

POTENTIAL HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

Appendix V contains a list of potential historic archaeological sites within the project area. These were determined in the same manner as Potential Standing Structures sites listed in Appendix IV by comparing historical sources with current maps. A potential archaeological site was recorded if no structure was shown on the quadrangle. None of these locations have been verified by field reconnaissance. This list supplements the BAHP site files because it identifies the locations of structures which are no longer extant but for which there is a potential for archaeological remains, and it updates and corrects omissions in the BAHP standing structure files. Appendix V lists the data for potential archaeological sites and assesses the archaeological potential and historic significance of the sites. The locations of the potential sites are shown on Attachment IV. The information contained in the appendix is as follows:

- 1) Map Reference Number. An arbitrary designation to tie the data to the accompanying maps (Attachment IV).
- 2) Hun: The Hundred in which the site is located.
- 3) Quad: The USGS 7.5' quadrangle map on which the site is located.
- 4) Site Type/Function: The primary functional use of the site based on interpretation of documentary sources and site setting.
- 5) Date: Earliest documented date for the site's occupation.
- 6) Significance: Evaluation of the historic significance of the site location.
- 7) Potential: Evaluation of the potential of the archaeological remains.
- 8) References: The historic source which provided the earliest evidence of a site location.

CULTURAL CONTEXT AND DATA QUALITY

The purpose of this section is to assess the quality of the data compiled in Appendices I - V, and to provide a brief discussion of the cultural contexts of the sites and relate the sites to the prehistoric and historic overviews and general trends discussed earlier. The quantity of the data is also summarized and discussed.

PREHISTORIC SITES

A summary of the known prehistoric sites found within the project area is given in Table 2, while Figure 25 shows their locations. One hundred seventy-eight prehistoric components are known from 144 different site locations. The four different time components are discussed individually below.

Large gaps exist in our knowledge of prehistoric settlement pattern and land use because the majority of the recorded sites are along previously studied highway corridors. In addition, the area south of the C&D Canal has received little or no archaeological attention. For example, only one prehistoric archaeological site has been recorded for the Middletown quadrangle, and only seven sites are known south of the C&D Canal within the entire Route 301 study area (4.9% of the prehistoric sites known for the entire study area). The lack of known sites in the southern portion of the study area, however, should not be construed as a lack of prehistoric occupation in the area. For example, intensive survey of approximately 30 acres within the proposed right of way for the Route 13 corridor south the C&D Canal found two Prehistoric sites (Hodny et al. 1989:41-48). On the other hand, a less intensive survey between Middletown and Odessa found only six prehistoric sites (Gardner and Stewart 1978). A dense cluster of sites is known along the Appoquinimink River near Odessa beyond the limits of study area.

The BAHP site files, from which the inventory in Appendix I was generated, record only the sites located in places where people have looked for archaeological sites. Therefore, the BAHP site files may provide a biased sample of all site locations within the project area. The numbers of recorded sites of different ages and types are only approximations of the total range of prehistoric cultural resources that may be found in the area. Nevertheless, the data from the site files can be used to develop models and generate testable hypotheses about prehistoric settlement in the region (eg., Custer and Galasso 1983; Custer and Wallace 1982).

TABLE 2

SUMMARY OF KNOWN PREHISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL COMPONENTS

Quadrangle	Unknown Prehist.	P	A	WI	WII	Historic Component	Total*
Newark East	52	1	6	13	8	10	80(70)
Newark West	5	2	2	3	1	1	13(10)
St. Georges	23	3	10	30	13	4	79(60)
Elkton	2	1	1	1			5(3)
Middletown				1			1(1)
Cecilton							0(0)
Totals	82	7	19	48	22	15	178(144)

Key:

P - Paleo-Indian

A - Archaic

WI - Woodland I

WII - Woodland II

Historic - European (Not included in Totals)

* Numbers in parentheses indicate the number of sites on each quadrangle. There may be more than one component at a site. Historic components are not included in the totals.

Paleo-Indian

Paleo-Indian settlement pattern models from the Middle Atlantic Coastal Plain (Custer et al. 1986) and summaries of fluted point data from the Delmarva Peninsula (Custer 1983; 1984b) recognize two concentrations of fluted point finds in Delaware. One concentration is in the northern part of the state between Newark, Delaware and Elkton, Maryland and is associated with outcrops of high quality lithic raw materials (Custer and Galasso 1980; Custer et al. 1986b). Another site concentration is located along the poorly-drained, mid-peninsular drainage divide where numerous game-attractive swamps and bogs were present during the late Pleistocene and Early Holocene. The Route 301 study area includes a large portion of the Mid-Peninsular Drainage Divide. Seven Paleo-Indian sites (Figure 26) are known from the northwestern portion of the study area around and near Iron Hill where chalcedony quarries occur (Custer et al. 1986b).

The Everett Site (7NC-D-21) may be typical of Paleo-Indian period sites in the northern half of the study area. The site is located within 500m of the Iron Hill School Quarry site (7NC-D-34) adjacent to a bay/basin feature (Custer et al. 1986b:15). A diagnostic Paleo-Indian fluted point and later Kirk and Palmer notched type projectile points were recovered. A variety of cutting and scraping tools were also found. All the artifacts were made from local rocks (Custer et al. 1986b:15).

Paleo-Indian period sites are extremely rare in the region, but the presence of a lithic resource apparently increased the density of sites of this age in northwestern Delaware. Thus, the Route 301 study area has a higher probability for yielding Paleo-Indian sites than most other areas of Delaware.

Archaic

Nineteen Archaic components are present in the Route 301 study area. Three of these sites in the northwestern portion of the study area also have evidence of earlier Paleo-Indian occupations. Site 7NC-D-3, about

2km south of Iron Hill, has a high percentage of local stone in its artifact assemblage. The site is situated on a small knoll next to an intermittent stream. Biface reduction was an important activity at the site (Custer et al. 1986b:9).

One of the only Archaic Period sites excavated in northern New Castle County is the Hockessin Valley site (7NC-A-17) located along Rt. 7 north of Wilmington (Custer and Hodny 1989). The site was a small base camp or procurement staging location with a single house feature and central hearth dating to the Archaic Woodland transition. Activities that took place included plant processing and tool manufacture. The site may represent the cold season half of a system that alternated between the Piedmont uplands in the winter and high coastal plain during the summer. If so, then summer occupations of this type can be expected within the study area and may include semi-subterranean house pits (Custer and Hodny 1989:56-62).

The other Archaic sites are widely dispersed in the study area north of the C&D Canal (Figure 26). All of the Archaic sites are near drainages. No Paleo-Indian or Archaic period sites are known from the area south of the C&D Canal. In general, the Archaic period occupation of the region is poorly known.

Woodland I

Woodland I period components are the most common of the recorded prehistoric occupations in the Route 301 study area. Of the 144 known sites, 48 (42%) had Woodland I components (Figure 26). Woodland I base camps are located primarily along the floodplains of the major drainages, and are usually multicomponent. Some Woodland I base camps are also found in the same interior settings as Paleo-Indian and Archaic sites. The entire range of Woodland I functional site types, with the exception of cemeteries, and the entire range of Woodland I culture complexes are present in the study area.

Several Woodland I period sites in and around the Route 301 study area have been studied. The Delaware Park site (7NC-E-41) was intensively occupied during Woodland times (Thomas 1981). The site yielded a variety of subsurface features including house pits, storage pits, and hearths indicating an intensive, year-round occupation with access to a variety of environments nearby (Thomas 1981:V24-V25).

Another Woodland period site from within the study area is the Hawthorn site (7NC-E-46) (Custer and Bachman 1984). In contrast with the Delaware Park site, the Hawthorn site was a limited, summer/fall occupation that included more ephemeral structures and evidence of plant processing. A similar site, focussed on hunting, was the Dairy Queen site (7NC-D-129) (Custer et al. 1988). Thus, a variety of site types can be expected from the study area ranging from large base camps to small procurement camps. The Woodland I period is better known than the earlier time periods; however, little is known of the social complexity of the time period or spatial variation in culture and settlement especially towards the west and south in New Castle County.

Woodland II

Twenty-two Woodland II components are on record for the study area (Figure 26). Most of the Woodland II base camps are multi-component and have evidence of earlier Woodland I occupations. The stability in base camp locations may indicate a continuation of adaptations begun in the Woodland I into the Woodland II period in Delaware (Custer and Griffith 1986).

The Lewden Green site (7NC-E-9), located just south of Christiana, yielded Woodland II Minguannan ceramics, but no subsurface features. The site was probably not used as a village but rather as a procurement base camp. Large Woodland II habitations occur at the Delaware Park site (Thomas 1981) and at the nearby Clyde Farm site (Custer 1982a, 1984a:155; Stewart et al. 1986). Woodland II occupation of the region appears to have continued along similar lifeways to those during the Woodland I, despite the presence of agriculture in nearby areas (Custer 1984a; Stewart et al. 1986). No large village-type Minguannan settlements are known on the Delmarva Peninsula.

A cultural transition is evident between the Piedmont/Fall Line in northern Delaware and further south onto the coastal plain of the lower Delmarva Peninsula (Custer 1984a:149-154). Minguannan ceramics give way to

Townsend ceramics to the south and more sedentary occupation of the Slaughter Creek Complex (Thomas 1973, 1977). The Slaughter Creek Complex is much better known than the Minguannan Complex (Custer 1984a:155-157). The relative lack of prehistoric archaeological sites known from south of the C&D Canal and along the Maryland border contribute to the uncertainty surrounding the apparent cultural transition during Woodland II times in northern Delaware.

Contact Period

No Contact Period sites are known from the Rt. 301 study area. A possible Contact period site (7NC-E-42) is located just outside the study area adjacent to the south side of Churchman's Marsh (Custer and Watson 1985). The site is small and only a few European artifacts are included with the aboriginal materials. Contact period sites are likely in the study area; however, they will probably be small, and difficult to identify.

HISTORIC RESOURCES

As mentioned previously historic archaeological sites are entered into the BAHP files, in virtually all cases, after they have been identified and studied by cultural resource management projects. Thus, the 34 documented historic archaeological sites (Figure 27) within the Route 301 study area have already received professional attention (Table 3).

Data from Appendices II, III, IV, and V for Historic Archaeological Sites, Historic Standing Structures, Potential Standing Structures, and Potential Historic Archaeological Sites are summarized in Tables 4 - 14. A total of 1111 historic and potential historic resources were identified within the Route 301 study area. Historic Standing Structures recorded in the BAHP files account for 37.1% (412) of the total. Study of historical documents, maps, and published histories resulted in the identification of 257 (23.1%) Potential Standing Structures, and 408 (36.7%) Potential Archaeological Sites. These data are discussed below by historic periods for the date of construction or first occupation of the site or property. Construction dates were not listed for 182 Inventoried Standing Structures.

1630-1730

Only six localities are known to date from the period 1630-1730 within the study area. Four of the five recorded in the BAHP files are listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Only one Potential Archaeological Site was identified through documentary research. Of the five Inventoried Standing Structures one is located within Middletown, three are in Pencader Hundred, and one is in Red Lion Hundred. Not tabulated here are structures within the Christiana Historic District. It is very likely that all standing structures from this time period have been recorded.

For the majority of the study area the earliest settlement is poorly known, and the archaeology of the time is virtually non-existent. Published histories focus on the events in and around Fort Christina and New Castle on the shores of the Delaware River (eg. Lindstrom 1978; Weslager 1987, 1988) with only occasional references to activities in the interior to the west. Swedish settlement outside of the immediate vicinity of Fort Christina may have been dangerous because of uncertain relations with the Native American populations in the region (Dahlgren and Norman 1988:103-111). The available information, however, suggests that settlement could have spread into the study area both from the east and possibly from the west, as well. The border area between Maryland and Delaware was in dispute until the 1760's (Lunt 1947). Settlement also may have spread up the Appoquinimink River towards Middletown during the late seventeenth century.

1730-1770

Forty-three localities are listed for this time period: 11 Historic Archaeological Sites, 17 Standing Structures, one Potential Standing Structure, and 14 Potential Archaeological Sites. Two of the Standing Structures are listed on the National Register, and three others are within, or in the vicinity of, Christiana. The most common site type is dwellings. Public buildings such as churches and Tavern/Inns are also represented.

TABLE 3

HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES IN THE STUDY AREA

Map No.	Site Number	CRS Number	Site Name	Reference
1	7NC-D-063	N05303	Locus B-1	Thomas 1980
2	7NC-D-066	N05306	Locus C-3	Thomas 1980
3	7NC-D-093	N03902	Robert Ferguson	Coleman et al. 1983
4	7NC-D-100	N10046	Whitten Road	Shaffer et al. 1988
5	7NC-D-110	N10287	John Scott	Lothrop et al. 1987
6	7NC-D-111	N10288	Clarksdale Tenancy 1	Lothrop et al. 1987
7	7NC-D-115	N10903	Clarksdale Tenancy 2	Lothrop et al. 1987
8	7NC-D-124	N11712	Dehorty	Catts et al. 1989b
9	7NC-D-130	N10900	Thomas Williams	Catts and Custer 1990
10	7NC-D-136	N11714	Anna Lloyd	Catts et al. 1989b
11	7NC-D-139	N11717	Cooch Tenancy	Catts et al. 1989b
12	7NC-D-141	N11173	Leach House	Catts et al. 1989b
13	7NC-D-143	N11720	Lee House	Catts et al. 1989b
14	7NC-D-155	N12128	John Bowen	Catts and Custer 1990
15	7NC-E-050	N07842	Silver Hill Farm	Catts et al. 1988
16	7NC-E-051	N07843	St. Francis Hospital	Thomas 1980
17	7NC-E-052	N11163	A.P. Shannon House	Catts et al. 1989b
18	7NC-E-053	N07845	Patterson Lane	Catts et al. 1989a
19	7NC-E-054	N09563	Upland Victorian	Catts et al. 1988
20	7NC-E-078	N10296	Charles Allen House	DeCunzo and Catts 1990
21	7NC-E-080	N10917	Gray House	DeCunzo and Catts 1990
22	7NC-E-082	N10953	William Dickson	Catts et al. 1989a
23	7NC-E-083	N10954	Heisler Tenancy	Catts et al. 1989a
24	7NC-E-099	N12512	Patterson Mansion	UDCAR Unpublished
25	7NC-E-100	N12513	Patterson Tenant	UDCAR Unpublished
26	7NC-F-038	N07650	Lums Pond #1	Wise 1983
27	7NC-F-041	N07840	No name	DeCunzo and Catts 1990
28	7NC-F-064	N10284	Cazier Tenancy #2	Hoseth et al. In press
29	7NC-F-065	N05014	School House #57	Lothrop et al. 1987
30	*	N00573	Buck Tavern	Wilkins and Quick 1976
31	7NC-D-161	N12820	Reybold Terrace #6	Varisco and Custer 1992
32	7NC-D-162	N12821	Reybold Terrace #7	Varisco and Custer 1992
33	7NC-D-181	N12840	Smalleys Dam #26	Varisco and Custer 1992
34	7NC-E-125	N12842	Smalleys Dam #28	Varisco and Custer 1992

The Map No. is a key to the locations of the sites on Figure 27.

* The site of the Buck Tavern north of Summit was destroyed, but the structure was moved to south of Lums Pond along Route 71. No site number was assigned to the original locality.

TABLE 4

SUMMARY OF ALL HISTORIC RESOURCES
BY HUNDRED AND HISTORIC TIME PERIOD

Hundred	1630- 1730	1730- 1770	1770- 1830	1830- 1880	1880- 1940	Unkn.	Totals
App		1	1	4	2	1	9
NC		2	10	50	31	22	115
Pen	3	22	63	270	74	61	492
RL	2	1	9	49	17	13	91
St.G	1	3	21	133	44	53	255
WCC		14	11	43	45	35	148
Totals	6	43	114*	549	213	186	1111*

* New Castle and Frenchtown Railroad added to total.

TABLE 5

SUMMARY OF HISTORIC CULTURAL RESOURCES
BY HUNDRED AND DATA TYPE

Hundred	Historic Archaeo. Sites	Inventoried Standing Structures	Potential Standing Structures	Potential Archaeo. Site	Totals
App		2	2	5	9
NC	4	43	28	40	115
Pen	16	141	142	193	492
RL		32	16	43	91
St.G	1	128	35	91	255
WCC	13	65	34	36	148
Totals	34	412*	257	408	1111*

KEY:

WCC = White Clay Creek

Pen = Pencader

St.G = St. Georges

NC = New Castle

RedL = Red Lion

App = Appoquinimink

* New Castle and Frenchtown Railroad added to total.

TABLE 6

SUMMARY OF HISTORIC CULTURAL RESOURCES
BY TIME PERIOD AND DATA TYPE

Historic Time Period	Historic Archaeo. Sites	Inventoried Standing Structures	Potential Standing Structures	Potential Archaeo. Site	Totals
1630-1730		5		1	6
1730-1770	11	17	1	14	43
1770-1830	8	37	17	52	114
1830-1880	9	120	177	243	549
1880-1940	2	51	62	98	213
Unknown	4	182			186
Totals	34	412*	257	408	1111

* Including the New Castle and Frenchtown Railroad.

TABLE 7

SUMMARY OF HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

Hundred	Date Range					Totals	
	U	A	B	C	D		E
App						0	
NC				3	1	4	
PEN	2		5	1	6	2	16
RL						0	
ST.G				1		1	
WCC	2		6	3	2	13	
Totals	4	0	11	8	9	2	34

Key:

APP = Appoquinimink
NC = New Castle
PEN = Pencader

RL = Red Lion
STG = St. Georges
WCC = White Clay Creek

A = 1630-1730
C = 1730-1830
E = 1880-1940

B = 1730-1770
D = 1830-1880
U = Unknown

TABLE 8

**TYPES OF HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES
BY CHRONOLOGICAL PERIOD**

Site Types by Hundred: 1730-1770

Site Type	White Clay Cr.	Pencader	Total
Agricultural Complex	5	3	8
Ag. Tenant Inn	1	1	1
Unknown		1	1
Totals	6	5	11

Site Types by Hundred: 1770-1830

Site Type	White Clay Cr.	Pencader	New Castle	St.G.	Total
Agricultural Complex	2		2	1	5
Dwelling		1			1
House/store	1		1		2
Totals	3	1	3	1	8

Site Types by Hundred: 1830-1880

Site Type	White Clay Cr.	Pencader	New Castle	Total
Agricultural Complex		2	1	3
Agricultural Tenant		2		2
Dwelling Complex	2	1		3
School		1		1
Total	2	6	1	9

Site Types by Hundred: 1880-1940

Site Type	Pencader
Agricultural Tenant	1
Dwelling	1
Total	2

TABLE 9
SUMMARY OF INVENTORIED STANDING STRUCTURES
(FROM THE BHP SITE FILES)

Hundred	Date Range					Unknown	Totals
	A	B	C	D	E		
App		1				1	2
NC		1	2	11	7	22	43
PEN	3	7	16	38	17	60	141
RL	1	1	2	8	7	13	32
ST.G	1	3	8	49	14	53	128
WCC		4	8	14	6	33	65
Totals	5	17	37*	120	51	182	412*

KEY:

WCC = White Clay Creek

Pen = Pencader

St.G = St. Georges

NC = New Castle

RedL = Red Lion

App = Appoquinimink

A = 1630-1730

C = 1730-1830

E = 1880-1940

B = 1730-1770

D = 1830-1880

Unkn. = Unknown, No data.

* The New Castle and Frenchtown Railroad was added to the total.

The Buck Tavern site was excavated after the structure was removed and before U.S. Army Corps of Engineer modifications to the C&D Canal in the early 1960s (Wilkins and Quick 1976). The excavators concluded that the structure could not have been the one visited by George Washington when he passed through Summit on his way to New Castle in 1774 (Wilkins and Quick 1976:14).

At the Whitten Road site (7NC-D-100), west of Christiana in White Clay Creek Hundred, evidence of post-in-the-ground structures and a log kitchen had been obscured by over a hundred years of plowing (Shaffer et al. 1988). Remains of this tenant-occupied farm complex consisted primarily of post hole features, scattered refuse, and some midden features. The owners of the property lived in a more substantial brick house (CRS Number N4003) to the north (Shaffer et al. 1988).

The Hawthorn site (7NC-E-46) was first occupied in the mid-eighteenth century when a log house, later incorporated into a frame structure, was built (Coleman et al. 1984). This owner-occupied site was not plowed because it was continuously used into the Twentieth century. The orientation of the structures and organization and use of the space around the house changed through time as crops changed and the economy of the region developed (Coleman et al. 1984:178-182).

1770-1830

Over one hundred historic resources date to between 1770-1830. Thirty-seven Inventoried Standing Structures account for 32% (37) of the total of 114 localities. Potential Archaeological Sites account for 46% (52) of the total, and Potential Standing Structures comprise 15% (17) of the total. Pencader Hundred contains the largest percentage of historic properties, many of them falling into the area of the Welsh Tract near Glasgow. The number

TABLE 10

**TYPES OF INVENTORIED STANDING STRUCTURES
BY CHRONOLOGICAL PERIOD**

Site Types by Hundred: 1630-1730

Site Type	WCC	NC	PEN	RedL	St.G	APP	Total
Agricultural Complex					1		1
Dwelling			2				2
Grist Mill			1				1
Cem/Dwlg				1			1
Totals			3	1			5

Site Types by Hundred: 1730-1770

Site Type	WCC	NC	PEN	RedL	St.G	APP	Total
Agricultural Complex	1		4		1		6
Dwelling	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Church			1				1
Grist Mill				1			1
Inn	1				1		2
Tavern/Inn	1						1
Totals	4	1	7	1	3	1	17

Site Types by Hundred: 1770-1830

Site Type	WCC	NC	PEN	RedL	St.G	APP	Total
Agricultural Complex	2	1	8		5		16
Dwelling		1		1			2
Complex							
Dwelling	3		5	1	2		11
Church	1						1
School					1		1
Grist Mill	1						1
Inn			1				1
Mill	1		1				2
Railroad		1	1	1			1*
Engineer Str.			1				1
Totals	8	3	17	3	8		37*

* The New Castle and Frenchtown Railroad crosses several hundreds, but was counted only once in the grand total.

TABLE 10 (cont.)
TYPES OF INVENTORIED STANDING STRUCTURES
BY CHRONOLOGICAL PERIOD

Site Types by Hundred: 1830-1880

Site Type	WCC	NC	PEN	RedL	St.G	APP	Total
Agricultural Complex	2	5	13	8	28		56
Dwelling Complex	2	3	8		5		18
Dwelling DW/School	7		10		9		26
Church	1	2	4		1		7
School			2				2
House/Store			1		2		3
Store	1	1					2
Unknown	1				4		5
Total	14	11	38	8	49		120

Site Types by Hundred: 1880-1940

Site Type	WCC	NC	PEN	RedL	St.G	APP	Total
Agricultural Complex	1	1	2	1	1		6
Dwelling Complex	1	4	7	5	3		20
Dwelling Church	2		5		8		15
Bridge		1	1		1		2
School	1						1
Community Center		1					1
House/Store					1		1
Store	1		1				2
Unknown			1				1
Total	6	7	17	7	14		51

**TABLE 10 (cont.)
TYPES OF INVENTORIED STANDING STRUCTURES
BY CHRONOLOGICAL PERIOD**

Site Types by Hundred: Unknown Date

Site Type	WCC	NC	PEN	RedL	St.G	APP	Total
Agricultural Complex	6	4	8	2	3		23
Dwelling Complex	7	15	17	5	13		57
Dwelling	14	1	8		27		50
Church	4		3		1		8
Bridge	1	2	13	5			21
School			2		1		3
House/Store			1				1
Store					1		1
Industrial			1				1
Military			1				1
Historic District	1		1				2
Warehouse				1			1
Concession Stand					1		1
Tavern			2				2
Brick Yard			1				1
Boundary Marker			1				1
Tannery					1		1
Historical Society					1		1
Bank			1				1
Railroad Station					1		1
Unknown					3	1	4
Total	33	22	60	13	53	1	182

KEY:

WCC = White Clay Creek

Pen = Pencader

St.G = St. Georges

NC = New Castle

RedL = Red Lion

App = Appoquinimink

TABLE 11

SUMMARY OF POTENTIAL STANDING STRUCTURES

Hundred	Date Range					Totals
	A	B	C	D	E	
App				1	1	2
NC			1	17	10	28
PEN		1	14	106	21	142
RL			1	11	4	16
ST.G			1	26	8	35
WCC				16	18	34
Totals	0	1	17	177	62	257

Key:

APP = Appoquinimink

NC = New Castle

PEN = Pencader

RL = Red Lion

STG = St. Georges

WCC = White Clay Creek

A = 1630-1730

C = 1730-1830

E = 1880-1940

B = 1730-1770

D = 1830-1880

of mills listed reflects the rise of manufacturing (grist mills) in the area, and the increase in land clearing (saw mills).

The earliest component of the Williams site (7NC-D-130) is a tenant occupation beginning in 1791 and ending in 1846 (Catts and Custer 1990:180). The dwelling was probably a log, hall-parlor type with a cellar below each room comprising a total of 308 sq. ft. (Catts and Custer 1990:224-225). Ceramic value scaling suggests that the occupants were economically well-off, rather than poor as the stereotype of a tenant farmer might suggest. A similar conclusion was reached at the Grant Tenancy site (7NC-B-6) in north eastern New Castle County (Taylor et al. 1987).

The Dickson I site (7NC-E-82), near Christiana, was a small store oriented towards the Christina River (Catts et al. 1989a:199-213). The store was removed in 1845 and a frame tenant house was erected on the same spot. The second structure was oriented towards Patterson Lane reflecting the decline in Christiana as a shipping point with the coming of the New Castle and Frenchtown Railroad, and the C&D Canal.

1830-1880

The majority of the historic resources within the study area fall into this time period. This is largely due to the first publication of detailed atlases such as Rea and Price in 1849 and 1850, Beers in 1868, and Hopkins in 1880. Of 549 total, 120 (21.8%) are listed in the BAHF files, 177 (32.2%) are Potential Standing Structures, and 243 (44.3%) are Potential Archaeological Sites (Table 6). Dwellings and dwelling complexes dominate the tabulations of site type, followed by agricultural complexes. Many of the dwellings and dwelling complexes are probably tenant farms, or quarters. Pencader Hundred, again, contains the largest proportion of the data, but is the largest hundred in the study area and the only one completely covered by the Route 301 study area.

TABLE 12

TYPES OF POTENTIAL STANDING STRUCTURES
BY CHRONOLOGICAL PERIOD

Site Types by Hundred: 1730 -1770

Function	APP	NC	PEN	RL	STG	WCC	Total
Dwelling Complex	--	--	1	--	--	--	1
Total	--	--	1	--	--	--	1

Site Types by Hundred: 1770 - 1830

Function	APP	NC	PEN	RL	STG	WCC	Total
Agricultural Complex	--	1	8	--	1	--	10
Dwelling Complex	--	--	3	--	--	--	3
Dwelling	--	--	3	--	--	--	3
Church/Cemetery	--	--	--	1	--	--	1
Total	--	1	14	1	1	--	17

Site Types by Hundred: 1830 -1880

Function	APP	NC	PEN	RL	STG	WCC	Total
Agricultural Complex	1	15	71	4	18	13	122
Dwelling Complex	--	--	5	--	--	--	5
Dwelling	--	2	24	7	5	3	41
Bridge	--	--	1	--	--	--	1
Church/Cemetery	--	--	1	--	--	--	1
School	--	--	1	--	--	--	1
Store	--	--	1	--	--	--	1
Ore Pits	--	--	1	--	--	--	1
Storehouse	--	--	--	--	2	--	2
Unknown	--	--	1	--	1	--	2
Total	1	17	106	11	26	16	177

TABLE 12 (cont.)

TYPES OF POTENTIAL STANDING STRUCTURES
BY CHRONOLOGICAL PERIOD

Site Types by Hundred: 1880 -1940

Function	APP	NC	PEN	RL	STG	WCC	Total
Agricultural Complex	1	--	2	1	2	1	7
Dwelling Complex	--	1	--	--	--	--	1
Dwelling School	--	1	8	--	2	--	11
Factory	--	--	--	--	1	1	2
Railroad Station	--	--	--	--	1	--	1
Unknown	--	8	11	3	1	16	39
Total	1	10	21	4	8	18	62

Key:

APP = Appoquinimink
NC = New Castle
PEN = Pencader

RL = Red Lion
STG = St. Georges
WCC = White Clay Creek

TABLE 13

SUMMARY OF POTENTIAL HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

Date Range

Hundred	A	B	C	D	E	Totals
App			1	3	1	5
NC		1	4	21	14	40
PEN		9	30	120	34	193
RL	1		6	30	6	43
ST.G			11	58	22	91
WCC		4		11	21	36
Totals	1	14	52	243	98	408

Key:

APP = Appoquinimink
NC = New Castle
PEN = Pencader

RL = Red Lion
STG = St. Georges
WCC = White Clay Creek

A = 1630-1730
C = 1730-1830
E = 1880-1940

B = 1730-1770
D = 1830-1880

TABLE 14

TYPES OF POTENTIAL HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES
BY CHRONOLOGICAL PERIOD

Site Types By Hundred: 1630 - 1730

Function	APP	NC	PEN	RL	STG	WCC	Total
Church	--	--	--	1	--	--	1
Total	--	--	--	1	--	--	1

Site Types by Hundred: 1730 - 1770

Function	APP	NC	PEN	RL	STG	WCC	Total
Dwelling	--	--	7	--	--	4	11
Grist Mill	--	1	--	--	--	--	1
Tavern/ Inn	--	--	2	--	--	--	2
Total	--	1	9	--	--	4	14

Site Types by Hundred: 1770 - 1830

Function	APP	NC	PEN	RL	STG	WCC	Total
Agricultural Complex	--	1	13	--	1	--	15
Dwelling Complex	--	--	2	--	2	--	4
Dwelling	1	--	10	3	5	--	19
Cemetery	--	--	--	1	--	--	1
Grist Mill	--	--	1	--	--	--	1
Tavern/Inn	--	2	--	--	--	--	2
Sawmill	--	1	--	--	--	--	1
Church/School	--	--	--	--	1	--	1
School	--	--	1	--	1	--	2
Mill	--	--	1	1	--	--	2
Store	--	--	1	--	--	--	1
Work Shop	--	--	1	--	--	--	1
Church	--	--	--	1	--	--	1
Meeting House	--	--	--	--	1	--	1
Total	1	4	30	6	11	--	52

TABLE 14 (cont.)

TYPES OF POTENTIAL HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES
BY CHRONOLOGICAL PERIOD

Site Types by Hundred: 1830 - 1880

Function	APP	NC	PEN	RL	STG	WCC	Total
Agricultural Complex	2	11	38	11	16	8	86
Dwelling Complex	--	--	2	--	4	--	6
Dwelling Cemetery	1	7	69	14	37	3	131
Grist Mill	--	1	--	--	--	--	1
Office	--	--	1	--	--	--	1
Saw Mill	--	1	--	4	--	--	5
School	--	--	4	--	--	--	4
Brickyard	--	1	3	1	1	--	6
Store	--	--	1	--	--	--	1
	--	--	2	--	--	--	2
Total	3	21	120	30	58	11	243

Site Types by Hundred: 1880 - 1940

Function	APP	NC	PEN	RL	STG	WCC	Total
Agricultural Complex	1	1	5	1	3	2	13
Dwelling	--	2	5	1	10	5	23
School	--	1	--	--	--	--	1
Train Station	--	--	1	1	--	--	2
Church	--	--	--	1	--	--	1
Race Track	--	--	--	1	--	--	1
Fairground	--	--	--	--	1	--	1
Unknown	--	10	23	1	8	14	56
Total	1	14	34	6	22	21	98

Key:

APP = Appoquinimink

NC = New Castle

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Several archaeological sites have been excavated within the Route 301 study area north of the C&D Canal. These include continued occupation of the Hawthorn site (Coleman et al. 1984), the Williams site (Catts and Custer 1990), and the Dickson site (Catts et al. 1989a). Several sites occupied between 1830 and 1880 were investigated by Lothrop et al. (1987) including the Clarksdale Tenancy No. 1 (7NC-D-111) and the Cazier Tenancy #2 (7NC-F-64). The Clarksdale Tenancy was test excavated revealing a stone foundation disturbed by later construction (Lothrop et al. 1987:178). The Cazier Tenancy was considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places and underwent full scale excavations (Hoseth et al. In press).

Several other sites near the Route 301 study area were occupied after 1830. The Wilson-Slack site (CRS No. N-6269) was a combination agricultural complex and blacksmith/machine shop and mill (Coleman et al. 1985). The Temple site (7NC-D-68), in Ogetown, was larger than other non-owner occupied houses and was probably used by farm managers employed by the larger land owner (Hoseth et al. 1990). The Allen House site (7NC-E-78), east of Christiana, probably served a variety of purposes, beginning as a tenant house (Basalik et al. 1987). Later, the site was owner occupied and served as a dwelling, workshop, and tavern (Basalik et al. 1987:105-112).

1880-1940

The number of historic resources falling into this time period decreases to 213: 51 (23.9%) BAHP Standing Structures, 62 (29.1%) Potential Standing Structures, and 98 (46.0%) Potential Archaeological Sites (Table 6). Unknown functions dominate because functions were difficult to infer from the 1906 Quadrangle map from which the majority of the data for this time period were drawn.

Occupations begun earlier continued at a number of sites in the study area (eg., Hawthorn and Dickson) and sites nearby (eg., Temple and Allen). Most sites that have been excavated have been tenant houses, perhaps because the highway improvements that necessitated the archaeological research involved widening of existing roads. As shown in Table 30 (see later discussion), tenant houses tend to be closer to roads than do owner-occupied farm complexes.

Summary

The over 1100 historic resources documented in this study include a sample of almost every type of historic activity that has taken place during the last 360 years in northern Delaware. The majority of the activities are related to the agricultural production and the support network of processing and transportation. The majority of the study area was not involved in the manufacturing developments that influenced the Piedmont, with its steeper drainages, and the urban center of Wilmington.

Only 3.1% (34) of the total potential historic resources in the Route 301 study area (1111 localities) have been investigated archaeologically. Large gaps exist in the archaeological knowledge of New Castle County, especially of the earliest occupations of the area. There may also be a bias in the types of sites that have been investigated. The historical significance and archaeological potential of sites are dependent on both particular features and circumstances at individual localities and more general issues and trends in the region.

PREDICTIVE MODELS

The archaeological sites and standing structures documented in the state records do not comprise all of the cultural resources in the study area and, furthermore, may not be representative of past activities and settlement in the study area. Therefore, it is necessary to estimate the archaeological potential of a large region, such as the Route 301 study area, to allow management and planning decisions. This section describes the development and application of predictive models to the prehistoric and historic archaeology of the study area.