Table 3.1; cont.

Time Frame	Delmarva Chronological Period	Characteristics
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
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 site 7NC-D-3, site 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 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 CRS # 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 base 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 3.1). 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 3.1; 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.

3.1.1 Prehistoric Sensitivity, St. Georges Creek Drainage

Registered Archaeological Sites

Background research conducted during the Phase I archaeological survey identified 20 archaeological sites with one or more prehistoric components recorded within one mile of the APE (Table 3.2) 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.

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 3.2: 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 associated 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

Table 3.2; cont.

Site/CRS #/Name	Site Type	Temporal Designation	Artifacts Recovered	Drainage, distance to water	Source
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
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

DESHPO= Delaware State Historic Preservation Office; FCR= Fire Cracked Rock; CRS= Cultural Resources Survey

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). Given its headwaters setting bisected by a tributary of St. George's Creek and ultimately the Delaware River, sites typically present in the vicinity of the Howell School Road Prehistoric 2 site 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

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 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 (CRS # N-3780, N-3782, N-3784, and N-6761) were interpreted as procurement camps focused on hunting. One site (CRS # 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 (CRS # N-7648) was identified based on pedestrian survey and was not further investigated. Five sites (CRS # N-3778, N-3779, N-3926, N-3783, and N-3785) contained four or more tool categories, excluding projectile points, and were classified as micro-band camps. CRS # N-3778, N-3779, and N-3926 were situated on gravelly ridges on the west side of Lums Pond, CRS # N-3783 was located on its south side, and CRS # N-3785 was located on its east side. Unlike the other micro-band camps, CRS # N-3783 contained cobble tools that may suggest a focus on floral resources. CRS # 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 SR 896 Corridor, Route 4-West Chestnut Hill Road to Summit Bridge Approach project, segment one of which encompassed the Howell School Road intersection. Seven archaeological sites were identified during the Phase I archaeological survey

in the vicinity of the APE. Five were classified as prehistoric, one as a multi-component prehistoric and historic site, and one as historic.

The Brennan Site # 2 (7NC-F-66, CRS # 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, CRS # N-10286) was located southwest of the intersection of SR 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 potentially significant and no further archaeological survey was recommended.

The Mary R. Johnson site (7NC-F-63, CRS # N-10292) was located southwest of the intersection of SR 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 potentially significant and no Phase II investigation was completed.

The Brennan Site #1 (7NC-F-61, CRS # N-10290) was located northwest of the intersection of SR 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 SR 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 Amelia Graw site (7NC-F-62, CRS # N-10241) was located northeast of the intersection of SR 896 and Howell School Road. On a small knoll overlooking the headwater tributary of St. George's Creek, the School House No. 57 site (7NC-F-65, CRS # N-5014) was located northeast of the intersection of SR 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 SR 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

Prehistoric Archaeological Sensitivity

Archaeological evidence indicates that the Mid-Peninsular Drainage Divide was occupied from the Paleo-Indian period to the present (Custer 1984, 1996; Custer and Wallace 1982; Wise 1983). Custer's predictive model suggests that micro-band base camps/seasonal camps and procurement camps are the site types most likely to exist in the Lums Pond area. Procurement camps are defined as small-group, short-term, specialized-purpose occupations characterized by low artifact density and diversity. Debitage is expected to be small-sized pieces representative of tool maintenance, and few tool types may be represented in the assemblage. Micro-band base camps are defined by their larger size and greater artifact density and diversity, which suggest occupation by larger groups over more extended time periods. Debitage ranges across all production stages on micro-band base camps, and a wider array of tool types representative of more varied site activities is present.

A review of registered sites for the SR 896 corridor indicated that of the 34 sites within and adjacent to the Mid-Peninsular Drainage Divide, 31 were located within 200 meters of a watercourse (Lothrop et al. 1987:29). Paleo-Indian sites were also located in proximity to high-quality cryptocrystalline sources of the Delaware Chalcedony Complex, which includes Iron Hill and Chestnut Hill. Archaic period sites correlate with the locations of bay-basin features and the margins of poorly-drained swamps and include a range of site types from procurement sites through macro-

band sites. Woodland I sites are commonly located along major river floodplains and estuarine swamps where large occupations are documented. Other preferred locations for Woodland I sites are well-drained uplands in proximity to swamps and streams where micro-band camps and procurement sites may be expected.

Six prehistoric sites are located within 1,500 feet (457.2 meters) of the APE, in similar upland settings adjacent to tributaries and wetlands (see Table 3.2). These sites are characterized as either micro-band camps or procurement sites and range in age from the Archaic through the Woodland II periods, and two sites contain multiple occupations from two or more time periods. An additional 11 prehistoric sites are located within one mile of the APE. In total, 15 of the 20 prehistoric or multi-component archaeological sites within one mile of the APE are focused on the headwaters tributaries of St. George's Creek impounded to create Lums Pond and wetlands associated with these tributaries.

3.2 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 et al. 1989; Bedell 2002; DeCunzo and Catts 1990; Herman 1987). The APE 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 APE, 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 APE is located in Pencader Hundred, settled during the late seventeenth century by Welsh families. Initial settlement took place in the vicinity of Iron Hill located approximately five miles to the north of the APE. 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 APE. This would suggest that the APE 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). As a result of selected title research conducted to develop a better understanding of the land ownership history of the far eastern portion of the APE, it was confirmed that at least portions of the APE fall within the former Welsh Tract (New Castle County Surveys D-2: 1 and D-2: 5).

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 day Glasgow (Conrad 1908: 526; Lothrop et al 1987: 19; Munroe 1978: 164, 166). The village of Glasgow, formed at the intersection of present day SR 896 (Summit Bridge Road) and U.S. Route 40 about 2.5 miles to the north of the APE, 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 were 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 SR 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 (SR 896) to Glasgow (Aiken's Tavern) (Cooch 1940: 11, 43; Munroe 1984: 73-74) (Figure 3.1).

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 APE.

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

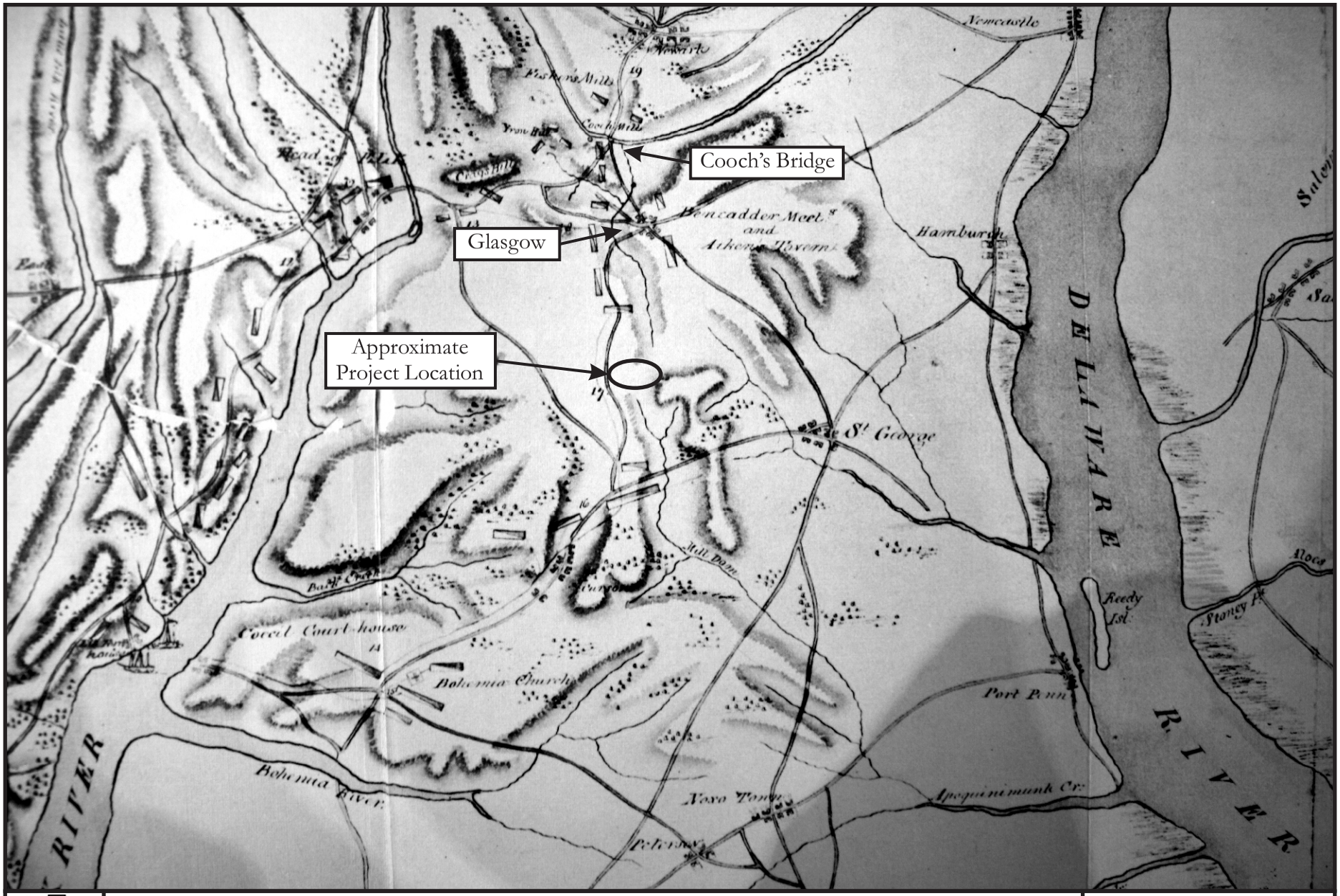

Figure 3.1:

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

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Surveys for the Chesapeake & 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 APE. This route was later abandoned in favor of its present route located approximately two miles to the south of the APE. 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 APE, 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 APE 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 APE, 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 Company (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 APE, had been extended to Middletown. In 1856, it was extended to Dover and on to 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 APE 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 3.2) depicts three farmsteads in the immediate vicinity of the APE, 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 APE 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 3.2) indicates that Eliason owned property to the southwest of the APE a short distance from Schoolhouse No. 57. Around 1882, a new schoolhouse was constructed at the northeast corner of SR 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), and 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 3.3-3.5) show that the following families owned multiple farms in the vicinity of the APE: Paxson, Eliason, Boulden, Cann, and Cazier. Additional farmsteads in proximity to the APE 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; 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 one mile to the east of the APE, 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).

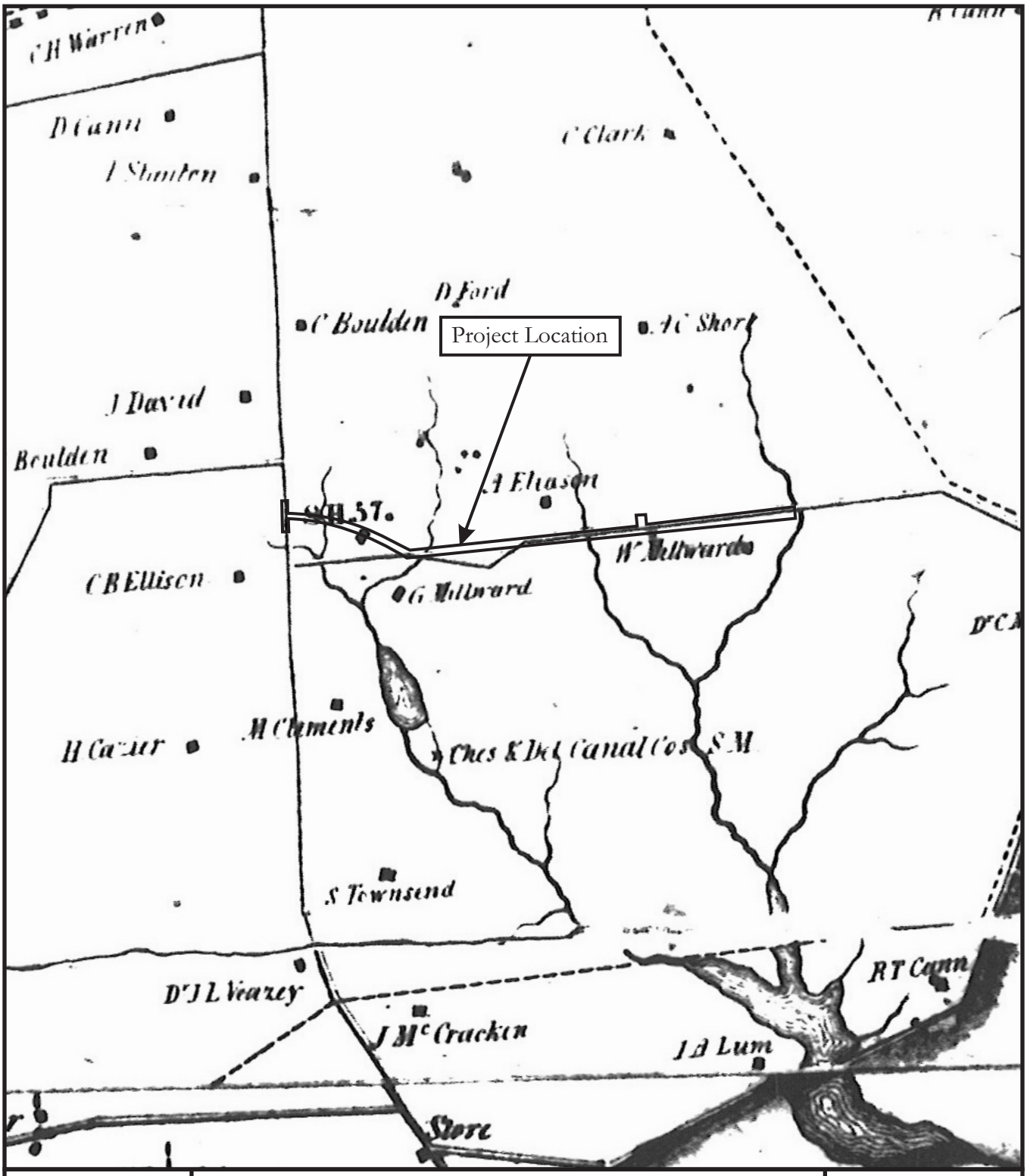

Figure 3.2:

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

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Figure 3.3:

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

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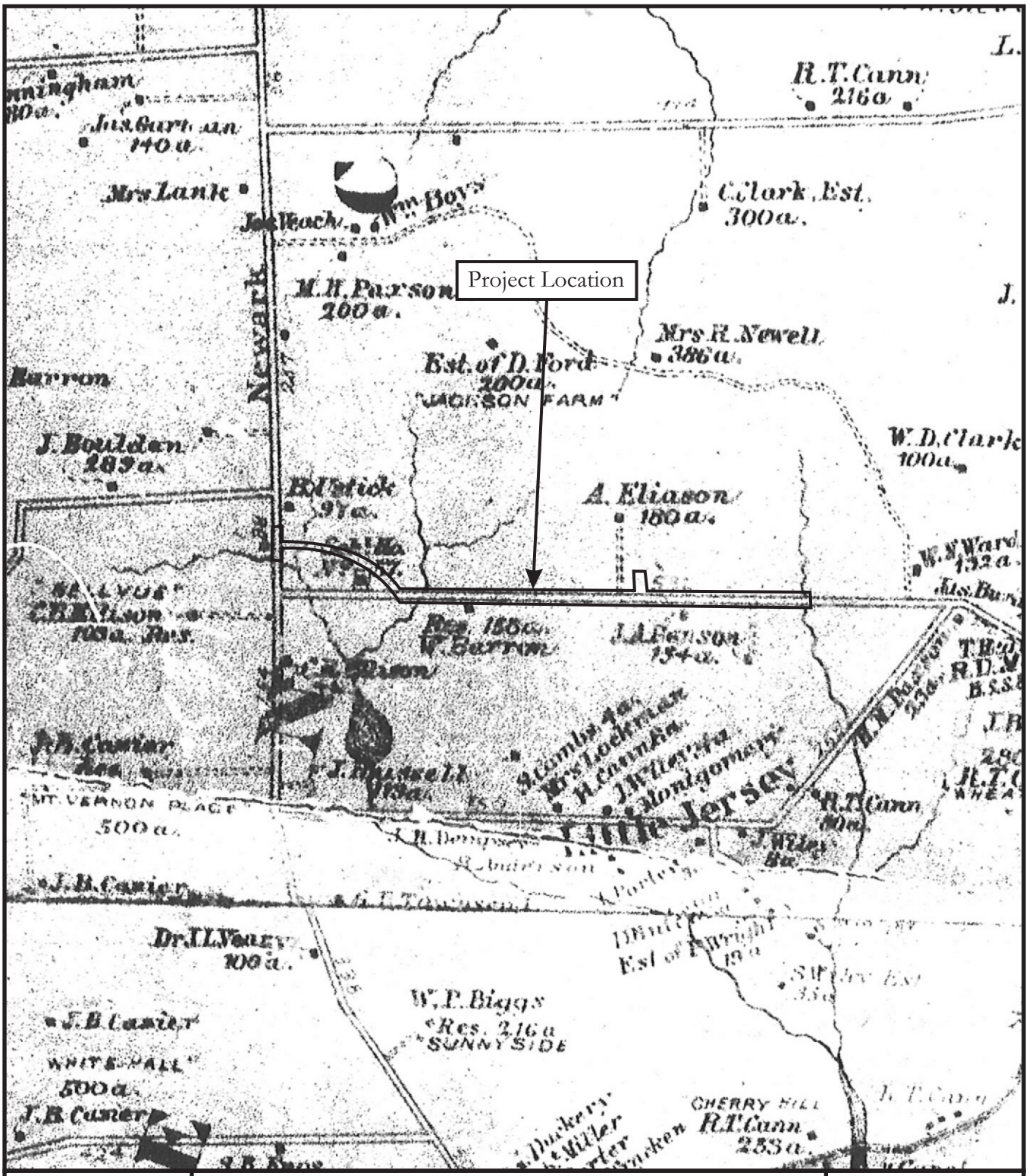

Figure 3.4:

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

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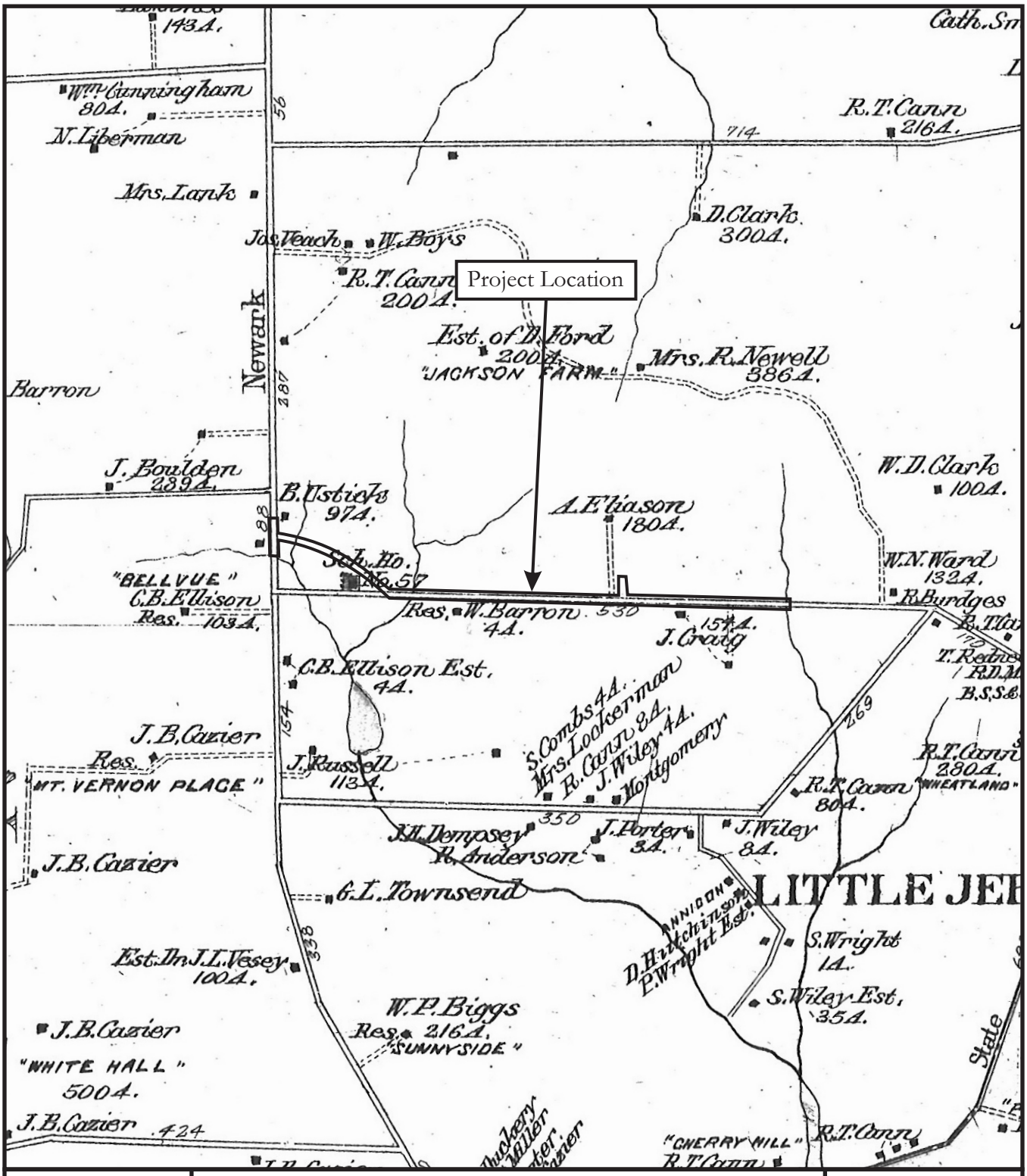

Figure 3.5:

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 APE were straightened including Howell School Road (See Figures 3.2 and 3.3). 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 SR 896 was formed (Figure 3.6). In 1934, Howell School Road was further improved through a widening project undertaken by the Delaware State Highway Department (Figures 3.7a-b).

The APE and vicinity retained its agricultural character into the first half of the twentieth century (Figure 3.8). 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 APE 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).

3.3 Williams Historic Site

Additional background research was undertaken to assist with providing a context for evaluation of the potentially significant Williams Historic site. The site-specific documentary research included an examination of land records (land patents, surveys, and deeds), estate files (wills, inventories, and Orphans Court records), early tax records, and published secondary sources.

Documentary research conducted during the Phase I archaeological survey and supplemental research conducted for the present survey determined that during the early eighteenth century, the Williams Historic site fell within a 316-acre tract of land surveyed in 1702 to Henry David (Davis) (New Castle County Surveys D-2: 1 and D-2: 5) (Figure 3.9; Table 3.3). The property, which was formerly part of the 30,000-acre Welsh Tract, was situated on both sides of present day SR 896 (Figure 3.10). A portion of present day Howell School Road would later be established along the property's southern boundary. Around 1735, Henry David subdivided these lands and conveyed 150 acres to Roger Williams (See Figure 3.10). Although this eighteenth-century transaction was not found, later conveyances relating to this property indicate that Williams acquired these lands from Henry David and his wife, Elizabeth in December 1735 (See New Castle County Deeds B-4: 179 and D-4: 420). The property fronted partially along present day SR 896 and also along the north side of Howell School Road. Roger Williams owned these lands, which he added to over time, until his

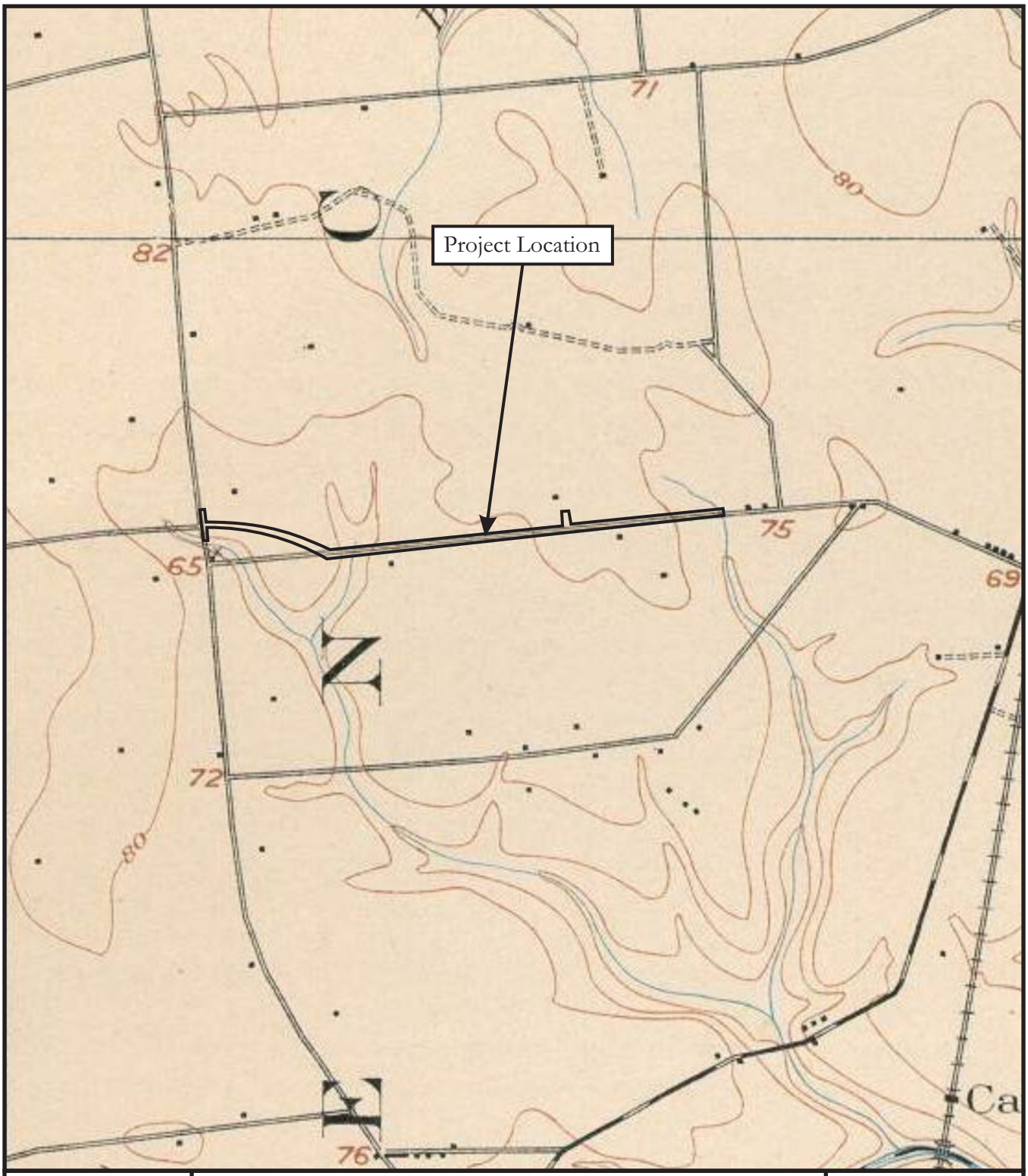

Figure 3.6:

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

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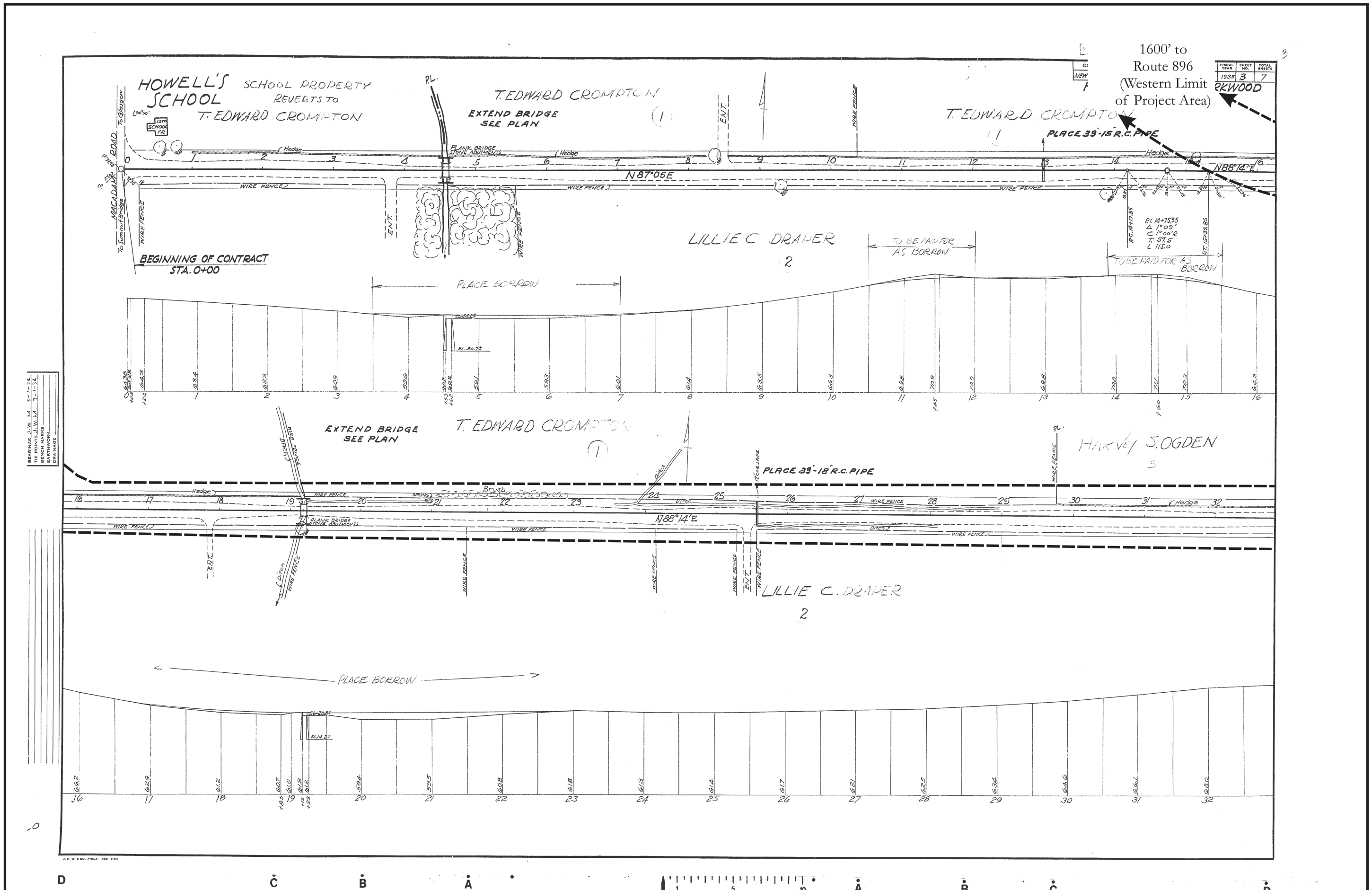

Approximate Limits of Project Area

Figure 3.7a:

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

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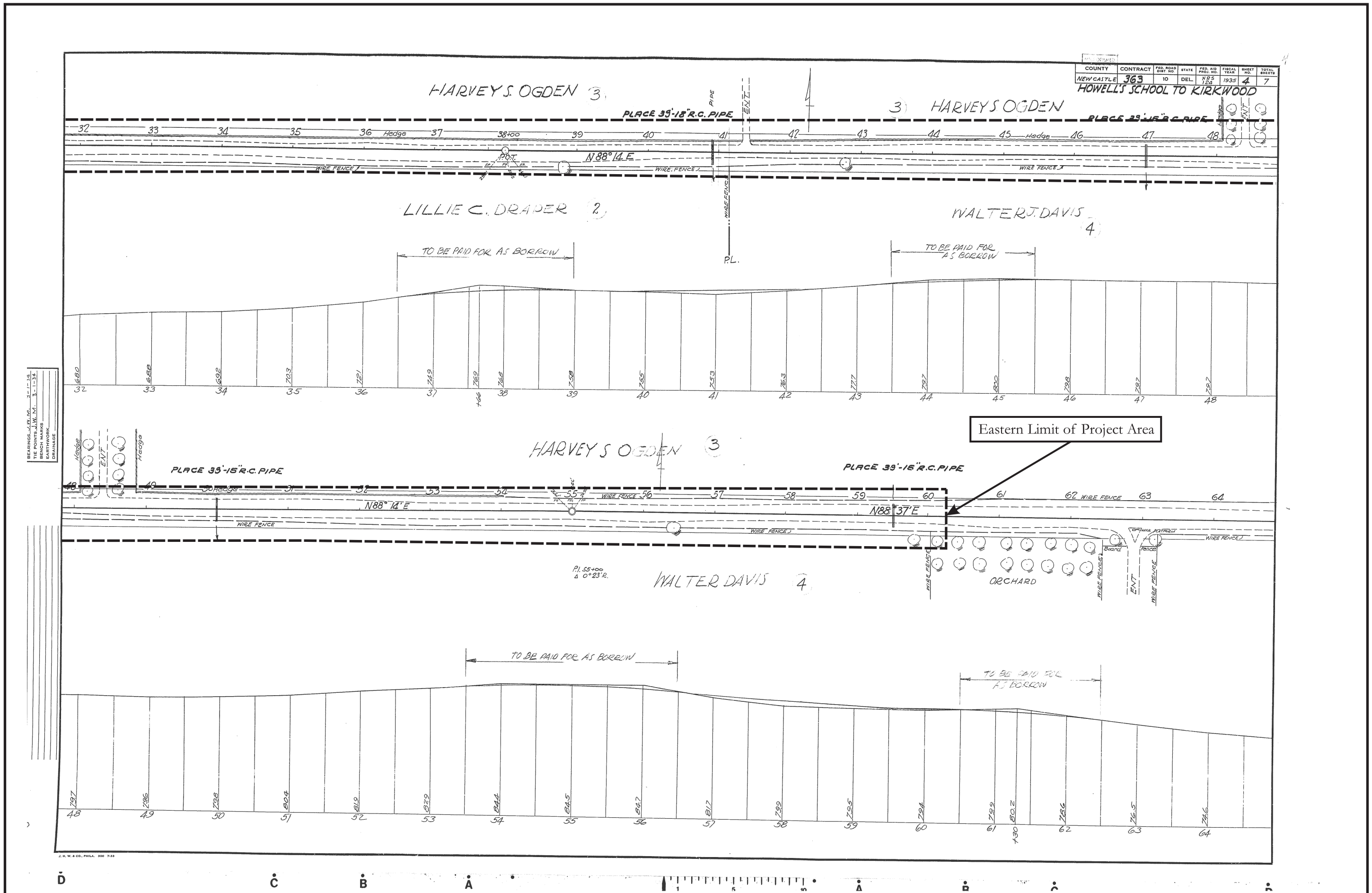

Approximate Limits of Project Area

Figure 3.7b:

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

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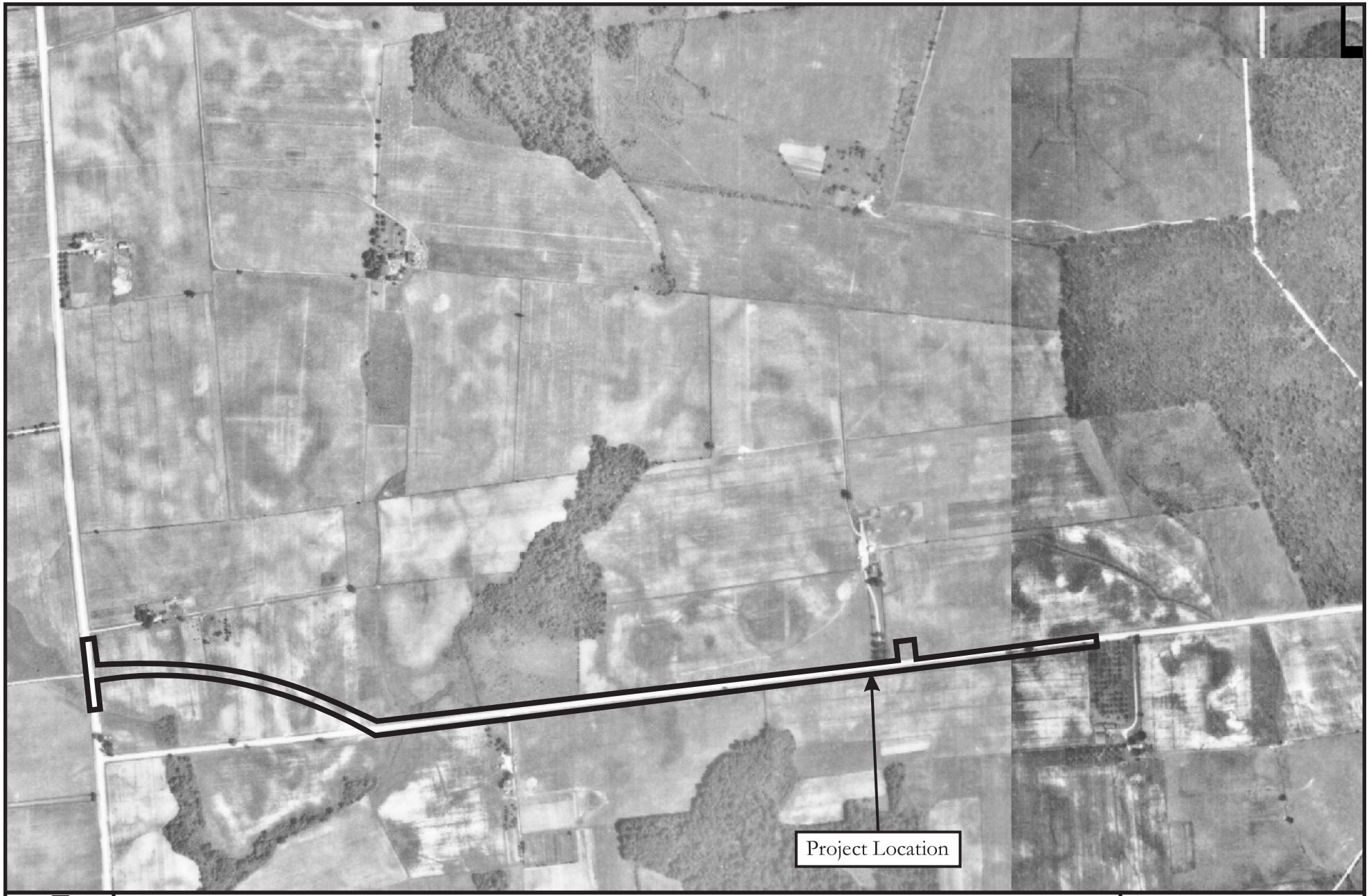

Figure 3.8:

1937 Historic Aerial
(Source: DataMIL 1937).

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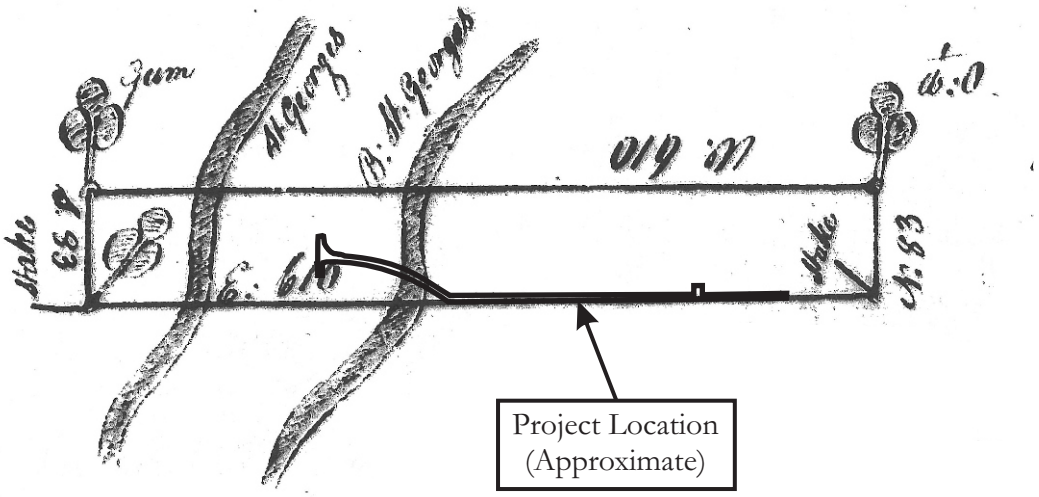

Figure 3.9:

1702 Survey Map for Henry David
(source; New Castle County Survey, 0-2:5).

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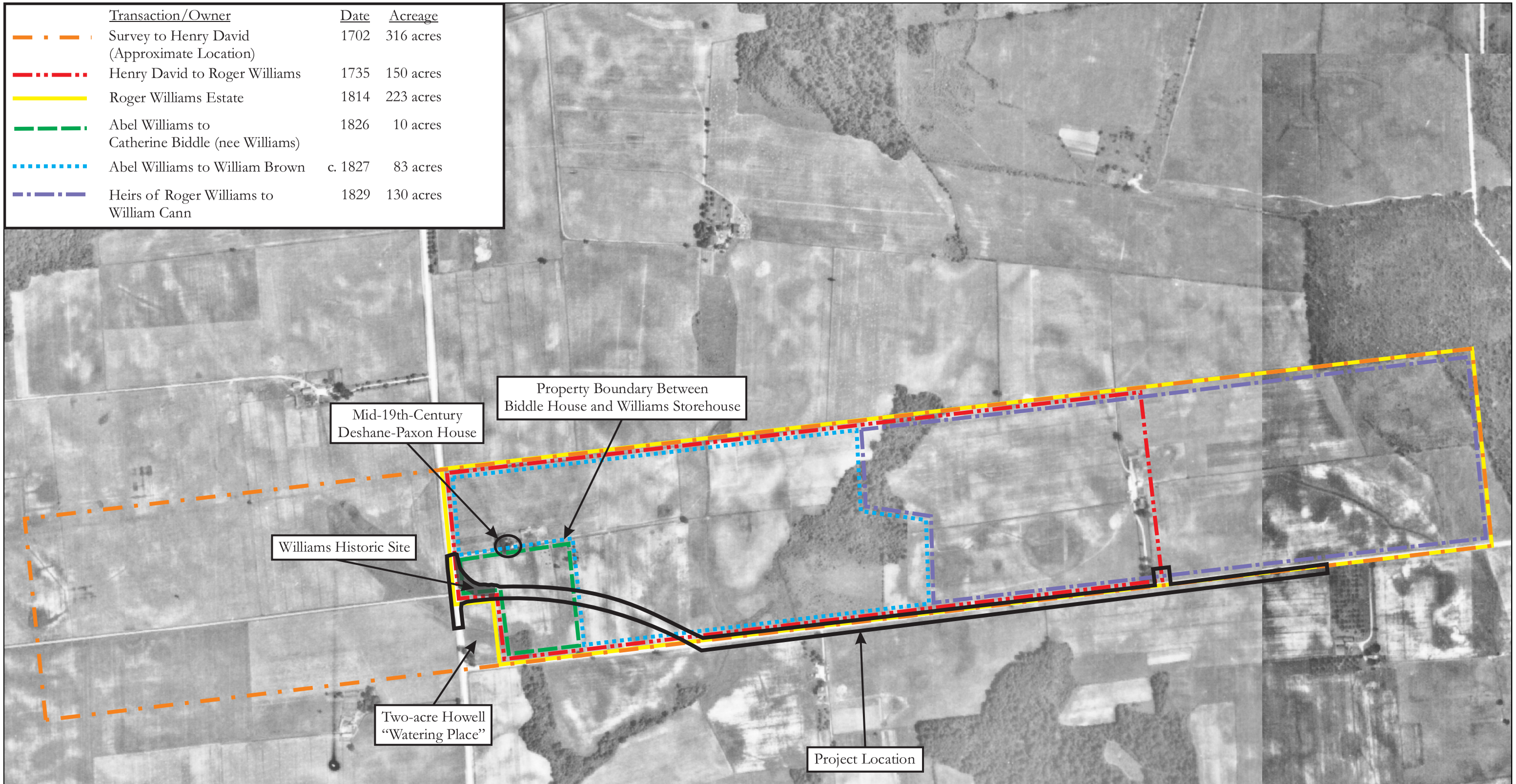

Figure 3.10:

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

death, which occurred around 1810. His property abutted a two-acre tract of land located at the northeast corner of SR 896 and Howell School Road, which Henry David had previously conveyed to David Howell. A branch of the Elk River crossed this later tract, which members of the Howell family utilized as a "watering place" throughout the eighteenth century (See New Castle County Will N: 277 and New Castle County Deed R-2: 198).

Genealogical records pertaining to the Roger Williams family are scant. Documentary records were located for a Roger Williams who is known to have settled in nearby Glasgow (Aiken's Tavern) during the 1720s, but no connection could be made with Roger Williams of Glasgow and the Roger Williams who owned and occupied the property containing the Williams Historic site. Roger Williams of Glasgow resided on a 137-acre farm, a portion of which was later given to the Pencader Presbyterian congregation for the establishment of a meeting house in the village (Catts and Custer 1990: 44; New Castle County Deed G-1: 244; Scharf 1888: 854). He died in 1741, survived by his wife, Margaret, and four sons, Thomas, William, Maurice, and a Roger Williams (a minor at the time). By the terms of his last will and testament he bequeathed his plantation to his son, Thomas Williams. The will makes no mention of any other real estate (New Castle County Will E: 185). In 1766, this property descended to Thomas Williams' sons, William and Morris Williams (Catts and Custer 1990: 44).

The earliest tax records for Pencader Hundred date from 1776 at which time the following members of the Williams family are listed as residing in the Hundred: William Sr., William, Jr., David, Isaac, Roger, and Thomas Williams. Details of their property holdings were not recorded at this time (Pencader Hundred Tax Assessment 1776). The first tax assessment to list property holdings dates from 1798. In that year, Roger Williams is assessed with owning 200 acres and two slaves, together valued at $1,576 (Pencader Hundred Tax Assessment 1798). Additional tax records show that in 1804, Roger Williams had improved 120 acres of his property which at this time included a "frame house and log barn" (Pencader Hundred Tax Assessment 1804).

Roger Williams died intestate in 1810 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. An inventory of his personal estate compiled in August of that year, suggests that he was residing in a two-story dwelling with a cellar and attached kitchen. The building had recently been enlarged. His personal estate included three small spinning wheels and a "big wheel and reel" suggesting that in addition to a farmer he may have also been a spinner by trade. His personal estate was valued at $913.42.

Table 3.3: Chain of Title for property containing Williams Historic Site.

Date	Grantor	Grantee	Instrument Book and Page/Source	Comments
March 17, 1702	William Davis and David Evans	Henry David	New Castle County Survey D-2: 5	316 acres. Being part of the 30,000-acre Welsh Tract.
December 24, 1735	Henry David and his wife, Elizabeth	Roger Williams	Unrecorded Deed; See New Castle County Deeds B-4: 179 and D-4: 420	150 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.
July 22, 1830	Estate of William Brown late of Pencader Hundred, New Castle County	Thomas McMullen of Pencader Hundred, New Castle County	New Castle County Deed L-4:179	83 acre. Purchased for $550.
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 3.3; 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.

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."

The property remained assessed to the estate of Roger Williams into the mid-1820s. In 1816 and 1822, it was assessed with 300 acres (200 improved, 100 unimproved) and a "log dwelling." An undated assessment, which appears to date from around 1816, records that the property contained two "wooden dwellings . . . in the tenure of J. Guthery & Bell" (Pencader Hundred Tax Record n.d., 1816, 1822). The disparity in the number of dwellings mentioned in the 1814 (n=3), 1816 (n=1), 1822 (n=1), and undated (possibly 1816) (n=2) records may result from the removal, construction, and/or movement of buildings on the landscape or inadequacies in legal record keeping. It is possible, however, that between 1814 and 1816 one of the three dwellings was razed or moved, and the remaining two dwellings remained standing and were listed as a single dwelling in the 1816 and 1822 tax assessments. Further, it remains plausible that one of the three dwellings referenced in 1814 stood near the dwelling(s) recorded in 1816 and 1822, but was used as an ancillary building, such as an out kitchen during that time or was not tenantable. It is clear, however, that during this time, the buildings were leased to tenants, two of whom were recorded in the undated tax assessment.

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 3.11) drafted in December of that year shows that each parcel, designated as Allotments A and B, contained a dwelling. Only two of the three dwellings mentioned in the 1814 administrators' report are depicted on the survey map. Provided no new development occurred on the property, the two dwellings depicted on the 1825 map represented the two log dwellings occupied by Guthery and Bell in the undated tax assessment. It is unclear in which of the two mapped dwellings Roger Williams originally resided or if Williams lived in the third dwelling documented in 1814.

The site of the Williams Historic site in 1825 fell within Allotment A of 93 acres. The 1825 map depicts a dwelling, presumably a log dwelling, fronting on SR 896 to the north of the site. The dwelling stood within a small rectangular, cleared portion of the tract, and was bounded to the east

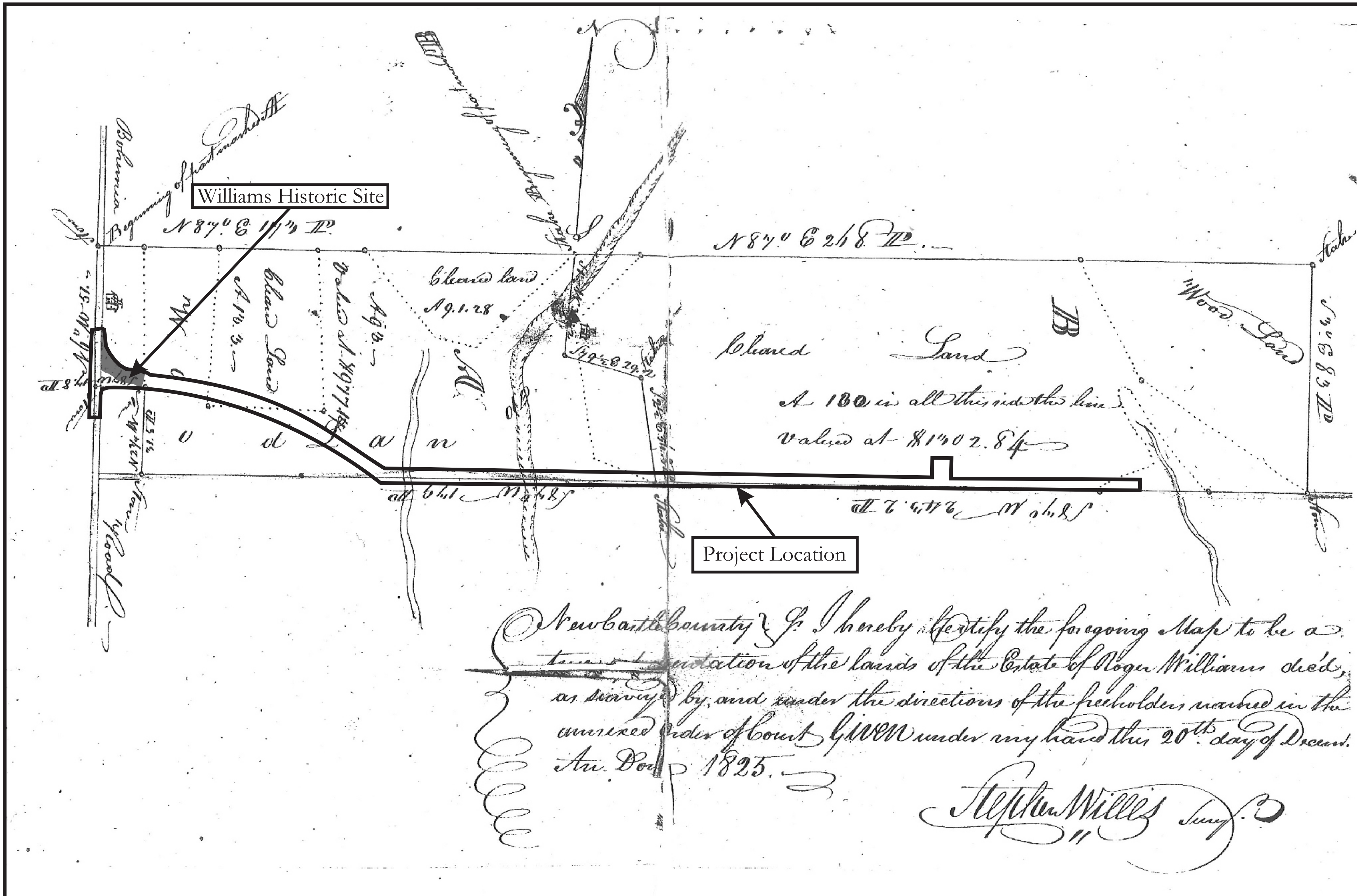

Figure 3.11:

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

by woodland. A dotted line delineating the cleared area surrounding the home may represent a former fence line. The Williams Historic site is situated on the southern and western edge of this cleared area (see Figure 3.11). 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, and presumably represents the second log dwelling documented in the undated tax assessment. Allotment A was set off to Abel Williams in the 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 3.12) (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 the Williams Historic site, 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 3.10). The deed of conveyance for the property, which fronted on SR 896, indicates that the northernmost property boundary line was less than six feet north of 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 six feet to the north of the Biddle house. In the following year, Williams conveyed the remaining 83-acre property to William Brown (See New Castle County Deed L-4: 179).

In 1827, the Biddles conveyed their 10-acre tract to Thomas McMullen for $500 (New Castle County Deed L-4: 225), who shortly afterward also acquired the adjoining 83-acre tract for $550. In the following year, McMullen was assessed with owning these two tracts as well as a third parcel of 128 acres located elsewhere in Pencader Hundred. On his 10-acre parcel is listed a "frame dwelling." No improvements are noted on the 83-acre tract (Pencader Hundred Tax Record 1828). The tax records suggest that the log dwelling referenced in earlier records was in such a poor state of repair as to not be considered tenantable or was used for other purposes, such as an out kitchen, and was not recorded as a dwelling. Thomas McMullen was not recorded on the 1830 census as a resident of Pencader Hundred, suggesting he resided elsewhere and leased his 93-acre tract to tenants. A Thomas McMullen was, however, recorded in White Clay Creek Hundred in 1830. McMullen owned

the 93-acre property containing the Williams Historic site until his death 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).

The possibility that the original log dwelling that stood near the new frame house was not considered to be a taxable, tenantable home in the 1828 tax assessment is suggested by language in the 1835 Orphan's Court record, which refers to the building as "much out of repair." The state of the property as described in the 1835 document also indicates that the property was greatly neglected during McMullen's ownership. It is unclear if Catherine and William Biddle resided in the frame dwelling located along the north side of the 10-acre property boundary or if the couple occupied the old log dwelling. The frame dwelling appears to have been constructed after the mid-1810s, but it is unclear if it was built by Able Williams or Catherine and William Biddle. The identity of the residents prior to and following the Biddle family's one year occupation were not recorded, though Guthery or Bell may have resided in the dwelling for a single year in or around 1816. The exact location of the frame dwelling and the nearby old log dwelling in relation to the Williams Historic site were not recorded. The location of the "small log tenement" also went unrecorded.

In 1847, the McMullen 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). Charles Boulden's home is depicted roughly 3,000 feet north of the Williams Historic site on an 1849 Rea and Price map (see Figure 3.2). Deshane owned the property for 18 years before selling it to Merritt H. Paxon in 1866 (New Castle County Deed L-8: 79). Paxon, 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 APE during the mid-nineteenth century (Beers 1868; Conrad 1908: 273). It is interesting to note that the Rea and Price map of 1849 (see Figure 3.2) shows no buildings on the

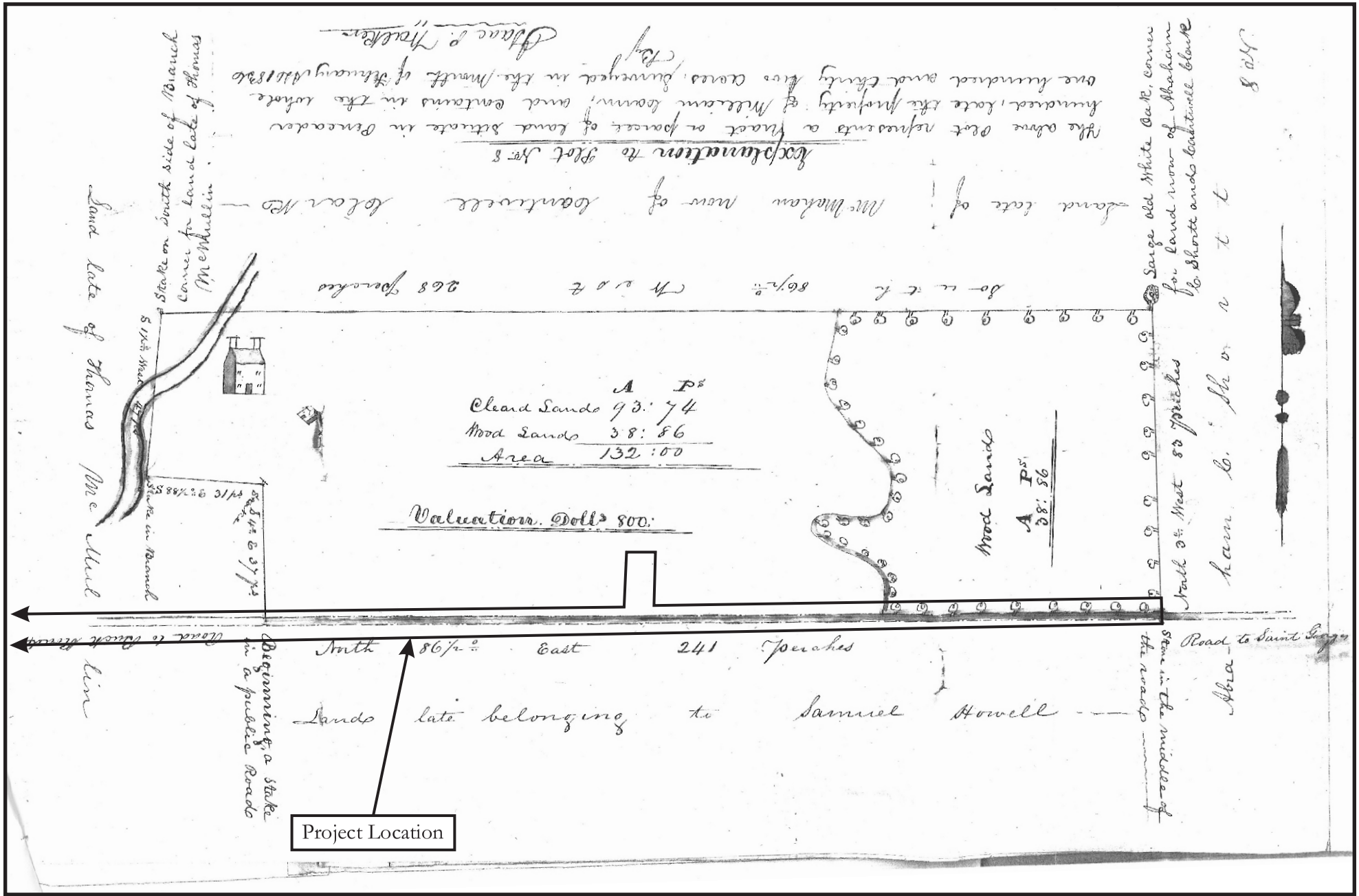

Figure 3.12:

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

property with the exception of Schoolhouse No. 57, while the Beers map of 1868 (Figure 3.3) depicts a building (labeled M.H.P.) to the north of the APE in the vicinity of the dwelling shown on the partition map of the estate of Roger Williams (Figure 3.11). The map data is suggested by the following, plausible scenario. Following McMullen's death, the dwellings on the property were abandoned and not repaired, or razed. McMullen's administrators retained the parcel for roughly 12 years following his death. Soon after William Deshane purchased the parcel he erected a new dwelling northeast of the Williams Historic site, which stood into the late-twentieth century. The redevelopment of the parcel is suggested by a drastic increase in property price from $2,850.00 in 1848 when William Deshane purchased the 95-acre parcel from Charles Boulden to $8,000 when Deshane sold the same parcel to Merritt Paxon in 1866.

In 1879, Merritt H. Paxon sold the former Deshane farmstead and a second tract of 1.75 acres, located at the northeast corner of SR 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 property 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 Williams Historic site, was acquired by the State in 1995 from Frederick W. Grau and Barbara Bowers (New Castle County Deed 2049: 70).