

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICENATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED JAN 15 1979
DATE ENTERED JAN 22 1979SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS**1 NAME***St. Jones Neck Multiple Resource Area*

HISTORIC

Historic Resources of St. Jones Neck

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

(See Description)

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

STATE

VICINITY OF

CODE

COUNTY

CODE

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

☐ DISTRICT☐ BUILDING(S)☐ STRUCTURE☐ SITE☐ OBJECT☒ Multiple
Resource

OWNERSHIP

☐ PUBLIC☐ PRIVATE☒ BOTH

PUBLIC ACQUISITION

☐ IN PROCESS☐ BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

☒ OCCUPIED☒ UNOCCUPIED☐ WORK IN PROGRESS

ACCESSIBLE

☐ YES: RESTRICTED☐ YES: UNRESTRICTED☐ NO

PRESENT USE

☒ AGRICULTURE☒ MUSEUM☐ COMMERCIAL☐ PARK☐ EDUCATIONAL☒ PRIVATE RESIDENCE☐ ENTERTAINMENT☐ RELIGIOUS☐ GOVERNMENT☐ SCIENTIFIC☐ INDUSTRIAL☐ TRANSPORTATION☐ MILITARY☐ OTHER:**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME

Multiple Ownership (See Description: Item 7: Property Inventory)

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

STATE

VICINITY OF

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTIONCOURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Kent County Court House

STREET & NUMBER

The Green

CITY, TOWN

STATE

Dover

Delaware

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

St. Jones River Comprehensive Survey

DATE

1977-1978

☐ FEDERAL ☒ STATE ☐ COUNTY ☐ LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Division of Historical & Cultural Affairs

CITY, TOWN

STATE

Hall of Records, Dover

Delaware

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

☒ EXCELLENT
☐ GOOD
☐ FAIR

☐ DETERIORATED
☐ RUINS
☐ UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

☐ UNALTERED
☒ ALTERED

CHECK ONE

☒ ORIGINAL SITE
☐ MOVED DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Description of Survey Area

This multiple resource nomination focuses on the historic resources of St. Jones Neck - a discrete parcel of land in east-central Kent County, Delaware.

[REDACTED]

St. Jones Neck is gently rolling to level land, containing both freshwater and salt water tributaries of the Delaware Bay. The major soil associations, Sassafras-Fallsington and Othello-Matapeake-Mattapex, are dominated by well drained, sandy-to-silty loam soils. Minor areas of poorly-drained soils occur at the headwaters of the smaller tributaries. Historically, the flora was dominated by hardwood forests of the oak-hickory-chestnut association. Freshwater marshes and swamps occurred at the upper ends of the streams, while tidal marshes were extensive along the southern and eastern boundaries of the neck. At the present time, the well-drained soils of the neck have been almost completely cleared for agricultural purposes. The remaining woodlands are located along the freshwater tributaries and in several headwater flats, where water tables are on or near the surface for most of the year. Most of the land in the area is currently under cultivation; agriculture is the economic mainstay of St. Jones Neck. Scattered individual family dwellings occur, predominantly [REDACTED] other residences are associated with the major farms.

[REDACTED]

The most visible historic resources of St. Jones Neck are the standing structures related to the 17th, 18th and 19th-century development of the area. Among these are Kingston-upon-Hull, Dickinson Mansion, and Logan Lane Farm, of the 17th and 18th centuries, and "Logan" school and the S. A. Sipple farmhouse of the 19th-century. Kingston-upon-Hull has already been placed on the National Register of Historic Places, while the Dickinson Mansion is a National Historic Landmark. The largest number of properties included in this nomination, however, are archaeological. The archaeological sites consist entirely of concentrations of cultural debris in cultivated fields, with a few sites having verified sub-surface features. The human use of St. Jones Neck can be fully documented from the earliest prehistoric occupation through the historic period, based on archaeological evidence alone.

Environmental Changes:

The prehistoric occupations of St. Jones Neck represent 8,000 years of adaptation to changing coastal and near-coastal environments on a major Delaware Bay drainage. The landform which is now St. Jones Neck, like all of the Delaware coastline, has been subjected to a long-term marine transgression that has radically altered the geography and the ecology of this area. During the earliest period of occupation, St. Jones Neck could be characterized as a well-dissected uplands with small freshwater tributaries emptying into the main St. Jones, which was then brackish-to-fresh. Through time, the lower St. Jones drainage gradually took on a more marine characteristic, as sea level rise forced salt water further inland and steadily "drowned" the Pleistocene surface. The area came to resemble the current low-profile landscape with major

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salt water intrusions and wide tidal marshes by at least the Middle Woodland period. We would expect a detailed chronological/functional study to reveal changing land use patterns, as the overall ecology of the Neck changed from one of a mid-drainage uplands to a lower-drainage uplands with the appearance of major coastal environments and associated faunal and floral resources.

Survey Methodology: Archaeology

The archaeological survey of St. Jones Neck was conducted in cooperation with the Kent County Archaeological Society. The archaeological society received a survey and planning sub-grant from the Bureau to provide qualified labor for the survey, while Bureau archaeological staff chose the survey area, instructed the members in survey methodology and monitored their operations. The Bureau staff assigned site numbers and sub-areas based on the survey information and conducted all lab analysis. At the completion of the analysis, Bureau staff also field-checked all significant sites to verify location, internal composition, and boundaries.

The St. Jones Neck survey consisted entirely of surface collection in cultivated fields; fields in pasture and woodlands were not surveyed. Since the majority of the well-drained land on St. Jones Neck is under cultivation, it is believed that the collections on hand represent the total range of archaeological resources present in the area. Based on this information, predictive data has been produced for the unsurveyed areas and is on file in the Bureau office. The fieldwork was conducted in the following way. First, survey crews walked cultivated fields only when surface visibility was such that artifacts could be easily seen (i.e., freshly cultivated or freshly planted, well-washed fields). This was done to insure comparability between sites so that large sites collected under poor surface conditions were not under-represented, while small sites collected under excellent conditions were over-represented in the sample available for analysis. Within each field, survey crews walked parallel no more than 10 meters apart following the rows of cultivation. Discrete artifact concentrations within each field were bagged and cataloged separately. Artifacts found between concentrations were bagged separately and noted as findspots. In some cases, where geographic boundaries existed in a field, more than one findspot area would be designated. If a field contained artifacts, it was assigned a site number with some convenient geographic features used to define the boundaries. The site designation served as a way in which to catalog separate artifact concentrations and does not necessarily coincide with the exact limits of occupation as determined by the surface extent of cultural material. Within each site, where separate concentrations of artifacts occurred, sub-areas were assigned using a letter designation. Artifacts were separated for cataloging and subsequent analysis, both by site and by sub-area.

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It is these sub-areas which are the actual extent of occupations; their limits are determined by both the documented extent of cultural material and physical/geographical boundaries. For example, site 7K-D-35-A refers to a specific field containing an archaeological site, 7K-D-35, while the letter designation "A" refers to a specific concentration of artifacts recognized and mapped in the field. The location of sub-surface features as recognized by concentrations of shell, organic debris, and/or brick rubble, were also mapped and described with the appropriate site and sub-area.

Analytical Approach and Methods: Prehistoric Archaeology

The analysis of the prehistoric components on St. Jones Neck was designed for two purposes: 1) to document the time periods and associated phases represented in the survey area and, 2) where possible, to reveal the functional variation between sites and components. The smallest analytical unit is the sub-area of a site. This was done to maximize the horizontal differentiation between occupations which, in turn, may isolate separate temporal/functional components. Temporal distinctions between components were derived by comparing the St. Jones Neck collection of temporally (stylistically) diagnostic ceramics and projectile point/knife forms with published and unpublished sources containing these styles in dated contexts. For ceramics, the dates are wholly derived from dated sequences in Delaware, while for projectile and knife forms a combination of Delaware and greater Middle Atlantic Region sources were used.

Site and sub-area function was more difficult to assess. The following major functional classes were defined: projectile points, cores, flakes, unifacial scrapers, bifacial tools, battering tools, ground stone tools. These categories were further subdivided. Unifacial and bifacial tools were categorized by position and shape of the functional edge, battering tools were divided into hammerstones, pitted stones, and anvils, and ground stone tools were divided into celts, axes, pestles, atl atl weights, pendants, mortars, and abraders. The number and percent of each category was recorded by site and sub-area. While it is true that temporally non-diagnostic functional categories could not be assigned to specific time periods based on surface collections alone, it is argued that in those situations where single component sites occurred, site function could be documented to a specific period. Additionally, some sub-areas of sites contain only non-diagnostic functional categories, while others contain a wide range of functional types associated with several different occupations. Such sites, regardless of their temporal associations, represent a quantifiable range of activities that document the history of prehistoric land use on St. Jones Neck.

The nominations which resulted from the above field and laboratory methodology represent the entire range of prehistory on St. Jones Neck, both in terms of the cultural periods represented and the kinds of activities which took place. Every identified cultural period appears in at least one nominated property, while the widest possible range of site-functional types is represented.

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Analytical Approach & Methods: Historic Archaeology

There are twenty identified late-seventeenth- to eighteenth-century sites in the St. Jones Neck survey area, consisting primarily of domestic sites with associated structural remains. Surface indications include artifact concentrations without associated brick or shell, artifact concentrations associated with shell concentrations, and artifact concentrations associated with shell and brick scatters. All are located within a short distance of the bank of the drainage, on well-drained soils. Some of these sites were occupied by tenants or laborers into the nineteenth century. All of these sites may be expected to yield information on site organization, subsistence patterns, patterns of artifact usage, and social differentiation. Because some of those sites occupied into the nineteenth century may have been occupied by former slaves, data on African survivals and the development of regional black culture may also be obtained. The number of nineteenth-century sites has not been determined. Generally, these sites consist of dense concentrations of ceramics and glass, away from the bank of the drainage. We have not, however, developed a framework for dealing with sites of this period. For that reason, only sites which could be tied to general historic developments have been included in this nomination, and none have been analyzed for their archaeological significance. On the other hand, a study of these sites may provide the data necessary to develop such a framework.

Much of the historical data used to assess the significance of the historic properties in the survey area is based on the intensive historical research of Mr. James Jackson, a local historian. This research has focused on the early land grants, but has included complete chains of title for most properties, as well as a variety of other primary and secondary sources.

The primary purpose of the analysis of the historic archaeological component was to identify the temporal position of each site. None of the artifact samples, which consisted primarily of ceramics, was large enough for reliable functional analysis or socio-economic studies. Also because of the small sample sizes, quantitative dating was not attempted in most cases. Terminal occupation dates were determined by the absence of common, late-eighteenth and early-nineteenth-century ceramics. Standard typologies of historic artifacts were used.

Nineteenth-century sites were assessed on the basis of historical research, rather than on the basis of archaeological analysis, because we currently have no framework for dealing with sites of this period.

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Survey Methodology: Standing Structures

The goal of the comprehensive architectural survey for St. Jones Neck was to secure Cultural Resource Inventory information for every standing building or structure that predates 1945 within the survey area.

The survey area is that area of land which appears on the Delaware State Planning Office aerial photo mosaic map Number 12-13-20. This area lies to the east of [REDACTED]. The natural man-made features of this area appear on the United States Geological Survey Map, [REDACTED].

An electrostatic copy of the appropriate section of the U.S.G.S. map was made for use in the field. Survey was accomplished by driving along each segment of the public road network and down private lanes with the permission of the landowners. Routes of travel were marked on the field map to trace the progress. Each house or outbuilding indicated on the map was visited by the surveyor and each received a preliminary architectural examination. Delaware Cultural Resource Survey forms were completed for each building which appeared to pre-date 1945. Two forms were used to record the survey data. They are the Locus Identification Form which pin-points the exact location and ownership of the building and the Structural Data Form, which records descriptive and historical background information. In addition, each building was photographed with a black and white 35 mm. camera in such a manner as to record its essential architectural character.

Each building was assigned a temporary field survey number, which was noted on the field map and Cultural Resource Survey forms. The notation "G" was placed on the field map at the location of buildings which had disappeared since the map was made. The notation "M" was used on the field map to denote buildings which appeared to post-date 1945. Ruins of pre-1945 structures were noted for future archaeological survey. Care was taken also to note the possibility of older buildings moved into the survey area after the U.S.G.S. map had been compiled. However, this had not occurred.

Whenever possible, the occupants of the pre-1945 buildings were approached in order to explain the intent of the survey and to obtain information about the particular building.

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Upon completion of the fieldwork the photographs, negatives, and forms were all coordinated and a permanent Cultural Resource Survey number assigned; each resource was plotted on the master index State Planning Office air photo mosaic maps and logged into the inventory records. Those properties which seemed eligible for the National Register were earmarked for additional future study. The field survey map is retained to indicate the extent of architectural survey activity for that area.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
X PREHISTORIC	X ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	__ COMMUNITY PLANNING	__ LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	__ RELIGION
__ 1400-1499	X ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	__ CONSERVATION	__ LAW	__ SCIENCE
__ 1500-1599	X AGRICULTURE	__ ECONOMICS	__ LITERATURE	__ SCULPTURE
X 1600-1699	__ ARCHITECTURE	X EDUCATION	__ MILITARY	__ SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
X 1700-1799	__ ART	__ ENGINEERING	__ MUSIC	__ THEATER
X 1800-1899	__ COMMERCE	X EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	__ PHILOSOPHY	__ TRANSPORTATION
X 1900-	__ COMMUNICATIONS	__ INDUSTRY	X POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	__ OTHER (SPECIFY)
		__ INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Prehistoric Resources of St. Jones Neck

St. Jones Neck was intermittently occupied from Early Archaic through Late Woodland, with at least one contact period site possible. Throughout the nearly 8000-year-period of prehistoric use, the occupation in this area generally increased in intensity. Due to the relatively small land area under study, however, it is likely that during any single time period we are seeing only portions of larger settlement systems encompassing the entire [REDACTED] in eastern Kent County. It appears certain that at no time in the area's prehistory is a complete settlement system represented in the area. Therefore, St. Jones Neck prehistory cannot be fully comprehended without reference to site distributions of the several time periods elsewhere in this drainage. The chronology of St. Jones Neck, as determined by temporally diagnostic tool and ceramic styles, provides the background for the following trends in the area's prehistory. Settlement types for each period are based on site distribution, occupation intensity at a given site, functional categories of tools, and the presence or absence of sub-surface features. St. Jones Neck chronology and settlement is compared to the larger area of the [REDACTED] in order to place this area's prehistory into the larger perspective or prehistoric land use in east-central Kent County.

Paleo Indian (8000 B.C. - 9000 B.C.)

The survey and file research did not produce any evidence of Paleo-Indian occupation on St. Jones Neck. This is not surprising for two reasons. Initially, Paleo occupation in Delaware is notably sporadic and light. With the relatively small artifact sample from St. Jones Neck available for analysis, the random probability of revealing such a light occupation is exceedingly small. Secondly, the lower reaches of the Delaware Bay drainages are known to have even lower Paleo utilization than other areas of the State. Less than 5 percent of the known fluted points from the Delaware Coastal Plain have been reported for the lower reaches of the Delaware Bay and Atlantic Coast drainages. This is not to say that with more intensive survey such a component would not be discovered; however, it is clear that such an occupation would have been very short term and of limited function.

Archaic (8000 B.C. - 1000 B.C.)

The Archaic Period in Delaware and along the Middle Atlantic coastal plain is poorly understood. This lack of knowledge stems from two sources: the paucity of stratified

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sites within the area, which does not permit the construction of a useful chronology, and the submergence of much of the Archaic Period land surface by the Holocene marine transgression. In order to interpret the Archaic Period, we must look to the north and west for comparable information. Though this is far from the best means by which to explain the Archaic situation in Delaware, at present it is the only way.

Typically, the Archaic Period is subdivided into Early, Middle, Late and, often, Transitional. In Delaware the Early Archaic (8000 B.C. - 6500 B.C.) is a period of few sites and apparently small populations. Palmer and Kirk points are the temporally diagnostic artifacts. None of these points were located on the St. Jones Neck, and rarely are they found in Delaware. The distribution of Early Archaic artifacts in Delaware is similar to that of Paleo Indian material.

In Delaware, the Middle Archaic (6500 B.C. - 4000 B.C.) is a time of increasing site density and an increased population. This is most likely a result of moderation in climate, in juxtaposition to the rapidly changing environments of Paleo Indian and Early Archaic peoples. Bifurcate base points with serrated blades are the dominant point style. Two bifurcate base points are located on St. Jones Neck at K-877B and K-916C. K-916C, a multi-component site, is the only site included within this nomination. It is believed that these small Middle Archaic encampments are short-term, special activity sites. However, they cannot be fully interpreted until single component sites are located and analyzed.

During the Late Archaic (4000 B.C. - 2000 B.C.) settlement density increased in Delaware. Apparently, these Late Archaic peoples evolved a subsistence-settlement system which made efficient use of their environment. The diagnostic artifacts are narrow-bladed, straight-to-contracting stem points. Based on the archaeological literature, it also appears that similar points date into the early part of the Middle Woodland Period. Since the St. Jones Neck artifact collection is strictly a surface collection, it has not been possible to separate the Middle Woodland stemmed point types from the Late Archaic stemmed point types. However, few of these contracting stem point types have been found in a Middle Woodland context in Delaware. It is assumed that the great majority of these points are Late Archaic. Working from this assumption, Late Archaic artifacts were collected from 16 sites on St. Jones Neck; six sites (K-873A, K-873D, K-913C/D/E, K-920C, K-891B, and K-914G) are included within the nomination. Four of these sites are multi-component, but two sites (K-920C, K-873) are rare, single component occupations. Both sites have nearly identical functional profiles. The Late Archaic sites are scattered throughout the St. Jones Neck and apparently represent short-term encampments. Further work at K-920C and K-873D should aid in the understanding of this poorly-understood period.

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The Terminal Archaic/Transitional Period utilization of St. Jones Neck was intermittent at best. Only two artifacts, a broad spear point (K-880F) and a soapstone bowl fragment (K-891A) were collected. This lack of artifacts for the Terminal Archaic/Transitional period is especially interesting, since several large semi-permanent sites are [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] The nominated sites probably represent limited activity transient hunting and/or gathering camps, relating to the main base camps located nearby. These sites may provide the opportunity to unravel the functional nature of such limited activity sites which, heretofore, have been neglected.

WOODLAND PERIOD: 1000 B.C. - Contact

The Woodland Period in Delaware is traditionally subdivided into Early, Middle, and Late Periods. These have generally been defined on the basis of the associated ceramics and projectile point styles. On the Delaware Coastal Plain, the Middle and Late Woodland ceramic sequences have been radiocarbon-dated in a variety of contexts to allow a firm chronology of these periods. The Early Woodland ceramics such as Marcey Creek, Selden Island, and Dames Quarter are very sparse in most of Delaware and have never been firmly dated on the Mid-Atlantic Coastal Plain. On the other hand, a fair number of Middle and Late Woodland sites have been excavated in lower Delaware; thus permitting an accurate characterization of the associated settlement system. It is within this broader context of the Woodland periods in southern Delaware that the Woodland occupations on St. Jones Neck must be viewed.

Early Woodland (1000 B.C. - 700 B.C.)

Early Woodland components in southern Delaware are defined by the presence of Marcey Creek, Selden Island, and Dames Quarter ceramics. These show a widespread distribution, but very light density of occupation. The Early Woodland is a period of ceramic experimentation. These ceramics probably occur as minor percentages in artifact assemblages, at otherwise Terminal Archaic/Transitional sites. None of these ceramics have been found in St. Jones Neck. The only projectile point type that may be assigned to this time period is the Meadowood-like styles. Four such points occur in widely scattered areas on St. Jones Neck. Site K-873, area A, contains one Meadowood point, but no early Woodland ceramics. St. Jones Neck was apparently used at this time period, but the intensity of occupation was very low. A series of special-purpose hunting and/or gathering camps related to larger seasonal or semi-permanent camps elsewhere on the drainage is probable. Site K-873A should reveal, under more intense survey and excavation, something about the nature of such occupation in this area. Controlled surface collections and limited test

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excavations may reveal such a component in isolated contexts where site time period and function may be more clearly defined.

Middle Woodland (700 B.C. - 1000 A.D.)

The Middle Woodland marks the first widespread use of ceramics on the Delaware Coastal Plain. It is a period of ceramic stabilization and regionalization. Four major types have been defined and dated in southern Delaware and all four occur on St. Jones Neck. These ceramics have been used to define the different periods of occupation in this area. Several projectile point styles also cross-cut this period, but do not coincide temporally with the ceramics. Since the ceramics have a smaller and more tightly defined time range, they are used to form the framework of the St. Jones Neck Middle Woodland prehistory.

The earliest Middle Woodland ceramic is known as Wolfe Neck ware, with radiocarbon dates ranging from 785 B.C. to 240 B.C. [REDACTED] In Delaware, Wolfe Neck dates cluster around 500 B. C. Sites K-913,CDE; K-915C, and K-891B contain Wolfe Neck components. This occupation on St. Jones Neck is widely dispersed; there is no major component of this period represented. Major Wolfe Neck base camps do occur, however, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] These sites are characterized by large collections of these ceramics, concentrations of sub-surface features, such as fire hearths, and a wide range of stone tool categories. The dispersed nature of the settlement system for the Wolfe Neck occupations of St. Jones Neck, which is similar to the Late Archaic pattern, is interpreted to represent short-term sites of a limited hunting and gathering function. No sub-surface features have been assigned to this occupation in this area. These recognized sites represent a series of coastal special-purpose, seasonal or transient camps in the larger settlement system, which also displays mid-drainage base camps and drainage-divide hunting camps in western Kent County. Data categories, contained in these sites on St. Jones Neck, should with further fieldwork and analysis, clarify the functional relationships between these sites and the larger base camps located outside the study area.

A relatively short time period between 400 B.C. and 100 B.C. can be defined in the study area by the presence of Coulbourn ceramics. These ceramics have a very well defined distribution in southern Delaware, being confined almost exclusively to the Delaware Bay and Atlantic Coast drainages. Sites K-875C and K-876C contain components of this occupation. Unlike the site distribution for the Wolfe Neck components, Coulbourn ceramic components are confined exclusively [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]. The associated point styles, known as "Middle Woodland Side-notched," are found at these sites as well as at K-891B. The general settlement pattern for this period is almost identical to that of the Wolfe Neck occupation with major semi-permanent base camps documented at [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] The St. Jones Neck occupations represent the coastal or near-coastal portion of this settlement system. None of these sites have been thoroughly studied in order to determine the functional relationship between sites in such an area, and those characterized as semi-permanent base camps. Controlled surface collection and test excavation at several such sites should go a long way towards clarifying this relationship, especially if these components can be temporally separated. Sites K-875C and K-876C should be particularly instructive in this respect, as they appear to be single component manifestations of the Coulbourn occupation.

The Coulbourn occupation is also significant for its relationship with the Delmarva Adena Phase, the earliest mortuary and ceremonial complex known in Delaware. The largest Delmarva Adena Phase cemetery known in Delaware was [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] A major characteristic of this complex is the presence of grave goods of non-local materials and styles, especially stone tools of Flint Ridge chalcedony. These are interpreted as trade items originating from the Ohio River Valley in central Ohio. Site K-875C contained a fragment of one such bifacial blade of Flint Ridge chalcedony, as well as a Middle Woodland side-notched point of non-local flint. Sites K-875C and K-876C represent some of the first, non-mortuary sites recognized that are directly related to this mortuary complex. An in-depth study of these sites should clarify the relationship between the local, Coulbourn-using culture, and the broader Delmarva Adena mortuary and ceremonial system.

The third, well-defined, Middle Woodland component is recognized by the presence of Mockley ceramics which are radiocarbon-dated in Delaware from 200 A.D. to 330 A.D. Middle Woodland side-notched points, first appearing with Coulbourn ceramics around 300 B.C., are also associated with Mockley ware. Nominated sites K-913, CDE and K-915C contain Mockley components as well as Middle Woodland side-notched points. The Mockley period settlement system is in keeping with the general Middle Woodland system consisting of mid-drainage base camps, headwater hunting and gathering camps, and near-coastal and coastal hunting/gathering and shellfishing seasonal to transient camps. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] One such base camp is the Carey Farm Site, recently placed on the National Register, at which the first radiocarbon date for Mockley ceramics was obtained. Mockley occupation

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on St. Jones Neck, which is confined almost entirely [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] represents the coastal end of the larger settlement system.
However, there are no reported shell features of this period on St. Jones Neck.

The relatively light density of occupation suggests that the reported sites are special-purpose processing camps of short duration. Based on other coastal sites of this period in southern Delaware, it is likely that isolated shell features and/or small middens will be revealed by more intensive survey. Data categories, such as fauna and flora and tool categories in isolatable contexts, would help to document the functional relationships between these sites and the mid-drainage base camps.

In addition to settlement system analysis, these Mockley sites may aid in clarifying the nature of the apparent cultural contact zone across Kent County which is first recognized during this period. St. Jones Neck is near the northern range of Mockley ceramics in Delaware. To the north, Middle Woodland ceramics related to types in southeast Pennsylvania and New Jersey are found. By 400 A.D., Mockley ceramics in Kent County are replaced by Hell Island ceramics, a type stylistically and technologically very similar to wares from up the [REDACTED]. Farther south in Sussex County, however, Mockley ceramics appear to have lasted another 500 years. Projectile point styles also change with the shift in ceramics in Kent County. The nominated Mockley sites may hold part of the key necessary to unravel the nature of this cultural contact and the significance of a change to some northerly point and ceramic styles.

This 600 A.D. to 900 A.D. time period on St. Jones Neck is defined by the appearance of Hell Island ceramics. Both Fox Creek and the Jacks Reef series projectile points are commonly associated with these ceramics, though the latter has not been reported from St. Jones Neck. Like the Mockley occupations, the Hell Island sites are restricted entirely to the [REDACTED] on St. Jones Neck. In two out of four cases, they occur at the same sites as Mockley ceramics. Nominated sites K-914, F&G, K-913, CDE and K-915C contain Hell Island components. Site K-880F contains the only Fox Creek component reported from St. Jones Neck. Unlike the Mockley occupation, however, the Hell Island sites K-914 and K-913 show the first Woodland Period use of St. Jones Neck of any intensity. These sites appear to represent more permanent occupations displaying a wider range of activities than was the case for the Mockley occupation. In general, little is known of the overall Hell Island settlement system. It is thought to be similar to other Middle Woodland base camp/seasonal camp system; however, no mid-drainage base camp occurs on either the [REDACTED]. It is possible that the settlement system differed radically from the preceding period, consisting only of

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a series of seasonal and transient camps scattered at different locations along a drainage at different seasons. The closest major Middle Woodland occupation of this period is located at the Island Field Site [REDACTED]. Hell Island ceramics are found throughout the Island Field middens. Aside from the associated mortuary complex, this site appears to represent a coastal, seasonal camp. A more intensive investigation of the nominated Hell Island and Fox Creek components may improve our understanding of this terminal Middle Woodland settlement system.

This terminal Middle Woodland period is also known in Delaware for the appearance of the last major mortuary complex and associated extensive trade network in Delaware prehistory, known as the Webb Phase. A unique mortuary complex reported from the Island Field Site, a National Register property, revealed a complex stratified social system in which adult males held most of the wealth and power in the society. Patterned differences in mortuary practices should be reflected by patterned differences in intra-community structure. An in-depth investigation of St. Jones Neck, Hell Island sites may shed light on community patterning which may, in turn, support or modify the interpretations concerning the social structure of the Webb Phase.

Late Woodland (1000 A.D. - Contact)

The Late Woodland period in southern Delaware is defined by the appearance of Townsend ceramics, which have a radiocarbon date range of 1000 A.D. - 1400 A.D. In at least Sussex County, these ceramics were utilized into the Contact Period. Townsend ceramics may be subdivided into two periods. The earliest is characterized by the incised types which decrease in use after 1300 A.D., while in the later period, cord-decorated ceramics dominate. These ceramics form the backbone of the Late Woodland Slaughter Creek Phase, which is also marked by a change in mortuary practices to ossuaries and a shift in settlement pattern to more permanent base camps and small villages. These changes mark a dramatic cultural break from the preceding Middle Woodland cultures. At the close of the Late Woodland as a time period, new ceramics or settlement types occur across Kent County. Ceramics related to the Potomac Creek wares of the Western Shore of Maryland and Riggins types of southern New Jersey occur in scattered locations. In Kent County, unlike in Sussex, Townsend ceramics appear to have been replaced by the Potomac Creek and related types by 1400 A.D. to 1500 A.D. Major Townsend ceramic settlements appear to have been abandoned by this period, being replaced by smaller and more seasonal Potomac Creek settlements.

The current model designed to explain these changes in Kent County has early Late Woodland occupation in Delaware, extending from the [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] These Townsend ceramics-using peoples were settled in major multi-seasonal

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or permanent base camps displaying a large number of sub-surface storage and dwelling features. Scattered coastal sites of a seasonal nature, and seasonal or transient hunting and gathering camps at [REDACTED] completed the settlement system. This is not too different from the Middle Woodland pattern, except that the mid-drainage base camps, like the Mispillion Site and the Slaughter Creek site, appear to have been occupied for a longer period and with a greater population during any given year. Based on ceramic style changes and a few radio-carbon dates, it appears that the Kent County base camps were abandoned by 1400. This, coupled with the appearance of the non-local Potomac Creek and related ceramics at relatively short-term settlements, argues for intensive external pressure on the Townsend settlements from the north and west and their eventual replacement by the new culture. Townsend-related settlements continued in Sussex County until Contact, while the area once occupied by these peoples in Kent County appears to have become a buffer zone between Townsend cultures to the south and Potomac Creek and related cultures farther north and west.

The period 1000 A.D. - 1300 A.D. (?) on St. Jones Neck is recognized by the appearance of Townsend ceramics in general, and the incised types in particular. Site K-891 appears to be a significant seasonal camp, perhaps associated with the larger base camps [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] No such base camps are known for the St. Jones River. Sub-surface shell features of this period reported at K-891 should reveal subsistence and settlement information, which would further define the settlement system at this northern range, and earliest date of the Slaughter Creek Phase. In addition, sites K-916C, K-920B, and K-915C appear to represent special-purpose hunting and gathering camps related to the larger site at K-891.

Townsend ceramics continued in use through the period 1300 A.D. - 1400 A.D. Sites K-913, CDE and K-914, F-G appear to represent seasonal camps of this period, though they may have also been occupied as early as 1000 A.D. Sub-surface shell features of the Slaughter Creek Phase are reported from both sites. Again, significant subsistence and settlement information should be contained in these features. Smaller hunting and gathering camps, as recognized by the presence of a few Townsend sherds and scattered triangular projectile points, occur at K-916C, K-880F, K-915C, and K-891 among others. This period is especially critical, as further investigations at these sites may shed light in the chronology and mechanisms of the hypothesized culture shift between the Slaughter Creek Phase at the terminal Late Woodland Potomac Creek related cultures, who came to infiltrate this area by Contact.

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Following the chronology outlined for the Late Woodland and the culture buffer zone model, the period 1400 A.D. - Contact on St. Jones Neck is recognized by the appearance of Potomac Creek and related ceramics. Collections from site K-914, F&G contain the only complex of Potomac Creek ceramics reported for St. Jones Neck. Some sub-surface shell features reported for this site may relate to this occupation, though this remains to be verified by test excavation. Data categories contained at K-914 will probably shed light on the problem of prehistoric culture contact between the Slaughter Creek Phase and the Potomac Creek/Riggins Phase (as yet undefined). An analysis of settlement function, in relation to other occupations of this period in Kent County and beyond, will also lead to new models outlining this relationship between this culture and the Slaughter Creek Phase on the one hand, and this particular site to other Potomac Creek sites on the other. In addition, Potomac Creek and Riggins-related ceramics are known to extend through the Contact Period. It is likely that K-914 is the only Contact Period site in the area. This is further supported by the fact that it is adjacent to the earliest 17th-century European occupation known in eastern Kent County. An in-depth field and lab investigation of this site may document the nature of Native/European culture contact in Kent County. This would be the first instance of such an archaeological study in Delaware.

Summary:

The prehistoric archaeological resources on St. Jones Neck are significant for the wide temporal ranges present, the variety of settlement systems types occurring, and the position of the study area in a culture contact zone from Middle Woodland through the Contact periods. A wide range of questions may be approached dealing with synchronic functional relationships of the study area with the broader settlement system of the various time periods, as well as diachronic functional changes which relate to culture change on the one hand, and environmental change due to sea level rise and the increasingly coastal nature of the study area on the other. For several time periods, the nominated sites may also aid in the understanding of prehistoric social structure and the relationships between mortuary and ceremonial centers and the broader settlement system of which they were a part. An investigation of the dynamics of culture contact may also be addressed from at least three periods. The prehistoric archaeological resources of St. Jones Neck offer an opportunity to address a wide range of substantive and theoretical questions concerning 8,000 years of Delaware prehistory.

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Statement of Significance:

The St. Jones Neck area was an early center of population, beginning after the consolidation of political control by the Duke of York government. Nine major land grants are included in the survey area. They are: Byfield (warranted 1680), Burton's Delight (surveyed 1679), Poplar Ridge (warranted 1677/8), Brinkloe's Range (warranted 1681), Town Point (surveyed 1679), Kingston-upon-Hull (patented 1671), Jones Tract (patented 1671), Wharton's Tract (patented 1671), and Mulberry Swamp (patented 1671). Two historic districts have been developed which include all of the currently identified early historic archaeological sites, as well as most of the significant standing structures from later periods. These districts are the Byfield Historic District, [REDACTED] and the Lower St. Jones Neck Historic District, [REDACTED]

Both of these districts illustrate the significant periods of development in the St. Jones Neck area, and have been little altered by twentieth-century development. The intervening area has seen significant twentieth-century development, and contains no identifiable significant properties, although it should be possible to locate at least three additional early historic sites outside these two districts. Their probable locations can be predicted.

The settlement pattern indicated by these early historic sites is one of scattered farmsteads, each located on well-drained soils close to the bank of the drainage with easy access to water. Most of the houses were probably of frame construction with brick piers and fireplaces, and not more than one or two rooms on the ground floor with a loft above. Associated activity areas tend to be about 300 feet in diameter. The bulk of the artifactual material recovered from these sites is red-bodied earthenware. Tracts located along the St. Jones River may have had landings, but the main commercial center was at Kingston-upon-Hull. Because very little is known about the early historic period in Delaware, each of these sites can be expected to yield information regarding site organization, construction patterns, subsistence patterns, patterns of artifact usage, and socio-economic differences. Because some of these sites may have been occupied by former slaves, it may also be possible to study African survivals and the development of regional black culture at these sites as well.

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In other areas of Delaware, a settlement pattern shift has been identified which occurred in the second quarter of the eighteenth century, and was complete by 1750 or 1760. Sites occupied before this shift were abandoned, and new occupations established along roads. This shift has been attributed to a change from a tobacco economy to a wheat economy, resulting in changes in marketing patterns. The situation on St. Jones Neck appears to have been somewhat different. In this case, the land-owners moved not from the creek to the road, but from their original settlements to Dover or Wilmington. The presence of malaria-carrying mosquitoes may have influenced this exodus. Most of the land was in the hands of a few major landholders, who left their farms in the hands of tenants. Archaeologically, there is very little evidence of occupation during this period, probably because the tenants were too poor to afford the quality ceramics that make it possible to date archaeological sites. There appears to have been very little new construction during the period after 1760.

The earliest occupation appears to have been on the [REDACTED] where K-919 produced a collection of pipe stem fragments whose bore diameters indicated an occupation in one area dating between 1650 and 1710. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] This occupation is somewhat later than the first. Two other sites, K-878 and K-881C, are located on this tract. Both show evidence of early eighteenth-century occupation, and some nineteenth-century material, but little evidence of occupation in the period 1760 to 1835. A small, one-story structure is shown on an 1857 survey in approximately the location of K-878. It is suggested that during the latter part of the eighteenth century and the early part of the nineteenth century, this structure was occupied by tenants or laborers too poor to purchase the datable fine ceramics.

Four sites have been located on the [REDACTED] One (K-927) is a rather large area associated with the standing structure and including any remains associated with the landing, which was in use into the twentieth century, and was a focus of commercial activity as early as the end of the seventeenth century. A second site (K-915) is [REDACTED] This site yielded fragments of what appears to be a North Devon gravel-tempered earthenware oven. A third site (K-881A) was identified by a brick and shell scatter with red-bodied earthenware and a few late-eighteenth-century sherds. An 1858 survey shows an "old house now nearly down" in approximately this location. It was probably occupied at the end of the eighteenth century and the beginning of the nineteenth century by laborers or servants associated with Logan Lane Farm. The fourth site (K-914) [REDACTED]

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Both the Town Point and the Kingston-upon-Hull tracts figured in the early political history of the area. Edward Pack, who lived at Town Point in the late seventeenth century, was one of the first Justices. Some sessions of the court were probably held at his home. John Briggs, who lived at Kingston-upon-Hull, was one of the signers of a petition which requested the formation of a St. Jones (later Kent) County, and took the first census in 1680, just after the county was formed. Briggs also served in the first session of Penn's Provincial Assembly and held a number of other offices, including that of Justice of the Court of Common Pleas. Court sessions were also held at his home.

The tract adjoining Kingston-upon-Hull is the Robert Jones tract, which is represented by three sites. K-924 shows evidence of a dispersed settlement [REDACTED] K-913 is identified by an area of brick rubble close [REDACTED] and what appears to be an early eighteenth-century well [REDACTED] This site produced a large number of pipe fragments, an unusual occurrence on Delaware sites. The bore diameter distribution indicates an occupation in the period 1680 to 1710, and a mean pipe stem date of 1708. A third site (K-922) [REDACTED] of K-913.

No site has been located on the Wharton Tract, but it is very likely to be found on [REDACTED] and could not be archaeologically surveyed, but the existence of [REDACTED] makes it an ideal location for an early historic occupation. A small structure is shown in this location on an 1857 estate division survey. Another small structure is shown on the same survey [REDACTED] and could not be studied archaeologically.

The only occupation identified on the Mulberry Swamp tract is that associated with the Dickinson Mansion (K-108), which was completed in 1740. This structure appears to have been the last river-oriented residence built on St. Jones Neck. Although it is a [REDACTED]

No archaeological survey of the area immediately surrounding the structure has been possible because the associated activity area is covered [REDACTED] A small structure is [REDACTED] on an 1857 estate division map, but was not identified in the survey.

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The Byfield tract is represented by four occupation sites, all of which have been included within the Byfield Historic District. The earliest is probably K-929, which includes an occupation area and what appears to be a brick kiln site. Documentary sources indicate that this site was probably occupied by Daniel Jones, the first settler on the tract. K-917 was identified on the basis of a shell feature associated with early historic ceramics such as Westerwald grey, salt-glazed stoneware. This site may have been occupied by William Rodney, who married Daniel Jones' daughter and heir. Neither of these structures was standing by the middle of the eighteenth century. A third site (K-916) produced no datable ceramics or other artifacts, but the nature of the brick and shell scatter, the associated red-bodied earthenware, and the location of the site with respect to the drainage indicates that this, too, is an early site, possibly the residence of slaves. To the west, along Sand Ditch, is the fourth site (K-890), which was also identified on the basis of a shell and brick scatter, associated with red-bodied earthenware and a few pieces of Westerwald grey salt-glazed stoneware, and white salt-glazed stoneware. This site was occupied by Caesar Rodney, Sr., who built two houses on the site, one close to the creek, and a later one a short distance back from the creek. Probing in the area of the second house indicates that it was built on brick piers. Documentary evidence indicates that it was originally a one-room-and-loft house, to which a second room and loft were added about 1750. Two other house sites are known to exist in the northeast corner of the property, close to Lewis Ditch, but this area was in pasture and could not be archaeologically surveyed. The date of construction could not be determined for these structures, although it is known that they survived until about fifteen years ago.

Both the Byfield Historic District and the Lower St. Jones Neck Historic District are historically significant because of their association with men who were prominent in Delaware politics in the latter half of the eighteenth century. Caesar Rodney Jr. grew up on Byfield, moving to Dover about 1764 when he was appointed to the first of his many important county and state positions. He is most noted for his efforts on behalf of the Declaration of Independence, going to Philadelphia despite ill health in order to break a tie in the Delaware delegation in favor of acceptance. Ill health, particularly the effects of a long-term facial cancer, limited his involvement in public affairs after the Revolution, and he died in 1784. John Dickinson was known as the "Penman of the Revolution," because of his writing before and during the Revolution. After the Revolution, he was a major figure in the creation of the Constitution, and was instrumental in getting Delaware to be the first to ratify this document. He served as president (governor) of both Delaware and Pennsylvania. Although he did not live on St. Jones Neck during his adult life, he added to the landholdings of his father, and before his death owned most of the land included within the Lower St. Jones Neck Historic District, as

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well as a large area to the north and west. This estate remained in the hands of his descendents, members of the Logan family, until well into the twentieth century.

Byfield was connected with the adjoining tract, Poplar Ridge, by a causeway and bridge built by Caesar Rodney, Sr. about 1728. No occupation site has been located on this tract, but it was probably on a neck of land, presently wooded, at the south end of the causeway. Poplar Ridge adjoined Brinkloe's Range to the east. This tract has not been completely surveyed, but one occupation site has been identified. This is the location of Toll Gate House (K-926), a brick, one-and-a-half-story house with two interior end chimneys and glazed header Flemish bond construction. The house was built between 1740 and 1748. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] and was one of the first houses built on St. Jones Neck to fit fully within the settlement pattern which became typical of the eighteenth century. The only site within the Lower St. Jones Neck Historic District which was never owned by the Dickinson family, the house was demolished between ten and twenty years ago.

The Lower St. Jones Neck Historic District clearly illustrates the period of absentee-ownership. Most of the area, as noted, belonged to Dickinson descendents into the twentieth century, although none of them, including John Dickinson himself, actually lived on the property. Logan Lane Farm (K-934) appears to have been built early in the nineteenth century by John Dickinson as his country house. The structure now known as the Dickinson Mansion was occupied by Dickinson's overseer. After Dickinson's death, the property went to his daughter, Sally Norris Dickinson, who died in 1855. At her death, the property was divided among the children of her sister, Maria D. Logan, and certain friends. A detailed survey of the property, including sketches of existing houses, was made in 1857 in order to record the division. On this map, the Dickinson Mansion, Logan Lane Farm, and Kingston-upon-Hull are shown, as is another structure (K-910), which is now demolished. Also shown are a number of small one-story houses, most of which can be correlated with early historic sites. Each of these smaller houses is located within the zone indicated by the settlement pattern model, derived from archaeological research. However, instead of being abandoned, they continued in use into the nineteenth century. Probably they were homes of farm laborers. None of these small houses are shown on the 1859 Byles Atlas maps of East Dover Hundred. However, two new houses are shown, called Bayside (K-930) and Marshland (K-932), which are clearly subsidiary to Logan Lane Farm. It appears that Dr. J. D. Logan, who inherited this tract of land, built new residences for his tenants. He apparently also renovated Kingston-upon-Hull, and may have been responsible for the addition of the second story. His son, Algernon Sydney Logan, established his summer residence at Brookdale, as the Logan's called this house, and in 1900

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published a novel, Amy Warren, which deals with St. Jones Neck before the Civil War. The present A. G. Wilson House is not shown on the division survey, but appears on the 1859 Byles map as the property of M. N. Logan. It was probably built by Mary Norris Logan soon after she obtained this part of the tract. The majority of the tract remained in the hands of the Dickinson heirs into the twentieth century. It retains its rural character today, because most of it is owned by major agricultural business organizations. The remainder is being purchased by the State of Delaware, as a wildlife refuge.

Elsewhere on the neck, the large landholdings began to break down in the second third of the nineteenth century. For a time, small farms were once again found. The S. A. Sipple House (K-907), within the Byfield Historic District, is a typical mid-nineteenth century farm house, representing this period. It has somewhat more architectural distinction than most of the remaining houses of the period on St. Jones Neck, but is of a type typical of farm houses of the period in Kent County. It was probably built about 1850 for Mrs. S. A. Sipple, who lived there for some time in the third quarter of the nineteenth century. The entire Byfield tract is now owned by a major agricultural business. Thus, it retains the rural character of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

Through the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, the residents of St. Jones Neck, whether tenants or landowners, have maintained a sense of community. This sense of community was expressed through churches, schools, and the Comegys Free Library. Only the Logan School (K-903) remains to represent it. This one-room building is a typical example of the small rural school of the third quarter of the nineteenth century. It appears on the 1868 Beers Atlas map of East Dover Hundred, and was in use as a school until about 1920, when it was sold and converted into a dwelling. Structures such as this have virtually disappeared from the Delaware landscape. Logan School is particularly important because architectural features such as the vaulted ceiling, the chair rail, and the original doors are intact.

The twentieth century has seen a return to large, often absentee, landholders to St. Jones Neck. However, there is also a tendency toward strip development along the major road. The areas held by agricultural businesses, and by the State, will escape this kind of development for some time to come. Since most of the significant sites on St. Jones Neck are archaeological, farming activities tend to preserve these properties, by keeping the land from being developed.

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Summary:

The historic archaeological resources on St. Jones Neck are significant because of the clear definition of the early settlement pattern and because few, if any, of the pre-1740 sites have been disturbed by later development. A number of these sites are associated with political leaders of the early colonial period. These sites can be expected to yield information on a variety of questions regarding cultural patterning. Because some of these sites appear to have been occupied into the mid-nineteenth century by former slaves, they may be important for studying African survivals and the development of regional black culture. Other sites and structures included in the nomination typify the changes in land ownership and land usage that have taken place on the Neck over the last 300 years. Although often lacking in architectural distinction, they are characteristic of rural architecture elsewhere in Kent County. Throughout the historic period, the people living on St. Jones Neck, whether resident landowner or tenant, maintained a sense of community which is now represented only by the Logan School, a rare surviving example of mid-nineteenth century educational architecture.

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ADDITIONAL ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

The residential structures included within this nomination reflect general trends in the development of rural vernacular architecture in Delaware. Kingston-upon-Hull, the earliest structure in the group, was constructed as a three-bay, single-pile, one-story, center-pile residence. This small size appears typical of seventeenth- and early-eighteenth-century houses, although it is of more substantial construction than the apparently more usual frame building. Later additions have masked, but not completely hidden, the original form.

The Dickinson Mansion was constructed as a three-story, five-bay, double-pile, center-hall, hipped-roof structure with two smaller wings to one side, a considerably more elegant structure than any other in the area. As it now stands, however, the building is more representative of late Federal architecture, because a fire in 1804 destroyed most of the original construction, and it was rebuilt in a less pretentious style.

Although the standing nineteenth-century structures within the Lower St. Jones Neck Historic District appear to have been built for absentee landowners living in Philadelphia, they reflect the styles in use for rural housing in Kent County at the same period. Logan Lane Farm is an example of unpretentious late Federal rural architecture of the first quarter of the nineteenth century. The four-bay, hall-parlor plan is somewhat conservative for the period, but is within the basic vernacular tradition which had become established in Delaware by 1750. Despite slight changes in the location of window and door openings and the loss of the end wall fireplace and chimney in the kitchen wing, the form and setting of the structure remain unaltered.

While the basic configuration of Walnut Grove, a single-pile, five-bay, two-story, center-hall structure, also falls within the Delaware vernacular tradition, the low pitch of the roof suggests some influence from the Italianate-derived style associated with the mid-nineteenth-century "peach house" found throughout Delaware but most common in lower New Castle County. Decorative details, particularly cornice brackets, usually associated with this style are absent on Walnut Grove, but may have been removed during twentieth-century renovations. The original weatherboard, however, still exists under the aluminum siding. Despite these changes, the massing of the structure and the overall setting have seen little alteration.

The Mrs. S. A. Sipple House, the only standing structure within the Byfield Historic District, also reflects a common variation on the basic rural vernacular theme. Built about the same time as Walnut Grove, it has the same single-pile, two-story, center-hall configuration, but the cross-gable and lancet window reflect

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the Gothic influence in nineteenth-century architecture. These details are particularly characteristic of nineteenth-century rural frame housing in Kent County, although this structure lacks the decorative elaboration sometimes found with this style. The asbestos siding now on the house appears to cover the original wood siding, although it was not possible to determine the nature of this siding. There have been no significant alterations either to the house or to its setting.

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10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 4800

QUADRANGLE NAME [REDACTED]

QUADRANGLE SCALE 1:24000

UTM REFERENCES

A [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]
ZONE EASTING NORTHING
C [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]
E [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]
G [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]

B [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]
ZONE EASTING NORTHING
D [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]
F [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]
H [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

See Description

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME/TITLE Daniel R. Griffith, Prehistoric Archaeologist, Richard E. Artusy, Archaeologist, Curator, Cara L. Wise, Historical Archaeologist, Dean Nelson, Historian

ORGANIZATION

DATE

Division of Historical & Cultural Affairs

January 9, 1979

STREET & NUMBER

TELEPHONE

Hall of Records

(302) 678-5314

CITY OR TOWN

STATE

Dover

Delaware 19901

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL X

STATE

LOCAL

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

DEPUTY

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

[Signature] 1/10/79

TITLE

DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

5/22/79

ATTEST:

CHIEF OF REGISTRATION

DATE

5-22-79

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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