

seven of these, including five food processing plants, one chemical company, and an instrument manufacturer, employ over 250 persons (Hancock 1976:103).

The population of Sussex at the start of this period was over 36,000, making it larger than Kent County, but smaller than the City of Wilmington and New Castle County (Figure 18). Throughout this period, the population of the county has grown steadily, spurred by the growth of the broiler industry, the reclamation of land, and the arrival of light industry to the area. As of 1980, over 98,000 people make their homes in the County (Munroe 1984:269), and this total swells tremendously during the summer season. In spite of this growth, Sussex is still overwhelmingly rural and agricultural, though intensive suburban and resort development in the last decade are dramatically altering the landscape of the eastern part of the County.

EXISTING DATA BASE

The purpose of this section is to present the existing data base for the prehistoric and historic archaeological sites, and the historic standing structures, that was utilized for the compilation of this report. The cultural context of these sites will also be evaluated based on the general prehistory and history of the project corridor provided above.

Sources used for this study of the cultural resources of the project corridor included the examination of the site files maintained by the Delaware Bureau of Archives and Historic

Preservation (BAHP), which contains information on archaeological sites, but primarily data on standing structures.

For historic sites, D.G. Beers' Atlas of the State of Delaware (1868) provided the earliest published map source for specific building locations. Later map sources used included the Sussex County Farm Directory (1913), which was of limited value for site location, and the more useful map produced by R.O. Bausman for his **An Economic Study of Land Utilization in Sussex County, Delaware** (1941). These three sources, all dating from the mid-nineteenth century and later, were supplemented with examinations of land records located at the Maryland Hall of Records, Sussex County Warrants and Surveys, and unpublished Sussex County road papers and returns dating from 1790 to 1863, housed at the Delaware State Archives (Record Group 4200). These road papers and land surveys, which often contain extremely detailed maps that include dwellings and other structures, provided additional, earlier locational data for historic sites in the project corridor that was unavailable from other sources. For unusual sites, such as family cemeteries, oral traditions from local inhabitants were particularly helpful in locating these significant resources. All sites that were located within the project corridor were recorded and plotted in United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5' quadrangle maps. Relevant information relating to these sites was also recorded from the BAHP site forms.

PREHISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

Appendix I lists the known prehistoric archaeological sites located within the project corridor, arranged by USGS map, and Attachment I to this report contains the locations of these sites. Information recorded from the BAHP files and listed in Appendix I includes:

- 1) Delaware Cultural Resources Survey (CRS) Number.
- 2) Site Number and description of type of field work.
- 3) Quad: The USGS 7.5' quadrangle map where the structure is located.
- 4) Time period of site occupation. The general time period during which the site was occupied. Time periods are based on those presented in the regional prehistory (see above).
- 5) Functional Site Type. The site types are based on descriptive types applied to the Delaware Coastal Plain by Custer (1983a, 1983b). The basic types include **procurement/processing sites** (limited function sites occupied for only a short period of time for specialized resource procurement and processing activities), **micro-band base camps** (habitation sites for small social units), and **macro-band base camps** (habitation sites utilized by large social units for extended periods of time).
- 6). Potential: This category deals with the potential archaeological significance of the site.
- 7) Significance: The significance of the site.
- 8) References: Any published and unpublished sources for site information on functional site types, time periods of occupation, and cultural complexes are noted. In some cases, artifact collections at the Island Field Museum were examined to check site information on time period of occupation and cultural complexes. These sites are noted.

HISTORIC STANDING STRUCTURES

Appendix II lists the historic standing structures located within the project corridor that are contained in the BAHP site files. The Appendix contains data relevant to the historical-architectural interpretation of the standing structures, and addresses the potential and significance of any associated archaeological remains. Data recorded for each standing structure and included in Appendix II includes:

- 1) Delaware Cultural Resource Survey (CRS) Number.
- 2) Description and or historic name.
- 3) Quad: The USGS 7.5' quadrangle map where the structure is located.
- 4) Date: The date of initial construction of the present structure. Dates were obtained from the BAHP site files and from examinations of Beers' Atlas (1868), the Farm Directory (1913), and Bausman's map of Sussex (1941). Dates are relative, i.e., "p1868" (prior to 1868); "a1941" (after 1941).
- 5) Function: The primary historic function of the structure. Functions were determined from the BAHP site files, and from map sources noted above. Categories of function are similar to those used by Custer et al. (1984:22-23), but have been modified somewhat, primarily by the combining of some categories and the elimination of others. The function categories are listed below, with the abbreviations they receive in Appendix II.
 - A. Residential/Agricultural
 1. Dwelling Complex (DWCX)
 2. Dwelling (DWLG)
 3. Agricultural Complex (AGCX)
 4. Family Cemetery (FCEM)
 5. Agricultural Tenant (AGTEN)
 - B. Industrial
 1. Grist Mill (GMILL)
 2. Sawmill (SMILL)
 3. Mill Dam (MDAM)
 4. Mill (MILL)

- C. Commercial
 - 1. Store (STOR)
 - D. Religious
 - 1. Church (CHURCH)
 - 2. Church Cemetery (CCEM)
 - E. Governmental
 - 1. School (SCHOOL)
 - F. Transportation
 - 1. Bridge (BRIDGE)
 - 2. Shipwreck (WRECK)
- 6). Potential: This category deals with the potential archaeological significance of the structure.
 - 7) Significance: The historical significance of the structure in relation to other historic standing structures in the area.
 - 8) References: Same as for Appendix I.
 - 9) NR: Whether the structure is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.
 - 10) Date Range: A = 1630-1730+, B = 1730-1770+, C = 1770-1830+, D = 1830-1880+, E = 1880-1940+. These dates are established in Ames et al. 1989.

POTENTIAL HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

Appendix III contains a list of known or potential historic archaeological sites located within the project corridor. This list was compiled from the BAHP site files of standing structures, from published historic maps, and from the manuscript Sussex County Road Papers. The list differs slightly from the standing structure appendix described above (Appendix II) in that few of these sites are presently listed in the BAHP files and therefore do not possess CRS numbers. It should be noted that none of these sites were field checked. 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 III summarizes the data concerning these historical archaeological sites and assesses the potential and significance of these sites. The information contained in the appendix is as follows:

- 1) Map Reference Number. An arbitrary designation to be used as a map key and strictly for use with this cultural resources assessment.
- 2) Quad: The USGS 7.5' quadrangle map the site is located on.
- 3) Hundred: The Hundred which the site is located in.
- 4) Corridor: The corridor (I or II) in which the site is located.
- 5) Date Range: The earliest date range for which the site is known. Date ranges are based on the periodization as per Ames et al. (1989). Like the dates for standing structures, these dates are not absolute, but fall within a range of time.
- 6) Function/Site type: The primary functional use of the site based on interpretation of documentary sources and site setting. Site functions are identical to those used for standing structures (see Appendix II above).
- 7) Delaware Cultural Resources Survey (CRS) Number.
- 8) Historic Name: The site name, from historic sources.
- 9) Potential: Evaluation of the potential of the archaeological remains.
- 10) Significance: Evaluation of the significance of the archaeological remains.
- 11) NR: Whether the site is presently listed on the National Register of Historic Places.
- 12) References: The historic source which provided the earliest evidence of a site location.