

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Cultural Resource Group of Louis Berger & Associates, Inc., wishes to express thanks to the many people who provided guidance, advice, and assistance during the project. The Delaware State Historic Preservation Office provided an important oversight role and responded quickly to all requests for consultation and guidance. We wish especially to thank Gwen Davis, Alice Guerrant, and Dan Griffith for their considerable help. Important assistance was also provided by Charles Fithian of the Delaware State Museum, and the staffs of the Delaware Bureau of Archives and Records at the Hall of Records in Dover, the Odessa Public Library, and the Library of Congress in Washington, D.C.

A number of individuals from the Federal Highway Administration were very helpful. In particular, we would like to thank Tommy Beatty, Division Administrator, and Robert Kleinburd, Environmental Officer.

Many people at the Delaware Department of Transportation provided important assistance, and our thanks go particularly to the following: Ann Canby, Secretary; Raymond Harbeson, Chief Engineer; Eugene Abbott, Director, Planning; Joseph T. Wutka, Jr., Assistant Director, Planning; Therese M. Fulmer, Manager, Environmental Studies; Loretta Brisbane, Secretary; AnnaMay Decker, Project Scheduling and Support; Tim O'Brien, DOT Photographer; Dave DuPlessis, Project Engineer; and Kevin Cunningham, DOT Archaeologist.

We are also grateful to the following individuals from the Division of Support Operations: Bill Yerkes, Graphics and Printing Manager; Kate David, Graphics Specialist III; Robert J. Zullo, Graphics Specialist II; Justina Brewington, Photo Reproduction Technician; Jim Sylvester, Printer III; and Ed Wilkinson, Printer III.

The Cultural Resource Group of LBA had direct responsibility for the study. The LBA staff was under the overall direction of John Hotopp, Group Vice President. Charles H. LeeDecker served as Project Manager. Lenore Santone was the Principal Investigator during the field investigations, while Richard Affleck assumed the responsibilities of Principal Investigator for the data analysis and report preparation stages. Historical research was carried out by Ingrid Wuebber and Leslie Frucht. Robert Jacoby served as Field Supervisor and Earl Proper as Crew Chief. The field crew consisted of Charles Bedall, Bruce Bourcy, Joelle Browning, Andrea Denight, Glen Mellin, Kimberly Pokorosky, Christy Roper, Catherine Skocik, James Skocik, Paul Stansfield, Rebecca Sterling, Jane Taylor, and Lee Weber, assisted by Charles Dunton, Logistics Coordinator, and Jack Goudsward, Assistant Logistics Coordinator.

Laboratory processing and analysis was overseen by Laboratory Supervisor Sharla Azizi and Assistant Laboratory Supervisor Suzanne Kahn. The laboratory technicians included Erik Jonsberg, Magdalena Lozny, Suzan Percy, Geun-Bai John Ra, Barbara Slicner, and Sue Wong. Analysis of the prehistoric artifacts was conducted by John Killeen. The historic ceramics were analyzed by Meta Janowitz and Christy Roper. Glass analysis was conducted by Mallory Gordon,

ABSTRACT

The Cultural Resource Group of Louis Berger & Associates, Inc. (LBA), has conducted Phase III archaeological investigations of the Locust Grove Site (7NC-F-73), which is situated in the proposed State Route 1 (SR 1) corridor from Pine Tree Corners to Drawyer Creek in New Castle County, Delaware. A principal goal of the study was the recover archaeological and historical data on the organization of space, the foodways and consumer behavior of the site's occupants, and their economic and social standing in the rural community of St. Georges Hundred. It was hoped that by examining these aspects of the Locust Grove residents' lives, it would be possible to draw some conclusions about the ways in which material culture expressed and reinforced social and class identity in nineteenth-century rural Delaware.

The Locust Grove Site consists of archaeological deposits associated with Locust Grove, a standing nineteenth-century house located on Middletown Road (SR 299) approximately one mile west of Odessa. The Locust Grove property was first developed during the mid-eighteenth century by Robert Meldrum and was subsequently acquired by Samuel Pennington, in whose family it remained until 1939. Most, or perhaps all, of the historic archaeological deposits and features uncovered at the site appear to be associated with the ownership of Pennington's son, Samuel, Jr., including concentrations of household refuse in the front and side yards dating to the nineteenth century, the rubble remains of a historic chimney, and a series of landscaping deposits. A possible prehistoric pit house or noncultural treefall feature was also encountered during the excavations.

It is likely that some of the refuse deposits identified in the front yard were created prior to the 1880s, when this portion of the property functioned as a side yard. During the last quarter of the nineteenth century a large Second Empire addition was built onto the earlier Greek Revival house and the front and side yards were landscaped. This large addition marked a reorientation of the house in the direction of the road, and was accompanied by a change in refuse disposal behavior on the part of the farmstead's occupants. The Second Empire addition and landscaped yards, together with many of the household goods acquired, used, and discarded, served to express and reinforce the identity of the property's owners (and tenants) as refined, proper, and well-to-do rural capitalists.

and the small finds and architectural items were analyzed by Gerard Scharfenberger and Byron Simmons. The faunal analysis was carried out by Ludomir Lozny, and the faunal data were organized by David Breetzke. Data entry was performed by Rudy Alexander Ortiz and Rubi Arquiza. Lee Nicoletti, Production Manager, coordinated production of the report. The text was edited by Linda Fulcher, Valerie Moore, and Suzanne Szanto; graphic illustrations were prepared by Jacqueline Horsford and Linda Lipka. The photographic plates were produced by Josh Lasco and Senior Photographer Rob Tucher.

Several specialized studies were undertaken by consultants. Dr. Kathryn Egan-Bruhy of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin was responsible for the flotation and floral analyses. The University of Delaware Soil Testing Laboratory conducted the soil chemistry analysis. Douglas Frink of the Archaeological Consulting Team, Inc., Essex Junction, Vermont, was responsible for the Oxidizable Carbon Ratio (OCR) dating for the site.

The Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) for Locust Grove was produced by Kise, Franks & Straw.