

INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results and interpretations of the Phase III archaeological data recovery excavations at the Thomas Williams Site (7NC-D-130), located in Glasgow, Pencader Hundred, New Castle County, Delaware (Figure 1, Plate 1). The data recovery investigations of the site focused on a historic occupation dating from the late eighteenth to early twentieth centuries. Fieldwork, artifact analyses, and report preparation were carried out between March and November of 1988 by archaeologists from the University of Delaware Center for Archaeological Research (UDCAR). Funding for the project was provided by the Delaware Department of Transportation (DelDOT) and the Federal Highway Administration to fulfill regulatory obligations under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (amended).

The Thomas Williams Site was initially identified in 1985 as a result of a Phase I location/identification survey and subsequent Phase II investigations of the site (Lothrop et al. 1987:121-148). Site survey and testing were carried out by the University of Delaware Center for Archaeological Research for the Delaware Department of Transportation as part of the cultural resources survey of the proposed Route 896 realignment, in compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act, to evaluate the effects of the proposed relocation of Route 896 on significant, or potentially significant, cultural resources as defined by the National Register of Historic Places (36CFR 60. sec. 1202).

The realignment of Route 896 in this portion of the project area consists of an entirely new right-of-way (ROW) located approximately 500 feet east of existing Route 896 at the Muddy Run bridge, and trending southeasterly to U.S. Route 40, approximately 900 feet east of the present Route 40-Route 896 intersection in Glasgow. The proposed right-of-way is 100 feet wide at the Thomas Williams Site, and the majority of the site lies within the western portion of the proposed right-of-way (Ostensen and Blendy 1985; Lothrop et al. 1987).

The Phase I and II field investigations conducted at the Williams Site revealed that the site consisted of a debris-filled stone cellar hole (approximately 15' x 10') dating from the mid-nineteenth century to early twentieth century, with associated cultural materials in the surrounding plowzone soils and in the sub-plowzone intact cultural features. In addition to the cellar hole, features identified during the Phase II investigations included postmolds and postholes, and at least two trash pits. Artifacts recovered from plowzone contexts included both prehistoric and historic materials (Lothrop et al. 1987:128-148). Archival research for the Phase I/II investigations identified the earliest date of occupation for the site as about 1835, when Dr. Samuel H. Black owned the one-acre parcel. Black was a prominent local landholder, so the property was doubtless occupied as a tenant dwelling at this time. Thomas Williams, a stonemason and plasterer, purchased the lot in 1846 and resided there until 1875, when the property was sold to Sidney Stump, a local black, who lived there until 1922. Soon after this date the house was torn down (Lothrop et al. 1987:121-128).

Based on the results of the Phase I and II investigations of the Thomas Williams Site, the site was considered to be eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion "D", as it would likely yield significant archaeological data on the domestic life of an independent, lower-class property owner (Thomas Williams), and data on the lifeways of post-Civil War blacks (i.e., Sidney Stump) in rural Delaware. In consultation with the State Historic Preservation Office and the Bureau of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (BAHP), a data recovery plan was prepared for the Phase III investigations of the site, and a National Register determination-of-eligibility form completed.

In the following pages, the Williams Site (7NC-D-130) will be discussed in terms of its environmental setting, its relation to prehistoric and historic settlement and developments, particularly the growth of the village of Glasgow, and site specific historic research. Field methods and the research design and perspectives governing the Phase III investigations will be presented, followed by a report of the results of the excavations. Artifact analyses, soils analyses, and site interpretations, from both intra- and inter-site perspectives, will be presented. Finally, conclusions discussing the Williams Site from local and regional viewpoints will be discussed.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The Thomas Williams Site is located in the High Coastal Plain of Delaware, just south of the Piedmont Uplands (Custer 1984:25; Lothrop et al. 1987:6-11). Located between the Fall

Line and the Smyrna River, the High Coastal Plain represents the southeastern extension of the very coarse glacial deposits of the Columbia sediments. In many areas, these coarse deposits resisted erosion, creating a rolling topography with up to 50 feet (16 meters) of elevation difference between headlands bordering larger streams and the adjacent floodplain marshes. Water courses tend to be deeply incised and are lined with a veneer of relatively recent sediments that are thin along the upper reaches of the drainages and become thicker toward their mouths.

The Piedmont in northern Delaware is composed of an assortment of crystalline rocks of igneous and sedimentary origin which were heavily metamorphosed during later Precambrian or early Paleozoic orogenies. In the western part of the Delaware Piedmont, micaceous schists, gneisses, and migmatites of the Wissahickon formation predominate (Spoljaric 1972:3). These crystalline rocks slope to the south and southeast, forming a basement over which the wedge-shaped mass of sediments of the Upper Coastal Plain lie.

Resting on this basement complex and surrounded by Coastal Plain sediments are Iron and Chestnut hills, the most salient features of the Piedmont in the immediate vicinity of the Williams Site. Located about 1.5 to 2 miles north of the site, these hills rise over 300 feet in elevation above the immediate Coastal Plain, and are composed of primarily igneous materials, including gabbro, norite, and pyroxenite (Spoljaric 1972:11). In addition, siliceous jasperoids are also present within these

formations, probably derived through the formation of laterites. The igneous materials which comprise Iron and Chestnut Hills do not extend into the basement complex and thus postdate it. The exact nature of the origin of these hills is still open to question (Ward 1959). In prehistory, the Iron Hill and Chestnut Hill jasperoids constituted an important source of lithic material for the manufacture of stone tools (Custer, Ward and Watson 1986). Historically, these hills were mined for their iron ore during periods of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries (Owen and Owen 1977; Heite 1983).

The Thomas Williams Site is located in an agricultural field on a slight rise (about 60 feet above sea level) on the east side of Route 896, approximately 120 feet south of Muddy Run, and approximately 100 feet east of a north-flowing unnamed tributary of the Run (Figure 1, Plate 1). Route 40 is located 1400 feet to the south, and Route 896 is 350 feet to the west. Muddy Run is a small tributary of the Christina River with a flood plain that varies from a minimum of less than 100 feet to a maximum of about 140 feet. Present vegetation within the flood plain consists of mostly young timber and thick underbrush (U. S. Army Corps of Engineers 1968:26). In prehistory, environmental settings such as that presented at the Williams Site were conducive to settlement and occupation.

Soils in this portion of New Castle County are generally of the Sassafras-Fallsington-Matapeake association, which consists of level to gently rolling upland settings with well-to-poorly drained, moderately coarse-to-medium textured soils. This association makes up about 12 percent of New Castle County soils,

and although not of the highest quality for agriculture, these soils are suitable for farming. At the Williams Site itself, the soils are of the Woodstown Loam Series, a deep, moderately well-drained soil located on uplands of the Coastal Plain, with two to five percent slopes and moderate erosion. The soil is generally easy to work and farm, and native vegetation consists of water-tolerant hardwoods, primarily oaks (Matthews and Lavoie 1970:5,38).

Presently, the vicinity of the Williams Site is corporately-owned agricultural land, with a mixture of woodland and farmland. The DuPont Company owns the property in the immediate location to the north and east of the site. To the west is the village of Glasgow, a small National Register District town that, with the construction of the Route 896 bypass, may begin to see marginal growth, particularly on the southern and western outskirts of the village. Already, in the last two years several fast-food stores and commercial properties have been developed along Route 40, which are changing the character of Glasgow. Regionally, this portion of New Castle County is presently undergoing a tremendous construction boom, with new housing developments and corporate centers being built throughout the area, resulting in the destruction and loss of irreplaceable agricultural land and the rural landscape.

REGIONAL PREHISTORY

This summary of the regional prehistory is abstracted from Custer (1984). The prehistoric archaeological record of the Delaware Coastal Plain can be divided into four large blocks of

time: The Paleo-Indian Period (c.a. 12,000 B.C. - 6500 B.C.), the Archaic Period (6500 B.C. - 3000 B.C.), the Woodland I Period (3000 B.C. - A.D. 1000), and the Woodland II Period (A.D. 1000 - A.D. 1650). A fifth time period, the Contact Period, from A.D. 1650 to A.D. 1750, marks the final phase of occupation by Native American groups of Delaware in anything resembling their pre-European Contact form. Each of these periods is described below.

Paleo-Indian Period (12,000 B.C. - 6500 B.C.)

The Paleo-Indian Period encompasses both the final retreat of Pleistocene glacial conditions from Eastern North America and the subsequent establishment of more modern Holocene environments. The distinctive feature of the Paleo-Indian Period is an adaptation to the cold, and alternately wet and dry, conditions at the end of the Pleistocene and the beginning of the Holocene. Paleo-Indians relied on a hunting and gathering adaptation, in which animal food resources comprised a major portion of the diet. Hunted animals may have included now-extinct megafauna and moose. A mosaic of deciduous, boreal, and grassland environments would have provided a large number of productive habitats for these game animals in northern Delaware and watering areas would have been particularly good hunting settings.

Tool kits of Paleo-Indian groups were oriented toward the procurement and processing of hunted animal resources. A preference for high quality lithic materials is apparent in the flaked stone tool kits and careful resharpening and maintenance of tools was common. A mobile lifestyle in which groups focussed

on game-attractive environments is hypothesized with a social organization consisting of single and multiple family bands. Throughout the 5500 year time span of the period, this basic adaptation remains essentially uniform, although some adjustments occur with the appearance of Holocene conditions in the latter part of the Paleo-Indian Period.

Numerous Paleo-Indian sites are noted for Northern Delaware, including hunting and processing sites near Hockessin (Custer and DeSantis 1985) and near the Wilmington Medical Center (Custer, Catts and Bachman 1982), possible quarry sites near Iron Hill, and isolated point finds. Although no clear associations have yet been found, it is hypothesized that bay/basin features may have also attracted Paleo-Indian sites (Custer et al. 1983).

Archaic Period (6500 B.C. - 3000 B.C.)

The Archaic Period is characterized by an adaptation to the fully-emerged Holocene environments of Delaware. Mesic forests of oak and hemlock were predominant, while the accompanying reduction of grasslands in the face of warm and wet conditions caused the extinction of many of the grazing animals hunted during Paleo-Indian times, although browsing species such as deer flourished. Sea level rise is also associated with the beginning of the Holocene in Northern Delaware, whose major effect would have been to raise the local water table, thereby creating a number of large interior swamps. Adaptations shifted from the hunting focus of the Paleo-Indian Period to a generalized foraging pattern in which plant food resources played a more prominent role. Swamp settings, such as at Churchman's Marsh,

supported large base camps, as indicated by remains at the Clyde Farm Site. A number of small procurement sites in favorable hunting and gathering locales are known from northern Delaware.

With the addition of plant processing tools such as grinding stones, mortars, and pestles, Archaic tool kits were more generalized than those of Paleo-Indian groups. A mobile lifestyle was still common, with a wide range of resources and environmental settings utilized on a seasonal basis. A shifting band level of organization which saw the waxing and waning of group size in response to seasonal resource availability is evident.

Woodland I Period (3000 B.C. - A.D. 1000)

The Woodland I Period coincides with dramatic local climatic and environmental shifts that seem to be part of larger scale changes occurring throughout the Middle Atlantic region at this time. Pronounced warm and dry conditions set in, lasting from 3000 B.C. to 1000 B.C. Mesic forests were replaced by xeric forests of oak and hickory, and grasslands again became common. Some interior streams dried up, but the overall effect of these changes was an alteration of the environment, not a degradation. Continued sea level rise at a reduced rate made many areas of the Delaware River and Bay shore the locations of large brackish water marshes which were especially high in productivity.

These changes in environment and resource distributions brought about a radical shift in adaptations for prehistoric groups. Important areas for settlements include the major river flood plains and estuarine swamp/marsh areas. Large base camps

are evident at several settings in Northern Delaware, such as at the Delaware Park Site, the Clyde Farm Site, the Crane Hook Site, and the Naaman's Creek Site. These sites seem to have been occupied by larger groups than Archaic base camp sites and may have been the loci of year-round habitations. The overall tendency in this Period is toward a more sedentary lifestyle.

Woodland I tool kits show some minor variations as well as some major additions from previous Archaic tool kits. Plant processing tools become increasingly common, indicating intensive harvesting of wild plant foods that may have approached the efficiency of agriculture by the end of the Woodland I Period. Chipped stone tool assemblages changed little from the preceding Archaic Period, save for the introduction of broad-blade, knife-like processing tools. The addition of stone, and then ceramic, vessels is also seen. These items enabled more efficient cooking of certain foods and may also have functioned as storage containers for surplus plant foods. Storage pits and house features are also known for Northern Delaware during this period from sites such as Clyde Farm and Delaware Park.

Social organizations also seem to have undergone radical changes during this period. With the onset of relatively sedentary lifestyles and intensified plant harvesting which might have yielded occasional surpluses, incipient ranked societies may have developed. Potential indicators of this include extensive trade and exchange in lithic materials for tools as well as non-utilitarian artifacts, and caching of special artifact forms.

Woodland II Period (A.D. 1000 - A.D. 1650)

In many areas of the Middle Atlantic, the Woodland II Period is marked by the appearance of agricultural food production systems; however, Woodland I settlements, especially the large base camps, were in many instances also occupied during Woodland II Period, with very few changes in basic lifestyles and overall artifact assemblages indicated (Stewart, Hummer and Custer 1986). Intensive plant utilization and hunting remained the basic subsistence activities up to European Contact. Similarly, no major changes are seen in social organization for the Period in Northern Delaware.

Contact Period (A.D. 1650 - A.D. 1750)

The Contact Period begins with the arrival of the first substantial number of Europeans in Delaware. The Period remains enigmatic for Delaware due to the paucity of known archaeological sites that clearly date to this time. Site 7NC-E-42 in northern New Castle County is the only Contact component yet investigated in the State (Custer and Watson 1985). Its small size, impoverished assemblage of European goods, and the persistence of aboriginal lithic technology indicated at the site contrasts with the much larger Contact manifestations known from neighboring southeastern Pennsylvania and elsewhere. These findings support the belief that Native American groups in Delaware interacted little with European groups at this time, and were under virtual domination of the Susquehannock Indians of southern Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. The Contact Period ends with the virtual extinction of Native American lifeways

throughout the Middle Atlantic region, save for a few remnant groups.

REGIONAL HISTORY

This discussion of regional history will focus primarily on the vicinity of the Williams Site, consisting of southern New Castle County and Pencader Hundred. Since the Williams Site is located on the northern outskirts of this village, particular attention will be given to the history of the crossroads village of Glasgow, also known as Pencader Village, Aiken Town, and New Glasgow, in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. This village history will be integrated into larger scale regional developments insofar as they affected the growth of Glasgow. More detailed discussions of regional historical and cultural developments have been presented in other recent historic and archaeological publications, and these should be referred to for additional historic materials (Catts, Shaffer and Custer 1986; Catts and Coleman 1986:3-21; Basalik et al. 1987:4-31; Thompson 1987:16-38; Coleman et al. 1987; Catts et al. 1989a, 1989b).

The area in which the Williams Site is located was originally part of William Penn's 30,000 acre grant called the Welsh Tract. This tract was given to a group of Welsh settlers in October of 1701, and includes portions of present-day Pencader Hundred in New Castle County and some land in Cecil County, Maryland (Scharf 1888:950). By granting this land, Penn was able to strengthen his claim to the area, which at the time was disputed territory between the Pennsylvania government and the

Maryland colony of Lord Baltimore. It is possible that Penn implicitly wished to create a "buffer" zone between the two colonies made up of non-English settlers. The Welsh colonists, who had originally settled in the vicinity of Pennypack north of Philadelphia, were induced to migrate to the Pencader area because of the large amount of iron ore deposits present in and around Iron Hill, Chestnut Hill, Sandy Brae, and Gray's Hill. The name "Pencader" has been translated as meaning "high seat" in Welsh, and the land around Iron Hill allegedly reminded these Welshmen of their homes in south Wales near Pembroke (Owen and Owen 1977:4). In the County of Dyfed in south Wales, there still exists a small village which is called Pencader.

The Welsh settlers in the area quickly established houses of worship; the Welsh Tract Baptist Church, the oldest Primitive Baptist Church in the United States, was erected in 1703 (Roberts 1978), and the Pencader Presbyterian Church between 1701 and 1710 (Skinner 1899). Both of these churches were among the earliest in New Castle County. The Pencader Presbyterian Church formed the basis for the development of the village of Glasgow. One of the main roads from the Town of New Castle to the Head of Elk River, which ran past the Pencader Church, was probably in place by the beginning of the second quarter of the eighteenth century, and was the ancestor of modern-day Route 40.

The Pencader Hundred area was, until quite recently, predominantly agricultural. Milling constituted the major industry in the area, with mills being constructed at Cooch's Bridge, on Muddy Run, and at several other locations along the Christina Creek and its tributaries. In addition to milling, the

mining of iron ore from Iron Hill and Chestnut Hill formed an important industry for the area for a period of time. The Abington Iron Works were in place at Iron Hill by the early 1720s, but only mined ore for about a decade. Later, in the nineteenth century, the ore pits were opened again and ore was mined from them until the 1880s (Owen and Owen 1977).

The village of Aiken's Tavern, (also called Aiken Town, Pencader, New Glasgow, or Glasgow), was not formally established until 1791, when Matthew Aiken purchased sixteen parcels of land, including nine lots in the vicinity of the tavern, from a Philadelphia merchant, James Stewart (New Castle County Deed L-2-400; hereafter NCCD). Prior to that time, the crossroad location had been known as Aiken's Tavern, after the tavern kept by Matthew's father, John Aiken. The brick tavern was present by 1770, and was situated along the road leading to Cooch's Bridge, north of the Pencader Church, at the intersection of that road and the road to the Head of Elk (Figure 2). The most prominent structures in the village were the Pencader Church and the tavern. In fact, these appear to have been the only substantial buildings in the town. During the American Revolution, the tavern was utilized by the British as General Howe's headquarters in early September 1777, after the skirmish at Cooch's Bridge and prior to the march to Brandywine. Figure 3 shows Aiken Town at this time, and the early road network is clearly illustrated.

The end of the Revolution brought with it a generally positive outlook and a certain degree of economic prosperity to the region. It was during this period that the village of Aiken

Town, a "small village, prettily situated" (Hunter 1943:177), was deliberately laid out. Unlike other towns or villages in the region, such as Christiana, Newark, Stanton, or even Ogletown, which grew as unplanned communities, Glasgow was a planned village, established on purpose by a single booster. The plan used for Glasgow is like that of a single street village, similar to but on a smaller scale than Germantown, Pennsylvania as described by Wolf (1976:27). In the summer of 1791, when Matthew Aiken purchased the land, consisting of about nine acres, from Stewart, there were already present in the village a "large and commodious Brick House, Brick Store House and lot of Ground with other improvements, known by the Name of Aiken's Tavern", a "lot of Ground with a Two-Story Brick Messuage; Tan Yard and other improvements" located to the south of the intersection, a blacksmith shop, a frame house, and three log dwellings (NCCD L-2-400). Beginning in the fall of 1791, Aiken purposefully sold off small house lots around the intersection; all totaled, there were thirty-two lots extending about 3/4 of a mile southwards along the road from Glasgow to Summit. Not all of the properties were sold in 1791, for Aiken was still selling town lots in 1796 [for examples of Glasgow town lots, see NCCD L-2-431 (lots 1-4); J-2-334 (lot 5); J-2-352 (lot 7); L-2-426 (lot 8); P-2-419 (lots 12-15); U-2-345 (lots 18-20)]. By 1800, the U.S. Census reported that the village of "Eakin Town" contained 25 dwellings and had 159 inhabitants (Rogers and Easter 1960:52). This represents a considerable increase from the nine houses and shops present in the town less than a decade earlier.

Besides an increase in housing stock and population growth, Glasgow witnessed the development of a street system at the end of the eighteenth century as well, a clear sign that the little crossroads hamlet was growing. In 1799, the "Divers Inhabitants of Pencader Hundred" petitioned the County Court of General Session to straighten the road leading from the "Village of New Glasgow to the Town of New Castle", claiming that the road was "...crooked in sundry places, and laid upon bad ground...." (NCC Court of General Sessions Road Books, 1799). This road was promptly straightened and moved to the approximate location of the present-day southbound lane of Route 40. The main road from Glasgow to Elkton, which originally started in front of Aiken's Tavern (about 1200 feet north of the present intersection) and ran northwestward, was likewise moved and straightened in the first quarter of the nineteenth century, probably by 1817 (NCC Court of General Sessions, 1815, 1817).

The most interesting road alteration in Glasgow occurred in December of 1796 when a road petition was presented to the New Castle County Levy Court by Elizabeth Jackson and Peter Williams, both of whom were residents of the "village of Pencader." The petitioners stated that in about 1780 William Thompson, the owner of the farm east of Aiken's Tavern, had laid out a road called "Back Street" in the village, which ran parallel to the road from "Buck Tavern to Cooch's Mill" called "Front Street", but that recently Dr. Thomas Evans had blocked off the northern end of the street, making access to their homes difficult. Their request was that the court simply re-open the road, but arguments and litigation dragged on for nearly two years. This was in part

because the new road would encroach on the Pencader Meetinghouse lot, but also because one of the residents of the village, Dr. John L. Beard, had built his home into the original Back Street right-of-way (NCC Court of General Sessions 1796, 1797; NCC Levy Court Road Petitions and Returns, 1797, 1798). Although the street was finally re-established, the fact that it was a source of conflict for the residents of the village is indicative of the rate of economic and social growth and change taking place in Pencader Hundred in the late eighteenth century.

The use of at least four separate but synonymous names for Glasgow is probably due to several factors. The name "Aikentown" was obviously chosen as a result of the founder of the community, Matthew Aiken. "Pencader" was a natural name for the crossroad town because of the presence of the Pencader Meetinghouse, which had been in that location since the early eighteenth century. The sobriquets "Glasgow" and "New Glasgow" have traditionally been assumed to be allusions to Glasgow, Scotland, but more pragmatically, the name may have come from a local landowner, William Glasgow. Glasgow, a tanner, had purchased land in the vicinity of the intersection by the 1760s, and in 1786 sold about 198 acres south and west of Aiken's Tavern to Matthew Aiken (NCCD G-2-30). When Aiken began selling lots to his village, the brick house and tanyard, noted above, were probably the former dwelling and business of William Glasgow. Whatever the origins of these four titles, they were used interchangeably by the Courts and the inhabitants until the second decade of the nineteenth century, when the name Glasgow gained dominance, and has been retained.

the village did not significantly hinder its development, which had already slowed by this time due to the construction of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal. The Canal effectively by-passed the traditional overland transportation routes of the Christiana-Elkton Turnpike (present-day Old Baltimore Pike) and the New Castle and Frenchtown Turnpike (approximate road-bed of Route 40) (Figure 4). The total size of the housing stock in Glasgow changed little throughout the rest of the nineteenth century; Beers' Atlas (1868) indicates that there were 26 structures in the village in that year, including the Glasgow Hotel, two stores, two blacksmith shops, a wheelwright shop, schoolhouse, Methodist and Presbyterian churches, a Presbyterian Parsonage, and a post office (Figure 5). The majority of these buildings and lots were strung-out along the road to Summit, reflecting the original town plan established by Mathew Aiken. The dog-leg in the New Castle and Frenchtown Turnpike west of the town intersection would eventually become the north-bound lanes of Route 40.

According to contemporary state directories, the population of Glasgow seems to have leveled off to between 250 and 300 for most of the second half of the nineteenth century (Delaware State Directory 1865:72; The Delaware State and Peninsular Directory 1882:151-52; The Delaware State Directory 1888:112; The Delaware State and Peninsular Directory 1897:97). In 1874, the village of Glasgow was described in one of these directories as:

a small village in the central part of Pencader Hundred, in the midst of a highly productive agricultural action. The new Penna. and Delaware Railroad is within 2 miles of the village, and the Delaware R.R. within 3 1/2 miles of it.

Forty-eight "farmers and fruitgrowers" were listed as residents of the village, and Glasgow could offer to would-be travelers or residents a blacksmith, carpenter, hotel, miller, paperhanger, physicians, shoemaker, "undertaker and coachpainter", wheelwright, store merchants, and a butcher (The Delaware State Directory and Peninsular Gazetteer for 1874-75:426).

Fourteen years later, in 1888, the scene of the community had changed little. There were about 106 families residing in the vicinity of the town, probably based on the post office's mailing list. Of this total, fifty-two families apparently were located in town (The Delaware State Directory for 1888:112-113). Hopkins' Map of New Castle County, published in 1881, shows no change in the housing or road network of the village (Figure 6). According to the 1888 directory, Glasgow:

is a flourishing village of about 250 inhabitants, on the line of the Newark and Delaware City R.R.... It has two churches, Methodist Episcopal and Presbyterian; a good public school, good stores, and other evidence of a progressive spirit. Two steam threshing machines, owned by Elwood Dayett & Bro., supply the demands of the neighborhood in that line (The Delaware State Directory for 1888:112).

This "evidence of a progressive spirit" is a consistent and recurring theme in all of the directory entries concerning Glasgow. The town and its environs was and still is located on excellent fertile agricultural land. The origin of this spirit may be traced to the avant-garde agricultural practices and writings of several of the village's inhabitants, the most prominent of whom was Dr. Samuel H. Black, the owner of the large farm called "La Grange" located west of Glasgow (Allmond 1958). Farmers of the Glasgow area seem to have continued the

into a preeminent, modern, show place dairy farm in Delaware.

Glasgow retained its rural community character through most of the twentieth century. The 1906 U.S.G.S. topographic survey of the area still shows the village's single street development and about 30 dwellings or structures (Figure 7). This crossroads quality changed somewhat with the construction of U.S. Route 40, creating a new area west of the intersection for commercial development, and simultaneously contributing to the decline of the southern portion of the village below the intersection (Figure 8). This alteration did not affect Glasgow's housing stock, however. The total number of structures present in the village after the construction of Route 40 remained at approximately thirty buildings.

Presently, Glasgow is a crossroad village going through dramatic changes. New housing developments and a large population influx in the vicinity have resulted in the construction of service-oriented businesses; such as convenience stores, gas stations and fast-food restaurants at the intersection, the construction of a large shopping center complex southwest of the village and the establishment of a vocational High School southeast of the village. North of Muddy Run the land is corporately owned, and the Dupont Company and the Pencader Corporate Center are in the midst of growth and development.

PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

The Thomas Williams Site was discovered during the Phase I surface reconnaissance of the proposed Route 896 right-of-way

(Lothrop et al. 1987:121-148). Area limits of historic materials observed on the plowed surface indicated a site with dimensions of approximately 120 x 150 feet. Excavation of a shovel test pit (STP) grid at 20 foot intervals revealed highest densities of artifacts in the northern portion of the site, between the S20 and S60 transects. Phase II investigations of the site consisted of the excavation of twelve 3 x 3 foot test units in this area, and all of the test units identified features or potential features (Figure 9). The largest feature encountered proved to be the remains of an intact fieldstone house foundation, with dimensions of approximately 15 by 10 feet.

Including the foundation, a total of 10 historic features were identified during the Phase II investigations. What were termed historic trash pit features were observed in units N5W50 (Feature 9), S5W60 (Feature 8), S15W20 (Feature 2), and in S25W20 (Feature 1). Feature 9 was excavated at this time, and was found to be roughly circular in plan view, and sectioning revealed a basin-shaped profile. The feature contained historic debris, such as redware, yellowware, pearlware, whiteware, ironstone, and window and bottle glass, and brick fragments. The remains of an east-west trending fence line along the northern boundary of the site, at the edge of the bluff overlooking the farm lane, were identified by a postmold in N5W60 (Feature 3), and the remnants of a buried post in unit N5W70 (Feature 10).

Several of the Phase II test units at the site recovered prehistoric artifacts. The largest amount of material was

recovered from N5W60, which yielded a Woodland I side-notched jasper projectile point, seven flakes, and fire-cracked rock. All prehistoric artifacts were recovered from the disturbed context of the plowzone, and were interpreted as evidence of a limited prehistoric occupation.

Historic artifacts recovered from the Phase I and II testing included large amounts of architectural remains, such as window glass fragments, brick, plaster, and nail fragments, faunal remains (bone and shell), and a variety of glass and ceramics, including milk glass, bottle glass, whitewares, ironstone, pearlwares, some creamware, gray-saltglazed stonewares, and redwares (Appendix I). The artifacts recovered agreed with the archival and documentary data suggesting a site occupation of at least the second quarter of the nineteenth century into the early twentieth century.

RESEARCH DESIGN, CONTEXTS, AND CONSIDERATIONS

Due to the presence of intact significant archaeological deposits at 7NC-D-130, which were identified during the Phase I and II investigations, a determination-of-eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places and a data recovery plan were prepared to provide an overall research framework for the Phase III excavations at the Williams Site (Appendices II and III). The primary goal of the data recovery program for the Williams Site was to obtain archaeological data related to diachronic change in intra-site spatial organization, food preparation and consumption, and artifact assemblage patterns and composition. Upon completion of the data recovery and