

7.0 SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This section reviews the criteria to assess the eligibility of cultural resources for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and presents specific evaluations for 12 sites or site complexes. These 12 resources represent 15 individual components.

7.1 GUIDELINES FOR EVALUATION

The National Park Service (NPS) has established guidelines for the identification of historic properties (i.e. NRHP eligible resources) (36 CFR 60). The Phase II sites located on the Smyrna to Pine Tree Corners Corridor were evaluated using the NRHP criteria and aspects of integrity.

The National Park Service has developed four criteria (Criteria A-D) for assessing the historical significance (i.e., NRHP eligibility) of cultural resources (Table 7-1). At least one criterion of the National Register Criteria of Evaluation must be met for a property to be considered eligible to the NRHP. Usually, a property should be at least 50 years old to qualify for listing in the NRHP. Federal laws and regulations regarding the management and treatment of historic properties (i.e., NRHP eligible resources) are invoked by the property's NRHP eligibility as determined in consultation with the appropriate SHPO. It is not necessary that a potentially eligible property actually be listed in the NRHP to be subject to special management considerations. In addition to significance, a property must have integrity to be eligible for the NRHP. Integrity involves the ability of a property to convey its demonstrated significance. Seven individual elements comprise integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association (Table 7-2). It is not required that an historic property display all these qualities. However, in Delaware; four of the seven aspects should be present in a property for it to retain its historic integrity (Delaware SHPO 1999).

Table 7-1. Significance Criteria for Inclusion of a Property on the NRHP

Criterion	Association	Characteristic
A	Event	Properties associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of U.S. history
B	Person	Properties associated with the lives of persons significant in U.S. history
C	Design/Construction	Properties that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction
D	Information Potential	Properties that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history

Source: National Park Service 1991

7.2 SITE EVALUATIONS

Phase II investigations were conducted at 12 sites or site complexes (consisting of 15 components) and include Native American sites 7NC-H-93B, 7NC-H-95A, 7NC-H-95B, 7NC-H-95D, 7NC-H-95JKL, 7NC-H-95M, and 7NC-J-192B; historical resource 7NC-J-199/200 and Site 7NC-J-224 (the Reynolds Tenancy); and multicomponent sites 7NC-H-95FGH, 7NC-J-195A and 7NC-J-207 (the Buckson Site). Because research contexts and aspects of integrity

vary by type of component (Native American and historical), the sites or site complexes are evaluated by component.

Table 7-2. Qualities of Integrity for Inclusion of a Property on the NRHP

Quality	Description
Location	The place where the historic property was constructed or where the historic event occurred
Design	The combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property
Setting	The physical environment of a historic property. This quality refers to the character of the property's location. It involves how the property is situated and its relationship to surrounding features and open space. For districts, setting is important not only within the boundaries of the property, but also between the property and its surroundings
Materials	The physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property. The choice and combination of materials reveal the preferences of the creator(s) and suggest the availability of particular types of materials and technologies. A property must retain the key exterior materials dating from the period of its historic significance. If rehabilitated, those materials must have been preserved
Workmanship	The physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory. Workmanship is the evidence of artisans' labor and skill in constructing or altering a building, structure, object, or site and may apply to the property as a whole or to individual components
Feeling	A property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time. Feeling results from the presence of physical features that, taken together, convey the property's historic character
Association	The direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property. A property retains association if it is the place where the event or activity occurred and is sufficiently intact to convey that relationship to an observer

Source: National Park Service 1991

7.2.1 Native American Components

The 10 Native American site components in this project area are not considered eligible for listing on the NRHP under NPS Criterion A, B, or C. The Native American components are not associated with specific events, and are not behaviorally or culturally indicative of broad patterns of history (i.e. Native American settlement systems) in Delaware (Criterion A). The Native American components do represent Archaic, Woodland I, and Woodland II occupations along streams and drainages, at interstream divides and near the margins of bay/basins. These patterns have been previously identified in the southern New Castle County area (Custer 1989, 1994) and these Native American site components will contribute to an understanding of this patterning on a local basis. The Native American components are not associated with locally or regionally prominent individuals (Criterion B) and no structural remains that are representative of a type, period or method, or characterize the work of a master were identified (Criterion C).

The Native American components were evaluated under Criterion D for their potential to contribute to the understanding of Delaware Native American history. Research contexts, themes, questions and data sets for each Native American component were assessed in term of site information (Table 2-1).

Aspects of integrity that are applicable to Native American sites include location, setting, material and association. Design, workmanship and feeling are usually associated with sites with

structural remains (generally, historical sites) and difficult to apply to Native American archaeological sites.

7NC-H-93B. Phase II archaeological investigations yielded 46 pieces of debitage; no cultural features were identified. Site 7NC-H-93B represents a limited activity area focused on quartz reduction. The site exhibits a low frequency of artifacts, a lack of tool types, and a lack of TAS. The site contains limited information on lithic technology, and regional settlement (i.e. location,) and no information on chronology, subsistence practices, or ceramic technology as defined by the Delaware State research contexts (Table 2-1).

The majority of the artifacts were recovered from the upper two strata (Stratum A plowzone and Stratum B). Site 7NC-H-93B exhibited integrity of location (intact sub-plowzone deposits) and setting (interstream divide); however, the site did not display integrity of materials (lack of patterning) or association (lack of chronological indicators such as temporally diagnostic artifacts or datable organic materials).

Site 7NC-H-93B contains limited information to address regional research contexts and exhibited only two of the four aspects of integrity necessary under Delaware State guidelines. The limited research potential of this site has been exhausted through the current level of Phase II field work and documentation. This site is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP.

7NC-H-95A. A mapping discrepancy during initial site identification placed this site within the SR1 corridor. Prior to initiating Phase II investigations, the site was re-identified and located outside the proposed ROW. However, upon consultation with the Delaware SHPO, close interval shovel testing was conducted within the original location. The Phase II investigations did not recover any artifacts or the presence of cultural features. Site 7NC-H-95A remains unevaluated.

7NC-H-95B. Site 7NC-H-95B yielded 240 Native American artifacts; no cultural features were identified. Site 7NC-H-95B represents a limited activity area focused on cobble reduction. The site exhibits two flake tools, a relatively low frequency of both debitage and TAS, and a lack of formal tool types. The site contains limited information on lithic technology, and regional settlement (i.e. location,) and no information on chronology, subsistence practices, or ceramic technology as defined by the Delaware State research contexts (Table 2-1).

The site was disturbed by logging activities, stump removal, and refuse dumping. The majority of the artifacts were recovered from the overburden and upper two strata (Stratum A and Stratum B). Site 7NC-H-95B exhibited integrity of location (intact subsurface deposits) and setting (interstream divide); however, the site did not display integrity of materials (lack of patterning) or association (lack of chronological indicators such as temporally diagnostic artifacts or datable organic materials).

Site 7NC-H-95B contains limited information to address regional research contexts and exhibited only two aspects of integrity, thus, not meeting Delaware State guidelines. Phase II field work and documentation recovered all existing data and exhausted the minimal research potential of Site 7NC-H-95B. This site is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP.

7NC-H-95D. The Phase II investigations resulted in the recovery of one core and 17 pieces of debitage. Site 7NC-H-95D represents a limited activity area focused on chert core reduction. The site exhibits a low frequency of artifacts, a lack of tool types, and a lack of TAS. The site contains limited information on lithic technology, and regional settlement (i.e. location,) and no information on chronology, subsistence practices, or ceramic technology as defined by the Delaware State research contexts (Table 2-1).

The site exhibited soil erosion and deflation. The majority of the artifacts were recovered from the second stratum (Stratum B). Site 7NC-H-95D exhibited integrity of location (intact subsurface deposits) and setting (interstream divide); however, the site did not display integrity of materials (lack of patterning) or association (lack of chronological indicators such as temporally diagnostic artifacts or datable organic materials).

Site 7NC-H-95D contains limited information to address regional research contexts and exhibited only two of the four aspects of integrity necessary under Delaware State guidelines. Phase II field work and documentation recovered all existing data from Site 7NC-H-95D. This site is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP.

7NC-H-95FGH. Phase II archaeological investigations at Site 7NC-H-95FGH yielded 449 Native American artifacts and 3 historical artifacts. Four large rock piles were recorded; however, these features represent activity during the historical or modern periods.

The Native American component of Site 7NC-H-95FGH represents a short term campsite with chipped stone and groundstone tools, debitage, TAS and faunal remains. The site contains limited information on lithic technology, and regional settlement (i.e. location,) and no information on chronology, subsistence practices, or ceramic technology as defined by the Delaware State research contexts (Table 2-1).

The site contained evidence of logging activities and soil erosion. Other types of disturbance included construction of a man-made pond and the presence of an infilled stream channel in the northeastern portion of the site. The majority of the artifacts were recovered from the upper two strata (Strata A and B). Site 7NC-H-95FGH exhibited integrity of location (intact subsurface deposits) and setting (interstream divide); however, the site did not display integrity of materials (lack of patterning) or association (lack of chronological indicators such as temporally diagnostic artifacts or datable organic materials).

Site 7NC-H-95FGH contains limited information to address Native American regional research contexts, and exhibited only two of the four aspects of integrity necessary under Delaware State guidelines. The limited research potential of this site has been exhausted through the current level of Phase II field work and documentation. The Native American component is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP.

7NC-H-95JKL. Phase II excavations at Site 7NC-H-95JKL yielded 155 fragments of Wolf Neck type Native American pottery, diagnostic to the Woodland I period, a uniface, cores, debitage, and TAS. Site 7NC-H-95JKL represents a short term campsite with a relatively low frequency of artifacts. The site contributes information to chronology (Wolfe Neck ceramics dating to the Woodland I period) and ceramic technology (manufacturing attributes, surface

treatments and cordage type). Because the site was associated with the Wolfe Neck occupation during the Woodland I period, this location provides information for the regional settlement patterns during this period. The site contains limited information on lithic technology and no information on subsistence practices as defined by the Delaware State research contexts (Table 2-1).

The site contained evidence of logging activities and soil erosion. The majority of the artifacts were recovered from the second stratum (Stratum B). Site 7NC-H-95JKL exhibited integrity of location (intact subsurface deposits), setting (interstream divide) and association (Wolfe Neck ceramics associated with chipped stone artifacts and TAS); however, the site did not display integrity of materials (lack of patterning).

Site 7NC-H-95JKL contains limited information to address regional research contexts and exhibited only three of the four aspects of integrity necessary under Delaware State guidelines. Phase II field work and documentation recovered all existing data and exhausted the minimal research potential of Site 7NC-H-95JKL. This site is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP.

7NC-H-95M. Phase II archaeological investigations yielded 35 artifacts including two projectile points, a hammerstone, a core and debitage and TAS; no cultural features were identified. Site 7NC-H-95M represents a short term transient hunting camp with activities centered on tool manufacture or maintenance, and minimal warming or food preparation activities. The site exhibits a low frequency of artifacts and few tool types. The site contains limited information on chronology (Woodland I projectile point types), lithic technology, and regional settlement (i.e. location,) and no information on subsistence practices or ceramic technology as defined by the Delaware State research contexts (Table 2-1).

The site exhibited some erosion and the majority of the artifacts were recovered from the upper two strata (StrataA [plowzone] and B). Site 7NC-H-95M exhibited integrity of location (intact subsurface deposits), setting (interstream divide, and association (Woodland I projectile points associated with chipped stone artifacts and TAS); however, the site did not display integrity of materials (lack of patterning).

Site 7NC-H-95M contains limited information to address regional research contexts and exhibited only three of the four aspects of integrity necessary under Delaware State guidelines. The limited research potential of this site has been exhausted through the current level of Phase II field work and documentation. This site is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP.

7NC-J-192B. No artifacts were recovered during the Phase II archaeological investigation in the vicinity of Site 7NC-J-192B and the site was not relocated. As a result of the lack of artifacts, Site 7NC-J-192B exhibits no research potential to address regional research contexts such as chronology, lithic technology, ceramic technology, subsistence practices or settlement patterns as defined by the Delaware State research contexts (Table 2-1).

The site contained evidence of recent and extensive disturbance, including plowing, raking and/or grading, and dumping of construction debris. Site 7NC-J-192B no longer contains integrity of location (intact deposits), setting (uplands), materials (lack of patterning) or association (lack of chronological indicators such as temporally diagnostic artifacts or datable

organic materials). Any archaeological deposits at Site 7NC-J-192B were destroyed by recent plowing, grading, and dumping activities. Site 7NC-J-192B is recommended not eligible for listing on the NRHP.

7NC-J-195A. The Native American component of Site 7NC-J-195A contains 64 artifacts including a non-diagnostic projectile point, flake tool, debitage and TAS. Site 7NC-J-195A represents a short term transient hunting camp with minimal lithic reduction, tool maintenance and discard, and warming or food preparation as primary activities. The site exhibits a low quantity of total artifacts, a lack of diversity in formal tool types, and minimal counts of TAS. The site contains limited information on lithic technology, and regional settlement (i.e. location,) and no information on chronology, subsistence practices, or ceramic technology as defined by the Delaware State research contexts (Table 2-1). The Native American component of Site 7NC-J-195A is recommended not eligible for listing on the NRHP.

The site was disturbed by plowing and bioturbation. The majority of the Native American artifacts were recovered from the Stratum B. The Native American component of site 7NC-J-195A exhibited integrity of location (intact sub-plowzone deposits) and setting (terrace above Sandom Branch); however, the site did not display integrity of materials (lack of patterning of either Native American or historical artifacts) or association (lack of Native American chronological indicators such as temporally diagnostic artifacts or datable organic materials).

Site 7NC-J-195A contains limited information to address regional research contexts for Native American sites and exhibited only two of the four aspects of integrity necessary under Delaware State guidelines. Phase II field work and documentation recovered all existing data and exhausted the minimal research potential of Site 7NC-J-195A. The Native American component is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP.

7NC-J-207 (The Buckson Site). The Native American component of Site 7NC-J-207 contains two basin features, 302 artifacts including a nondiagnostic projectile point, chipped stone tools, groundstone tools, cores and debitage, and TAS. The Native American component at Site 7NC-J-207 represents a short term campsite with lithic reduction, tool maintenance and discard, and warming or food preparation as primary activities. The site exhibits a low quantity of total artifacts, few formal tool types, minimal lithic debris, and relatively small counts of TAS. The Native American component contains limited information on lithic technology, and regional settlement (i.e. location,) and no information on chronology, subsistence practices, or ceramic technology as defined by the Delaware State research contexts (Table 2-1). The Native American component of Site 7NC-J-207 is recommended not eligible for listing on the NRHP.

The site was disturbed by decades of plowing (particularly deep chisel plowing), erosion, bioturbation, and early twentieth century structural demolition after the residence burned. The majority of the Native American artifacts were recovered from Stratum A, although artifacts were present in decreased numbers in the lower strata. The Native American component of site 7NC-J-207 exhibited integrity of location (intact sub-plowzone deposits) and setting (uplands); however, the component did not display integrity of materials (lack of patterning of either Native American or historical artifacts) or association (lack of Native American chronological indicators such as temporally diagnostic artifacts or datable organic materials).

Site 7NC-J-207, the Buckson Site, contains limited research potential to address regional research contexts for Native American sites, and exhibited only two of the four aspects of integrity for Native American sites. The limited research potential of this site has been exhausted through the current level of Phase II field work and documentation. The Native American component of site 7NC-J-207, the Buckson Site, is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP.

7.2.2 Historical Components

The historical components of each site were evaluated under the applicable NRHP criteria, pertinent regional research contexts and historic themes (Table 2-2). In addition, the State of Delaware has further refined evaluation criteria and provided guidelines for significance and physical and temporal integrity for specific resource types (De Cunzo and Garcia 1992:312-313).

As defined by the State of Delaware, establishing the significance of a historical agricultural resource is based on four criteria: historical documentation and oral history, representativeness, research questions, and association with people or events important on a local, regional or national scale (De Cunzo and Garcia 1992:314-315). Intact archaeological deposits associated with agricultural complexes must be “substantially undisturbed by activities that post-date the period of significance of the site” (De Cunzo and Garcia 1992:312). Temporal integrity must also be present according the Delaware guidelines (De Cunzo and Catts 1990: 313).

Agricultural Complexes exhibit temporal integrity if they either a) represent short-term occupations and exhibit physical integrity relating to the period of occupation, or b) represent long-term occupations and exhibit physical integrity relating to either (1) the occupation of an identifiable period within the overall occupation of the Complex or (2) the entire period of occupation, such that change within the context of a single property can be explored (De Cunzo and Garcia 1992:313).

This additional set of evaluation criteria was applied to site 7NC-J-207, the Buckson site.

7NC-H-95FGH. The historical component of Site 7NC-H-95FGH consists of three glass artifacts which represent incidental refuse scatter. This component is not associated with a significant event or pattern of events important to Delaware history (Criterion A), is not associated with locally or regionally prominent individuals (Criterion B) and does not contain structural remains that are representative of a type, period or method, or characterize the work of a master were identified (Criterion C). This historical component does not exhibit any research potential to address historical research contexts and topics such as domestic economy, landscape, manufacturing and trade, and social group identity, behavior, and interaction (Criterion D) (Table 2-2).

The site contained evidence of logging activities, soil erosion, construction of a man-made pond and the presence of an infilled stream channel in the northeastern portion of the site. The majority of the artifacts were recovered from the upper two strata (Strata A and B). The historical component of site 7NC-H-95FGH exhibited integrity of location (intact subsurface deposits) and setting (interstream divide); however, the component did not display integrity of materials (lack of patterning), association (lack of temporally diagnostic historical artifacts

associated with historical features, activity areas or specific individuals/families), design (lack of physical layout or plan), feeling (lack of physical features to convey historical sense), or workmanship (lack of elements demonstrating artisan craft or skill).

Site 7NC-H-95FGH contains limited information to address historical research themes, and exhibited only two of the four aspects of integrity necessary under Delaware State guidelines (Section 7.2.1). Phase II field work and documentation recovered all existing data and exhausted the minimal research potential of Site 7NC-H-95FGH. The historical component of this site is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP.

7NC-J-195A. The historical component of Site 7NC-J-195A consists of 1326 artifacts but no features. The date range of the historical artifact assemblage (i.e. 1880-1930s) does not correspond with the occupation span of the schoolhouse at this location (1833-1860), and no evidence of a structure of any kind other than the 1920s dwelling was found at the site. Site 7NC-J-195A was owned by Jacob Spicer (1902-1945) during the time frame indicated by the archaeological assemblage; however, archival information suggests that the Site 7NC-J-195A area was occupied by tenants. The historical artifacts most likely represent a secondary dumping episode in which debris was accumulated at another location, transported to this site, and burned. Given the dates suggested by glass, ceramic, and nail analysis, it is possible that this refuse is attributable to the post-1902 tenancy of the parcel.

The historical component of Site 7NC-J-195A does not meet NRHP Criteria A, B, or C, since neither the archival or archaeological records link the site with important persons, events, representative building type or method of design/construction. Archaeological analysis of the historical assemblage indicates that the resource is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history (Criterion A), specifically mid-nineteenth through mid-twentieth century agricultural practices associated with landowner and/or tenant occupants. Land ownership is known; however, the tenant occupation(s) cannot be identified or isolated. The examination of agricultural practices and mid-nineteenth through mid-twentieth century farmstead lifeways is limited because the artifact assemblage represents secondary refuse and cannot be associated with specific site occupants (Criterion B). No architectural features or structural remains were identified; therefore this component does not qualify under Criterion C.

The historical component contains limited research potential to address historical research contexts and topics such as domestic economy, landscape, manufacturing and trade, and social group identity, behavior, and interaction (Criterion D) (De Cunzo and Garcia 1992). The physical remains of the component do not provide information on association with adjacent occupations; demographic, occupational, and sociocultural data on the tenants; and technological or economic data on agricultural practices (De Cunzo and Garcia 1992).

The site was disturbed by plowing and bioturbation. The majority of the historical artifacts were recovered from Stratum A (plowzone). Site 7NC-J-195A exhibited integrity of location (intact sub-plowzone deposits) and setting (terrace above Sandom Branch); however, the historical component did not display integrity of materials (lack of patterning of historical artifacts), association (lack of temporally diagnostic historical artifacts associated with historical features, activity areas or specific individuals/families), design (lack of physical layout or plan), feeling

(lack of physical features to convey historical sense), or workmanship (lack of elements demonstrating artisan craft or skill).

Site 7NC-J-195A contains limited information to address regional research contexts for historical sites and exhibited only two of the four aspects of integrity necessary under Delaware State guidelines (Section 7.2.1). The limited research potential of this site has been exhausted through the current level of Phase II field work and documentation. The historical component of Site 7NC-J-195A is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP.

7NC-J-199/200. Site 7NC-J-199/200 consists of 352 historical artifacts and one Native American projectile point. The historical assemblage contains mostly domestic and architectural debris. The historical assemblage dates to the late nineteenth to early twentieth centuries. Archival information indicates that a schoolhouse was at this location from 1860 to 1886. Only a small fragment of a school slate was found and may be associated with the former school. Site 7NC-J-199/200 was owned by Vincent O. Hill (1886-1910), the Hill sisters (1914-1924), Pearl Morris Cahall (1924-1964) during the time frame indicated by the archaeological assemblage. A residence and shed were constructed at this location in 1924 or 1925 during Pearl Morris' occupation.

Site 7NC-J-199/200 does not meet NRHP Criteria A, B, or C, since neither the archival nor archaeological records link the site with important persons, events, representative building type or method of design/construction. Analysis of Site 7NC-J-199/200 indicates that the resource is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history (Criterion A), specifically education in the mid-nineteenth century. The archaeological assemblage post-dates the construction and use of the mid-nineteenth century schoolhouse. Vincent O. Hill was a local businessman, owning both a store and hotel in Blackbird. However, the site is not associated with the primary residence of these Vincent O. Hill and no direct physical evidence of his tenure on the land was encountered (Criterion B). There is no information to suggest that any one of the individuals associated with the parcel played an important role in local or regional history (Criterion B). No architectural features or structural remains were identified; therefore this component does not qualify under Criterion C.

The site also contains limited research potential to address historical research contexts and topics such as domestic economy and social group identity and behavior (Criterion D) (De Cunzo and Garcia 1992). The physical remains of the component do not provide information on association with mid-nineteenth century education practices; demographic, occupational, and sociocultural data on the landowners; and technological or economic data on agricultural practices (De Cunzo and Garcia 1992).

The majority of the historical artifacts were recovered from the upper two strata (Strata A and B). Site 7NC-J-199/200 exhibited integrity of location (intact subsurface deposits) and setting (terrace above Sandom Branch); however, the site did not display integrity of materials (lack of patterning of historical artifacts), association (lack of temporally diagnostic historical artifacts associated with historical features, activity areas or specific individuals/families or schoolhouse use), design (lack of physical layout or plan), feeling (lack of physical features to convey historical sense), or workmanship (lack of elements demonstrating artisan craft or skill).

Site 7NC-J-199/200 contains limited information to address regional research contexts for historical sites and exhibited only two of the four aspects of integrity necessary under Delaware State guidelines. Phase II field work and documentation recovered all existing data and exhausted the minimal research potential of Site 7NC-J-199/200. This site is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP.

7NC-J-207 (The Buckson Site). The historical component of Site 7NC-J-207 consists of a late nineteenth to early twentieth century rural farmstead. The historical component contains 88 architectural, utility-related or refuse-related features and 25,487 artifacts including architectural, domestic, faunal remains, and personal artifacts. The date range of the historical artifact assemblage (i.e. 1880-1920s) corresponds to the occupation by James A. Buckson (1893-1924).

The historical component of Site 7NC-J-207 does not meet NRHP Criteria A, B, or C, since neither the archival or archaeological records link the site with important persons, events, representative building type or method of design/construction. Analysis of the historical assemblage indicates that the resource is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history (Criterion A), specifically late nineteenth and twentieth century agricultural practices associated with landowner occupants. Even though this site was the primary resident of James A. Buckson, he was not prominent in local or regional history (Criterion B). The architectural features (i.e. foundations, postholes, or kitchen sink drain) do not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values, nor do they portray distinctive characteristics of a type or method of construction (Criterion C).

This historical component also contains limited research potential to address historical research contexts and topics such as domestic economy, landscape, manufacturing and trade, and social group identity, behavior, and interaction (Criterion D) (De Cunzo and Garcia 1992). Spatial distribution of artifacts provided some possible indication of the architectural style, thought to have been an 'I' house, and some information regarding site layout (i.e. the privy in relation to the main house). Despite the presence of some artifacts that are gender and age specific, no discernable areas of male/female or child activities were apparent in the distributions. Despite the high volume of functionally diverse food preparation, service, and storage remains, spatial analysis failed to demonstrate localized activity areas. The physical remains of the component do not provide information on demographic, occupational, and sociocultural data on the landowners, and technological or economic data on agricultural practices (De Cunzo and Garcia 1992).

Site 7NC-J-207, the Buckson Site, represents an agricultural complex as defined by De Cunzo and Garcia (1992: 312), an owner-occupied farmstead from the late nineteenth to early twentieth centuries. Historical information for Site 7NC-J-207 was documented including the complete title chain and locational information from historical maps and aerial photographs. According to the Delaware guidelines, representativeness is assessed using ten additional criteria, which for Site 7NC-J-207, the Buckson site, include farm type (agricultural complex), geographical zone (Upper Peninsula), temporal period (late nineteenth to early twentieth centuries), tenure (31 years), ethnicity (information lacking), resident's religion (information lacking), household composition and structure (nuclear family with three children), economic position of residents (information lacking), changes in the farm's type over time (information lacking), and participation in the scientific agricultural reform movements of the period (information lacking).

The Buckson site represents one of 57 agricultural complexes identified in New Castle County in 1992 (De Cunzo and Garcia 1992:340) and according to the representativeness criteria, the site lacks information for five of the basic criteria.

The site was disturbed decades of plowing (particularly deep chisel plowing), erosion, bioturbation, and early twentieth century structural demolition after the residence burned. The majority of historical artifacts were recovered from Stratum A, although artifacts were present in decreased numbers in the lower strata. Site 7NC-J-207 exhibited integrity of location (intact sub-plowzone deposits), setting (uplands), and association (temporally diagnostic historical artifacts associated with historical features and activity areas related to the Buckson occupation); however, the site did not display integrity of materials (lack of patterning of historical artifacts), association (lack of temporally diagnostic historical artifacts associated with historical features, activity areas or specific individuals/families), design (lack of physical layout or plan), feeling (lack of physical features to convey historical sense), or workmanship (lack of elements demonstrating artisan craft or skill).

Site 7NC-J-207, the Buckson Site, is associated with detailed archival information which supplemented the archaeological record, but does not retain many aspects of representativeness for an agricultural complex, contains limited research potential to address regional research contexts for historical sites, is not associated with individuals or events locally, regionally, or nationally important to Delaware history. In addition, the site exhibited three of the four aspects for historical sites necessary under Delaware State guidelines. The limited research potential of this site has been exhausted through the current level of Phase II field work and documentation. The historical component of site 7NC-J-207, the Buckson Site, is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP.

7NC-J-224 (The Reynolds Tenancy Site). Only a portion of Site 7NC-J-224, the Reynolds Tenancy, was located within the SR1 project boundaries, with the remainder of the site located on private land southwest of the Frederick Lodge Site Complex. As a result, complete site boundaries could not be established and full site data was not obtained. Because the site was unable to be fully investigated at the Phase II level, it remains unevaluated for eligibility to the NRHP.

7.3 RECOMMENDATIONS

Twelve sites or site complexes were evaluated for eligibility to the NRHP and recommended as not eligible (Table 7-3). These sites or site complexes include Native American sites 7NC-H-93B, 7NC-H-95B, 7NC-H-95D, 7NC-H-95JKL, 7NC-H-95M, and 7NC-J-192B; historical resource 7NC-J-199/200; and multicomponent sites 7NC-H-95FGH, 7NC-J-195A and 7NC-J-207 (the Buckson Site). Site 7NC-H-95A was located outside of the project corridor and was not evaluated. Site 7NC-J-192B could not be relocated and was assumed destroyed based on the extensive ground disturbance at that location. Information on Site 7NC-J-224 (the Reynolds Tenancy) was collected during Phase II fieldwork; however, the site core was located beyond the project boundaries on private land and was thus unevaluated. The Delaware SHPO concurred with the NRHP recommendations for these sites on March 13, 2000 (Appendix B). No further work is recommended for all sites.

Table 7-3. Phase II Evaluations and Recommendations

Site	Component	Site Type	Period	NRHP Status	Integrity	Recommendations
7NC-H-93B	Native American	Limited activity (quartz reduction area)	Unknown	Not Eligible	No	No further work
7NC-H-95A	Native American	Limited activity	Unknown	Unevaluated	Undetermined	
7NC-H-95B	Native American	Limited activity (primary cobble reduction)	Unknown	Not Eligible	No	No further work
7NC-H-95D	Native American	Limited activity (primary reduction of chert core)	Unknown	Not Eligible	No	No further work
7NC-H-95FGH	Historical	Glass (depression glass)	Early twentieth century	Not Eligible	No	No further work
7NC-H-95FGH	Native American	Short term campsite (quartz cobble reduction)	Unknown	Not Eligible	No	No further work
7NC-H-95JKL	Native American	Short term campsite	Woodland I	Not Eligible	No	No further work
7NC-H-95M	Native American	Short term campsite	Woodland I	Not Eligible	No	No further work
7NC-J-192B	Native American	Limited activity	Unknown	Not Eligible	Destroyed	
7NC-J-195A	Historical	Secondary refuse disposal	Early twentieth century	Not Eligible	No	No further work
7NC-J-195A	Native American	Short term campsite	Unknown	Not Eligible	No	No further work
7NC-J-199/200	Historical	Refuse disposal	Late nineteenth/ Early twentieth century	Not Eligible	No	No further work
Buckson Site 7NC-J-207	Historical	Farmstead	Late nineteenth/ Early twentieth century	Not Eligible	No	No further work
Buckson Site 7NC-J-207	Native American	Campsite	Unknown	Not Eligible	No	No further work
Reynolds Tenancy Site 7NC-J-224	Historical	Farmstead	Late eighteenth/ Early nineteenth century	Unevaluated	Undetermined	