

APPENDIX VII

PUBLIC INFORMATION HANDOUTS

PHASE III EXCAVATIONS AT THE MOORE-TAYLOR FARM SITE (7K-C-380)

The Moore-Taylor Farm Site (7K-C-380, K-6432) was identified as a significant cultural resource during the Phase I/II testing of the site by the University of Delaware Center for Archaeological Research (UDCAR). The Moore-Taylor Farm site is located in Duck Creek Hundred, Kent County, Delaware, in a cultivated field one mile north of Dover, Delaware.

Archival research indicates that the Moore-Taylor Farm Site is the remains of an owner-occupied house and detached kitchen that was occupied from the mid-nineteenth until the mid-twentieth century. The site appears to have been continuously owner-occupied except for a brief period between 1863 and 1866 when John Husbands, who lived next door in N-2066, owned the property. The site appears as a structure on historic maps from Byles' 1859 atlas until 1937 when no structures appear at the site on an aerial photograph of the area taken by the Soil Conservation Service. The structure appears on Byles' 1859 atlas as a structure associated with "G. Moore" and on Beers' 1868 atlas as "R. Taylor."

The Moore-Taylor Farm Site is located on a 27-acre parcel that existed as a distinct parcel from 1839 until the present. From 1931 until the present, the 27-acre parcel was associated with a larger 75-acre parcel adjacent to the east. This adjacent 75-acre parcel contains the J. Husbands House (K-2066), and the joining of these two properties in the 1930s coincides with the destruction of the Moore-Taylor House indicated by historic maps. Prior to 1839, the Moore-Taylor parcel was part of a single 110-acre property owned by Philip Denny. No structure was located at the Moore-Taylor Farm Site on Denny's property according to an 1822 Orphans' Court division of the property. Thus, the history of the Moore-Taylor Farm Site parcel as an independent property corresponds to the known occupation of the site.

A Phase I pedestrian survey and controlled surface collection of the Moore-Taylor Farm Site recovered a concentration of historic ceramic fragments, nails, window glass, and small brick fragments. The location of this surface scatter corresponded to the location of the G. Moore and R. Taylor houses on Byles' and Beers' historic atlases.

Phase II testing identified the limits of the site and located twelve intact subsurface historic features. Two distinct areas within the site were noted on the basis of artifact density and the presence of subsurface historic features. Area I consists of the core of the site and contains all of the intact subsurface features identified at the site. The historic features identified included the remains of a well, three fenceposts, and a root cellar to a small outbuilding. Area I is also the core of the domestic area of the site and the area of highest artifact density.

Area II consists of a large area of low to medium artifact density. No features were identified in Area II. However, a high potential for intact artifact-bearing deposits, particularly refuse pits and yard scatter deposits, and the remains of ancillary outbuildings were identified. All of the artifacts and features identified by Phase II testing date to the mid-to-late nineteenth century which is consistent with the known occupation of the site. No diagnostic eighteenth or early nineteenth century (pre-1830) archaeological remains were identified.

The Moore-Taylor Farm Site (7K-C-380, K-6432) is significant because it will contribute data important to the understanding of the history of both the local area and the surrounding Mid-Atlantic Region. Intact structural remains and related domestic-related sub-surface features were located by Phase I/II testing. Intact buried cultural land surfaces and artifact bearing deposits were also located. Investigations at the Moore-Taylor Farm Site could be used to study changes in the social and economic landscape of central Delaware in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Specifically, the Moore-Taylor Farm Site is an owner- and tenant-occupied agricultural complex and could be used to trace the critical economic changes that occurred in central Delaware in the nineteenth century. Lindstrom (1978), Hancock (1947), Munroe (1984), Hoffecker (1977), and Hayes (1860) note that farmers in nineteenth century central Delaware adapted to the loss of a prosperous eighteenth century foreign grain based economy and the onset of a much different and more volatile nineteenth century regional economy built around expanding local urban markets, particularly Philadelphia and New York.

In addition to the overarching social and economic changes brought by expanding regional markets, nineteenth and early twentieth century farmers in central Delaware took part in three related changes that could be studied through further archival and archaeological research on the Moore-Taylor Farm Site. The three key changes are 1) transportation

developments, 2) economic and agricultural change with the development of large scale fruit, truck produce, legume, and dairy industries that took advantage of changes in transportation and the expanding regional urban markets, and 3) changing agricultural labor and tenancy patterns. Elements of each of these three key changes can be seen in the Moore-Taylor Farm Site.

Improved transportation in the first decades not only physically changed some central Delaware farms, but also ushered in a series of social and economic changes that could be addressed by further research on historic sites within the Proposed Delaware 1 Alignment. The improved transportation that increased access to regional urban markets also encouraged many to abandon farming and move to those urban areas. As agricultural labor prices rose, many marginal farmers were forced to abandon their farms.

On such marginal farm that was abandoned in this period appears to have been the Moore-Taylor Farm. The Moore-Taylor Farm Site, the remains of this farm, is located on relatively poor soil northeast of Dover. The late nineteenth and early twentieth century owner- and tenant-occupation of the Moore-Taylor Farm Site could be compared to tenant site occupation as other local sites. These occupations of the Moore-Taylor Farm appear to be related to larger changes in the local labor market and the declining general prosperity of agriculture in the early twentieth century, and further research could yield significant data on these significant changes.

PHASE III EXCAVATIONS OF THE LEWIS-E HISTORIC SITE (7K-C-362) (now called the Benjamin Wynn Tenancy Site)

The Lewis-E Historic Site (7K-C-362, K-6385) was identified as a significant cultural resource during the Phase I/II testing of the site by the University of Delaware Center for Archaeological Research (UDCAR). The Lewis-E Historic Site is located in Little Creek Hundred, Kent County, Delaware, in a cultivated field one mile north of Dover, Delaware

The Lewis-E Historic Site is located on a 180-acre parcel on the northwest side of the Dover to Leipsic Road (present Kent 331). The site is approximately 900 feet northwest of the Wilson-Lewis Farm Site (7K-C-375, K-6414). Both sites are located on the same parcel but are neither contiguous nor represent contemporary occupations.

The Lewis-E Historic Site parcel was originally part of a larger 568-acre tract called "Wheel of Fortune." This tract was first warranted to Richard Wilson and Richard Williams in 1687, but reverted back to the provincial government of Pennsylvania after both men died without heirs. John Housman then warranted and received title to the land in 1735. Housman apparently lived in the area as he appears as a witness and administrator of a number of local wills and estates. Housman, however, also owned a number of other properties in the area and it is not known if he was residing on the Wheel of Fortune tract.

John Housman died in 1754. According to his will made earlier that year, Housman left all of his real and personal property to Benjamin Chew, the administrator of his will. Chew, a noted local landowner who later moved to Philadelphia, divided the Wheel of Fortune tract in 1765 when he sold 337 acres to Andrew Lackey (the Elder). This 337-acre parcel from the western portion of Wheel of Fortune included both the Lewis-E Historic Site and the Wilson-Lewis Farm Site. No structures are shown on the Wheel of Fortune property in the 1743 survey. The lack of any structures, however, should not be interpreted as concrete evidence that no houses existed as surveys from this period typically do not show structures.

The 337-acre parcel purchased by Andrew Lackey in 1765 remained in the Lackey-Wilson family until the end of the nineteenth century. Andrew Lackey (the Elder) died in 1787 and willed 208 acres to his son Andrew Lackey (the Younger) on the condition that if his son should die without legal heirs, the property should go to his grandson Gustave (Gustavus) Wilson. Gustave Wilson was the son of Lackey's daughter Mary and her husband Samuel Wilson. Mary Wilson, and Lackey's other daughter, Ann Wills, each received on half of an adjacent 170 acres. According to Lackey's 1787 will, each of the two 85-acre parcels contained tenant farms; Mary received the land where John McCalups lived and Ann received the property where "Charles Chadwick now lives."

The 208 acres that Andrew Lackey (the Elder) left to his son and grandson included one dwelling, the house in which he then dwelled. This structure was of unknown construction, and judging from Andrew Lackey's inventory, included an entryway, parlor, "little back room," "common room," kitchen, and two rooms over the parlor and common room. This description describes a building much larger and more substantial than that indicated at the Lewis-E Historic Site. Lackey's

estate was substantial (valued at £451 in 1788) and he owned eight slaves, of which one named Moses was manumitted at Lackey's death. The exact location of the structure described by Lackey's 1788 inventory is not known but appears to be at or near the site of K-2070 approximately 2900 feet to the east of the Lewis-E Historic Site.

Andrew Lackey (the Younger) died shortly after his father and the land passed to Gustave Wilson. In 1797 Gustave Wilson, still a minor, was assessed for two thirds (138 acres) of the 208-acre parcel. The remaining 170 acres of the original 337-acre tract was in the hands of Mary Wilson and Ann Wills. In 1797, the 208-acre Lackey-Wilson Farm consisted of 120 acres of cleared land and 83 acres of swamp and woodland. At least two dwellings are indicated on the property: one "tolerable wooden" house in the tenure of Benjamin Wynn and another such house in the tenure of a widow, Rachel Chicken. Rachel Chicken was also the widow of both William Strickland and Thomas Cahoon and at one time occupied the Strickland Site (7K-A-117, K-6446) near Symrna. One of these houses appears to have been the seven room house in which Andrew Lackey lived and which is described in his 1788 inventory.

The two adjacent 85-acre parcels, the remaining 170 acres of the original 337-acre Lackey tract, also contained houses in 1797. Mary Wilson's, the mother of Gustave Wilson, 85-acre farm contained three log houses. These houses were in the tenure of William Bennett, Moses Simmons, a black man, and Stephen Sparkman, a mulatto. Ann Will's 85-acre farm is not listed in the 1797 census, but probably still had a tenant house on the property.

The Lewis-E Historic Site appears to be one of five wooden tenant houses described in Andrew Lackey's 1788 will and the 1797 tax list. At least one of these structures is the house and dates to at least 1765 when Andrew Lackey (the Elder) purchased the property. This same structure is probably the substantial, seven room house where in Lackey lived at the time of his 1788 inventory. This structure is probably located at the site of K-2070 and is not the Lewis-E Historic Site.

The Lewis-E Historic Site is probably the remains of one of the four wooden tenant structures on either one of the two 85-acre farms or the 208 Gustave Wilson Farm. No historic maps showing the division of the 337-acre farm into the three parcels or the location of any of the five houses on the property has been located. Furthermore, Gustave Wilson eventually inherits parts of all three parcels obscuring any subsequent deed references to the Lewis-E Historic Site. Seven different eighteenth century tenants are known for the Lackey property: Benjamin Wynn on Gustave Wilson's 208 acres; Charles Chadwick on Ann Will's 85 acres; and William Bennett, Moses Simmons, and Stephen Sparkman on Mary Wilson's 85 acres.

Few diagnostic nineteenth century ceramics have been found at the Lewis-E Historic Site and the site does not appear to have been occupied into the nineteenth century. No structure is listed in the 1803 assessment of Gustave Wilson. By 1803, Wilson was 23 years old and had claimed his two-thirds share of his grandfather's 208-acre parcel. By 1810 Gustave received the widow's remaining third as he was assessed for 198 acres of land. Wilson's farm included one "old farm house in bad repair." This house is probably not the Lewis-E Historic Site and was probably K-2070 located on the adjoining widow's portion he obtained after 1803.

Gustave Wilson formally received his mother's 85 acres in 1840, but was paying taxes on both of their lands as early as 1822. In that year Wilson was assessed for 281 acres of land worth \$15 dollars an acre, a rate almost double that of the \$7 rate used in 1803 and the \$8 per acre rate of 1810. Part of this increase may have been due to improved structures on the farm-the 1822 tax list describes a "frame dwelling, log stables and c." in the tenure of a tenant named Shaw. This house described in 1822 appears to be K-2070. It is likely that Wilson himself was also living on the property with Shaw as a number of livestock, silver plate, and one 21-year-old male slave that Wilson owned and his own personal tax was included in the assessment.

Gustave Wilson owned the 180-acre Lewis-E Historic Site parcel until his death sometime between 1850 and 1852. After his death, the Kent County Orphans' Court awarded the parcel to his son Henry L. Wilson in 1852 when he turned 16 years of age. It was Henry L. Wilson who subsequently built the small tenant house comprising the nearby Wilson-Lewis Farm Site

The Lewis-E Historic Site was initially identified during Phase I testing. Prehistoric and historic artifacts were recovered. Phase I testing consisted of a total of 23 shovel test pits (STPs) excavated on a 10-meter grid. Historic artifacts were recovered in 18 of the 23 STPs and the artifacts included mid-to-late eighteenth century creamware and scratch blue stoneware fragments, wrought nails, and locally-made redware fragments. These densities suggested more than just artifacts that had been scattered by the plow. Prehistoric artifacts were recovered in five STPs. These artifacts included three fire-cracked rock (FCR), two jasper flakes and one black chert stemmed point basal fragment.