

TABLE 9
Summary of Cultural Resource Management Status
within the Project Areas

| Site number | CRS number | Site name | Work completed | Site status | Recommendations |
|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 7NC-G-111 | N-12769 | Bennett-Thomas Mill Site | Phase I/II | National Register eligible | further work recommended |
| 7NC-G-112 | N-12770 | G. W. Townsend Farm Site | Phase I/II | Disturbed, not eligible | no further work recommended |
| 7NC-G-112A | N-12770 | G. W. Townsend Tenancy Site | Phase I/II | Disturbed, not eligible | no further work recommended |
| 7NC-G-113 | N-12786 | Scott's Run Borrow Pit, Loci F | Phase I/II | Disturbed, not eligible | no further work recommended |
| 7NC-G-114 | N-12787 | Scott's Run Borrow Pit; Loci A | Phase I/II | Disturbed, not eligible | no further work recommended |
| 7NC-G-115 | N-12788 | Scott's Run Borrow Pit; Loci D | Phase I/II | Disturbed, not eligible | no further work recommended |
| 7NC-E-103 | N-12719 | Jones House Site | Phase I/II | Disturbed, not eligible | no further work recommended |
| 7NC-E-104 | N-12719 | Thomas Williams Site | Phase I/II | Disturbed, not eligible | no further work recommended |
| 7NC-E-98A | N-5053 | Woodville Grave Site | Phase III | Disturbed, excavated | work completed |

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Cultural Resource Recommendations

Table 9 summarizes the cultural resource recommendations for the Scott's Run project area, the Route 72/13 Intersection Improvements project area, and the Woodville Grave Site. The archaeological investigations of the Scott's Run project area, identified three historical and four prehistoric sites. Phase I and Phase II investigations were conducted at all but the prehistoric component of Area B, 7NC-G-111, and Area C. The prehistoric sites, 7NC-G-111, 7NC-G-113, 7NC-G-114, and 7NC-G-115, were located on gently sloping terraces on the south side of Scott's Run. The only sites that contained diagnostic artifacts were 7NC-G-115, which had a fragment of a steatite bowl dating its occupation between 3000 B.C. and A.D. 500 and the prehistoric component of 7NC-G-111 which had a stemmed point from the Woodland I Cultural time period, 3000 B.C. to A.D. 1000. All of these sites

were disturbed by plowing and all artifacts except one flake from 7NC-G-115 were recovered from the plow zone. No prehistoric subsoil features were located at any of the sites. The prehistoric sites in this project area represent small base or procurement camps from 3000 B.C. to A.D. 500 and are probably associated with a nearby Woodland I base camp - the Snapp Site (7NC-G-101) that is 0.8 miles north of the project area (Custer and Silber 1995). The disturbed nature of these sites does not invite further work.

Three historical sites were investigated in this project area, the Bennett-Thomas Mill Site (7NC-G-111), the G. W. Townsend Farm Site (7NC-G-112), the G. W. Townsend Tenancy Site (7NC-G-112A), and one loci (Area C) that contained the ruins of outbuildings. The collapsed structures in Area C appear to have been twentieth century farm outbuildings with no associated subsoil features. Of the three historical sites, only the Bennett-Thomas Mill Site meets the criteria for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. The Bennett-Thomas Mill Site, 7NC-G-111, has the remains of stone and mortar foundation walls, a variety of late eighteenth century to mid-nineteenth century artifacts, and subsoil features. The archival research indicates that the mill operated from circa 1793 to 1850. No other mill complexes from this time period in St. Georges Hundred are known. The aforementioned attributes of this site make this site highly significant. Further work at this site will address many of the themes that are stated in the **Management Plan for Delaware's Historical Archaeological Resources** (De Cunzo and Catts 1990), such as Trade and Manufacture, Landscape, Domestic Economy, and possibly Group Affiliation. In order to avoid impacting the Bennett-Thomas Mill Site, the Delaware Department of Transportation changed its construction plan for the area containing the site after archaeological testing determined that the site was eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. However, because of the historical significance of the site and its eligibility for the National Register, further work on this site is recommended if future construction or activities in the immediate area of the site are contemplated.

The G. W. Townsend Farm Complex, 7NC-G-112, included a house, well, icehouse, septic tank, barn, garage, long chicken coop, privies, sheds and fencelines. Most of the recovered artifacts are of a mid-nineteenth century to early twentieth century date. Two Woodland I points were also recovered from disturbed contexts, while they were obviously not part of the historical farm they are probably related to the prehistoric sites located in the Scott's Run project area. The farm complex has been extensively modified through time and the later twentieth century modifications have heavily impacted the earlier attributes of the farm complex. The farm underwent a series of modifications or improvements in the twentieth century including: addition to the house along with the installation of a brick facade, front steps, plumbing, and heating systems; a cement and cinder block garage (Outbuilding III) replaced an earlier structure, a later barn (Outbuilding IV) was erected between 1937 and 1953 and an earlier barn to the north of the house was dismantled, a large chicken coop (Outbuilding V) was installed to the rear of the house where an orchard was once located. The filling in of the icehouse during the last quarter of the nineteenth century probably relates to the cleaning of the house after the death of George W. Townsend Sr. and the subsequent deeding of the house to Harry Gray. The advent of commercially produced ice and its distribution during this period made storing ice obsolete and the earlier demise of the mill and pond made ice harvesting more difficult. The icehouse at the Woodville Farm Site (7NC-E-98), just five miles away, was also abandoned and filled around the turn of the century for similar reasons. The G. W. Townsend Farm Site was also compromised and truncated by the destruction of the house and recent bulldozing and borrow pit operations by the Department of Transportation. The area north of the house, where the earlier barn was located, was previously destroyed by borrow pit operations. Although there is good documentary evidence for this site and numerous

subsoil features, much of the site has been heavily impacted, compromised, or destroyed by mid-twentieth century alterations and recent Delaware Department of Transportation activities. Therefore, the site is not eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places, nor can it address many of the themes or issues put forth in the **Management Plan for Delaware's Historical Archaeological Resources** (De Cunzo and Catts 1990). These factors have compromised the integrity of the site to the point that no further work is recommended.

Phase I testing of the G. W. Townsend Tenancy Site (7NC-G-112A) determined that the area containing the site has been severely altered by twentieth century construction, thereby compromising the integrity of the site. The G. W. Townsend Tenancy Site is not eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places and no further archaeological work is recommended.

Phase I and II testing of the Route 72/13 Intersection Improvements projects area identified one prehistoric and two historical sites. Archaeological investigations at the Thomas Williams Site (7NC-E-104) determined that the prehistoric component of the site was limited to a small scatter of lithic artifacts in a disturbed context. Since no prehistoric cultural features or diagnostic cultural materials were located by the Phase I and II testing of the prehistoric component of the Thomas Williams Site, it is not possible to place the site in temporal sequence or to provide other criteria that would enable further testing of the research design and no further archaeological work is recommended.

Archaeological investigations revealed that the historical component of the Thomas Williams Site is an eighteenth century agricultural complex that was probably established by Thomas Williams as early as 1721. The agricultural complex became a tenant property in 1743 when a neighboring plantation owner, Evan Thomas, purchased the 110-acre parcel. The log house, shed, barn, and corn crib located within the 110-acre parcel were already in bad repair by 1773. The Thomas Williams Site was probably abandoned around the turn of the eighteenth century, soon after the Thomas occupation. Phase I and II excavations revealed a mixture of eighteenth, nineteenth, and twentieth century artifacts within the disturbed plow zone of the proposed turn lane right-of-way. No intact historical cultural remains were identified within the proposed right-of-way. Based on guidelines outlined in the Delaware historical archaeological management plan (De Cunzo and Catts 1990:192-196) the portion of historical component of the Thomas Williams Site that is contained within the proposed turn lane right-of-way is not considered to be historically significant and no further archaeological work is recommended within the right-of-way. However, potentially significant cultural resources relating to the Thomas Williams agricultural complex that are located outside the proposed turn lane right-of-way were not subjected to archaeological testing and its eligibility for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places cannot be determined within this report. However, potential historically significant cultural materials are located immediately west of the western limits of the proposed turn lane right-of-way and should be protected during construction.

Phase I and II investigations of the Jones House Site (7NC-E-103) located on the northwest corner of the Route 72/13 Intersection Improvements project area revealed that prior to the domestic occupation of the site by William Jones and family in 1863, the northwest corner was the location of an early nineteenth century blacksmith shop and dwelling belonging to Alexander Bowers. Phase I and II testing revealed the archaeological remains of two twentieth century concrete block foundations (Structures I and III) and associated "L" addition (Feature 273), one twentieth century pole barn (Outbuilding I), one nineteenth century post and sill structure (Structure II) that may have served as a blacksmith shop for Alexander Bowers, the internal components of a blacksmith shop including two

possible anvil bases and a quenching pit, and a nineteenth century fenceline that marked the northern limits of the Alexander Bowers property. Deed research and the paucity of artifacts relating to blacksmithing operations indicate that the Bowers' smith shop was a short-term business, at least at the northwest corner location. Comparisons to other rural Delaware blacksmith shop sites suggest that the Bowers blacksmith shop probably specialized in repairing agricultural equipment, as well as shoeing horses and other livestock. Activity areas associated to the blacksmith shop occupation were not discernible due to the mid-nineteenth and twentieth century domestic occupation of the property. Even the early and mid-nineteenth century domestic occupations were severely compromised by the construction of two new buildings in the early part of the twentieth century. The Delaware historical archaeological management plan (De Cunzo and Catts 1990:192-196) and the historical context for the 1830 to 1940 period for agriculture in Delaware (De Cunzo and Garcia 1992:298-300) provide guidelines for evaluating the potential and significance of nineteenth and twentieth century dwelling/industrial sites like the Jones House Site. The historical documentation for the site is adequate, but the archaeological integrity of the site is poor, due to twentieth century modifications to the small one-acre parcel. The Jones House Site is not considered to be eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places and no further archaeological work is recommended.

The Woodville Grave Site (7NC-E-98A) is a previously undocumented and unmarked cemetery that was discovered and partially destroyed by construction of State Route 1. Archaeological investigations at the grave site revealed that the cemetery probably functioned as a small family graveyard. Thirteen graves were excavated, as well as a portion of a fenceline that probably encompassed the graveyard and a prehistoric feature. The analysis of the skeletal remains identified eleven individuals, both male and female, ranging in age from newborn through old age. Coffin shape and artifacts associated with the grave features indicated that the graves were dug between 1790 and 1880. Archival research failed to reveal the exact identity of the family members that were buried at the small cemetery.

Implications for Regional Prehistory

Based on several prehistoric site location predictive models (Kellogg 1993a; Custer 1986; and Custer, Bachman, and Grettler 1987) the geographic area of all three project areas has the potential for containing prehistoric archaeological sites. Predictive models are most accurate for the Woodland I Period due to the large number of recorded Woodland I sites that were used to generate the model. The Scott's Run Project area and the Woodville Grave Site are located within areas that have a low probability potential for containing prehistoric archaeological sites. This low potential is indicative of the types of prehistoric properties likely to be located in the targeted area. In this case, procurement sites are most likely (Custer 1994:98-101). The presence of four Woodland I procurement sites in the Scott's Run project area confirms this model. Because of the heavily disturbed nature of these particular sites, and the limited amount of work conducted, the only implications that can be drawn are concerns about what lithic materials were used and site location. The reliance upon local cobble material and the limited presence of exotic materials (one rhyolite point and one piece of steatite) fit well with current models as do the location and site settings.

The prehistoric component at the Woodville Grave site is more problematic. Only one prehistoric cultural feature was identified. The lithic artifacts recovered from the feature indicate that the people who were occupying this area were using cobble reduction technologies to make stone tools. Since no diagnostic artifacts were associated with the prehistoric feature it is not possible to place the prehistoric component of the Woodville Grave Site in temporal sequence.

The prehistoric component of the Thomas Williams Site (7NC-E-104) was limited to a small area on the north side of an intermittent drainage. The small scatter of lithic artifacts were recovered from plow zone soils and no diagnostic artifacts were recovered to place the site in temporal sequence. The Thomas Williams Site may have served as a small procurement site in relation to a small base camp (the Wrangle Hill Site, 7NC-G-105 - Custer et al. 1995) located less than one-half mile south of the site.

In sum, this survey's methods met the goals of the project. No changes in the DESHPO guidelines or biases in their recommendations, planning goals, or research guidelines are necessitated by the results of this survey.

Implications for Regional History

This report presents the archaeological investigation results of three separate project areas located within a three-mile radius of St. Georges, Delaware. The site types — Industrial, Dwelling, Agricultural Complexes, and Cemetery span the period from the early eighteenth through mid-twentieth centuries. Although recent research has shown that useful information and interpretations can be gleaned from carefully studied, though truncated, sites during Phase I and II surveys (Catts et. al. 1994), it was not the case with these particular surveys. Most of the sites from these projects, especially the Jones House, G. W. Townsend Tenancy, and G. W. Townsend Farm sites, only illustrate how destructive twentieth century development and modifications can be to earlier more ephemeral rural sites. Only the Bennett-Mill Site, which was only impacted by plowing and not later building or road construction and alteration, has the potential for providing significant information about regional history.

The Bennett-Thomas Mill Site has the potential for addressing many research domains set forth in the Management Plan for Delaware's Historical Archaeological Resources such as Domestic Economy, Manufacturing and Trade, Landscape, and Behavior and Interaction (De Cunzo and Catts 1990:16). The Phase I and II investigations indicate that subsoil features are present and that the site has maintained some integrity. The time period in which the mill operated, 1790s to the 1850s, is also where information and sites are scarce thus making the mill site highly significant and worth future investigations.

The G. W. Townsend Farm Site revealed the remains of a well appointed twentieth century agricultural complex. The farm was occupied by owner operators from the 1850s to the 1960s. De Cunzo and Garcia (1992:351-353) note that the period between 1830 and 1880 is in particular need of archaeological study in regards to sociocultural context and agricultural production. The later twentieth century modifications to the structures and outbuildings have obscured and impacted many of the earlier attributes and features of the nineteenth century agricultural complex. Further damage to the site has been caused by the recent construction activities by the Department of Transportation which have destroyed a large portion of the original complex. These factors severely limit the amount of useful information on the sociocultural context and agricultural production between 1830 and 1880. However, the abandoned and trash filled icehouse, both here and at the Woodville Farm Site, revealed another specific type of feature, and source of numerous artifacts, present at nineteenth century owner-occupied farm sites that should be anticipated and looked for in future investigations.

Grave sites can provide information on several domains discussed by De Cunzo and Catts (1990) such as Landscape, Domestic Economy, Social Group Identity, and Behavior and Interaction. The Woodville Grave Site reveals an unexpected use of the landscape. The placement of a grave yard at the intersection of the farm lane and the road was unexpected. Locations like these should be investigated in the future. Unfortunately, the grave site was heavily disturbed prior to its identification. This disturbance along with the poor preservation of the skeletal material severely limited the amount of information that could be gained from the site. Nor was it possible to definitely identify which of the owners or tenants of the Woodville Farm site were associated with the grave site. The limited number of artifacts, none of which were highly diagnostic, makes precise dating of the grave site difficult. These conditions prohibit many useful avenues of study.

In sum, this survey's methods meet the goals of the project. There are no further changes in the DESHPO guidelines or biases in their recommendation, planning goals, or research guidelines are necessitated by the results of this survey. However, for future consideration archaeological research designs should take into account areas similar to that of the Woodville Grave Site for other unrecorded grave sites. The presence of icehouses, likely to be filled with numerous domestic and agricultural artifacts, on owner-operated agricultural complexes from the mid- to late nineteenth century should also be considered. And lastly, as demonstrated by the plow zone sampling method used with success at the Bennett-Thomas Mill Site, the use of 3- x 3-foot test units as opposed to 5- x 5-foot test units provides adequate sampling of the plow zone at historical rural sites.