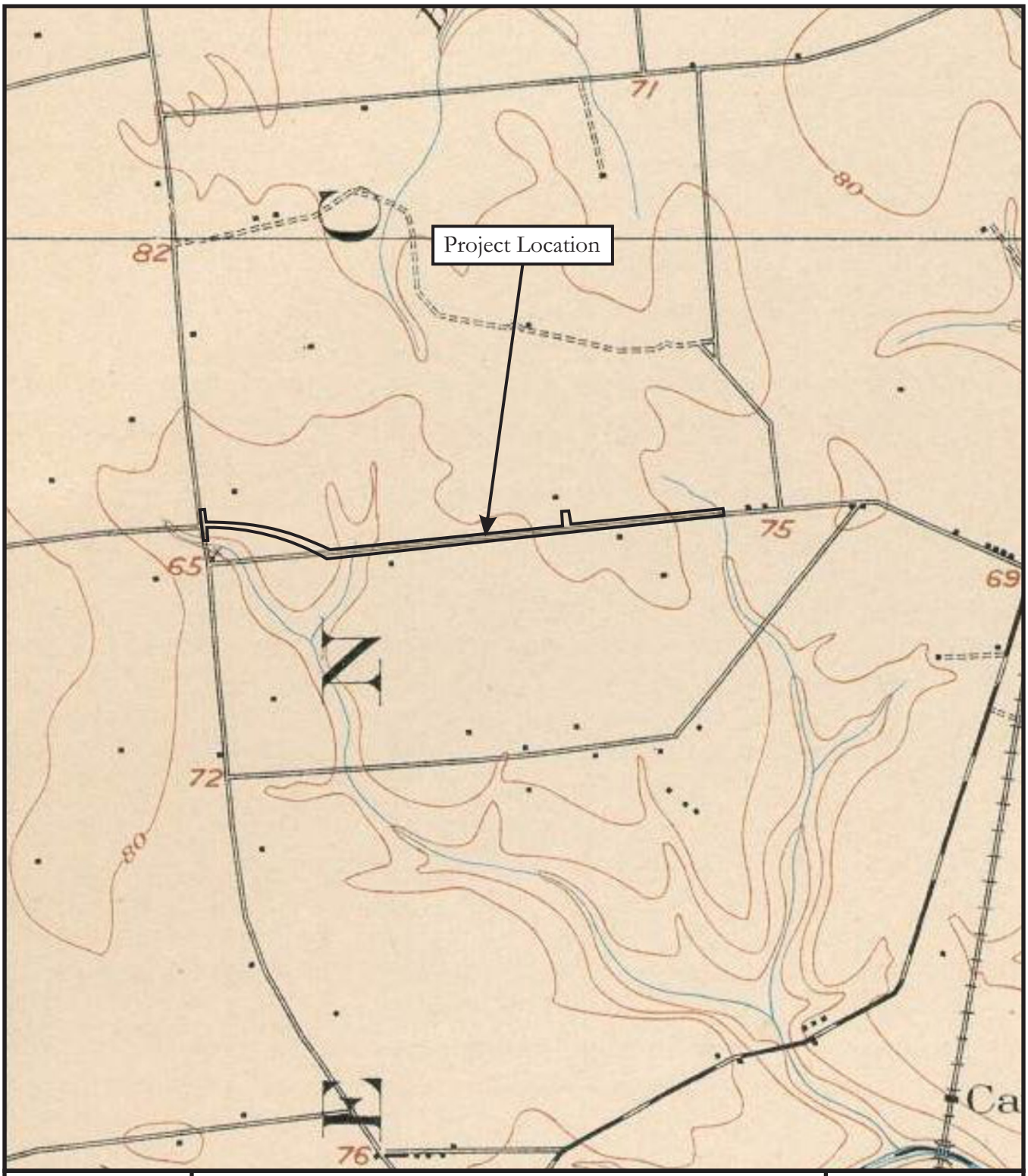

Figure 4.6:

1906 U.S.G.S. 15′ Quadrangle: Wilmington, DEL.

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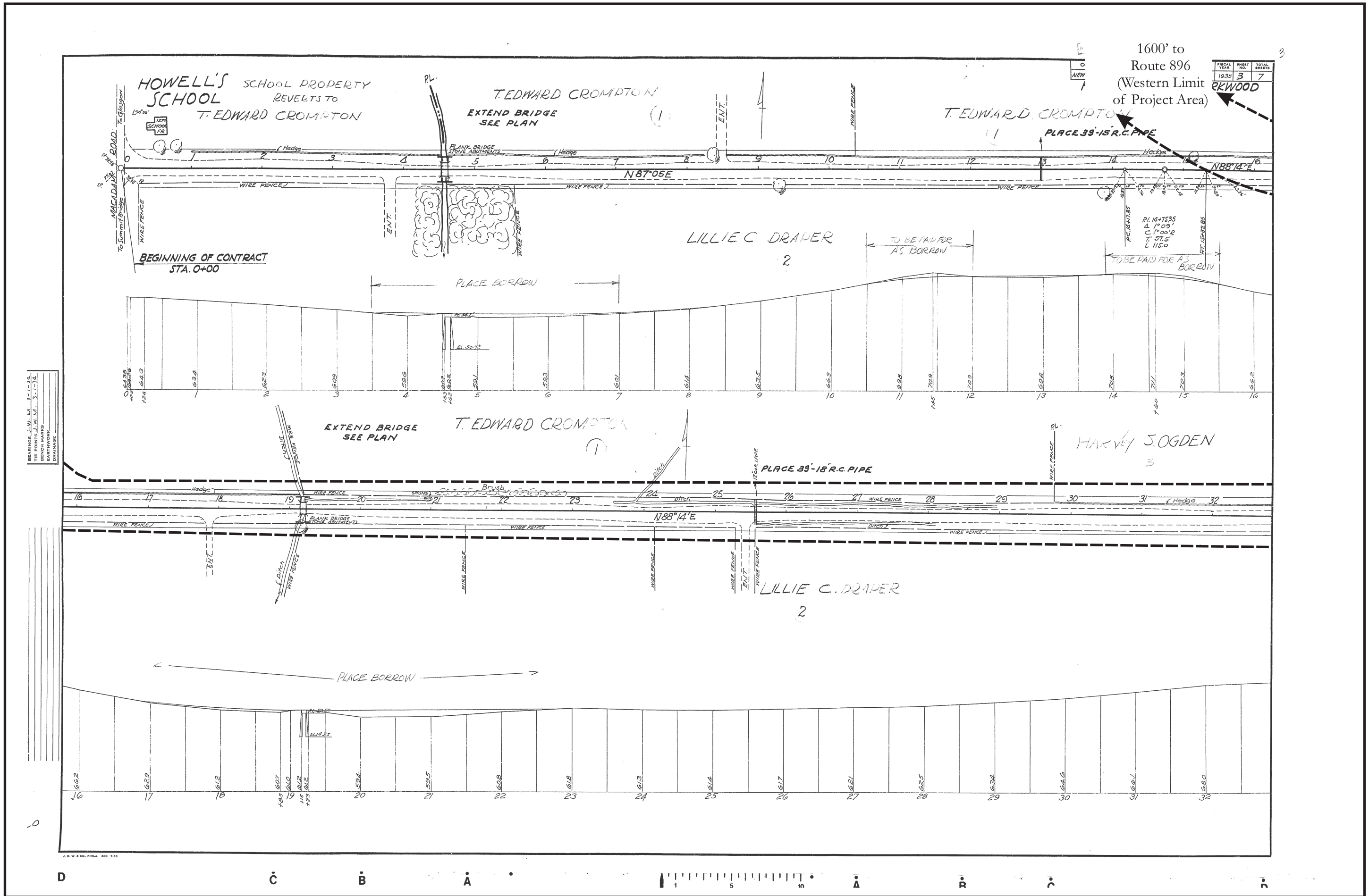

Approximate Limits of Project Area

Figure 4.7a:

1934 Delaware State Highway Department, As-built Plans for Widening of Howell School Road.

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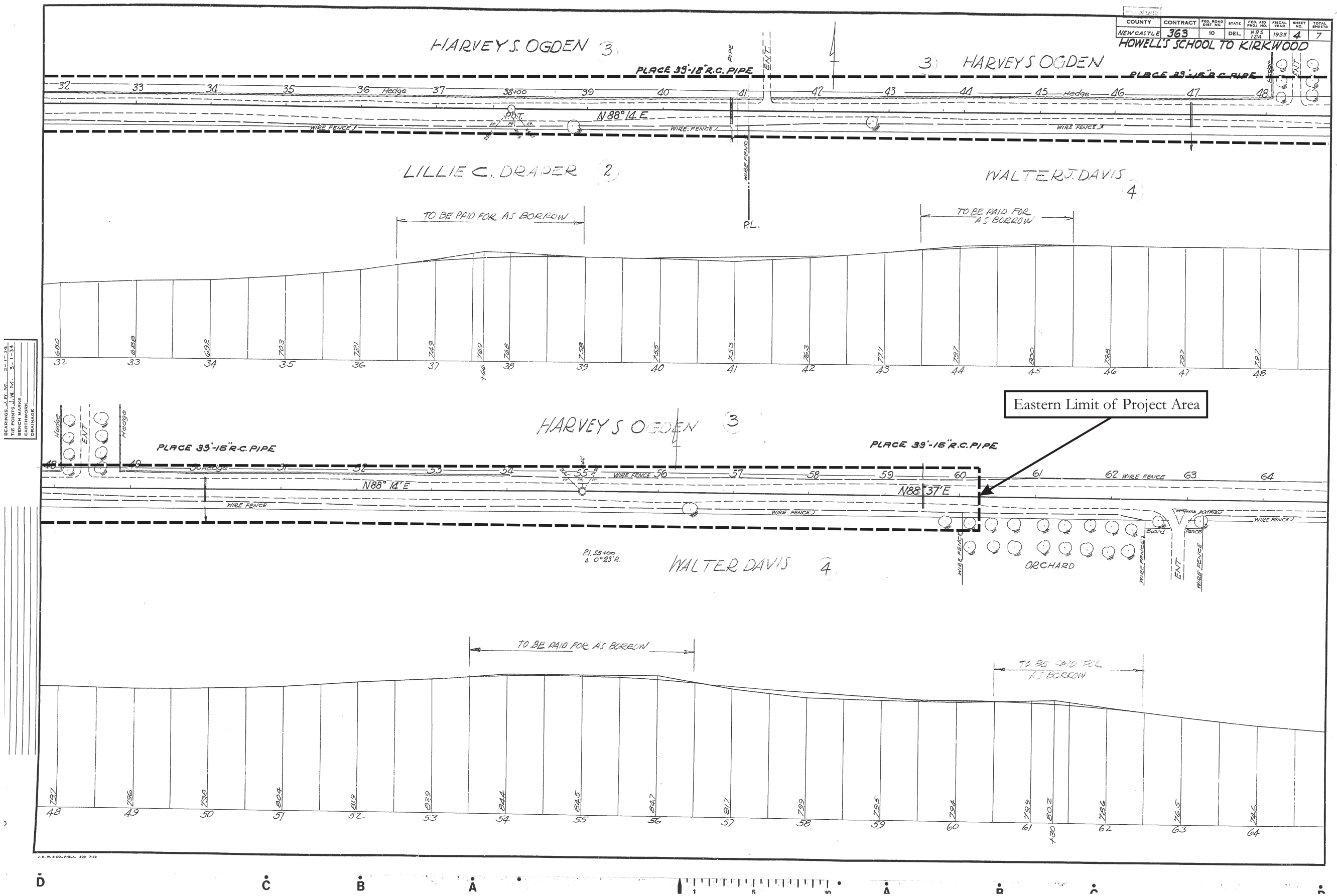

Approximate Limits of Project Area

Figure 4.7b:

1934 Delaware State Highway Department, As-built Plans for Widening of Howell School Road.

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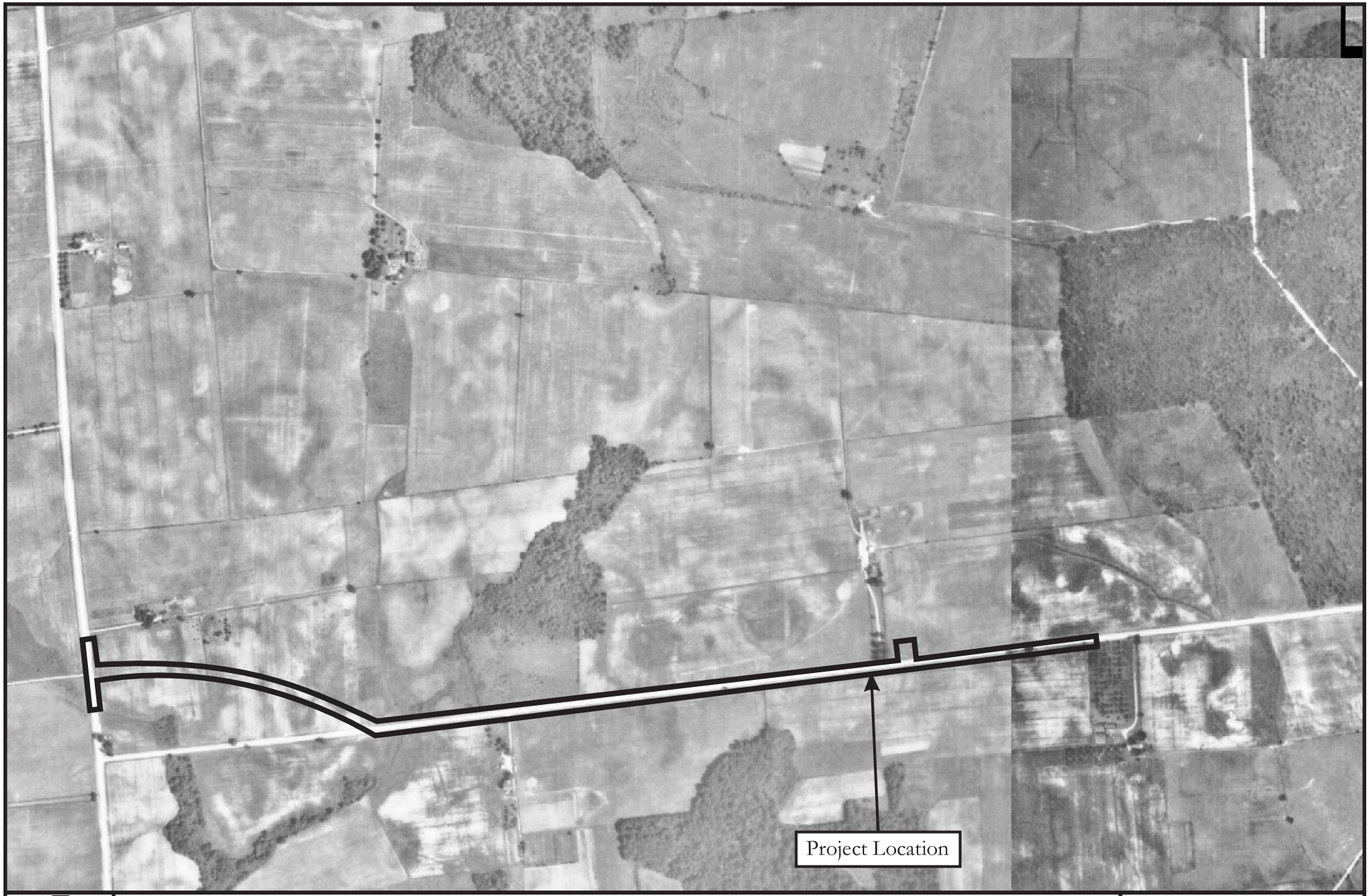

Figure 4.8:

1937 Historic Aerial
(Source: DataMIL 1937).

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transactions among members of the Williams, Brown and McMullen families. A re-examination of these records discovered that none of these families were associated with the Williams (C. Boulden) House property. The research conducted for the present survey found that Historic Site 1 was historically contained on property associated with DeShane-Paxon House .

The site specific documentary research conducted for the present survey determined that the land containing Historic Site 1, located on present Tax Parcel 110420032, was owned by members of the Williams family from the mid-eighteenth century into the first quarter of the nineteenth century (Table 4.3). Early nineteenth-century deeds indicate that the site was historically located on a 223 acre-tract of land that Roger Williams acquired from Thomas David in 1735 (See New Castle County Deed D-4: 420) (Figure 4.9). Although this eighteenth-century transaction was not found, later conveyances relating to this property show that it fronted on the east side of present Route 896 for approximately 900 feet and extended along the north side of Howell School Road for approximately 7,200 feet. Roger Williams owned the property until his death, which occurred around 1810. He was survived by his wife, Sarah Williams, and their ten children, including three sons, Abel, Enoch, and David, and seven daughters, Mary, Catherine (later wife of William Biddle), Sarah, Hannah, Ann (later wife of William Eliason), Margaret (later wife of Jacob Egnor), and Jane Williams. All of the children were minors at the time of their father's death (New Castle County Orphans Court Records, Roger Williams 1813-1829).

Leaving no will, estate files show that in September 1813 the New Castle County Orphans Court requested the administrators of Williams' estate to provide an estimate of the value of the property, a list of its improvements, and its state of repair. The administrators report, issued in January 1814, gives the following details concerning the property:

> "We estimate the annual value of the lands . . . of Roger Williams, late of this county deceased at one hundred and fifty dollars. That there is on said premises three dwelling houses, one old barn and an old carriage house, all in bad repair, a small orchard, meadows out of order and fencing exceedingly bad. And but [a] small portion of timber that no more land ought to be cleared thereon except what may be within the present fencing."

In 1825, Abel Williams, the eldest son of Roger Williams, petitioned to the court for the partition of his late father's real estate into two parcels. A map showing the division of these lands (Figure 4.10) and drafted in December of that year shows that each parcel, designated as Allotments A and B, contained a dwelling. The site of Historic Site 1 at this time fell within Allotment A of 93 acres. The map depicts a dwelling fronting on Route 896 to the north of the project area. Within Allotment B, which contained 130 acres, a dwelling is depicted on the east side of an unnamed tributary of St. George's Creek near the western end of the parcel. Allotment A was set off to Abel Williams in the

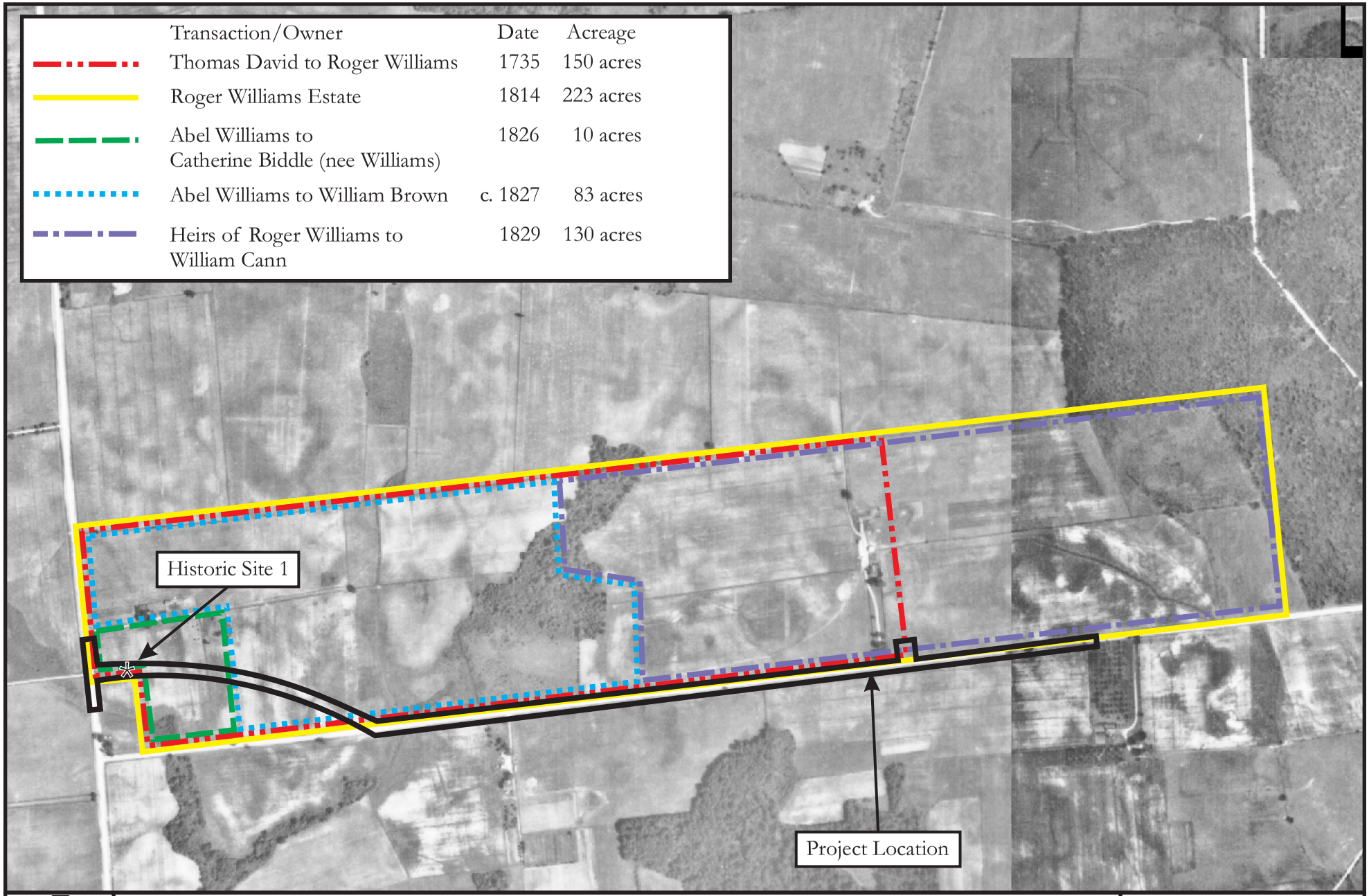

Figure 4.9:

1937 Historic Aerial Annotated with Historic Property Boundaries in the Vicinity of Historic Site 1.

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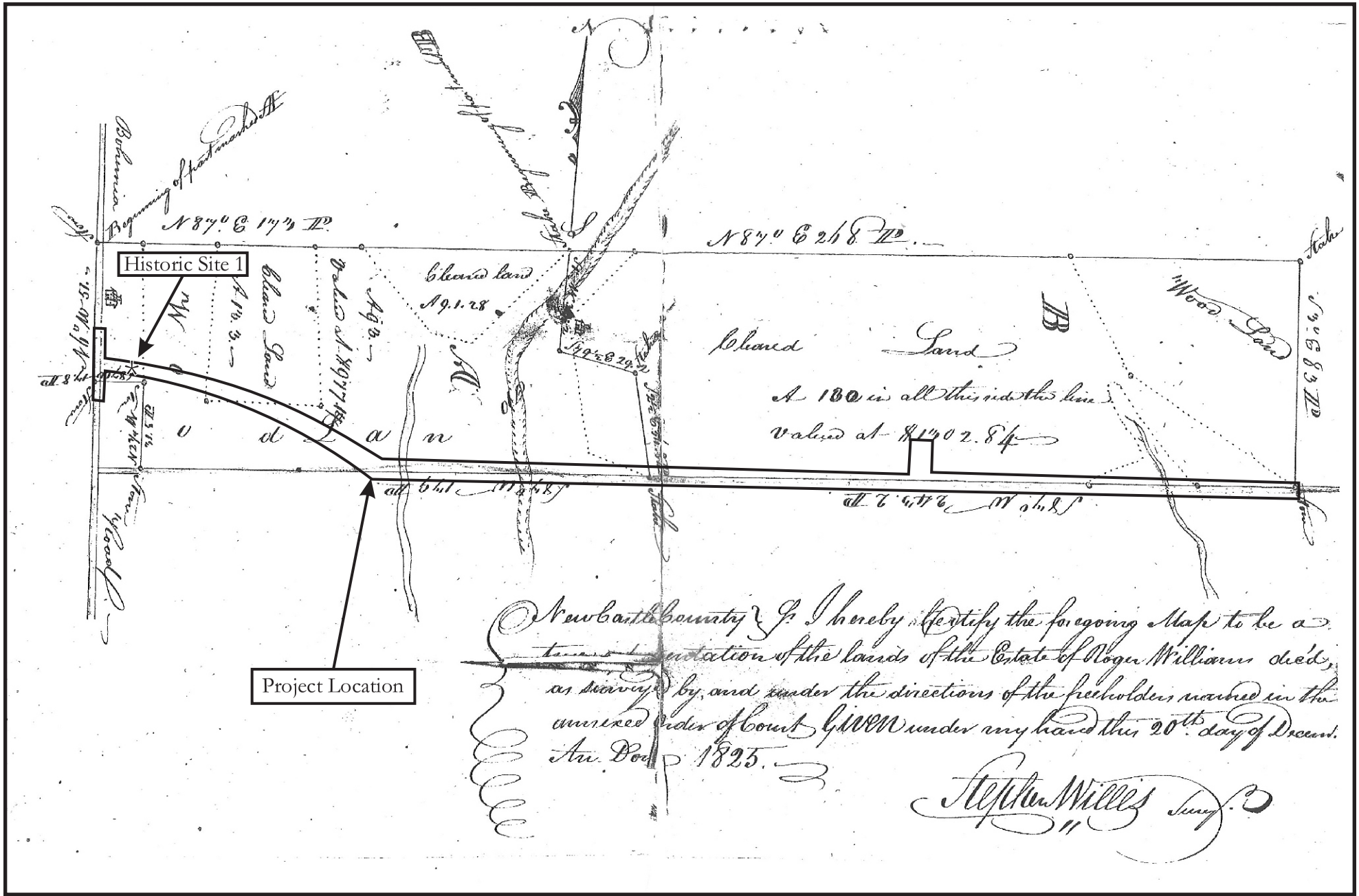

Figure 4.10:

1825 Partition Map of the Real Estate of Roger Williams
(Source: New Castle County Orphans Court Records, Rogers Williams 1813-1829).

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Table 4.3: Chain of Title for Property Containing Historic Site 1.

Date	Grantor	Grantee	Instrument Book and Page/Source	Comments
December 24, 1735	Thomas David and his wife, Elizabeth	Roger Williams	Unrecorded Deed; See New Castle County Deed D-4: 420	223 Acres
March 1826	Estate of Roger Williams, late of Pencader Hundred, New Castle County	Abel Williams of Pencader Hundred, New Castle County	Orphan Court Records for Estate of Roger Williams 1813-1829	93 acres. Abel Williams was the eldest son of Roger Williams who died intestate around 1810.
July 1, 1826	Abel Williams of Pencader Hundred, New Castle County	Samuel H. Black in trust for Catherine Biddle (nee Williams) wife of William Biddle all of Pencader Hundred, New Castle County	New Castle County Deed D-4: 422	10 acres.
March 13, 1827	Samuel H. Black in trust for Catherine Biddle (nee Williams) both of Pencader Hundred, New Castle County	Thomas McMullen of Pencader Hundred, New Castle County	New Castle County Deed L-4: 225	Same 10 acres. Purchased for $500.
February 25, 1847	Estate of Thomas McMullen late of Pencader Hundred, New Castle County	Charles Boulden of Pencader Hundred, New Castle County	New Castle County Deed U-5: 490	100 acres. Purchased for $2,000.
March 17, 1848	Charles Boulden and his wife, Mary H., both of Pencader Hundred, New Castle County	William H. Deshane of Pencader Hundred, New Castle County	New Castle County Deed X-5: 330	95 acres and 34 perches. Purchased for $2,850.
December 31, 1866	William H. Deshane and his wife, Anna Rebecca, both of Pencader Hundred, New Castle County	Merritt H. Paxon of Pencader Hundred, New Castle County	New Castle County Deed L-8: 79	Same 95 acres and 34 perches. Purchased for $8,000.
December 20, 1879	Merritt H. Paxon and his wife, Hannah L., both of Pencader Hundred, New Castle County by sheriff sale.	Benjamin R. Ustick of New Castle County	New Castle County Deed R-11: 278	Two adjoining tracts of land containing in total approximately 97 acres. Purchased for $1,344.
March 14, 1881	Benjamin R. Ustick of New Castle County	Robert D. Moss of Kirkwood	New Castle County Deed Q-12: 542	Same two adjoining tracts of land containing in total approximately 97 acres. Purchased for $1,850.
May 26, 1883	Robert D. Moss and his wife, Rebecca, both of Pencader Hundred, New Castle County	George W. Price of the Town of Middletown, New Castle County	New Castle County Deed R-12: 131	Same two adjoining tracts of land containing in total approximately 97 acres. Purchased for $1,720.
October 4, 1883	George W. Price of St. George's Hundred, New Castle County	Levin Catts of Pencader Hundred, New Castle County	New Castle County Deed C-13: 44	Same two adjoining tracts of land containing in total approximately 97 acres. Purchased for $4,600.

Table 4.3; cont.

Date	Grantor	Grantee	Instrument Book and Page/Source	Comments
March 22, 1889	Levin Catts and his wife, Martha A., both of Pencader Hundred, New Castle County	John B. Catts of Brandywine Hundred, New Castle County	New Castle County Deed O-14: 578	Same two adjoining tracts of land containing in total approximately 97 acres excepting small schoolhouse lot (see New Castle County Deed G-14: 58). Purchased for $2,000.
November 25, 1901	John B. Catts by sheriff sale	Mathew Walz of Pencader Hundred, New Castle County	New Castle County Deed W-18: 201	Same two adjoining tracts of land containing in total approximately 97 acres excepting schoolhouse lot. Purchased for $3,000.
October 12, 1906	Mathew Walz and his wife, Margaret Elizabeth, both of Pencader Hundred, New Castle County	Herbert G. Cannon of Pencader Hundred, New Castle County	New Castle County Deed B-21: 78	Same two adjoining tracts of land containing in total approximately 97 acres excepting schoolhouse lot. Purchased for $3,700.
June 26, 1922	Heirs of Herbert G. Cannon late of Pencader Hundred, New Castle County	William H. Wiley of Pencader Hundred, New Castle County	New Castle County Deeds C-31: 261 and M-31: 39	Same two adjoining tracts of land containing in total approximately 97 acres excepting schoolhouse lot. Purchased for $5,100.
August 8, 1930	William H. Wiley of Pencader Hundred, New Castle County	Dorsey W. Lewis of Town of Middletown, New Castle County	New Castle County Deed B-37: 387	Same two adjoining tracts of land containing in total approximately 97 acres excepting schoolhouse lot. Purchased for $5,000.
July 3, 1931	Dorsey W. Lewis and his wife, Mary C.W., both of Town of Middletown, New Castle County	Edward T. Crompton of Red Lion Hundred, New Castle	New Castle County Deed Q-37: 402	Same two adjoining tracts of land containing in total approximately 97 acres excepting schoolhouse lot. Purchased for $5,100.
June 20, 1944	Heirs of Edward T. Crompton late of Pencader Hundred, New Castle	Hugh R. Finger and his wife, Madeline, both of Pencader Hundred, New Castle	New Castle County Deed K-44: 577	Same two adjoining tracts of land containing in total approximately 97 acres excepting schoolhouse lot. Purchased for $4,600.
May 25, 1946	Hugh R. Finger and his wife, Madeline, both of Pencader Hundred, New Castle	Francis W. Selby and his wife, Mildred W., both of Pencader Hundred, New Castle	New Castle County Deed C-46: 492	Same two adjoining tracts of land containing in total approximately 97 acres excepting schoolhouse lot. Purchased for $8,000.
January 11, 1951	Francis W. Selby and his wife, Mildred W., both of Pencader Hundred, New Castle	William N. Grau and his wife, Amelia A., both of Pencader Hundred, New Castle	New Castle County Deed U-50: 452	Same two adjoining tracts of land minus about 5 acres containing in total approximately 92 acres. Purchased for $12,500.
November 18, 1995	Frederick W. Grau and Barbara Bowers	State of Delaware	New Castle County Deed 2049: 70	Parcel 110420032

following year and Allotment B was sold at public auction to William Cann in 1829 (New Castle County Orphans Court Records, Roger Williams 1813-1829).

William Cann owned his portion of the former Roger Williams estate until his death in 1836. During this period, the property is known to have functioned as a tenant farmstead. A survey of the property in February of that year records the 130-acre farmstead as containing "an apple orchard of about 50 trees, an old log dwelling house and barn . . . [and] a small tenant house" (Figure 4.11) (New Castle County Orphans Court Records, William Cann 1835-1840). In 1838, the property had been acquired by Cann's son-in-law, Andrew Eliason, who resided on the property, which he improved throughout the nineteenth century and named "White Hall" (Beers 1868; Cesna 1989; Scharf 1888: 984).

In 1826, Abel Williams set off ten acres, including the site of Historic Site 1, of his 93-acre tract and conveyed it to his sister, Catherine and her husband, William Biddle (New Castle County Deed D-4: 422)(See Figure 4.9). The deed of conveyance for the property, which fronted on Route 896, indicates that the northernmost property boundary line, located approximately 175 feet to the north of Historic Site 1, was near a house located on the property in which William Biddle and his wife were residing. The deed also indicates that a "new frame storehouse" located on the remaining 83-acre tract of Abel Williams was situated a short distance to the north of the Biddle house. In the following year, Williams conveyed the remaining property to William Brown (See New Castle County Deed L-4: 179). Between 1827 and 1830, the two parcels were reconsolidated by Thomas McMullen, who owned the combined 93-acre property until his death which occurred around 1835 (New Castle County Deeds L-4: 179 and L-4: 225). New Castle County Orphan Court Records record the following improvements pertaining to the real estate of Thomas McMullen's in September 1835:

> "No. 1. a small farm of eighty acres more or less with a small frame dwelling house in tenantable repair, a shed kitchen adjoining in bad repair, also an old log dwelling house (near to the first mentioned house) much out of repair, also a small log tenement in tenantable repair. There is also on the same a frame store house, a frame granary and log stable all in bad repair, a smoke house & corn crib in good order. There are no orchard, marsh or meadow. On the premises we find about ten acres of woodland none of which should be cleared and about the same amount of sour swamp within the fences all of which should be cleared. The log house requires a new roof and floor with some smaller items of repair we estimate to cost twenty five dollars and we estimate the yearly rental value of the said No. 1 at ninety dollars. No. 2. a small tenant house and about one acre of land, the house in tenantable repair and we estimate the yearly rental value at fifteen dollars (this house is without water)" (New Castle County Orphan Court Records, Thomas McMullen 1835-1855).

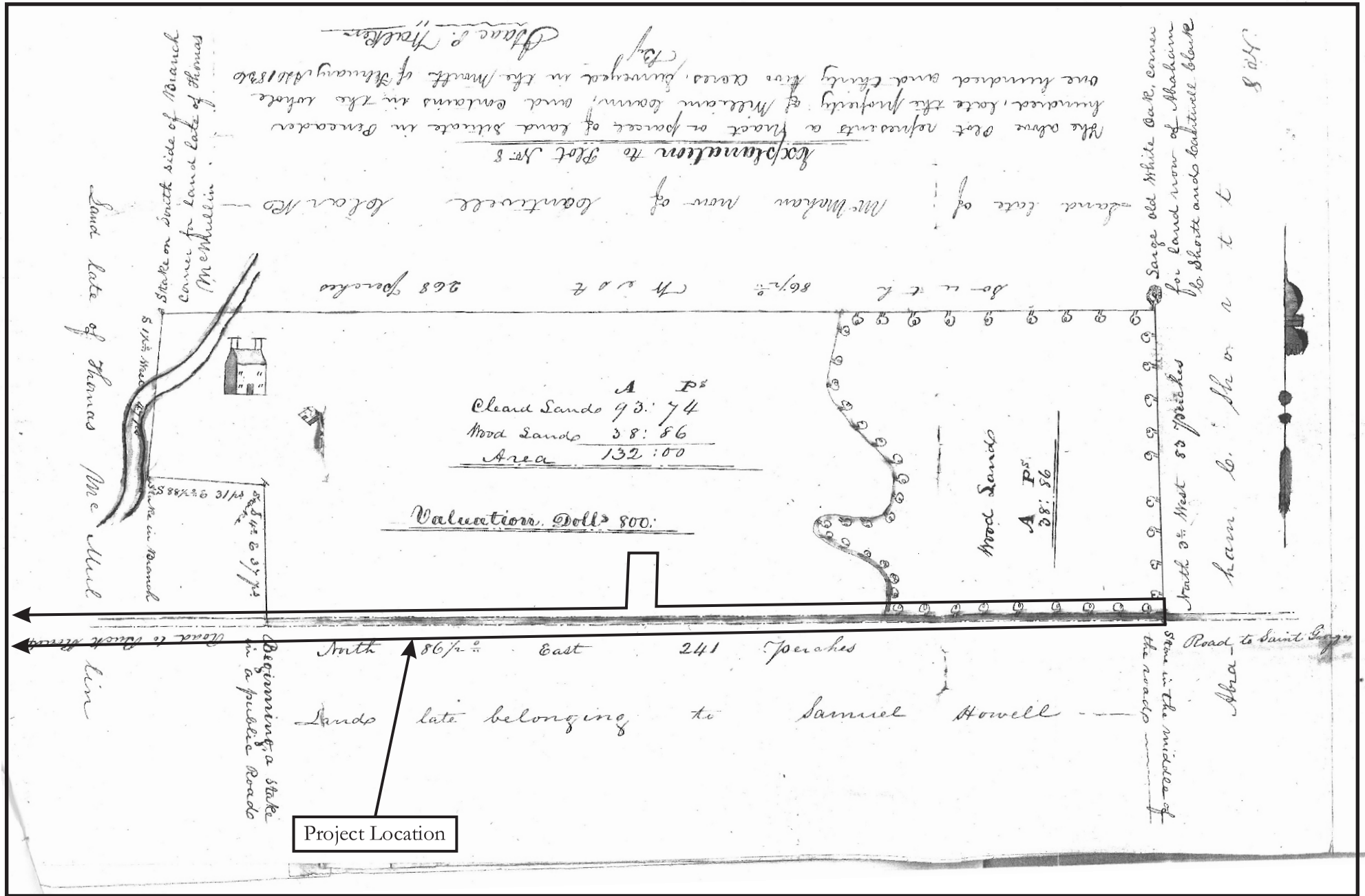

Figure 4.11:

1836 Map of a Portion of the Real Estate of William Cann
(Source: New Castle County Orphans Court Records, William Cann 1835-1840).

N W E S

0 Meters 140

0 Feet 590

In 1847, the property, now surveyed at 100 acres was acquired by Charles Boulden, who in the following year sold it to William H. Deshane (New Castle County Deeds U-5: 490 and X-5: 330). Deshane owned the farmstead property for 18 years before selling it to Merritt H. Paxson in 1866 (New Castle County Deed L-8: 79). Paxson, who was known to have been a member of the State House of Representatives from 1862 to 1869, owned several farms in the vicinity of the project area during the mid-nineteenth century (Beers 1868; Conrad 1908: 273). It is interesting to note that the Rea and Price map of 1849 (Figure 4.2) shows no buildings on the property with the exception of Schoolhouse No. 57, while the Beers map of 1868 (Figure 4.3) depicts a building (labeled M.H.P.) to the north of the project area in the vicinity of the dwelling shown on the partition map of the estate of Roger Williams (Figure 4.10).

In 1879, Merritt H. Paxson sold the former Deshane farmstead and a second tract of 1.75 acres, located at the northeast corner of Route 896 and Howell School Road, to Benjamin Ustick (New Castle County Deed R-11: 278). Benjamin Ustick owned the property for two years and then conveyed it to Robert D. Moss in 1881 (New Castle County Deed Q-12: 542). In 1883, the property, surveyed at 97 acres, was acquired by Levin Catts (New Castle County Deed C-13: 44). Members of the Catts family owned the property until the turn of the century, before selling it to Mathew Walz (New Castle County Deed O-14: 578). In 1906, Walz sold the farmstead to Herbert G. Cannon, who owned the place into the second decade of the twentieth century (New Castle County Deed B-21: 78).

These lands appear to have continued to be farmed into at least the late 1960s at which time the property was owned by the Grau family (DataMIL 1968). During the 1990s, the State of Delaware acquired several tracts of land in advance of the anticipated Howell School Road realignment project. Present Tax Parcel 110420032, which contains the site of Historic Site 1, was acquired by the State in 1995 from Frederick W. Grau and Barbara Bowers (New Castle County Deed 2049: 70).