

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

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1. Name of Property

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historic name Barnes Woods Archaeological District
other names/site number S-9012, S-4981, S-4982, S-5742, S-8590

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2. Location

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street & number County Road 79 not for publication X
city or town Seaford, Seaford Hundred vicinity X
state Delaware code DE county Sussex code 005 zip code 19973

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3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this x nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property x meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally x statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

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6. Function or Use

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Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>Domestic</u>	Sub: <u>camp</u>
<u>Agriculture/Subsistence</u>	<u>processing</u>
<u>Industry/Processing/</u>	<u>processing site</u>
<u>Extraction</u>	

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>Landscape</u>	Sub: <u>conservation area</u>

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7. Description

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Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

N/A

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation N/A
roof
walls

other

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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8. Statement of Significance
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Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or a grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Archaeology: Prehistoric
Archaeology: Non-Aboriginal
Ethnic Heritage: African-American

Period of Significance 3000 B.C. - A.D. 1700
1780-1820

Significant Dates N/A

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)
N/A

Cultural Affiliation Clyde Farm Complex
Wolfe Neck Complex
Carey Complex
Woodland II
African-American

Architect/Builder N/A

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

- Previous documentation on file (NPS)
 preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
 previously listed in the National Register
 previously determined eligible by the National Register
 designated a National Historic Landmark
 recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
 recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

- Primary Location of Additional Data
 State Historic Preservation Office
 Other State agency
 Federal agency
 Local government
 University
 Other

Name of repository: Delaware Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control, Division of Parks and Recreation

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10. Geographical Data

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Acreage of Property approximately 18 acres

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Zone Easting Northing		Zone Easting Northing	
A	<u>18</u> _____	C	<u>18</u> _____
B	<u>18</u> _____	D	<u>18</u> _____

___ See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

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11. Form Prepared By
=====

name/title Cara Lee Blume, Cultural Heritage Program Manager
organization Delaware Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control, Division of Parks and Recreation
date May 17, 1994
street & number 89 Kings Highway, P.O. Box 1401 telephone (302) 739-4413
city or town Dover state DE zip code 19903

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Additional Documentation
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Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

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Property Owner
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(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name State of Delaware Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control, Division of Parks and Recreation

street & number 89 Kings Highway telephone (302)739-4401

city or town Dover state DE zip code 19903

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Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Barnes Woods Archaeological
District
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PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:

The Barnes Woods Archaeological District consists of four prehistoric archaeological sites within Barnes Woods Nature Preserve, located west of Seaford, Sussex County, Delaware, on Butler Mill Branch, a tributary of the Nanticoke River. These sites represent a segment of the settlement system of groups living in the Nanticoke drainage in prehistoric times. Two of these sites (7S-E-38 and 7S-E-39) are small, micro-band base camps, occupied by a limited number of family groups for short periods of time. The other two sites (7S-E-40 and 7S-E-151) are procurement camps, intermittently occupied by specialized work parties for a few days at a time. Each site functioned in different ways in the settlement pattern, but all four sites appear to have been utilized through the Woodland I and Woodland II periods, and at least one site (7S-E-38) was occupied into the Contact period. One of the four sites (7S-E-38), was also a slave and free African-American farmstead occupied from about 1780 to about 1820.

In prehistoric archaeology, it is rarely possible to demonstrate that sites were occupied at the same time, or even during the same generation. Sites are considered contemporary if it can be shown, through the presence of temporally diagnostic artifact types, that they were occupied during the same cultural episodes. Cultural periods defined by temporally diagnostic artifacts may be 300 years long to more than 1000 years long.

Sites with similar natural stratigraphies and soil characteristics can also be considered contemporary if they can be shown to have been occupied during the same depositional episodes, even if diagnostic artifacts are absent for certain cultural periods. Stratified deposits resulting from the accumulation of aeolian (windblown) deposits have been identified throughout Delaware. The soil profiles for the various sites within the Barnes Woods Archaeological District demonstrate the presence of aeolian deposits and show similar developmental sequences, indicating that the same or similar processes have been at work over the same periods of time.

In historic archaeology, it is sometimes difficult to determine precisely when a site was occupied, particularly when the occupants were tenants. Quantitative analyses of refined ceramics using known dates of manufacture can be used to estimate the midpoint of the likely occupation period. This method is commonly referred to as the South Mean Ceramic Dating Formula, and has been shown to be reasonably accurate for sites dating to the 18th and early-19th centuries. Historic documents may indicate the presence of

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tenant houses on a tract of land, and may even indicate where such buildings were located. It is sometimes possible to determine when a tenant site was occupied by examining a series of documents relating to the property. These two sources of information may be used together to determine the period of time when a site was occupied. In the case of 7S-E-38, the period of occupation indicated by historic records such as wills, tax assessments, and Orphans court surveys confirm the period of occupation indicated by the quantitative analysis of the refined ceramics.

Barnes Woods Nature Preserve includes an unusually well-preserved example of the oak-pine forest which once covered much of Sussex County, as well as several acres of wooded swamp. It is this environmental diversity which led to the dedication of the area as a nature preserve. According to the donor, the preserve has not been logged in this century, although it has been subjected to natural hazards such as a surface fire and an infestation of pine-loopers (Barnes n.d.) Documentary research suggests that the property may have been set aside as a wood lot by the beginning of the nineteenth century. William Neal stipulated in his will, dated March 4, 1834, that his wife was not to permit additional clearing on the property to be inherited by his minor daughter. The land included in the Barnes Woods Nature Preserve was part of this property. This means that archaeological deposits within this tract of land are substantially undisturbed by cultural processes. The presence of windblown soils also contributes to the integrity of the archaeological sites within the Barnes Woods Archaeological District, because these soils have buried archaeological remains, providing a degree of separation between earlier and later deposits.

Site Summaries

CONTRIBUTING ELEMENTS:

- .001 The prehistoric component of 7S-E-38 is a micro-band base camp (S-4981) located on a low sand ridge at the southern end of the preserve, at the confluence of Turtle Gut with Butler Mill Branch. An historic period component dating to 1780 - 1820 is also present, but does not appear to have substantially disturbed the prehistoric component. Two prehistoric subsurface pit features, both containing Woodland II ceramics, were identified. A small area of midden containing shell was

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found at the eastern end of the site, closest to Butler Mill Branch.

Artifacts not found in pit features were recovered to a depth of 60 cm below the present surface, indicating that aeolian soil accumulation has occurred at this site. Vertical distributions are not, however, as clearly defined as at sites in the James Branch watershed, where Division of Parks and Recreation archaeologists have been studying this phenomenon.

Temporally diagnostic ceramics recovered from this site include Dames Quarter (1000 B.C. - 700 B.C.), Wolfe Neck (700 B.C. - 400 B.C.), Mockley (A.D. 100 - A.D. 500), Hell Island (A.D. 600 - A.D. 1000), and Townsend/Killens Pond (A.D. 1000 - A.D. 1600.) Projectile points include a Jack's Reef corner-notched point, dating from about A.D. 500 to about A.D. 800, a quartz lanceolate point, which probably dates to the same time period, and two small triangular points, dating from about A.D. 800 to A.D. 1600. Occupation into the Contact Period is indicated by the presence of a fragment of a Native American roulette decorated pipe which dates to the late seventeenth century. Fragments of European-made pipes of the same time period were also recovered.

The prehistoric tool assemblage from 7S-E-38 as a whole is dominated by small utilized flakes, but includes fragments of grinding and pounding stones among the fire-cracked rock. Utilized flakes were used in a variety of processing activities, including butchering. Grinding and pounding stones were used to process seeds and nuts into flours. The presence of cores and biface fragments suggests that tool repair and replacement was a typical activity at this site.

The historic component of 7S-E-38 represents a slave and later free black household from circa 1778 through 1820 (Scholl and Blume 1994). No subsurface features associated structure have been located, however a dense and closely grouped scatter of artifacts identify the approximate location of the house. An analysis of the artifacts from the site revealed a pattern very similar to a pattern associated with slave occupations in South Carolina.

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Archival research has associated the site with the slaves of Hudson Cannon, who first occupied a 699 acre plantation complete with a saw mill and a grist mill about 1780. Sometime after the turn of the nineteenth century, perhaps at Hudson Cannon's death, the slaves became free and took the Cannon name. Isaac and Plemoth Cannon farmed, as tenants, four hundred acres of the plantation inherited by Stansberry Cannon from about 1805 to 1818, when Stansberry reached the age of majority and sold the property. The lack of artifacts from after this date indicates the Cannons moved away from the house at 7S-E-38 at about the same time.

.002
(S-4982)

7S-E-39, located on a higher rise at the northern end of the district, can also be classified as a microband base camp, although there are indications that the processing activities at this site differed significantly from those at 7S-E-38. Biface fragments are rare, as are cores, indicating that tool repair and replacement was not a significant activity. The dominant tool type is a pebble scraper in which the cortex forms the working edge. This tool type was not found at 7S-E-38. Utilized flakes are rare in the assemblage from 7S-E-39, which contrasts with the comparatively large number of such tools from 7S-E-38. Although fire-cracked rock is more frequent at 7S-E-39 than at 7S-E-38, grinding and pounding tools are less frequent. Projectile points are more frequent at 7S-E-39 than at 7S-E-38, suggesting that hunting may have been a more important activity at 7S-E-39.

The range of temporally diagnostic ceramics recovered from 7S-E-39 is similar to that from 7S-E-38. Projectile points include a variety of Woodland I stemmed points, which probably date from first half of this period, as well as small triangles like those found at 7S-E-38. The temporally diagnostic artifacts are a clear indication that these sites were occupied during all or most of the same cultural episodes.

Artifacts not associated with pit features were recovered to a depth of 40 to 50 cm below the present surface, indicating a limited amount of aeolian (windblown) soil accumulation at this site. Only one prehistoric subsurface feature was identified at this site, a rectangular pit house with corner posts, dating

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to the early Woodland II period. This is the only pit house identified anywhere on the Nanticoke drainage to date, and differs from other pit houses identified in Delaware in the absence of a central fire hearth.

Following the abandonment and refilling of the pit house, a second structure was built over the filled pit. The second house was also rectangular with corner posts. The second set of posts was associated with an interior living floor of midden. Two exterior living floors were also identified. Complicated incised Woodland II ceramics were found associated with all three living floors, indicating that the structures were occupied during the early part of that period.

.003
(S-5742) 7S-E-40 is a small procurement site located on the sand ridge just north of 7S-E-38. Artifacts recovered from this site include Coulbourn ceramics, a generalized side-notched point, and a jasper core. The point was found in level 5 (40 to 50 cm below the surface), indicating the presence of aeolian (windblown) deposits at this site. Generalized side-notched points are associated with the entire Woodland I Period (3000 B. C. to A. D. 1000), but the stratigraphic position of this particular point indicates a date early in this period. Coulbourn ceramics date from 300 B. C. to 100 B. C., and were also found at 7S-E-38 and 7S-E-39.

.004
(S-8590) 7S-E-151 is also a small procurement site located on a ridge south of 7S-E-39 and separated from it by a drainage swale. Only flakes were recovered from the single unit excavated at this site, but aeolian (windblown) deposition is indicated by the depth of recovery (40 cm) and an examination of the soil profile. Although no temporally diagnostic artifacts were recovered from this site, the recovery of flakes from 40 cm below the surface indicates that it was occupied during the early part of the Woodland I period.

Environmental Setting

Barnes Woods Archaeological District is located on Butler Mill Branch approximately 1/4 mile from its confluence with the Nanticoke River. Both Butler Mill Branch and Turtle Gut, which forms the southern boundary of the

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district, are affected by freshwater tidal action from the Nanticoke River, which empties into the Chesapeake Bay. The topography consists of a series of low ridges, probably early Holocene sand ridges, running at an angle to Butler Mill Branch and blending into the flat Coastal Plain uplands along the west side of the preserve. At the north end of the preserve, the most prominent of these ridges forms a low bluff overlooking Butler Mill Branch.

A variety of food resources were undoubtedly available to the Native American inhabitants of the Barnes Woods Archaeological District. Arrow arum, which produces a starchy tuber that can be processed for flour, is abundant in the freshwater tidal marsh which borders Butler Mill Branch. A variety of edible berries, herbs, and mushrooms have also been observed within the preserve. Deer would have been present in the forest, as they are now, and the population of fish in the bordering streams was most probably greater than at present.

Historically, the vegetation of the upland portion of Barnes Woods Nature Preserve has consisted of Virginia and loblolly pines with some hardwoods. An infestation of pine looper has destroyed much of the Virginia pine, and a transition to hardwood forest is taking place (Barnes n.d.) In his 1834 will, William Neal directed that no further clearing should take place on the 400 acre tract of which Barnes Woods Nature Preserve was a part, and that no timber should be sold while his wife, Kitty Neal, occupied the property (Sussex County Probate Records.) No archaeological evidence of cultivation was found, and it is likely that only selective cutting of timber has taken place on the Barnes Woods tract over the last 150 years or more.

Previous Archaeological Investigations

The prehistoric sites included in Barnes Woods Nature Preserve represent a segment of a prehistoric settlement system adapted to the streams and marshes of the Nanticoke drainage. Until recently, very little was known about prehistoric settlement in the Nanticoke watershed area. Even now, most of the available information is based on surface survey (Custer and Mellin 1989) and on subsurface testing in the watershed of James Branch, a tributary of the Nanticoke (Wise and Clark 1988; Wise and Clark 1989; Wise, Clark and Dunn 1989). Local collections are known for the area but few have been reported.

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When the Delaware Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control acquired Barnes Woods Nature Preserve in 1984, no archaeological survey had been conducted on this tract of land. Following acquisition, the Delaware Division of Parks and Recreation conducted a reconnaissance level study under an Historic Preservation Survey and Planning grant from the National Park Service through the Delaware Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs. A total of 33.5 test units, measuring 1 meter X 1 meter, were excavated. Four prehistoric archaeological sites were identified as a result of this study, each located on a distinct sand ridge and separated from the next site by a swale (Wise 1984).

In 1987/1988, under a second survey and planning grant, intensive level testing was conducted for 7S-E-38 and 7S-E-39. The purpose of this additional work was to determine the boundaries of the major sites and to obtain information on internal site structure. A total of 35 units were excavated at 7S-E-38, of which four fell outside the boundaries of the site, and one was only excavated to 10 cm below the surface because a unit excavated in 1984 was encountered. Forty-seven units were excavated at 7S-E-39. Twenty-one of these units were only excavated to the base of the A horizon in order to expose two features. Only one of these features, a house pit, proved to be of cultural origin. Finally, in 1990, a 2 meter X 2 meter block was excavated at 7S-E-38, under funding from the Delaware Coastal Management Program, in order to obtain data on site stratigraphy comparable to that obtained from sites on James Branch.

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NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The Barnes Woods archaeological district includes two small base camps and two procurement camps, which represent a segment of the settlement system of Native American groups living in the Nanticoke River drainage between about 3000 B.C. and A.D. 1700. The sites' deposits are relatively intact and retain undisturbed vertical and horizontal spatial relationships between artifacts and features, indicating that reconstruction of activity areas within sites, and comparisons between sites are possible. Differences between sites in size and activities also provide an opportunity to study variability in social complexity along the Chesapeake headwaters for native populations during the Woodland I and Woodland II Periods, and the disruption of social and economic patterns during the Contact Period.

The Barnes Woods Archaeological District is significant under Criterion D as having the potential to yield significant information in the study of Woodland I, Woodland II and contact Period site distributions and community patterns. The data contained in these sites which can contribute to these studies include the placement of the sites on the landscape, the relative density of various kinds of debris, differences in the kinds of tools present at each site, and the vertical and horizontal patterns of distribution of debris within each site.

All four of the sites within the district were occupied during the Woodland I Period of Delaware prehistory, and two of the sites (7S-E-38 and 7S-E-39) were occupied during the Woodland II Period. Sites 7S-E-38 and 7S-E-39 represent small base camps which were frequently reoccupied, which 7S-E-40 and 7S-E-151 represent intermittently reoccupied procurement sites. The time periods during which these sites were occupied have been defined by the presence of temporally diagnostic artifacts such as ceramics or projectile points, and by the stratigraphic position of artifacts (that is to say, the depth from which cultural material has been recovered).

The earliest identifiable occupations at sites in the Barnes Woods Archaeological District occurred during the Clyde Farm complex time period (3000 B.C. to 500 B.C.), represented by stemmed projectile points. During this time period, the number of both micro-band base camps and procurement camps increased in the Nanticoke drainage. This reflects, in part, an expansion into previously unoccupied environmental settings. All four of the Barnes Woods sites were occupied during this time period, based both on

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temporally diagnostic artifacts and on the depth from which cultural material has been recovered. The low density of cultural material in deeper levels indicates that all the sites were occupied as procurement camps during this time period.

By middle Woodland I time (Wolfe Neck complex, 500 B.C. to A.D. 0), the two larger sites (7S-E-38 and 7S-E-39) appear to have been occupied as small base camps, indicated by the density of Wolfe Neck and clay-tempered ceramics. The beginning of site specialization can also be seen.

The lower density of Mockley ceramics at 7S-E-38 and an absence of this ceramic type at 7S-E-39 indicates less intense use of the area during the Carey complex time period (A.D. 0 to A.D.1000). Some Hell Island ceramics, dating to late Carey times, are found at both sites, both the pattern of low intensity of use continues.

The period of greatest intensity of use at 7S-E-38 and 7S-E-39 occurred during the Woodland II Period (A.D. 1000 to A.D. 1600), and appears to have been particularly intense at the beginning of this time. Early Woodland II is characterized by the presence of complicated incised Townsend series ceramics. The interior midden and exterior activity areas associated with the house sequence at 7S-E-39 contained these ceramics. Both of the pit features identified at 7S-E-38 contained Townsend series ceramics, but none were decorated so that it is not possible to place them temporally within the Woodland II Period. The presence of house features at 7S-E-39 and pit features at 7S-E-38 indicates that both sites were used as small base camps during Woodland II, although the activities were different at each site.

The sites in the Barnes Woods Archaeological District have the potential to provide data which can be used to address research questions relating to population growth, population movement, human adaptation to estuarine development, and site specialization.

The data recovered to date indicates that the intensity of use for 7S-E-38 and 7S-E-39 varied noticeably over time. Increases in population density are associated with the Wolfe Neck Complex (ca.500 B.C.) and with the transition to the Woodland II period (ca. A.D. 1000). These shifts appear related to changes in social organization and adaptation that were occurring elsewhere in Delaware at the same time (Custer 1984), but may also be related to environmental changes within the Nanticoke drainage as a result of rising sea level and the concurrent development of the Nanticoke

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estuary. The decrease in the intensity of occupation identified for the Carey complex may reflect population movements during the latter part of the Woodland I Period.

The pattern of variability between related sites is one of the important research questions which may be addressed by further study of the Barnes Woods sites. Functional differentiation is a reflection of the complexity of the social organization of a culture. Studies of change in socio-cultural complexity are most revealing when sets of sites are compared. Furthermore, the Woodland I/Woodland II transition corresponds to the period of developing village life and social complexity within the Mid-Atlantic region (Custer and Mellin 1989).

The sites in the District have a high degree of integrity because it is unlikely that any of the sites have been cultivated in the past. Only selective logging has taken place over the last century, and historical evidence suggests that the property was maintained as a woodlot for nearly two hundred years. The presence of windblown soils also contributes to the integrity of the archaeological sites within the Barnes Woods Archaeological District because these soils have buried archaeological remains, providing a degree of separation between earlier and later deposits.

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Statewide Comprehensive Planning

The Barnes Woods Archaeological District is located in the Nanticoke drainage sub-unit of the Mid-drainage Management Unit as defined in the State Plan for prehistoric archaeological resources, and in Composite Sensitivity Zone II. This zone is defined as having a high significant site potential with no development pressure. Study Units represented in the sites of the district include the Woodland I Study Unit, the Woodland II Study Unit, and the Contact Study Unit. Site types include micro-band base camps and procurement sites. The regional prehistoric management plan for Southwestern Delaware identifies the study of micro-band base camps and procurement sites as a significant research issue for the Woodland I Study Unit. The study of site distributions and community settlement patterns are identified as research issues for both the Woodland II Study Unit and for the Contact Study Unit.

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MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES:

Barnes, W. B.

n.d. **History of Barnes Woods.** Manuscript on file at the Division of Parks and Recreation of the Delaware Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control. Dover, Delaware.

Custer, J. F. and G. R. Mellin

1989 Archaeological Survey in Southwestern Delaware, 1987-1988. **Bulletin of the Archaeological Society of Delaware** 26, New Series.

Scholl, Michael D. and Cara Lee Blume

1994 **The House at Briery Gully: Phase II Investigations of the Historic Component of 7S-E-38, Barnes Woods Nature Preserve, Woodland, Sussex County, Delaware.** Manuscript on File at the Division of Parks and Recreation of the Delaware Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control. Dover, Delaware.

Wise, Cara L.

1985 **Archaeological Investigations at Barnes Woods Nature Preserve.** Manuscript on file at the Division of Parks and Recreation of the Delaware Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control. Dover, Delaware.

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GEOGRAPHICAL DATA:

Verbal Boundary Description:

RESTRICTED INFORMATION

Boundary Justification:

RESTRICTED INFORMATION