W. Husband Site

The W. Husband site was known to be in the general area of Segment 6 (Figure 3) and was brought to our attention by BAHP personnel. The site was located on the ground with the aid of the golf course grounds keeper who was familiar with the site. It is located well outside the project boundaries. No field investigations were conducted at the site.

No further work beyond the preliminary Phase I testing noted above was recommended for Segment 6.

SEGMENT 7

Segment 7 (Figures 2 and 44) follows New Murphy Road for a distance of 1500 feet beginning at Rockland Road. The majority of the northern section is in a wooded lot while the southern section is open with a grass cover. The T. Husbands site is located at the southern end of this segment.

The wooded lot to the northeast was tested during the preliminary Phase I field investigations. A total of nine shovel test units were excavated. They were spaced every 100 feet in a single row following a line 50 feet from the Route 141 road surface. All units were excavated to the subsoil and no significant archeological remains were recovered. No additional work was recommended for this section of Segment 7.

T. Husbands Site (7NC-B-9)

The BAHP has a site recorded at the intersection of Rockland Road and New Murphy Road (Figures 3 & 44). This site is known as the T. Husbands site (7NC-B-9) and it appears on the Beers 1869 and later maps. There are no above ground remains of the house itself, which was located on the south side of New Murphy Road. There are, however, some ruins of a barn on the north side of Route 141; these are related to the site. Two standing stone walls which form the northeast corner of a large structure are present and there were a few farm implements lying on the ground immediately next to the walls.

Results of Preliminary Phase I Investigations

The house location was present on the design plans of the intersection which were provided by DelDOT. These plans show a two story structure on the south side of Route 141 but do not show anything on the north side where the barn ruins are located. A single test trench was excavated at the house site during the preliminary survey in order to determine the presence of buried subsurface remains associated with the house. The trench was placed where the north wall of the structure was located, based on the DelDOT plans (Figure 44). The results of the test unit revealed a thin humus layer lying on stone and brick rubble which had the appearance of fill. No intact walls were evident in this

test trench; however, it was determined later during the extended Phase I excavations to have been just inside the foundation footing for the house. The test trench revealed the presence of building debris belonging to the T. Husbands house and extended Phase I excavations were recommended and completed in October, 1986.

Artifacts recovered from the preliminary Phase I investigations include 2 coarse red earthenware, 1 pearlware and 2 whiteware sherds as well as 17 container glass fragments and 33 fragments of window glass. Architectural debris made up the remainder of the artifacts recovered.

Results of the Extended Phase I Archival Investigations

The Thomas Husbands site is located on a 48+ acre tract situated on both sides of Rockland Road. The property, which totaled 48 acres and 67 perches, was first acquired by William Husbands in 1804 from Adam Williamson for the price of $581 (Deed B3:515). Table 2 shows the property ownership history. Both men were listed as farmers from Brandywine Hundred. Although no improvements for the property were mentioned in the deed, the 1804 tax assessments for Brandywine Hundred showed that William Husbands owned 48 acres with a small log house which were assessed at $144. By 1816, the tax records listed a wooden dwelling and stable and the property was assessed at $1000.00.

William Husbands died in 1809, and in his will dated a year earlier, he bequeathed his "present dwelling plantation" of 48+ acres with "improvements" to his wife, Margaret. The will also stipulated that two of his sons, John and Robert, were to receive the property after Margaret's death, while five other children (four daughters and a son, named William) were to receive $1.00 each from the estate. The inventory of William Husbands' estate (Table 3) totaled close to $300.00 and was mostly composed of farm related tools, implements and a listing of livestock and crops, both in the field and in storage. Also included were both pewter and "earthen ware" among the household goods, and items such as "beef and bacon" and cellar contents for stored foods.

In 1821, the 48 acre, 67 perches tract including "buildings and other improvements" was sold at a sheriff's sale to William Husbands of Brandywine Hundred (Deed Z3:14,1822). The deed for the sale recorded that in April 1820, a judgement had been made against Margaret Husbands, executor, for the late William Husbands, for a debt owed to James Jeffries. The debt was for the sum of $500 plus interest, and, as settlement, Margaret Husbands' property had been auctioned off to the highest bidder in August 1821. Although the relationship cannot be firmly established, the William Husbands who purchased the property in 1821 was probably the son of William and Margaret Husbands mentioned in the 1801 will.

William Husbands also bought other property in Brandywine Hundred and by 1852-53, the tax assessments for the Hundred listed him as owning three tracts of land (all greater than 48 acres),

TABLE 2

OWNERSHIP HISTORY T. HUSBANDS PROPERTY

Date	Doc	Book	Page	From	To
1804	Deed	B3	515	Adam Williamson, farmer, and wife, Mary, Brandywine Hundred	William Husbands, farmer Brandywine Hundred

This deed transfers 48 acres and 67 perches from Williamson to Husbands. It also allows the use of an access "cartway" from Williamson's land to the "old road leading to John Husband's mill as long as said old road should be kept an open road".

1808	Will	Q1	343	William Husbands, farmer	Margaret Husbands, wife

The will leaves the "present dwelling plantation" containing 48+ acres with unspecified "improvements" to Margaret.

1821	Deed	Z3	14	David Wilson, Sheriff, New Castle County	William Husbands

This deed states that a judgment was made against Margaret Husbands on 4/6/1820 for a debt owed to James Jeffries, and a consequence, the 48 acre, 67 perches tract was sold at a sheriff's sale to the highest bidder, William Husbands.

1855	Deed	T6	338	William Husbands and wife, Jane, Brandywine Hundred	Thomas Husbands, son, Brandywine Hundred

This deed transfers two tracts of land from William Husbands to his son, Thomas, for a total of $6500.00. Tract 1 is the 48 acre, 67 perches tract recorded in the previous transactions. Tract 2 is for a separate 33 acre, 47 perches parcel located southeast on Rockland Road adjacent to the Bird-Husbands house site.

1897	Will	U2	193	Thomas Husbands Brandywine Hundred	Elizabeth Husbands, wife, Eugene Husbands, son & Julia Husbands, daughter

Elizabeth inherits a house and carriage at the farm where "I now reside" and the use of the "newer portion of the dwelling where "I now reside". Julia Husbands, a daughter, receives the above after her mother's death, and Eugene L. Husbands, son, receives the farm valued at "$7800".

TABLE 2 CONTINUED

1913	Deed	S24	10	Eugene L. Husbands, widower Brandywine Hundred	Alfred I. DuPont Brandywine Hundred

This deed transfers a 28.37 acre tract located on the southwest side of the intersection of Rockland Road and (old) Murphy Road. It is the southern half of the 48+ acre Tract 1 conveyed in Deed T3:338, 1855.

1925	Deed	O33	544	Eugene L. Husbands, widower & Julia J. Husbands, single woman, Brandywine Hundred	Brandywine Hundred Realty Florida Corporation

This deed transfers a 20.8 acre tract with the farmhouse and outbuildings. The tract is located on the northwest side of the intersection of Rockland Road and (old) Murphy Road and is the northern half of the 48+ acre Tract 1 conveyed in Deed T3:338, 1855.

1936	Deed	F40	145	Brandywine Hundred Realty	Almours Securities
1938	Deed	B41	538	Almours Securities, Inc.	Florida National Bld.

TABLE 3

1809 INVENTORY, WM. HUSBANDS ESTATE (T. HUSBANDS SITE)

Inventory of the Appraisement of the goods and Chattles of William Husbands decsd. of Brandywine Hundred and appraised by us the Subscribers the 8th day of March 1809 (Note: all spelling follows original document; unclear words noted by **).

	dollar	cents
Wearing Apperal	4	--
a Lot of Books		75
Bed and Beding and bedsted	20	--
**Truckel bed and bedsted	1	50
Case of Drawrs	5	
Walnut Dining Table	1	50
one pine table		50
5 rush bottomed Chairs		75
1 bed quilt 3 sheets and ** ** **	**	**
Roted flax	2	25
2 Smoothing Irons		50
2 potts and hooks bake oven	1	50
**Fier Shovel and Tongues hot rack and Gridiron	1	--
pewter and Erthenware	1	50
Teakittle and tea ware	4	--
Six knives and six forks		50
2 Spinning Wheels, reel		75
2 Baskets		25
Lantern and hand saw		50
**Schrew Auger and Coffy mill		30
Feather bed and furniture	10	--
cattail bed and furniture	4	--
chist flaxseed and 18 Larg **		50
4 1/2 Bu of Wheat	5	50
Half a Bu of rye		33
6 flower casks and gum		25
**Tray and Saddle and bridle	2	--
2 baggs 2 Wallets	1	--
one Side Saddle	1	--
Beef and Bacon	10	--
Soal leather and rope	1	--
Corn in the Cribb	5	--
a lot of rakes and forks		12
3 Hoes and **dung fork		25
3 old Scythes and one set of hanger		25
2 **dung shovels and mattock		75
**Ceader (Leaden ?) ware	1	00
Lot of Earthen ware		75
Wheat riddle wait and rope		25
Big wheel cuting knife and box	1	40
casks in the cellar		50
one Churn and Lot of Potatoes	2	25
cubbard in the Cellar		12
carried over	99	77

TABLE 3 CONTINUED

Brought forward	99	77
2 pitching axes 2 Iron wedges, Sickle	1	50
one Cart Wheel and Irons	4	
One plough: **Clevis **(unclear)	4	50
1 Small plough	1	50
1 Small Harrow	2	--
Corn **fother	2	--
part of a Stack of hay	8	--
pail red Cow & Calf	15	--
one brindled Spotted Cow	14	--
white faced Brindled Cow	12	--
2 Two year old Heifers	14	--
3 yearlin Heifers	15	--
3 Calves	8	--
one Sow	5	--
one Bay Mare	12	--
a black Mare with a bald face	40	--
Black bald faced Colt	12	--
Hay and Straw in the Stable	3	--
3 Collars and 3 blind halters		
cart Saddle a pair of Chains and Sundries	2	50
Wheat in the ground	5	--
a pair of Stylyards		50
Smal Iron dog and Sundries		12
one Drawing knife		12
	$ 281	51

Margaret Mary Husbands, Exec.
William Sharpley
Benjamin Elliot apps

each with a stone house and frame barn. He also owned other land without associated buildings.

William Husbands and his wife, Jane, sold the 48+ acre farm to their son, Thomas Husbands, in 1855 (Deed T6:338). Thomas also acquired a 33+ acre tract located next to the William Bird property in the same deed. Thomas Husbands had not owned property prior to this purchase as indicated from earlier tax records. The Brandywine Hundred tax assessments for 1885 listed Thomas Husbands as owning 49 acres with a "stone and frame house" and a stone barn erected on the property. The farm was assessed at $4750.00. The 1893 Baist Atlas showed three structures for the farm, all located on the northeast side of Rockland Road.

In his will dated 1897, Thomas Husbands bequeathed to his wife, Elizabeth, the house and carriage at the farm where "I now reside" and the use of "the newer portion of the dwelling where I now reside". The will also stated that Julia Husbands, a daughter, was to receive the house after her mother's death, and that Eugene L. Husbands, a son, was to inherit the farm itself. The farmland was valued at $7800 in the will. The "newer portion" of the house mentioned in the will may reflect a frame addition to a stone house as suggested by the 1852 and 1885 tax records for the property.

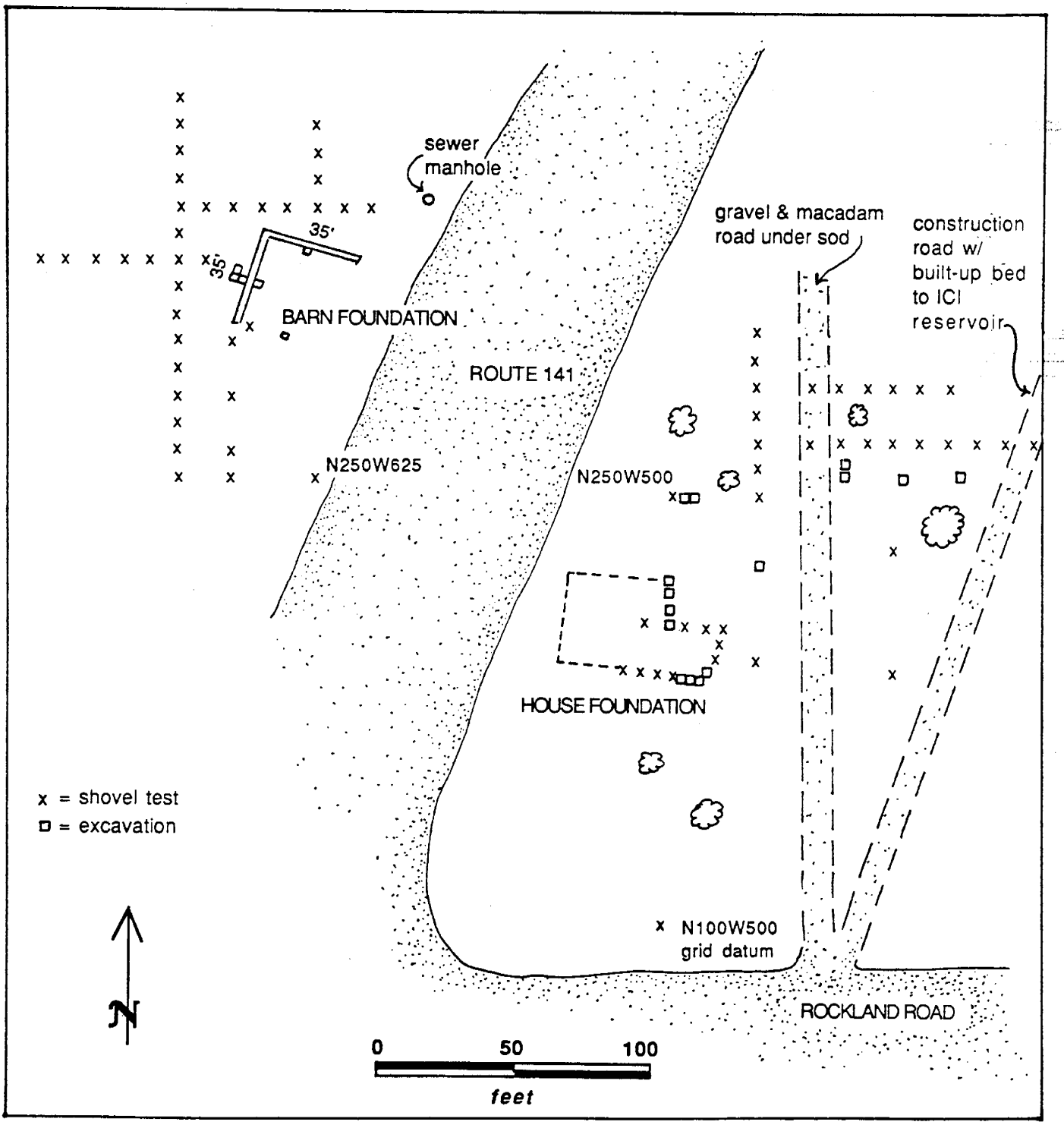
The farm remained intact until 1913, when Eugene Husbands sold the southwest portion of the tract, consisting of approximately 28 acres, to Alfred I. DuPont (Deed S4:10,1913). The remaining 20+ acres, including the farmhouse and other outbuildings, were sold in 1925 by Eugene Husbands and Julia Husbands to Brandywine Hundred Realty, a Florida Corporation associated with Alfred DuPont (Deed 033:544,1925).

In summary, the Thomas Husbands site was owner-occupied from 1804 to the early 1900's and housed four generations of the Husbands family. It operated as a working farm throughout the 19th century until it became part of the DuPont land holdings in Brandywine Hundred.

Results of the Field Investigations

Extended Phase I test excavations at the T. Husbands site were focused on four components: the house, the barn, the yard area surrounding the house and the area surrounding the barn. Two types of test units were utilized for the yard areas surrounding the two structures. Shovel tests (1 by 1 foot) were used to locate concentrations of artifacts and refuse areas. These were spaced every ten feet in areas where such concentrations were likely to occur. Secondly, 2.5' by 2.5' or 3' by 3' test pits were placed in those areas where stratigraphic information was needed or where features such as privies or wells could be expected. Test pits were employed in and adjacent to the barn and house as a control. The base map (Figure 45) shows the placement of the excavation units and the exposed house and barn foundations.

FIGURE 45
T. HUSBANDS SITE
Location of Test Units



A base line was established for the site using the north rim of a manhole cover which is located along Rockland Road 80 feet from the northeast curb of the intersection. A file mark was inscribed into the fixed iron ring supporting the removable cover and was designated as N100W500. Grid north was established from this point following a N40°E compass bearing. A wooden stake was left in the ground flush with the surface at grid point N250W500. From this point, the grid was extended across New Murphy Road to the barn side. A wooden stake was left here at N250W625, just inside the curb.

The yard area on the northeast side of the house was felt most likely to contain intact refuse. A single row of mature pear trees was located here had the appearance of an old fence line. The area to the east of the house was reworked from two roadways which cut across this area. One of these was an abandoned gravel and macadam drive which was covered with grass at the time of the survey. This drive begins at a drive entrance on Rockland Road and cuts across the site to meet New Murphy Road north of the line of pear trees. The second road had been recently graded and stabilized to provide heavy equipment access to an overflow pond northeast of the site. This road begins at the same Rockland Road entrance but crosses the site towards the northeast. The area where these two roads begin was not tested, nor was the area between the house and Rockland Road. These areas were felt to be extensively disturbed. The area between the house and Rockland Road was the previous location of a trailer which served as a construction office according to one local informant. Portions of a cinder block foundation were visible at this location.

Twenty two shovel tests were excavated in the area to the northeast of the house (Figure 45). Fifteen were placed on either side of the row of pear trees in hopes of finding a refuse area. The results revealed only a light scatter of artifacts. An additional seven shovel tests were placed in a single line on the west side of the buried macadam drive beginning at N250W470. Here, a high concentration of artifacts was found in the upper 12 inches of the units centered around Shovel Test 4 (Figure 45). The artifact totals drop off in either direction from Shovel Test 4; however, the artifact concentration extends roughly 20 feet on either side of that unit.

Artifacts from the plowzone in these units include 40 ceramic sherds - 25 coarse red earthenware, 11 whiteware and 1 coarse earthenware sherd, as well as 23 window glass and 8 container glass fragments. Some of the container glass fragments were from a mason jar which dates from 1858-present.

Level 1 in Shovel Test 4 appeared to be a portion of a trash midden. A number of artifacts were recovered from this midden including ceramics, glass, nail fragments and a single brick. The ceramics consisted of 13 coarse red earthenware sherds, 30 pearlware sherds, 10 whiteware sherds and 5 ironstone sherds. The glass consisted of 102 window glass fragments and 69 fragments of

container and bottle glass. The container glass consisted of mason jar fragments (1858-present), panel bottle fragments (1867-present), mold blown fragments (1810-1903) and other less diagnostic fragments. None of the glass was definitely machine made.

The area between the barn ruins and New Murphy Road was the only area on this side that was evidently altered or disturbed. New Murphy Road cut through the southeastern corner of the barn area. The other three sides of the barn were tested with thirty shovel tests placed in four separate rows (Figure 45). Only an occasional artifact was recovered from this testing.

Test pits excavated in and adjacent to the house revealed that the house has undergone extensive modernization including a concrete cellar floor, plumbing, modern wiring, etc., and materials recovered from the demolition fill indicated a probable recent abandonment and demolition. The southeast corner of the house was exposed in four 5' by 5' units (N185W485, N180W500, N180W495, and N180W490). N185W485 was excavated to the cellar floor. Demolition fill was found resting on a compacted clay floor at 4.8 feet below the present ground surface (Figure 46). No floor midden or occupation level was evident between the fill and the floor surface. A cement footing was found to extend 0.5 feet into the cellar from the base of the wall and is shown in Figure 46. A cast iron steam radiator was found in the demolition fill along with styrofoam cup fragments and other modern materials. Results from this portion of the house revealed no contexts which were not modern. Plates 21 and 22 show views of the house foundation.

Artifacts recovered from the demolition fill include 4 pearlware and 3 whiteware sherds in addition to container glass. Architectural debris made up the majority of the artifacts, comprising 96.93% of the total. Most of this was window glass.

Three 5' by 5' units were placed at N200W500, forming a 5' by 15' trench across the south cellar wall of the house. The stone and mortar cellar wall was recovered in N200W500. This translates to an interior north/south cellar dimension of approximately 18 feet. The plans provided by DelDOT, however, show the exterior of the house to be thirty feet for this dimension. The plans also show that a porch was attached to the house on the Rockland Road side and the footings for this porch were evident in N180W500 (Figure 47). This means that the house extended another ten or twelve feet beyond the north cellar wall exposed in N200W500 and also that the house had a half or partial cellar. The outline of the exterior house walls could be seen in the grass during a very dry spell, confirming this.

Level 2 from N220W470 contained 4 coarse red earthenware, 1 yellowware, 1 pearlware, 5 whiteware, 1 porcelain and 1 ironstone sherd in addition to container and window glass and can and nail fragments. Some of the container glass was machine made, dating from 1903-present. Level 3 from this unit contained 6 coarse red

FIGURE 46
T. HUSBANDS SITE
N185W485, Soil Profile

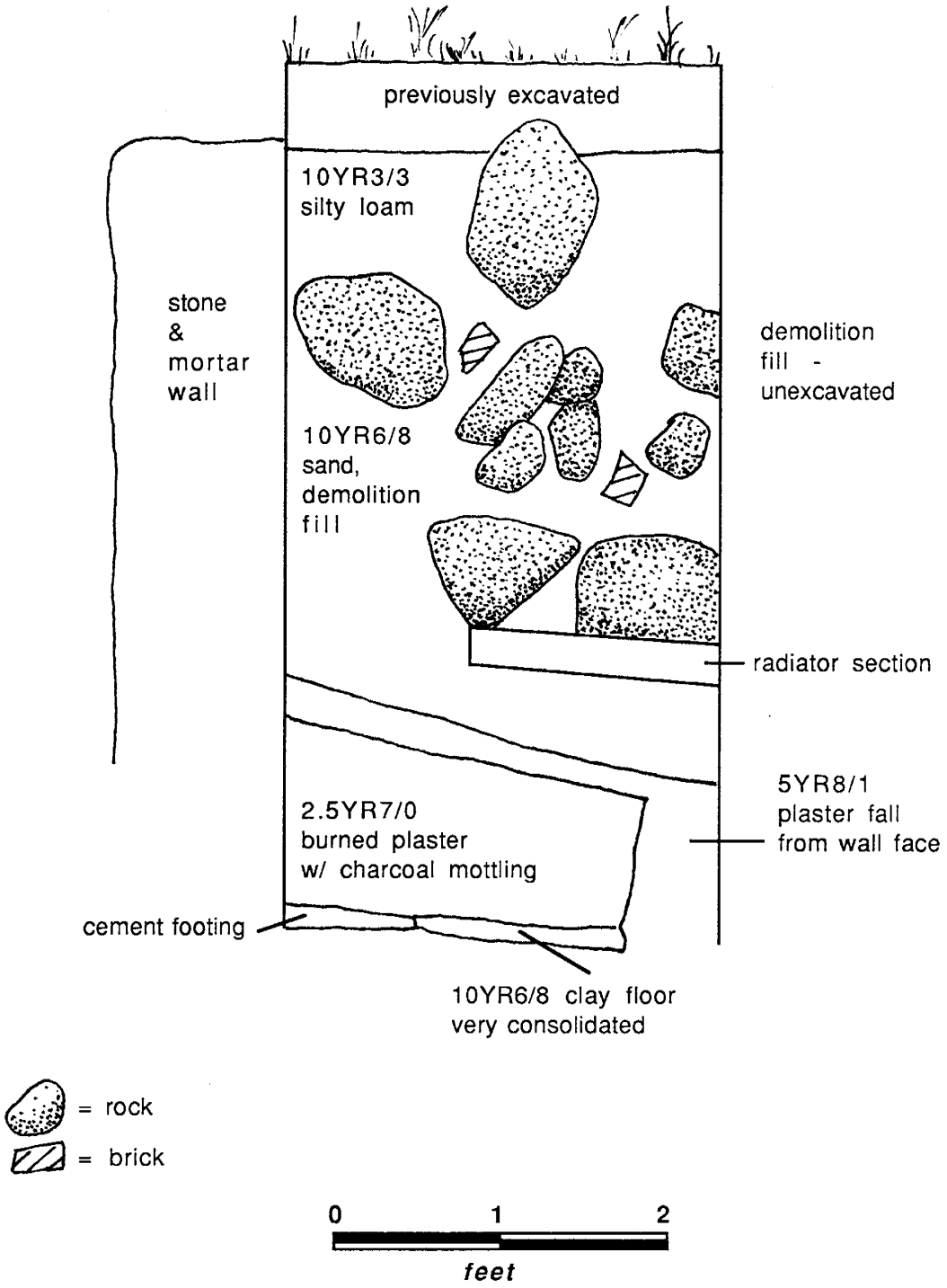


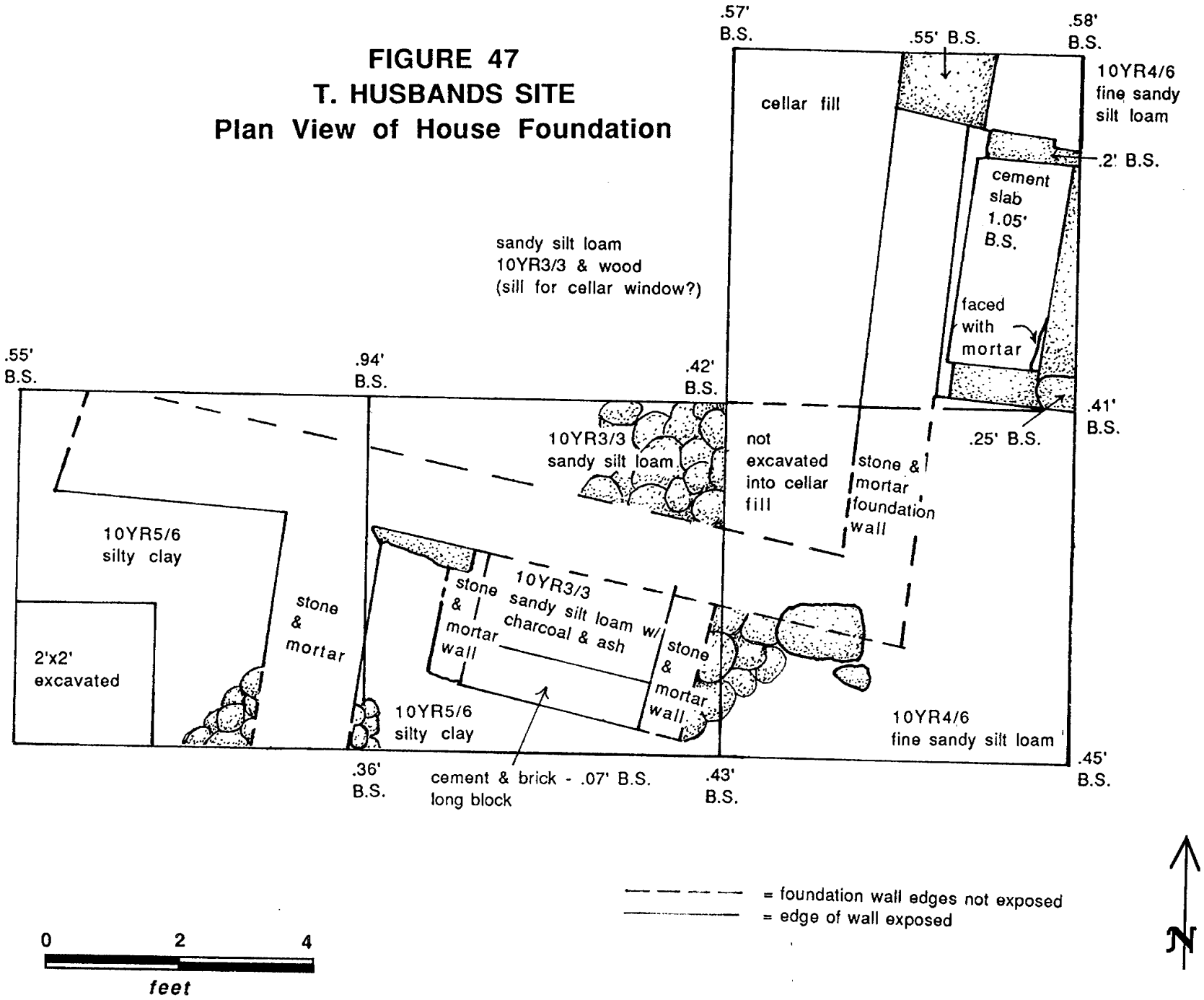
PLATE 21
T. Husbands Site, SW Corner, Foundation

Northeast view

PLATE 22
T. Husbands Site, House Foundation

East view

FIGURE 47
T. HUSBANDS SITE
Plan View of House Foundation



earthenware sherds, 6 pearlware sherds, and 13 whiteware sherds. Machine made container glass, window glass, a brick fragment and nail fragments were also recovered from Level 3. Level 4 contained 3 coarse red earthenware, 1 yellowware and 15 whiteware sherds and 2 nail fragments.

Level 2 from N187W470 contained 4 coarse red earthenware and 6 whiteware sherds as well as 23 window glass fragments, 2 container glass fragments, and 34 brick fragments. Some of the container glass was from a panel bottle, dating from 1867-present. Level 3 contained 3 coarse red earthenware, 4 pearlware and 2 whiteware sherds, 36 brick fragments, a can fragment, 9 bottle glass fragments and 14 window glass fragments. Some of the bottle glass was machine made. Level 4 contained 3 coarse red earthenware, 3 creamware and 6 whiteware sherds, 3 brick fragments, 3 container glass fragments and 2 window glass fragments.

Several test pits were excavated in the yard area to the north and east of the house and their locations are shown on Figure 45. None of these, however, exposed any features other than those related to modern pipe trenches, etc. A local informant who remembered the house before it was torn down recalls working as a plumber on a stone lined well located on the northeast side of the house. However, this was not located during the field testing.

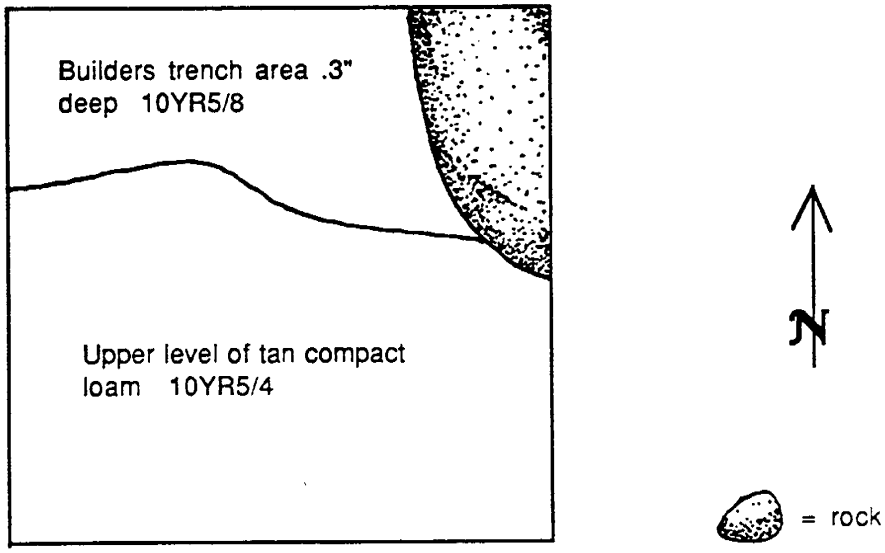
Test pits were excavated around two corners and three walls of the barn. The eastern wall nearest New Murphy Road has been obliterated from work connected with the road and embankment. Much of the material inside the structure is fill associated with the road construction. Unit 4 was placed on the interior of the barn, roughly in the center. The profile of this unit is shown on Figure 48. Level 1 contained 3 whiteware sherds and 7 coarse red earthenware sherds, a can fragment, 2 window glass fragments, 7 container glass fragments as well as 8 cut and 3 wire nail fragments and 1 brick. Two fill layers rested on a thin layer of burnt wood and mortar. The upper fill (Level 2) appears to have been deposited on the area from road construction while the lower fill (Level 3) may have resulted from the demolition of the barn. Level 2 contained 2 window glass fragments, 3 container glass fragments, 3 cut nails and 3 brick. Level 3 contained 4 cut nails, 1 pearlware sherd, 2 coarse red earthenware sherds, 6 window glass fragments and 3 container glass fragments. The burnt wood and mortar layer (Level 4) included some badly deteriorated wooden planks, probably from the barn superstructure. Level 4 contained 1 coarse red earthenware sherd, 1 whiteware sherd, 1 porcelain sherd and a coarse buff bodied earthenware sherd as well as 3 fragments of window glass and 1 fragment of container glass. Sixty seven cut nail fragments and a single brick fragment were also recovered from this level.

Unit 1 was placed on the interior of the north wall of the barn. Two thin organic layers were excavated from this unit, both of which contained recent artifacts such as plastic fragments. Below this was a silty clay sterile subsoil which was excavated to

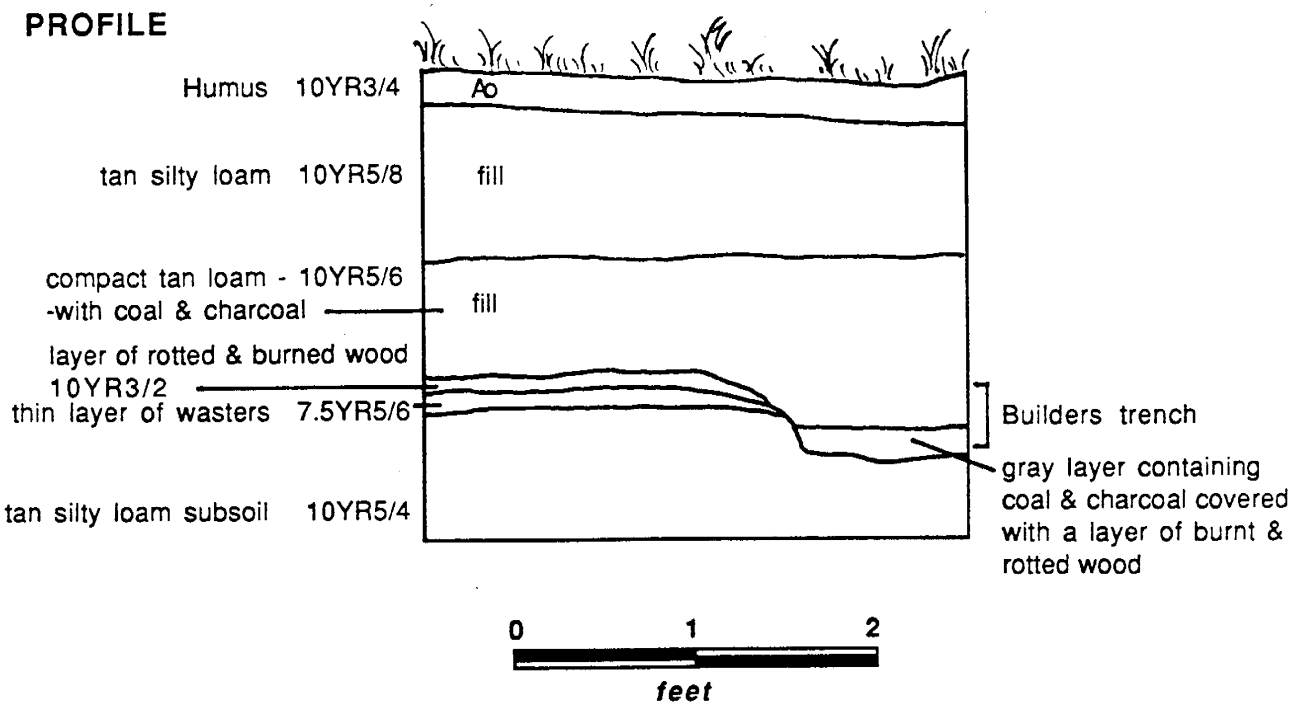
FIGURE 48
T. HUSBANDS SITE
Unit 4, Plan & Profile

PLAN

Bottom of level 4



PROFILE



a depth of three feet below the ground surface. No contexts were encountered in this unit which were not recent. Level 1 contained machine made glass and architectural debris in small quantities. Machine made container glass was also present, including some fragments with applied color labels which date from 1934-present. Level 2 contained 1 coarse red earthenware sherd, 5 window glass fragments, 2 container glass fragments as well as 13 nail fragments. The nails that could be identified were cut. Level 3 contained 3 window glass fragments and 6 cut nail fragments. Level 4 contained only a single cut nail.

Units 2 and 3 were placed on the interior of the west wall opposite Unit 1. The profiles of the south walls of Units 2 and 3 are shown on Figure 49. The upper foot of material consists of three fill lenses resting on an organic A horizon and extending out from the barn wall. These upper zones are presumed to be post-demolition. Below these is a gravel lense which extends out from the wall and rests on a 2Ab (buried A). A 2B horizon was found below the buried A. A drip line was encountered in the 2B horizon running perpendicular to the wall. Unit 3 was opened in order to follow this drip line and it is shown in plan view on Figure 50. The drip line forms a right angle in the center of Unit 2 and extends 4.5 feet to north, running parallel to the barn wall. The drip line stopped at this point. The drip line consists of a bleached silty zone which tended to dry out much more rapidly than the surrounding soil after wetting with a sprayer. It is likely that a small shed was attached to the barn at this location. Based on the position of the drip line, the shed would have extended five feet from the wall. Artifacts recovered from the 1Ab include a few metal fragments and several pieces of coarse red earthenware. The 2B was sterile.

Evidence from the north wall indicates the structure was only partially covered (Figure 51). This wall was capped with concrete, starting at a point 20 feet from the inside of the west wall. Such a cap is typical of exterior stone fences. The western portion of the foundation wall was not capped and this portion was probably covered with a roof.

Intrasite Analysis

In an effort to distinguish different use patterns in different areas of the site, the artifacts from the site were grouped into three major areas and analyzed according to their ware type and South's function groups. These areas were the Main House, the Barn Area and the North Fence Line Area. The North Fence Line Area was separated because the shovel tests revealed what appeared to be a midden in this area.

A Mean Ceramic Date of 1845.55 (83 sherds) was obtained for the Main House area. The Barn area had a Mean Ceramic Date of 1841.16 (31 sherds) and the North Fence Line Area had a Mean Ceramic Date of 1829.35 (87 sherds). The dates for the Main House and Barn fit in fairly well with the archival research which

FIGURE 49
T. HUSBANDS SITE
Units 2 and 3
South Wall Profile

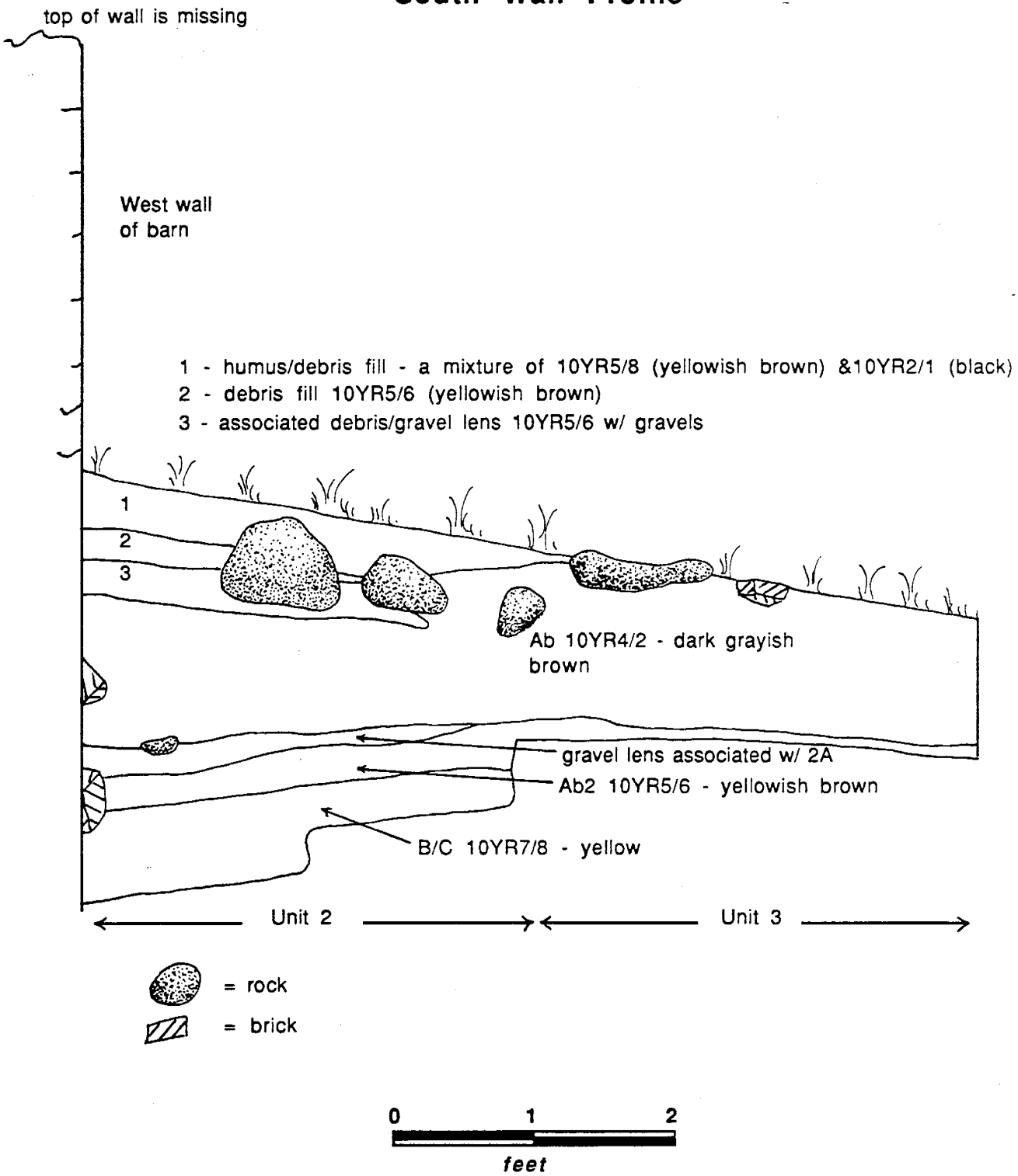


FIGURE 50
T. HUSBANDS SITE
Units 2 and 3, Plan

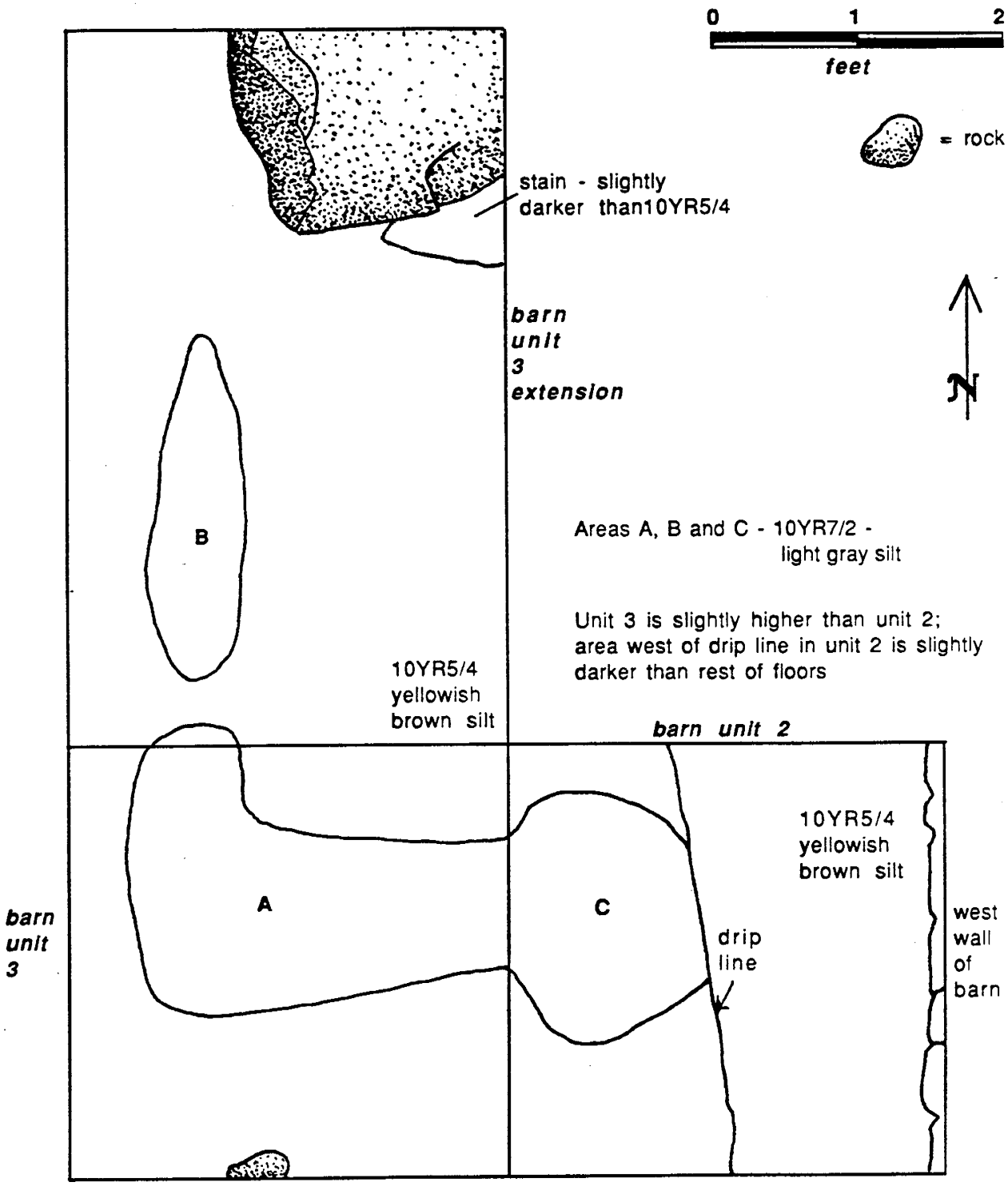
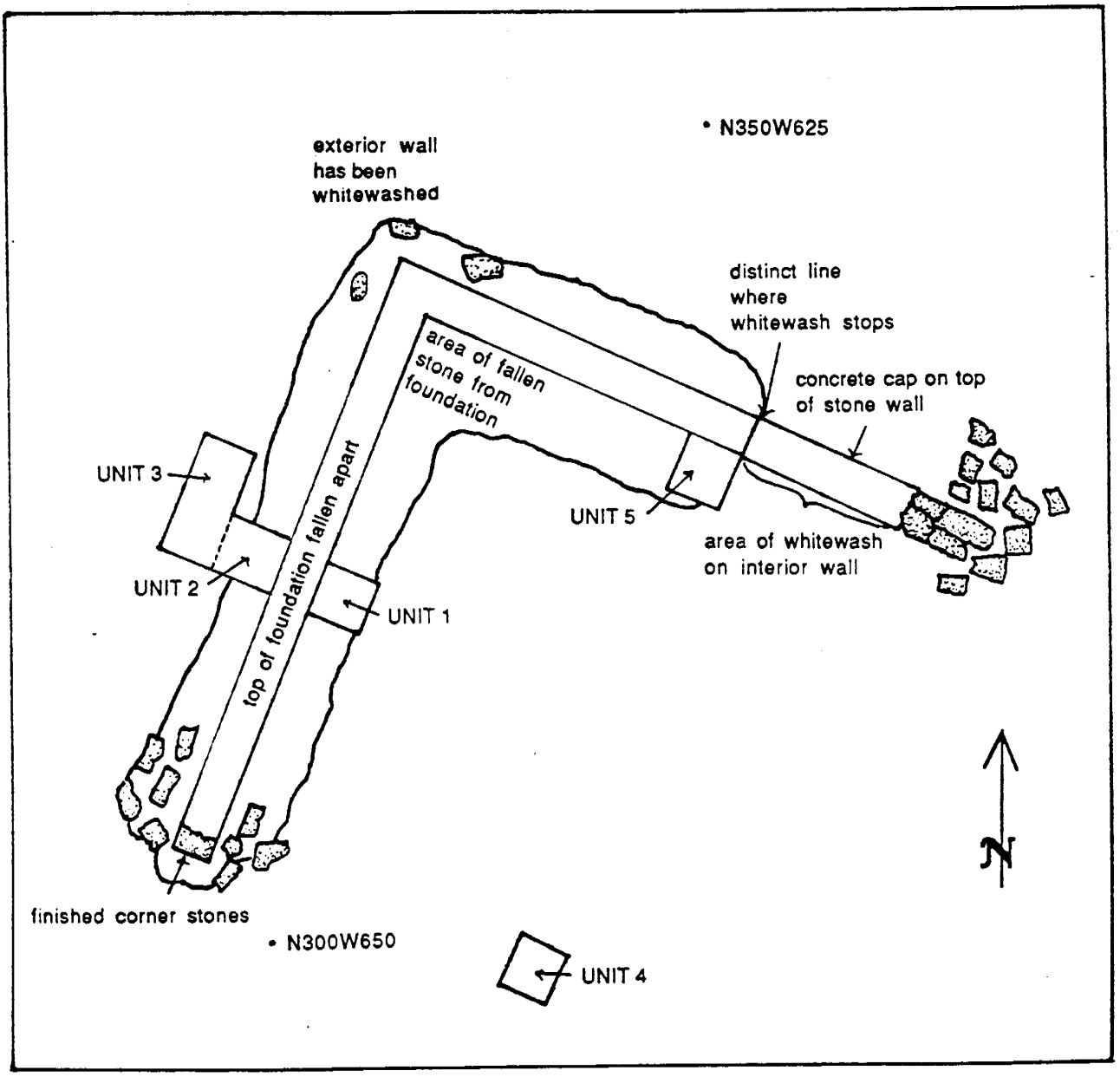


FIGURE 51
T. HUSBANDS SITE
Plan View of Foundation Wall



0 10 20
feet

indicates that the house was occupied from at least 1804 to the early 1900's. The date for the North Fence Line area is somewhat early although this may contain more debris from the earlier portion of the occupation at the site.

The Barn area and the North Fence Line Area both had significantly higher percentages of coarse wares than did the Main House area which had a higher percentage of refined white earthenwares, as the following distributions indicate. The major ware type at the Main House area was whiteware - 62 (48.46%), followed by coarse red earthenware - 38 (29.69%), and pearlware - 17 (13.28%). Yellowware, creamware and porcelain each had three sherds which is 2.34% of the total. Ironstone and coarse buff bodied earthenware each had a single sherd which is .78% of the total. Coarse red earthenware was the major ware type at the Barn Area, with 46 sherds comprising 56.10% of the total. This was followed by whiteware - 22 (26.83%), pearlware - 9 (10.98%), porcelain - 4 (4.88%) and coarse buff bodied earthenware - 1 (1.22%). Coarse red earthenware was also the major ware type represented at the North Fence Line Area, with 95 sherds comprising 50% of the total. In contrast to the other two areas and as would be expected from the earlier Mean Ceramic Date, pearlware comprised a higher percentage at the North Fence Line area with 46 sherds (24.21%). Whiteware was represented by 34 sherds (17.89%), followed by ironstone - 6 (3.16%), terra cotta - 2 (1.05%) and refined stoneware - 2 (1.05%). Coarse stoneware, yellowware, creamware, porcelain and coarse buff bodied earthenware each were represented by single sherds (.53%).

South's Group 2 (architectural) was the major functional group at both the Main House and the Barn Area, with 325 (19.48%) and 990 (78.82%), respectively. Architectural debris comprised 33.78% (178) of the total at the North Fence Line Area. The North Fence Line Area had the highest percentage from Group 1 (kitchen) with 289 items (54.84%). Kitchen items at the Main House comprised 19.48% (325) of the total and kitchen items at the Barn comprised 16.48% (207) of the total. Significantly more furniture items (Group 3) were found in the North Fence Line Area, 23 (4.36%), followed by 5 (.30%) at the Main House and 1 (.08%) at the Barn area. Few items from Group 4 (arms) were found at any of the areas, with 2 from the Main House (.12%) and 1 (.08%) from the Barn area. No items from the arms group were found at the North Fence Line area. No items from the clothing group (Group 5) were found at the Main House; however, 1 each was found at the Barn (.08%) and the North Fence Line area (.19%). Only the Barn area had an item which was classed in Group 6 (personal); this made up .08% of the total. The Barn area also had the only example from the tobacco pipe group (.08%). The North Fence Line area had the highest percentage of artifacts from the activities group, with 36 items (6.83%), followed by the Barn with 54 (4.30%) and the Main House - 53 (3.18%).

The functional percentages obtained from the extended Phase I testing at T. Husbands house are somewhat surprising. One would

have expected to find higher percentages of kitchen items at the Main House. This is probably sampling error as the contexts which were tested at the Main House were primarily fill zones, probably relating to the demolition of the house. Therefore it is not surprising that architectural items comprise the highest percentage of the materials recovered. No in situ contexts were revealed that were associated directly with the Main House, probably because of the extensive modernization. As previously stated, the highest percentage of kitchen items was obtained from the North Fence Line areas. There was also a significantly high percentage of coarse or utilitarian wares recovered from this area. The Group II zones in the North Fence Line are the only ones which do not appear to have 20th century contamination.

A Mean Ceramic Date of 1837.25 was obtained for the T. Husbands site as a whole. Coarse red earthenware was the major ceramic type at the site, with 187 sherds (45.83%). This was followed by whiteware - 115 (28.19%), pearlware - 72 (17.65%), porcelain - 8 (1.96%), creamware - 7 (1.72%), ironstone - 6 (1.47%), yellowware and other coarse earthenware - 9 (2.21%) and stoneware - 4 (.98%). Plate 23 shows artifacts from the T. Husbands site.

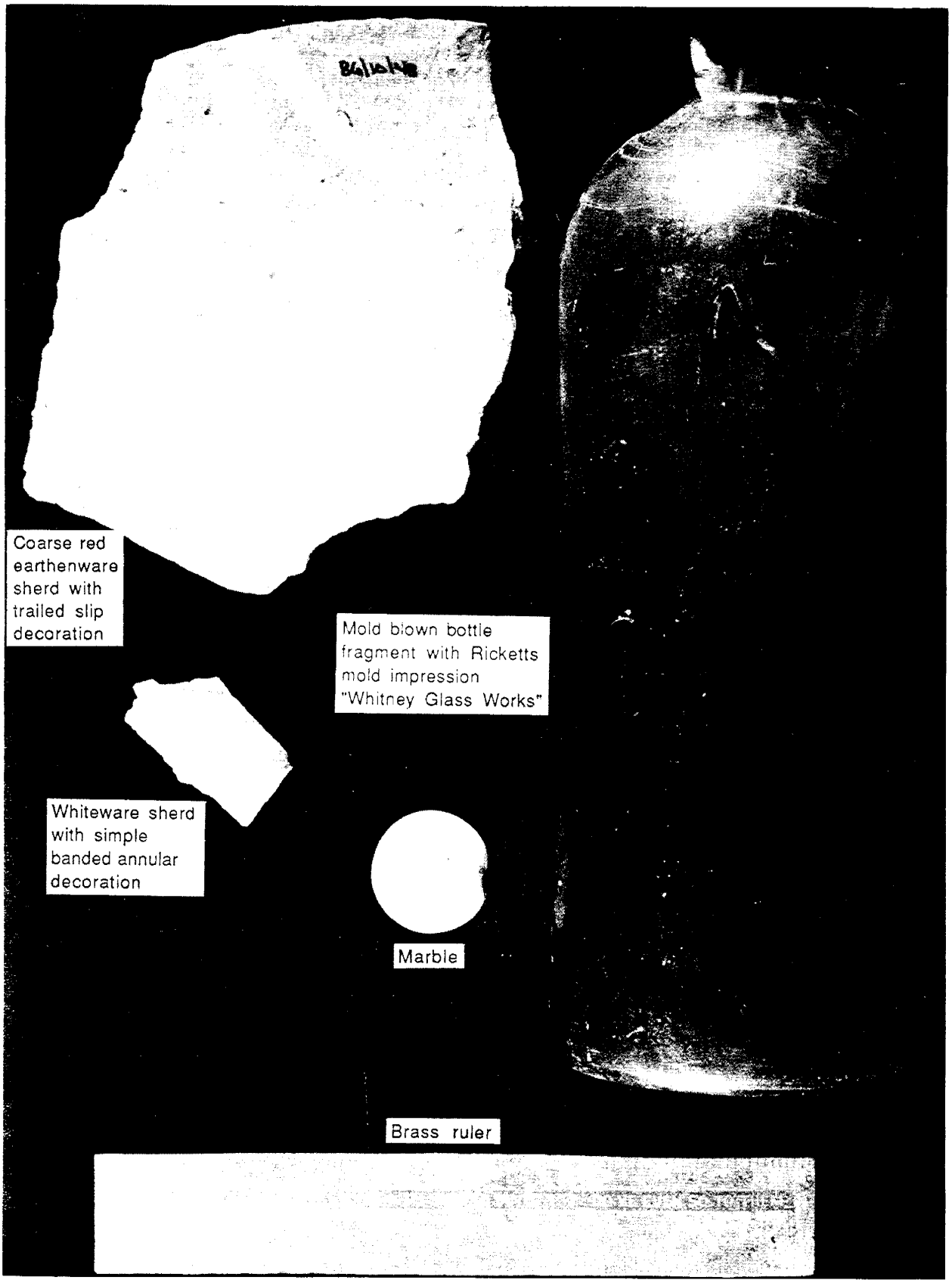
As was seen in the areal breakdowns, architectural materials comprised the major functional group at the site with 2,542 items (70.51%), followed by kitchen - 871 (24.16%), activities - 151 (4.19%), furniture - 30 (.83%), arms and clothing - 4 each (.11%), personal - 2 (.06%) and tobacco pipes - 1 (.03%).

Summary T. Husbands Site

The archival investigations at the T. Husbands site revealed that ownership of this property was in the hands of the Husbands family from at least 1804 to 1913. Based on the evidence contained within the will books, the dwellings on the property also appear to have been occupied by members of the Husbands family during the same time period.

A number of shovel tests and test units were placed at the T. Husbands site during the extended Phase I archeological excavations. Some of these were placed in the barn area which had above ground structural remains. Foundations of what is assumed to be the main house on the property were uncovered; relatively few artifacts were recovered from this area and those that were recovered were mixed with 20th century materials. The materials recovered from the shovel tests from the North Fence Line area were somewhat earlier than those from the rest of the site and a midden was revealed in some of the units in this area. In addition, some possibility for intact contexts in the form of the well is still possible.

PLATE 23
T. Husbands Site Artifacts



Recommendations

Based on the results of the extended Phase I investigations at the T. Husbands site, additional archeological work is recommended for the intact contexts of the midden in the North Fence Line area. In addition, it is possible that other intact contexts in the back yard area are present as well. The site was occupied by the Husbands family from the early through the late 19th century and provides a unique opportunity to study a small working farm which was owned by one family for an extended period of time.

SEGMENT 8

Segment 8 (Figures 2 and 44) is a 650 foot long section situated between Route 141 and New Murphy Road. Preliminary Phase I testing was completed for this segment in October, 1985 and no additional work was required. Much of the area was being covered with a substantial amount of fill by the owner, I.C.I., Inc. at the time of the survey. The potential for archeological remains lying underneath the fill was considered remote and no subsurface testing was conducted where this extensive filling had taken place. The southwest corner of the segment appeared to be relatively undisturbed and is covered by grass. A total of nine shovel tests were excavated here, but no significant archeological remains were recovered and archival investigations failed to produce any indication that potential historic period sites fell within this section. No further work was recommended for Segment 8.

Standing Structures

Three standing structures are located near Segment 8 along Old Murphy Road, and another is located on Rockland Road further to the east (Figures 3 & 44). These four structures had demolition permits issued by the county to two developers and were being considered for eligibility based on architectural merits by P. Thompson under separate agreements to the DelDOT. They include the William Murphy House (N544), the Sweeney House (N545), Old Murphy Road House (N9396) and the Bird-Husbands House (N494). Two of the houses were occupied when the preliminary Phase I fieldwork was initiated. Since that time and prior to the extended Phase I investigations, the Sweeney House and the Old Murphy Road House have been torn down by the owner, I.C.I., Inc. No fieldwork was conducted at these sites during the preliminary Phase I investigation. The results of the extended Phase I investigation at the Bird House and the Sweeney House are discussed below. The Murphy House was not visited during these investigations because permission could not be obtained as the occupant was very ill; however, archival work was conducted and the results are presented below. Field investigations at this site have been postponed until a more opportune time. The Old Murphy Road House was not investigated because of its recent age.