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.

Results of Extended Phase I Archival Investigations, Wm. Murphy House

The Murphy House is situated on a 15+/- acre parcel located at the northeast corner of the Old Murphy Road and Rockland Road intersection (Figure 44 and Plates 24 & 25). The parcel is composed of three separate, contiguous tracts bought by George W. Murphy prior to 1851: Tract 1 with 7+ acres, Tract 2 with 6+ acres and Tract 3 with 1¼ acres. Table 4 presents the ownership history.

All three tracts were once part of a 61+ acre land transfer from Adam Williamson to William Young in 1804 (Deed C3:98). Young was a substantial landowner in Brandywine Hundred; the 1804 tax assessments showed him with five tracts totaling 335 acres, and in 1816, the tax assessments for his estate included 629 acres. In his 1812 will (U1:169, 1829), Young requested that all of his real estate, unless otherwise stated, be sold by the executors - his son, William, Jr. and his son-in-law, John McAllister, Jr. In compliance with this request, Young and McAllister sold 7 acres and 25½ perches to George W. Murphy in 1841 (Deed H5:87). This purchase by Murphy is designated "Tract 1" in later deeds. The tract was bounded by Old Murphy Road and Rockland Road, and no buildings or improvements were specified in the deed. The Rea and Price map, however, showed a structure at the intersection of the roads by 1849 (Figure 9). George Murphy acquired an additional 6± acres, Tract 2, from McAllister in 1850 (Deed F6:137) and a small 1¼ acre lot, Tract 3, from William Husbands in 1849 (Deed X9:59).

Tract 3 had been transferred numerous times prior to Murphy's acquisition. As a business venture, William Young had set out an unspecified number of "small lots" of less than an acre apiece, which he then sold for a seemingly high profit. Peter Alexander bought at least two of these lots, Lots 2 and 3, for $120.00 in 1815 (Deed Q3:275). These lots totaled 1¼ acres and comprise Tract 3 for the Murphy House site. The 1816 tax assessment for Peter Alexander noted that he was a Negro and assessed him for 3 acres of land at $30.00 per acre. No structure was listed in the assessment record. In 1817, Alexander sold the 1¼ acre tract to George Wallace of Christiana Hundred for $60.00, half of his original purchase price (Deed T3:62). George Wallace died intestate and the tract was sold at a public auction in a settlement of his estate (Orphan Court Record Q1:35, 1836). James Goodman bought the tract for the assessed value of $25.00, and in a survey ordered by the Court, the tract was shown as a "square" (233.34 feet on a side) bounded on one side by "Young's Road" (Orphan Court Record P1:204). No buildings were erected upon the lots. Goodman later sold the tract to William Husbands in 1847 (Deed X9:61), who, in turn, transferred the property to Murphy two years later. Thus, by 1850, George W. Murphy had consolidated his property boundaries with the purchase of three contiguous tracts for a total of approximately 15 acres.

PLATE 24
William Murphy House, Front View

PLATE 25
William Murphy House, Rear View

TABLE 4

OWNERSHIP HISTORY OF THE WM. MURPHY HOUSE

Date	Doc	Book	Page	From	To
1804	Deed	C3	98	Adam Williamson, farmer & wife, Mary, Brandywine Hundred	William Young Brandywine Hundred

This deed transfers 61 acres and 50 perches to Young. All three tracts comprising the Murphy parcel come from this 61+ acre transaction.

1815	Deed	Q3	275	William Young & wife, Rachel	Peter Alexander Brandywine Hundred

This deed transfers 2 "small lots", Lots 2 and 3, totaling 1¼ acres. No metes and bounds are provided. These lots are "Tract 3" for the Murphy House.

1817	Deed	T3	62	Peter Alexander & wife, Elizabeth	George Wallace Christiana Hundred

Description of property is same as preceding deed.

1836	Orphan Court	Q1	35	James Bayard, esquire appointed auctioneer	James Goodman Christiana Hundred

George Wallace dies intestate and his estate is sold at a public auction. Goodman buys the 1¼ acre tract (Tract 3) in Brandywine Hundred for $25.00.

1841	Deed	H5	87	William Young, Jr. & John McAllister, Jr., trustees Philadelphia	George W. Murphy Brandywine Hundred

This deed transfers 7½ acres and 25½ perches from the estate of William Young to George W. Murphy. The 1812 will of William Young (U1:169, 1829) had requested that his trustees sell all of his property unless specified differently. This transaction is "Tract 1" for the Murphy House site.

1847	Deed	X9	61	James Goodman, carpenter & wife, Margaret Brandywine Hundred	William Husbands Brandywine Hundred

TABLE 4 CONTINUED

The 1¼ acre tract (Tract 3) is transferred to Husbands for $33.00.

1849	Deed	X9	59	William Husbands, farmer & wife, Jane	George W. Murphy, farmer

George W. Murphy acquired the 1¼ acre lot (Tract 3) in this transfer.

1850	Deed	F6	137	John McAllister, Jr., Philadelphia	George W. Murphy

This deed transfers 6+ acres adjoining Tract 1. McAllister had bought the tract from the estate of William Young (Deed F6:136, 1850) prior to selling it to Murphy. This is "Tract 2" for the Murphy House site.

1851	Deed	N6	121	George W. Murphy, farmer, & wife, Mary Anne	William Murphy Brandywine Hundred

This deed transfers all three tracts totaling 14± acres to William Murphy, George's father.

1867	Will	B2	102	William Murphy	George W. Murphy

This will bequeaths to son, George, "the farm on which I now reside containing about 15 acres" in addition to lots located in Brandywine Village.

1881	Will	F2	214	George Murphy	Alfred Murphy

George ordered the sale of real estate within one year of his death; his brother, Alfred, is made executor of the will.

1882	Deed	H2	105	Alfred D. Murphy, exec. of George Murphy, deceased, late of Wilmington	Henry DuPont Christiana Hundred

This deed transfers the three tracts (Deed N6:121, 1851) to Henry DuPont for $3,320.00.

1889	Will	M2	74	Henry DuPont	William DuPont

Henry leaves the farm to his son, William.

1916	Deed	P26	156	William DuPont & wife, Annie Rodgers, Brandywine Hundred	Alfred I. DuPont Brandywine Hundred

TABLE 4 CONTINUED

This deed transfers the three tracts (Deed N6:121, 1851) for $10.00.

Transactions of property after acquired by A. I. DuPont is the same as recorded for the Bird House after 1916, ending with St. Joe Paper to AL-ZAR, Deed U121:146, 1983).

George W. Murphy was listed in the 1850 Delaware State census as a "gardener", age 43, with a real estate value of $1,500.00. Also listed within his household was his wife, age 41, and four children, from 13 to 4 years old in age. The United States Agricultural Census for 1850 entered 12 acres of improved land and 3 acres of unimproved land for G. W. Murphy (Table 5). The livestock for the farm included 1 milk cow and 2 swine; the cow produced 100 pounds of butter during the year. Ten bushels of corn and 70 bushels of Irish potatoes were the only field crops produced and were probably mainly used for home/farm consumption. In contrast, the value of the market produce yielded for the farm was $300.00, which is supportive of the "gardener" label for George Murphy given in the 1850 population census records. Of the other farmers presented in this report, only John Bradford, the tenant at the Weldin site (see section on Weldin Plantation), was listed as growing produce for market sale in the 1850 agricultural census. Although summary data for the 1850 agricultural census could not be calculated, a comparison of George Murphy's market produce yield with the 1860 summary data for Brandywine Hundred can be made (Table 6). In 1860, the average farm value for produce sold in the Hundred was $77.71, or less than a third of the value entered for the Murphy farm.

George Murphy sold the property to his father, William, in 1851 (Deed N6:121). William Murphy was a farmer in Brandywine Hundred and, prior to 1850, owned a sixty acre farm with a stone house and a stone barn, as well as four houses and lots in Brandywine Village (Brandywine Tax Assessments 1837, 1852, 1866). The 1852 tax assessment showed the addition to his property listings of the 15 acre purchase with a stone house and frame barn which was assessed at $600.00. The 1870 census records indicated that William Murphy was 91 years old and "retired"; his total real estate value was listed as $20,000.00 and his personal property was listed at $6,000.00. William Murphy died in 1870 and, in his will, he left the 15 acre farm to his son, George, the original owner of the property (Will B2:102, 1867). The inventory of William Murphy's goods is perhaps reflective of a "retired farmer", with a few miscellaneous tools and farm-related objects, such as grain bags, as well as card tables and chairs and cards (Table 7).

George Murphy had moved to Wilmington sometime before 1870 (Census 1870) and continued to live in the city until his death in 1881. Thus, the house was probably rented to tenants during his second ownership. In George Murphy's will, dated 1881 (Will F2:214), he specified that his farm on Rockland Road be sold within a year after his death, and in 1882, Alfred D. Murphy, his brother and executor of his will, sold the property to Henry DuPont for $3,320.00 (Deed H12:105).

Henry left the farm to his son, William DuPont, in 1889. From the wording of the will, it appears that the farm was rented by Nelson Talley at that date. William DuPont owned the Murphy House until 1916, when he sold it to Alfred I. DuPont (Deed P26:156).

TABLE 5

1850 U.S. AGRICULTURAL CENSUS DATA

	John Bradford	Wm. Bird	G. W. Murphy
Improved	150	15	12
Acres Woodland	8		3
$ Value Real Estate	$6,000	$1,200	$1,500
$ Value Farm Implements	$400	$40	
No. Horses	3	1	
No. Milk Cows	15	3	1
No. Other Cows	4		
No. Swine	11	2	2
$ Value Stock	$925	$105	$30
Bushels Wheat	250	24	
Bushels Corn	300	35	10
Bushels Oats	250	60	
Bushels Irish Potatoes	500	15	70
Bushels Sweet Potatoes			
Bushels Buckwheat			
$ Value Prod. Orchard	$30		

TABLE 5 CONTINUED

$ Value Prod.			
Garden	$100		$300
Lbs.			
Butter	2000	250	100
Tons			
Hay	18	4	
$ Value			
Slaughter	$50	$25	$12

TABLE 6

1860 U.S. AGRICULTURE CENSUS DATA

	T. Husbands	Amos Bird	John Bradford	Jacob Weldin	Joseph Grubbs	Average Christiana 100	Average Brandywine 100
Improved	50	15	103	80	105	74.06	64.01
Other Unimp.	70		20	10		18.91	16.19
$ Value Real Estate	$4,000	$1,000	$15,000	$9,000	$12,000	$6,637.68	$8,315.50
$ Value Implements	$200	$50	$500	$300	$200	$223.16	$205.70
No. Horses	2	1	6	6	5	3.38	2.82
No. Milk Cows	12	2	16	8	14	6.44	8.04
No. Other Cows	1	1	12	15		4.29	3.79
No. Swine	7	2	6	4	8	4.27	3.47
$ Value Stock	$600	$125	$1,500	$1,185	$1,100	$666.47	$646.99
Bushels Wheat	200	25	400	150	300	196.46	94.97
Bushels Corn	300	100	500	250	350	428.55	157.92
Bushels Oats	300	22	150			157.92	103.88
Bushels Irish Potatoes	100	21	100	15	150	134.19	77.79
Bushels Sweet Potatoes						0.62	0.53
Bushels Buckwheat						2.39	5.55
$ Value Prod Orchard				$20	$50	$45	$61.06

TABLE 6 CONTINUED

Value Prod Garden		$20				$293.28	$77.71
lbs. Butter	1500	1110	1500	1500	500	478.18	1186.6
tons Hay	20	2	40	30	60	24.04	17.89
Value Slaughter	$90	$40	$150	$80	$150	$103.39	$113.28

TABLE 6

1860 U.S. AGRICULTURE CENSUS DATA

	T. Husbands	Amos Bird	John Bradford	Jacob Weldin	Joseph Grubbs	Average Christiana 100	Average Brandywine 100
Improved	50	15	103	80	105	74.06	64.01
Other Unimp.	70		20	10		18.91	16.19
$ Value Real Estate	$4,000	$1,000	$15,000	$9,000	$12,000	$6,637.68	$8,315.50
$ Value Implements	$200	$50	$500	$300	$200	$223.16	$205.70
No. Horses	2	1	6	6	5	3.38	2.82
No. Milk Cows	12	2	16	8	14	6.44	8.04
No. Other Cows	1	1	12	15		4.29	3.79
No. Swine	7	2	6	4	8	4.27	3.47
$ Value Stock	$600	$125	$1,500	$1,185	$1,100	$666.47	$646.99
Bushels Wheat	200	25	400	150	300	196.46	94.97
Bushels Corn	300	100	500	250	350	428.55	157.92
Bushels Oats	300	22	150			157.92	103.88
Bushels Irish Potatoes	100	21	100	15	150	134.19	77.79
Bushels Sweet Potatoes						0.62	0.53
Bushels Buckwheat						2.39	5.55
$ Value Prod Orchard				$20	$50	$45	$61.06

TABLE 7

1870 INVENTORY, WM. MURPHY

Appraisement of the Goods and Chattel of William Murphy, deceased
Brandywine Hundred

Carriage	30.00
Cook Stove	5.00
do do	1.00
Feather Bed & c	12.00
Bedding	10.00
Cot Bed	.75
Carpenting	12.20
Blankets and Coverlets	15.50
Dining Table	3.00
1/2 Doz. Silver Spoons	10.00
Knives & Forks & c	2.00
Lot of Dishes	5.00
Bureau & Contents	5.00
Stand	.50
Settee	2.00
4 Looking Glass	5.00
Clock	2.00
Wash Stand	.75
4 Pictures	2.50
15 Chairs	7.50
2 Stands	.50
Lot Tools	1.00
9 Grain Bags	2.25
Lot of Pots & Kettle	.50
Chest & Contents	.75
Chest 25, Chest & Tools 200	2.25
Box of Bottle & c	.50
Lot of Lines & Sackings	.75
3 Trunks & Contents	.50
Drills & c	1.00
2 Saws & Tools	3.00
Andirons & c	1.50
Churn	.50
Baskets & Cards	.20
Lot Bottle & c	.25
Table & Bedsteads	.25
Wheelbarrow	2.00
Ladder	1.00
8 Day Clock	5.00
Sofa	5.00

TABLE 7 CONTINUED

Grindstone	1.50	
2 Card Tables	8.00	
2 Doz. Chairs	8.00	
Side Board	5.00	183.90

We the subscribers do in affirmation say, that the goods and chattels in this inventory, have been appraised by us at the sums stated which are according to our best judgement their true value September 9th 1870

Adam Grubb
John H. (?) Bullock

After its purchase by A. I. DuPont, the house was occupied by employees of the Nemours estate (Thompson 1985).

In summary, the Murphy House was probably built in the 1840's by George W. Murphy and was owner-occupied by the Murphy family until 1870. From 1852 to 1870, the farm and house essentially served as a "retirement home" for William Murphy, who lived there between the ages of 72 and 91 years old. After William Murphy's death, the house was occupied by a series of tenants up to the present date.

Results of Extended Phase I Investigations, Sweeney House (N545)

Results of Archival Work

The Sweeney House was situated on a forty acre tract at the northwest corner of Rockland Road and Old Murphy Road (figure 44). Table 8 presents the ownership history. The earliest reference to the property is in a 1787 will by Daniel Sharpley, Sr., who bequeathed to his sons, Daniel, Jr. and George, a tract of land located on the west side of Concord Road. This tract contained over 100 acres and was to be divided equally between them. It is apparent from the will that Daniel Sharpley, Sr. also owned property on the east side of Concord Road, where he lived at the time of his death. Ten years later, Nathan Milner, the brother-in-law of George Sharpley, obtained permission to sell George's half of the inheritance, containing 65½ acres and nine perches, at a public auction (Deed H3:42, 1797). The purpose of the sale was to help "support George Sharpley in his lifetime", and Milner was to receive a commission for his efforts. Both men were listed as residing in Mill Creek Hundred in this transaction. That same year, 1797, William Long of Brandywine Hundred bought the 65+ acre tract for 305 pounds, of which Milner was paid 70 pounds (Deed N4:189). William Long's purchase extended from Concord Road to Rockland Road, and in the 1816 and 1837 tax assessments, he was listed as owning 60 acres with a log house and barn, in addition to other properties in Brandywine Hundred.

William Long left his 65+ acre "homestead farm" to his daughters, Christiana Pierce and Sarah Coleman, in his will of 1841 (Will U1:217). Christiana, the wife of Irwin W. Pierce, inherited the portion of the property where Long "presently lived...next to the Turnpike Road and to the fence back of the house including all of the buildings and gardens". Indeed, the 1852 tax records for Irwin Pierce assessed him for 21 acres with a log house and barn which were likely those mentioned in the will. Long's daughter, Sarah Coleman, received the "remainder of the homestead farm" and no buildings or improvements were specified. Sarah's portion of the farm extended from her sister's parcel southward to Rockland Road, including the site of the Sweeney House.

Sarah was married to John Coleman, a blacksmith, and numerous documentary sources (Tax assessments 1837, 1852, etc.; Census records 1840-1870; Directories 1859, 1879) indicated that they

TABLE 8

OWNERSHIP HISTORY, SWEENEY PROPERTY

Date	Doc	Book	Page	From	To
1787	Will	U or M	333	Daniel Sharpley, Sr., Brandywine Hundred	Daniel Sharpley, Jr. & George Sharpley

This will leaves a tract of land situated on the west side of Concord Road containing over 100 acres to Daniel Sharpley's sons, Daniel and George, to be divided equally between them. No improvements are mentioned for the property.

1979	Deed	N4	189	Nathan Miller and wife, Mary Mill Creek Hundred	William Long Brandywine Hundred

This deed transfers 65½ acres and 9 perches of lands formerly belonging to George Sharpley. Nathan Milner is the brother-in-law of Sharpley, and in another deed (H3:42, 1797), it appears that Milner is acting on a commission to sell the property at public auction as means to "support George Sharpley in his lifetime". William Long bought the 65+ acre tract for 305 pounds of which Milner receives 70 pounds. No improvements are mentioned in this deed.

1841	Will	U1	217	William Long	Sarah Coleman, daughter

This will divides the 65+ acre tract between two daughters, Sarah Coleman and Christiana Pierce. Christiana receives the house, including all of the buildings and gardens, next to the Turnpike, while Sarah receives the "remainder" of the farm. It is on Sarah's portion where the Sweeney house once stood, although no mention of a structure included in her inheritance is made in the will.

1878	Deed	A11	495	Sarah Coleman, widow Wilmington	John Sweeney Christiana Hundred

This deed transfers a 40± acre tract to Sweeney for $4500. The metes and bounds are given as adjoining properties and no improvements are mentioned in the transfer. The deed references the will of William Long.

1900	Will	W2	379	John Sweeney	Mary Ann Sweeney

John Sweeney leaves all of his real and personal property remaining after the payment of his debts and funeral expenses to his wife, Mary Ann.

TABLE 8 CONTINUED

1901	Deed	V18	21	Mary Ann Sweeney widow	Annie C. Sweeney Brandywine Hundred

This deed transfers 40± acres between mother and daughter. Bounding properties listed are the same as given in Deed A11:495, 1878.

1918	Deed	S28	233	Annie C. Sweeney Brandywine Hundred	Alfred I. DuPont Brandywine Hundred

This deed provides metes and bounds for 1 tract containing 41.704± acres. Annie Sweeney had purchased a small tract of less than one acre from Kate Rentoul in 1912, Deed Z23:365, which was included in the transfer. The purchase price is $40,000.

1925	Deed	R33	139	Alfred I. DuPont & wife, Jessie Ball	Brandywine Hundred Realty Florida
1936	Deed	F40	155	Brandywine Hundred Realty	Almours Securities Inc. of Florida
1938	Deed	B41	538	Almours Securities, Inc.	Floridan National Building Corporation Delaware
1968	Deed	G80	473	Atlas Chemical Industries Delaware	ACI Realty, Inc. Delaware

resided in Wilmington on 109 W & 6th Street, with a blacksmith shop between Shipley and Orange Streets. The first written record of structures located on the tract inherited by Sarah is the 1852 tax assessments for Brandywine Hundred which showed John Coleman as owning 40 acres with a frame house and frame barn. The property was assessed only for the real estate value of $2000.00. It is thus possible that Coleman built the Sweeney House as rental property between 1841 and 1852, although no structures appeared on the 1849 Rea and Price Map (Figure 9). P. Thompson (1985), however, states that sections of the main house and the adjacent spring house are of older construction than the rest of the house and may have been associated with William Long's original homestead (Plate 26).

In 1878, Sarah Coleman sold the 40 acre tract to John Sweeney of Christiana Hundred for $4500. Sweeney was an Irish emigrant and was listed as a "laborer" in the 1870 Delaware census. After he acquired the Coleman property, his occupation was listed as "farmer" (Census 1880) and his tax assessment for 1885 indicated that he had 25 acres with a frame house and barn ($1750), 15 acres of cleared and wooded land ($400), a few stock animals ($265), and two dogs, in addition to $400 poll tax. John Sweeney died in 1900, leaving all of his personal property and real estate to his wife, Mary Ann (Will W2:379). Each of his seven children received $1 apiece in the will.

The 1900 Delaware census listed Mary Ann Sweeney, age 62, as head of household and the owner of a farm. Also living with her were two daughters, Annie C., age 33, a weaver at a cotton mill, and Christine, age 21, occupation not given. Annie C. bought the property from her mother in 1901 (Deed V18:21) and, according to directories (1914-1917), continued to live on "Rockland Road, Murphy Corner" until she sold the tract to A. I. DuPont in 1918 for $40,000 (S28:233). P. Thompson (1985) states that a vegetable gardener for A. I. DuPont, Thomas Newman, lived in the house for many years; Newman eventually was made superintendent for the Nemours estate.

In summary, it appears that the Sweeney House was erected between 1841 and 1852 by the Colemans as rental property. After John Sweeney bought the tract in 1878, it was owner-occupied by the Sweeney family until 1918. The property served as a small farm, ranging from 15 to 25 acres of cleared land, during the Sweeney occupation.

Extended Phase I Fieldwork, Sweeney House

The Sweeney house had been demolished just prior to the extended Phase I testing. Prior to the demolition complete floor plans were drawn (Appendix III). The house had been leveled to the ground and the cellar had been filled in. A small spring house was located behind the northeast corner of the house. This, too, had been demolished in a similar manner. Immediately west of the spring house are two circular stone and concrete water tower

PLATE 26
Sweeney House

Not Eligible - House Demolished

footings that are on the adjacent property. These towers provided water to the Nemours property to the west, and buried water pipes associated with these towers pass through the back yard of the Sweeney property.

Extended Phase I testing was conducted in the yard area to the rear and west side of the house and a unit was opened over the spring house in order to expose portions of its foundation (Figure 44). A base line was established through the center of the property with the grid south heading nearly perpendicular to and away from Old Murphy Road (Figure 52). Ten test pits (5 x 5 ft.) and 21 shovel tests (1 x 1 ft.) were excavated and the locations are shown on Figure 52. The testing failed to reveal any intact features or contexts associated with the house. The area behind the spring house and to the west of the water tower footings was extensively disturbed by the buried water pipes that passed through the property. The profile of N230E100 is shown on Figure 53. Several layers of clay fill were found to extend to a depth of 2.1 feet in the northwest corner of the unit. As shown in Figure 53, the layers are oriented on a slope. The base of the third fill zone was 1.0 foot below the surface at the southwest corner and 2.1 feet below the surface at the northwest corner. Below this, another clay fill zone was encountered. An auger test was placed in the center of the unit to determine the depth of this clay fill and it was found to extend to 5.5 feet below the present surface without a soil change. The fill in this unit is interpreted as redeposited construction fill associated with the buried water pipes.

A portion of the spring house foundation was exposed and a plan view is shown in Figure 54. The foundation was constructed of stone and the interior of the walls had been covered with concrete. The floor was also concrete. The spring house had been apparently converted into a cistern. The fill within the foundation was all demolition material and no intact deposits were found inside the spring house. Based on the interior surfaces, the spring house had clearly been modernized. The spring house measured 9 feet by 9 feet on the inside and the stone walls were 1.8 feet thick.

The soils in the areas to the north and south of the disturbed area were found to consist of a plowzone (Ap) or an A horizon overlying a silty clay. Extensive disturbance of the backyard area has occurred from the installation of drain pipes which are thought to be associated with a septic drain field. No intact features or contexts were encountered.

A Mean Ceramic Date of 1852.25 was obtained for the Sweeney House. Whiteware was the most prevalent ceramic type at the site with 69 sherds comprising 45.70% of the total. Coarse red earthenware was the next most prevalent type with 62 sherds (41.06%). This was followed by pearlware - 10 (6.62%), and ironstone - 5 (3.29%). Stoneware was represented by 2 sherds

FIGURE 52
SWEENEY HOUSE
Location of Shovel Tests

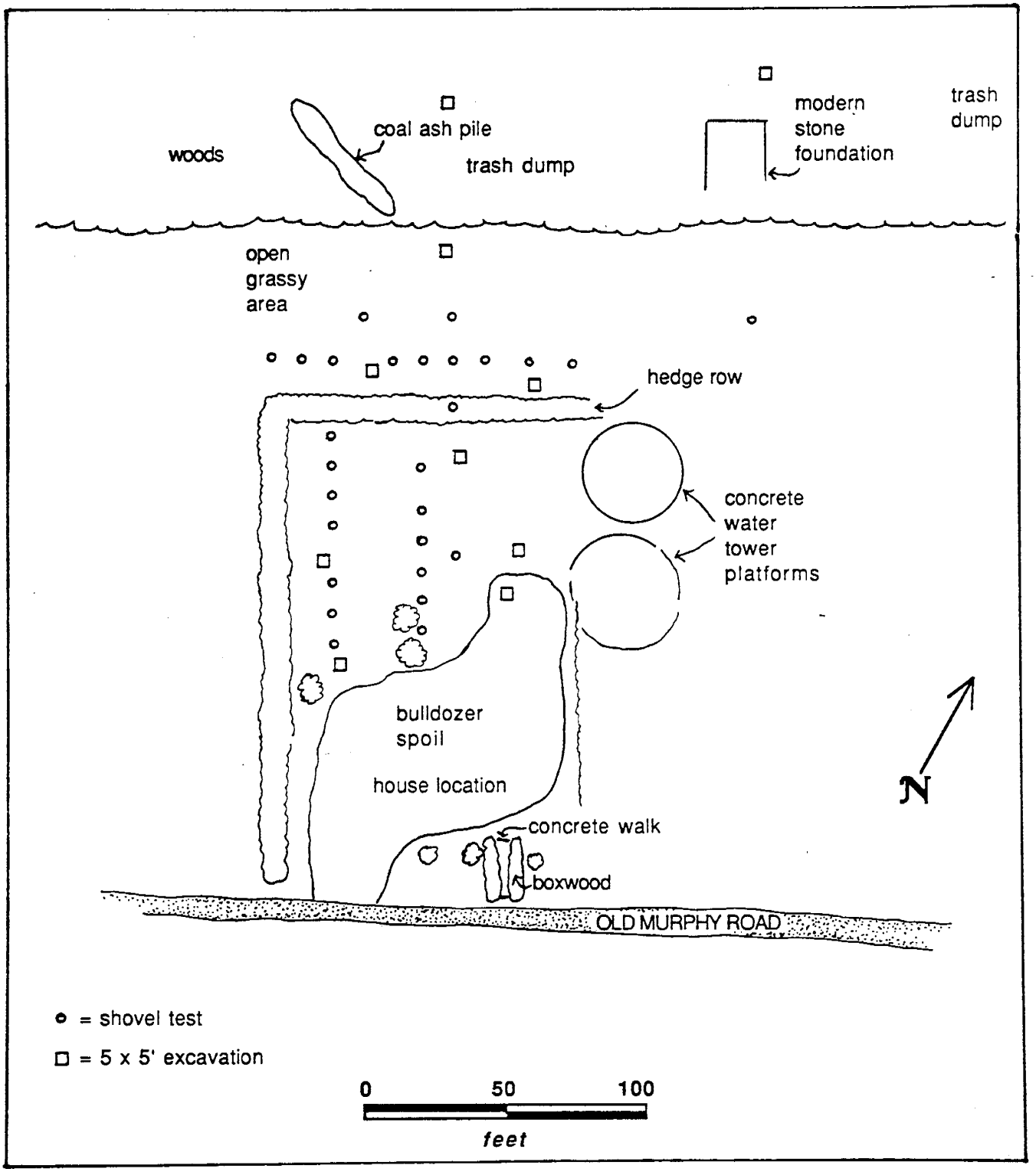
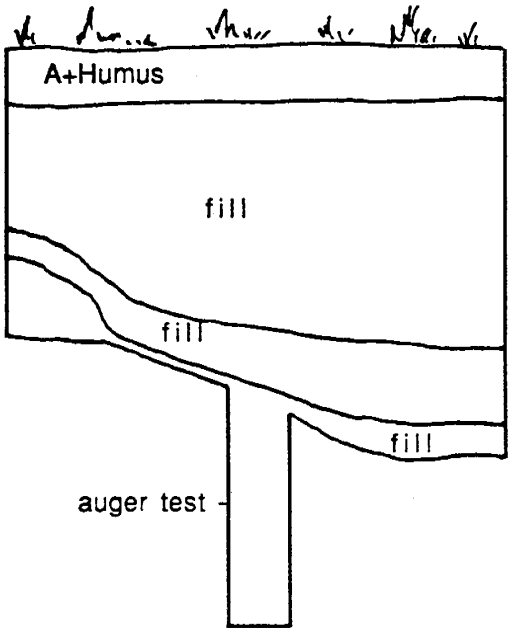


FIGURE 53
SWEENEY HOUSE
N230E100, West Wall Profile



A+Humus - 10YR5/6; silt

fill - 10YR3/4 - clay fill with saprolite/decaying rocks

auger test - clay fill

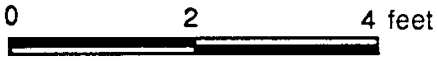
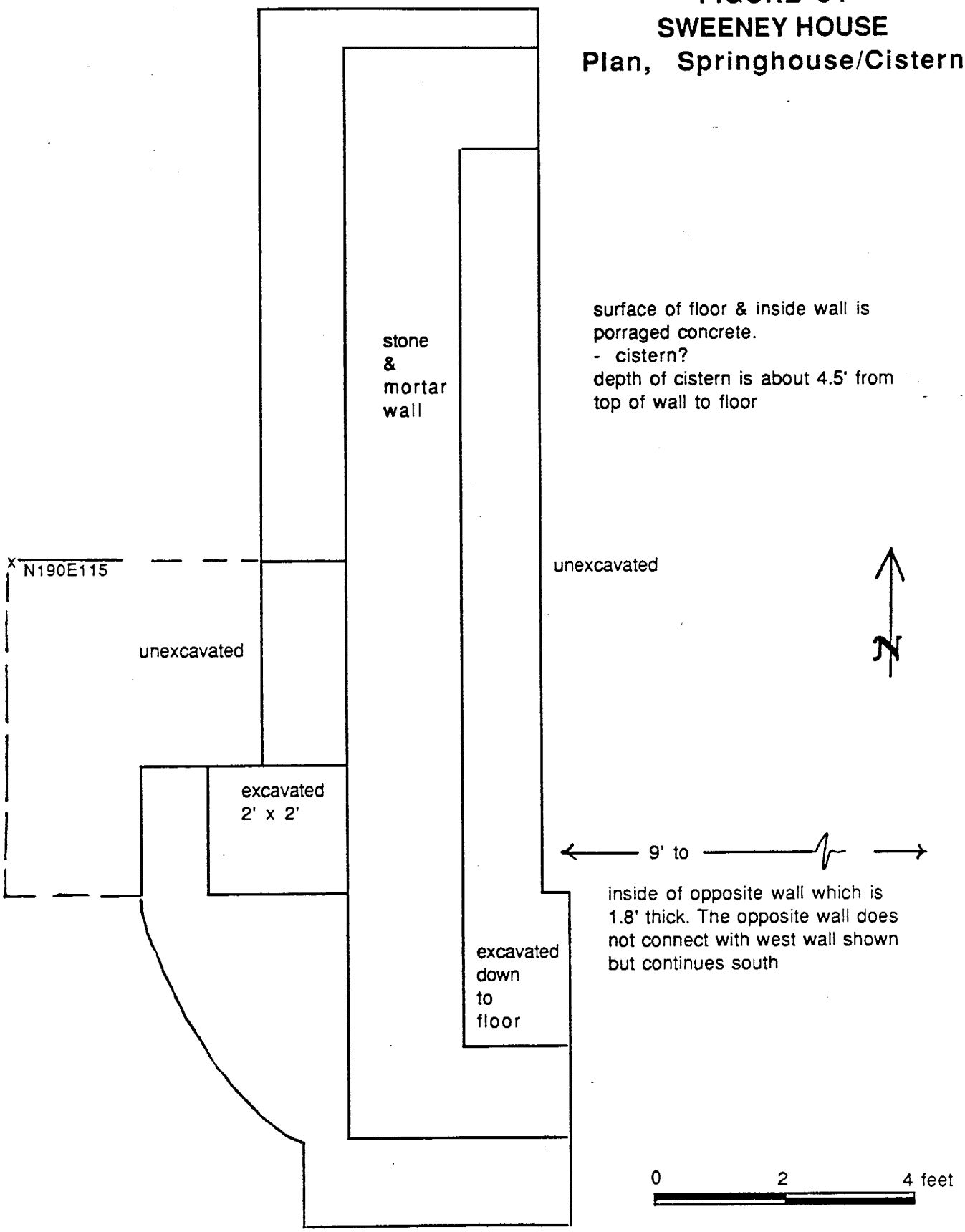


FIGURE 54
SWEENEY HOUSE
Plan, Springhouse/Cistern



(1.32%), yellowware and other coarse earthenware by two sherds (1.32%), and porcelain was represented by a single sherd (.66%).

Separation of the artifacts in South's function groups resulted in the following: Group 1 (kitchen) - 445 (69.10%), Group 2 (architectural) - 177 (27.48%), Group 3 (furniture) - 1 (.16%), Group 4 (arms) - 1 (.16%), Group 5 (clothing) - 3 (.47%), Group 6 (personal) - 1 (.16%), Group 7 (tobacco pipes) - 0, Group 8 (activities) - 16 (2.48%).

Summary and Recommendations, Sweeney Site

Extended Phase I investigations resulted in the following. The archival evidence revealed that the Sweeney house was erected between 1841 and 1852 by the Colemans as rental property. From 1878, when John Sweeney bought the property, until 1918, the house was occupied by the Sweeney family. The Sweeneys operated a small farm, consisting of 15 to 25 acres, during their tenure at this location.

Field investigations of the property indicated extensive land alterations in the tract. The combination of ground disturbance resulting from house demolition, buried water pipes and a septic system, in addition to the modernization of the spring house into a cistern, have resulted in the destruction of any intact remains that may have been associated with the house.

In our opinion, based on the results of the extended Phase I investigations which were conducted here, no additional archeological work is recommended.

Results of Extended Phase I Investigations, Bird-Husbands Site (N494)

Archival

The Bird-Husbands house site is situated on a 15 acre parcel composed of two tracts: Tract 1 with 4+ acres and Tract 2 with 10+ acres. Table 9 presents the ownership history. The earliest reference to the property is an 1809 deed transfer of 4 acres and 140 perches (Tract 1) from Gunning Bedford, Jr. to William Bird (H3:214). This small tract has been part of a larger 250± acre acquisition by Bedford in 1793 for a tract formerly named "Newark now called Pisgah". Later deeds for the Bird-Husbands property still refer to the area by those terms. William Bird was a carpenter living in Brandywine Hundred, and tax assessment records of 1800 and 1804 indicated that he was not a property owner prior to the 1809 purchase. By 1816, however, the tax records show an assessment of $150 for 3 acres with one small dwelling house, as well as one horse. The keeping of a few stock animals - cows, pigs, horses - continued throughout William Bird's ownership of the property.

TABLE 9

OWNERSHIP HISTORY, BIRD-HUSBANDS PROPERTY

The Bird-Husbands site is made up of two tracts: Tract 1 of 4+ acres and Tract 2 of 10+ acres. From tax records, the house and barn appear to have been erected on Tract 1.

Date	Doc	Book	Page	From	To
1809	Deed	H3	214	Gunning Bedford & wife, Jane Brandywine, Md.	William Bird Brandywine, Md.

This deed transfers 4 acres and 140 perches from a large 250± acre tract "called Newark now called Pisgah" which Bedford acquired in 1793. The 4+ acre tract is "Tract 1" referenced in later deeds.

1837	Deed	R8	177	William Husbands & wife, Jane Brandywine, Md.	William Bird millwright

This deed transfers 10 acres and 80 perches from a 44+ acre tract which Husbands had acquired that same year from the estate of William Young (Deed H5:261, 1837). The tract had once been part of a larger 66+ acre piece transferred from Adam Williamson to Young in 1804 (Deed C3:98). This 10+ acre tract to Bird is "Tract 2" referenced in later deeds.

1857	Will	X1	391	William Bird, millwright	Amos Bird, son

The will leaves to Amos all the real estate with the stipulation that William's wife, Naomi, continue to have "a comfortable home and living on the same".

1868	Deed	R8	72	Amos Bird Brandywine, Md.	Andrew Husbands Brandywine, Md.

This deed references the two tracts and the will of William Bird. No mention of specific structures is made.

1870	Deed	D9	30	Henry, Eleauthere, and Lammot DuPonts Christiana Hundred	Andrew J. Husbands Brandywine Hundred

This deed transfers 72.1 perches to Husbands for $26.74. The 72+ perches adjoin Tract 1.

1870	Deed	D9	57	Andrew J. Husbands	Henry, Eleauthere and Lammot DuPonts

TABLE 9 CONTINUED

This deed transfers 82.5 perches to the DuPonts for $112.34. The 82+ perches were originally part of Tract 1.

1873	Will	C2	206	Andrew J. Husbands	Josephine Husbands, wife

The will leaves "all real and personal property" to his wife.

1898	Deed	P17	184	Josephine Hunter & Thomas B. Hunter, husband Washington, D.C.	Henry Wentworth Zebley, Trustee Wilmington

This deed places the property (Tracts 1 and 2) and the "rents" thereof in trust to Zebley.

1908	Deed	U21	201	H. W. Zebley, Trustee & Josephine Hunter	Annie L. Dorsey Wilmington
1908	Deed	U21	204	Annie L. Dorsey	Garland M. Hunter, Trustee Philadelphia
1908	Deed	D22	96	Josephine Hunter & G. M. Hunter, Trustee Philadelphia	Herbert T. Rice Brandywine, Md.
1908	Deed	D22	160	Herbert T. Rice, single man	Alfred I. DuPont Brandywine, Md.

These deeds transfer the two tracts (with a small exception within Tract 2), giving the same metes and bounds as the original deeds (H3:214, 1809 and R8:177, 1837). The transfers listed in Deed Book U21 for $1.00 each; the transfers listed in Deed Book D22 are for $10,000.00 and $10,100.00, respectively.

1918	Deed	T27	138	Alfred I. DuPont & wife, Alicia	Dickinson W. Richards New York City
1918	Deed	T27	154	Dickinson Richards & wife, Sally	Alicia DuPont
1918	Deed	T27	168	Alicia DuPont	Alfred DuPont

These deeds transfer the two tracts -- same metes and bounds as Deed D22:96,1908 -- as Tract 4, among other properties.

1921	Deed	M30	544	Nemours, Inc.	Alfred DuPont

TABLE 9 CONTINUED

Tract 4, among other properties.

1925	Deed	P33	292	A. I DuPont & wife, Jessie Ball	Brandywine Hundred Realty Florida Corporation
1936	Deed	F10	147	Brandywine Hundred Realty	Almours Securities, Inc. Florida Corporation
1938	Deed	B41	538	Almours Securities	Florida National Building Corporation Delaware Corporation

The tracts are transferred as "Parcel 10", among other properties.

In 1837, Bird expanded his property boundaries with a purchase of a 10 acre and 80 perches parcel (Tract 2) from William Husbands (R8:177). Bird's occupation in this deed is listed as millwright. The small 10 acre tract had been subdivided from land acquired in that same year by Husbands from the estate of William Young (H5:261, 1837), and was originally part of a 66+ acre parcel transferred from Adam Williamson to Young in 1804 (Table 9). After William Bird bought Tract 2, the 1837 tax records assessed him for 15 acres with a log house and frame barn and a small tax for stock. By 1852, the property was assessed for a frame house and frame barn, indicating the log structure had possibly been renovated with wooden siding.

William Bird left all of his real estate to his son, Amos, in his will made in 1857 (Will Z1:391). A second son, Walter, was left $1.00 and a daughter, Anna McBride, was bequeathed $20.00. Amos Bird was also a millwright, and from the Delaware population census records (1840,1850), it appears that he and his wife, Elizabeth, were childless. Amos sold the 15 acre property (Tracts 1 and 2, as recorded in the metes and bounds) in 1868 to Andrew J. Husbands, of Brandywine Hundred, for $3,350.00 (Deed R8:72, 1868). As indicated in an 1882 document associated with the will of William Murphy, it appears that Bird moved to Illinois soon after the sale of his father's homestead.

The U.S. Agricultural Census for 1850 and 1860 recorded the Bird farm output during the father-son tenure (Tables 5 and 6). The 15 acres of improved land produced small quantities of oats, wheat, corn, Irish potatoes and hay. It also supported a horse, 2-3 cows and 2 pigs. The milk cows produced 250 pounds of butter in 1850 and 110 pounds of butter in 1860. The farm production for William and Amos Bird was similar, with the exception of an increase in the number of bushels of corn grown by Amos in 1860 and his listing of a small amount ($20 worth) of garden produce sold to market in the past year.

Andrew J. Husbands was the son of William Husbands, a shoemaker, and lived in the neighborhood of the Bird family. He married Josephine A. Miller in 1865, and in the 1870 census, Andrew is listed as a "gardener", with Josephine keeping house. There were no children from the marriage. The tax assessments for the 15 acres with a frame house and frame barn increased over 300% after Husbands purchased the property, and it is likely that he made substantial improvements to the house. P. Thompson (1985) states that the architectural workmanship and style indicate a later date of construction, probably by Husbands, for the larger, main section of the Bird-Husbands house (Plates 27 and 28). Andrew Husbands also made minor adjustments in the boundaries of the eastern part of Tract 1 by an exchange of land (less than 1 acre) with the DuPont family who owned the adjacent property.

The data from the Agricultural Census for 1870 showed that Andrew Husbands grew approximately the same amounts of corn and Irish potatoes as grown by his predecessor, Amos Bird (Table 10).

PLATE 27
Bird-Husbands House, Front View

PLATE 28
Bird-Husbands House, Rear View

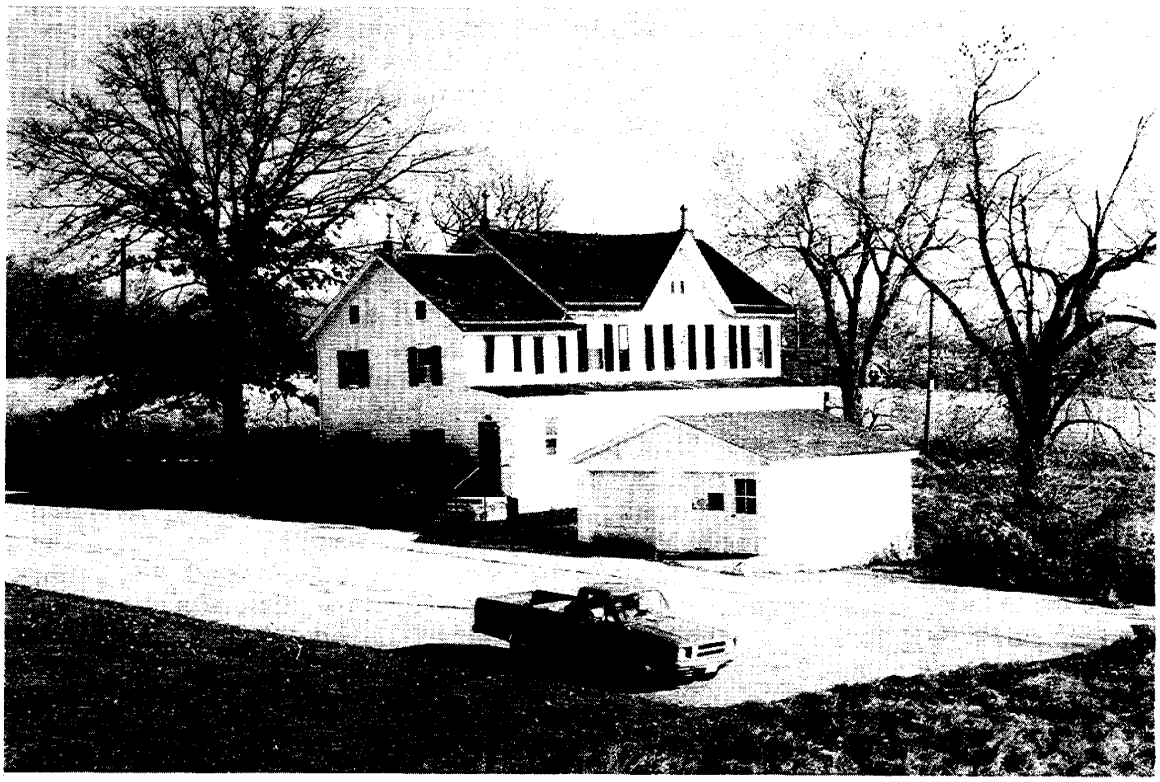


TABLE 10

1870 U.S. AGRICULTURAL CENSUS DATA

	Andrew Husbands	J. R. Weldin	Geo. W. Grubbs	Average Brandyine 100
Improved	15	222	106	66.86
Acres Woodland		24		10.26
$ Value Real Estate	$3,300	$24,400	$15,000	$10,899.81
$ Value Farm Implem	$150	$400	$1,500	$251.38
No. Horses	2	5	5	2.73
No. Milk Cows	2	25	15	8.52
No. Other Cows	1	10		2.07
No. Swine	2	4	9	3.51
$ Value Stock	$700	$2,180	$1,600	$846.66
Bushels Wheat	40	200	300	102.27
Bushels Corn	100	600	600	207.85
Bushels Oats				37.87
Bushels Irish Potatoes	25	50	200	88.93
Bushels Sweet Potatoes				
Bushels Buckwheat				
$ Value Prod. Orchard			50	83.21
$ Value Prod. Garden	$400			$307.96

TABLE 10 CONTINUED

Lbs. Butter	350	11250	1500	584.27
Tons Hay	8	65		20.16
$ Value Slaughter	$80	$320	$280	$200.85
$ Value All Produce	$712	$4,575	$2,500	$1,522.60
$ Value Wages Paid		$1,000	$700	$341.50
Gal Milk		11250	75	
Other		20 sheep		

His wheat production, however, was doubled and he grew 8 tons of hay instead of 2 tons. Andrew Husbands also grew $400 of market produce on his 15 acres, which agrees with his occupation listing as "gardener". This dollar amount for market produce is well above the average value of $307.96 calculated for Brandywine Hundred in 1870 (Table 10). Husbands continued with the practice of keeping a few horses, milk cows and pigs and listed 350 pounds of butter produced in the previous year.

Andrew Husbands died in 1874 at the age of 35. Josephine inherited the property and house from Andrew in his will (C2:206, 1873) and probably continued to live there until her second marriage to Reverend Thomas B. Hunter in 1879. Hunter was the minister for the Bethel Methodist Episcopal Church in 1878 and 1885-1886 (Scharf 1888:912). It is doubtful that the Hunters ever resided at the house. The Hunter family was not listed in the 1800 Delaware population census and the 1900 Delaware census indicated that their first child had been born in Maryland in 1880. Another son, Garland, however, had been born during his father's 1885-1886 tenure as the Bethel Methodist Episcopal Church minister. In 1898, Josephine transferred the property and "rents" in trust to Henry Wentworth Zebley of Wilmington (Deed P17:184). The Hunters' residence was given as Washington, D.C. on this deed, and, in 1900, they were listed in the Delaware census as renting a house in New Castle Hundred.

The property underwent several transactions in April, 1908 for $1.00 among trustees and others, and in December, 1908, Josephine Hunter and Garland Hunter, Trustee, both of Philadelphia, sold the 15 acres to Herbert T. Rice, of Wilmington, for $10,000.00 (D22:96). Rice, a single man, transferred it a week later to Alfred I. DuPont for $10,100.00 (D22:160). After Alfred DuPont bought the Bird-Husbands house, it became the residence of the superintendent for the Nemours estate (P. Thompson 1985). Since that date, the property has been transferred numerous times within the DuPont family and connected Florida corporations.

In summary, the Bird-Husbands house was owner-occupied from pre-1816 to 1879, with fairly long term occupations for each consecutive owner; the house was apparently rented after 1879, with Josephine Husbands Hunter retaining ownership until the early 1900's (Hopkins Map 1881, Baist Atlas 1893). The boundaries of the property, once established in 1837, underwent only minor changes. In addition, the house and outbuildings were associated with small farming operations such as that used to supplement other business income, i.e. millwright, or in the production of garden produce for market.

Results of Extended Phase I Field Investigations, Bird-Husbands House

The last use of the Bird-Husbands site was connected with the Nemours Institute and, at the time of the extended Phase I fieldwork, the house was boarded up, although it was still being

maintained by the Nemours groundskeeper. A large area had been paved for parking and a modern cinder block garage is present behind the house. At the rear of the house, an entrance way had been constructed to permit wheelchair access to the cellar. This resulted in a considerable amount of ground disturbance as the cellar was below the ground level. A deep trench had to be constructed to provide a level walkway.

Extended Phase I excavations at the Bird-Husbands site consisted of twelve 5 ft. by 5 ft. test units placed to the rear and the east side of the house (Figure 55). The west side of the house was under an asphalt parking area and this was tested with the use of a backhoe provided by DelDOT.

The results of the testing failed to reveal any intact features or contexts. The rear and side yards of the house had been extensively disturbed through ground alteration. This has obliterated any features which may have been present.

Archival investigations had indicated that a barn had been present on the northwest side of the house, roughly where the parking lot and the modern garage were located. Two backhoe trenches were excavated in this area to determine if any portions of the barn foundation remained intact. The profiles of these trenches are shown in Figures 56 and 57. The backhoe trenches revealed that the ground had apparently been leveled and cut prior to the construction of the parking area and no evidence for the barn foundation was present.

The Mean Ceramic date for the Bird-Husbands site was 1845.09. A breakdown of the ware types at the site showed that coarse red earthenware was the most freqently occurring type at the site, with 179 sherds (70.75%). This was followed by whiteware with 38 (15.02%), porcelain - 12 (4.74%), pearlware - 12 (4.74%), ironstone - 8 (3.16%), creamware - 3 (1.19%) and 1 yellowware sherd (.40%).

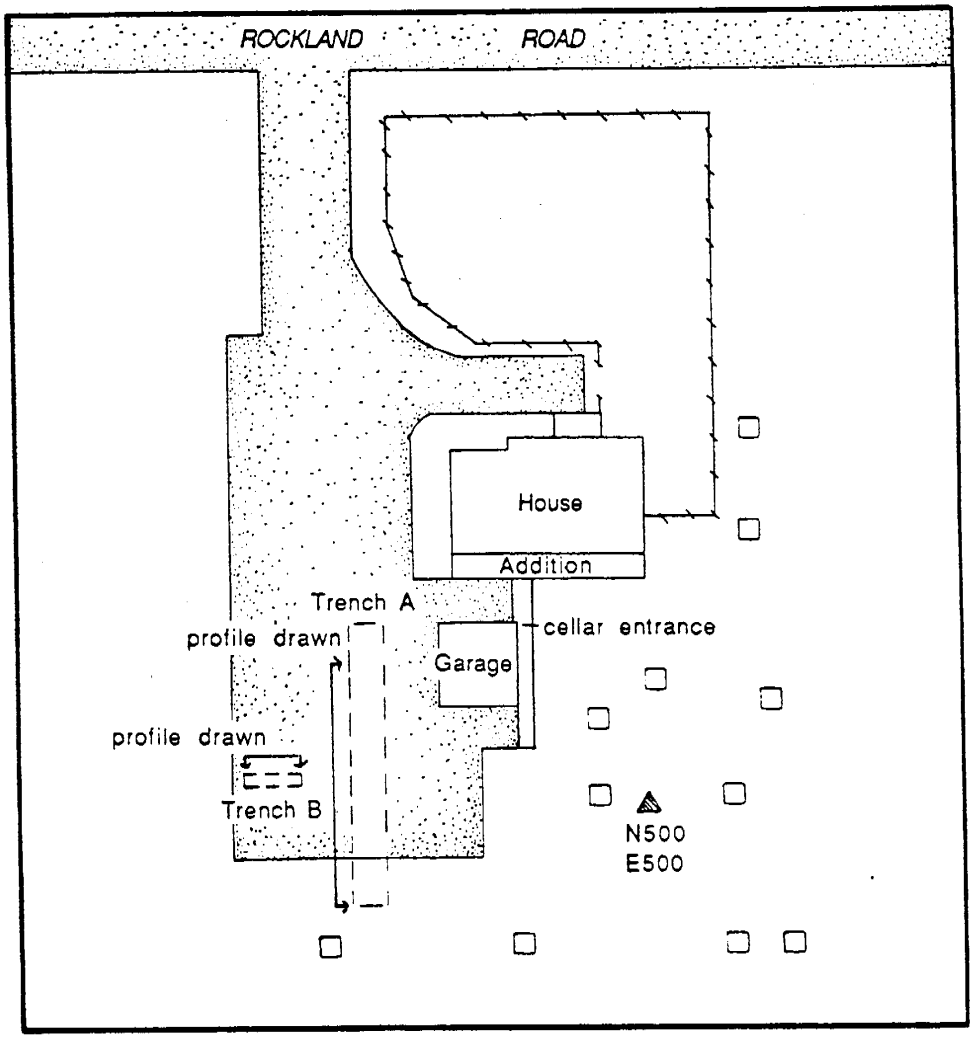
The majority of the artifacts recovered from the Bird-Husbands site were from South's Group (architectural) - 472 (46.78%). Group 1 was represented by 399 items (39.54%). The remaining groups found at the Bird Husbands site include Group 3 (furniture) - 1 (1.0%), Group 5 (clothing) - 2 (.20%), Group 7 (tobacco pipes) - 2 (.20%) and Group 8 (activities) - 133 (13.18%).

Summary and Recommendations

Based on the results of the archival investigations conducted during the Phase I work, the Bird-Husbands farm was owner-occupied from sometime before 1816 to 1879. After 1879, the farm was rented and functioned as a small farming operation used to produce garden produce for market.

The field investigations revealed no intact features or contexts associated with the house or in the backyard areas. Modern construction and landscaping have obliterated any remains

FIGURE 55
BIRD-HUSBANDS HOUSE
Location of Test Units



= excavated unit
= backhoe trench
= chain link fence
= datum (at the northwest corner of the post hole set into concrete base)

house measures 31.6 feet wide, 50.3 feet long
addition is 7 feet wide

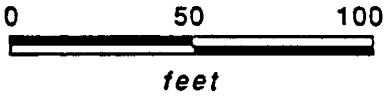
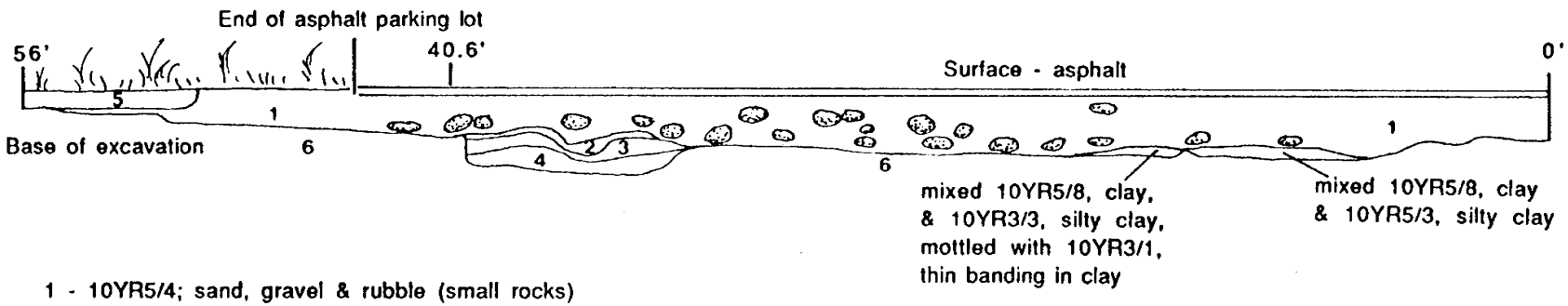


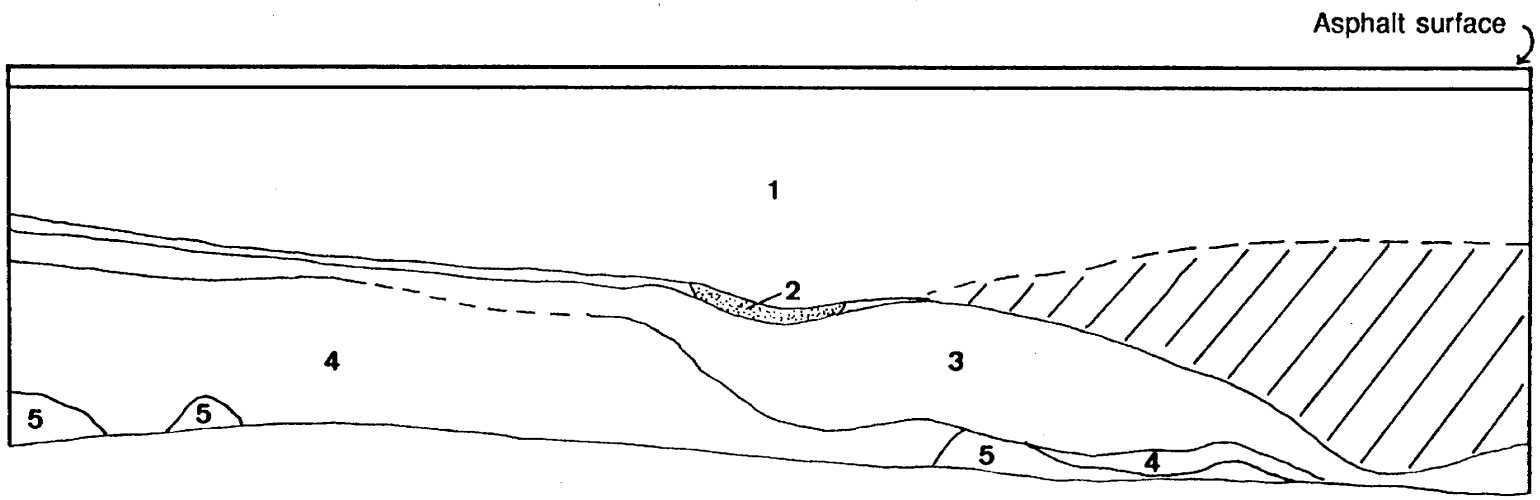
FIGURE 56
BIRD-HUSBANDS SITE
Trench A - Profile West Wall



1 - 10YR5/4; sand, gravel & rubble (small rocks)
2 - 10YR3/2; sandy clay
3 - 10YR5/4; silt
4 - 10YR5/8; silty clay gleyed, with 10YR6/3
5 - 10YR3/3; silty loam
6 - 10YR5/8; clay

5 feet

FIGURE 57
BIRD-HUSBANDS SITE
Trench B, Profile North Wall



SOIL KEY

1 - 10YR5/4 - sand, gravel & rubble (small rock); cross-hatched area contains larger rock

2 - 10YR4/6 - sandy silt; shaded area is 10YR4/6, fine sandy silt

3 - 10YR3/2 - silty loam

4 - 10YR5/4 - silty clay

5 - 10YR5/8 - clay subsoil

which might have been present. No additional archeological work is recommended for the Bird-Husbands House.

Summary and Recommendations, Segment 8

Preliminary and extended Phase I archival and archeological investigations conducted in Segment 8 revealed only three areas which had the potential to contain archeological resources. These were standing structures: the Sweeney site, the William Murphy house, and the Bird-Husbands House. Old Murphy Road house was not investigated as it was too recent in age, i.e. 20th century.

Archeological fieldwork conducted at the Sweeney and Bird-Husbands houses revealed that modern ground alteration had resulted in extensive disturbances to the yard areas surrounding the structures. No intact features or contexts were found at either site and no additional archeological work is recommended.

Archeological fieldwork could not be conducted at the William Murphy house as the occupant of the structure was ill at the time of the survey. Archival work was conducted, however. This revealed that the house was probably built in the 1840's by George Murphy and occupied by the Murphy family until 1870. After 1870, the house had been occupied by a series of tenants. No statement regarding the research potential of the archeological resources at the William Murphy house can be made as no archeological fieldwork could be conducted here.

SEGMENT 9

Segment 9 (Figures 2 and 58) lies on the east side of Route 202 (Concord Pike) and extends from the Wilmington reservoir up to Weldin Road. The corridor is 200 feet wide, as measured from the edge of Concord Pike. The entire area in Segment 9 was in corn at the time of the preliminary Phase I survey and surface visibility was very good. Preliminary Phase I field investigations consisted of a walkover survey with 100% coverage and surface collection. Archival investigations revealed a smithy site at the Blue Ball intersection on the east side of Concord Pike (Figure 58). This smithy appears on the 1849 Rea and Price map and is situated within the confines of Segment 9. Preliminary Phase I investigations revealed a dense surface concentration of artifacts at this location, some of which dated to the mid-19th century or the period during which the smithy was shown on the Rea and Price map (Figure 9). The results of the preliminary and extended Phase I investigations at this location are presented below. No other archeological sites were encountered during the field investigations of Segment 9.