6.0 CORRIE HOUSE/CUMBERLAND FARM SITE (7NC-D-242)

6.1 Background Research Methodology

A history of the Corrie House/Cumberland Farm site (7NC-D-242) was provided in the MAAR Associates report *A Phase I Cultural Resource Survey of the Church Road Highway Improvement Project Area, New Castle Hundred, Delaware* (Traver and Thomas 2001). The report also evaluated the Corrie House as not eligible for listing in the NRHP, primarily because the house was not a nineteenth century farmhouse; rather, it was constructed in stages during the 1940s. To confirm and supplement the information contained in the report, Skelly and Loy performed additional deed research and investigated probate, historic tax assessment records, and agricultural censuses for New Castle County and New Castle Hundred, all at the Delaware Public Archives in Dover. Research on the family that owned Cumberland Farm for much of its history, the Silver family, was undertaken at the Delaware Historical Society in Wilmington. The history of the property is represented below, organized in the temporal time frames of the *Historic Context Master Reference and Summary* (Herman *et al.* 1989).

6.2 Historic Context

6.2.1 Early Industrialization 1770-1830±

For much of its recorded history, Cumberland Farm consisted of a 50.6 ha (125.0 ac) agricultural tract owned by William Silver, Sr. and his descendants. Precisely when a house and barn were first built on the property is not known, but the evidence strongly supports a construction date for the house of between 1809 and 1816. The MAAR report dates the barn to the mid-nineteenth century.

William Silver, Sr. moved with his family from Cumberland County, New Jersey, to Christiana Bridge, Delaware, in 1809 (Silver Family Genealogical File 1885). He immediately began to acquire land in New Castle and surrounding hundreds. In 1810, he purchased (from David Porter) 80 ac of a 293 ac parcel "along the Great Road between Bear Tavern and Glasgow" in New Castle Hundred (New Castle County Deeds 1810). The reference indicated that the farm was located along the precursor to the New Castle & Frenchtown Turnpike (chartered 1811) and U.S. Route 40. Tax assessments from 1804 and 1805 noted that David Porter's 295 ac tract had on it a brick house, log kitchen, and log barn

(New Castle County Tax Assessments 1805), while it is known that the farmhouse and barn on the Corrie House/Cumberland Farm site (7NC-D-242) were frame (Traver and Thomas 2001). Silver probably built the farmhouse shortly after purchasing the property from Porter. Tax records from 1816 (the first year of detailed assessments following the 1804 and 1805 assessments) credited William Silver, Sr. with two tracts of land in New Castle Hundred. The first consisted of 148 ac and a frame house, while the second consisted of 106 ac and a frame house and barn (New Castle County Tax Assessments 1816). The first parcel, containing only a house, appears to be the house that historically sat on the site. As Silver is consistently referred to as a resident of Christiana Bridge, it seems likely that the land he purchased from Porter served as a tenant farm.

At the time of his death *ca.* 1825, William Silver, Sr., was a prosperous landowner with holdings in both New Jersey and Delaware, as well as a tanyard and bark mills in Delaware. He left a lengthy and detailed will disbursing his real and personal property. He devised to his son, William Silver, Jr., "the two Improved parts of that farm that I purchest of David and Alexander Porter containing about one hundred and twenty acres" and located along the Frenchtown Road (New Castle County Wills 1823). The language implies that the bequest was a subdivision of the 148 ac parcel William, Sr. held in 1816, which had a frame house on it. The property transfer appears for the first time in the 1825 tax assessments, noting that William Silver, Jr. had acquired the 120 ac from his father's estate. The 1828 tax assessment notes that the parcel included a frame house (New Castle County Tax Assessments 1816, 1825, 1828). That the farm was in tenancy is supported by further language in the will, which required William, Jr. to purchase, "out of the Rents or profits of Said farm...four hundred Good Sedar or Chestnut Rails and one hundred good Whiteoak posts" every year for 10 years to fence the farm (New Castle County Wills 1823). A second piece of evidence that the farm was in tenancy is that William, Jr., who was about 30 when his father passed away, had purchased other land in New Castle County, particularly in and around the village of Red Lion. This included the Red Lion Tavern, which William used as a tavern, store building, and residence, and a second store building he erected in 1823 where first he and later his sons traded (New Castle County Deed Index 1873; Scharf 1888:853).

William Silver, Sr.'s acquisition of farmland in the 1810s and 1820s and establishment of tenant farms reflected a common pattern in New Castle and Kent counties agriculture. Rapid population growth, exhausted soils, and a decline in wheat prices induced many farmers, particularly those on marginal land, to take industrial jobs or seek new opportunities in the expanding west. The abandoned farmland was often incorporated into

the larger holdings of wealthy farmers, who established tenant farms employing some of the more marginal farmers who remained (De Cunzo and Garcia 1992:25-26).

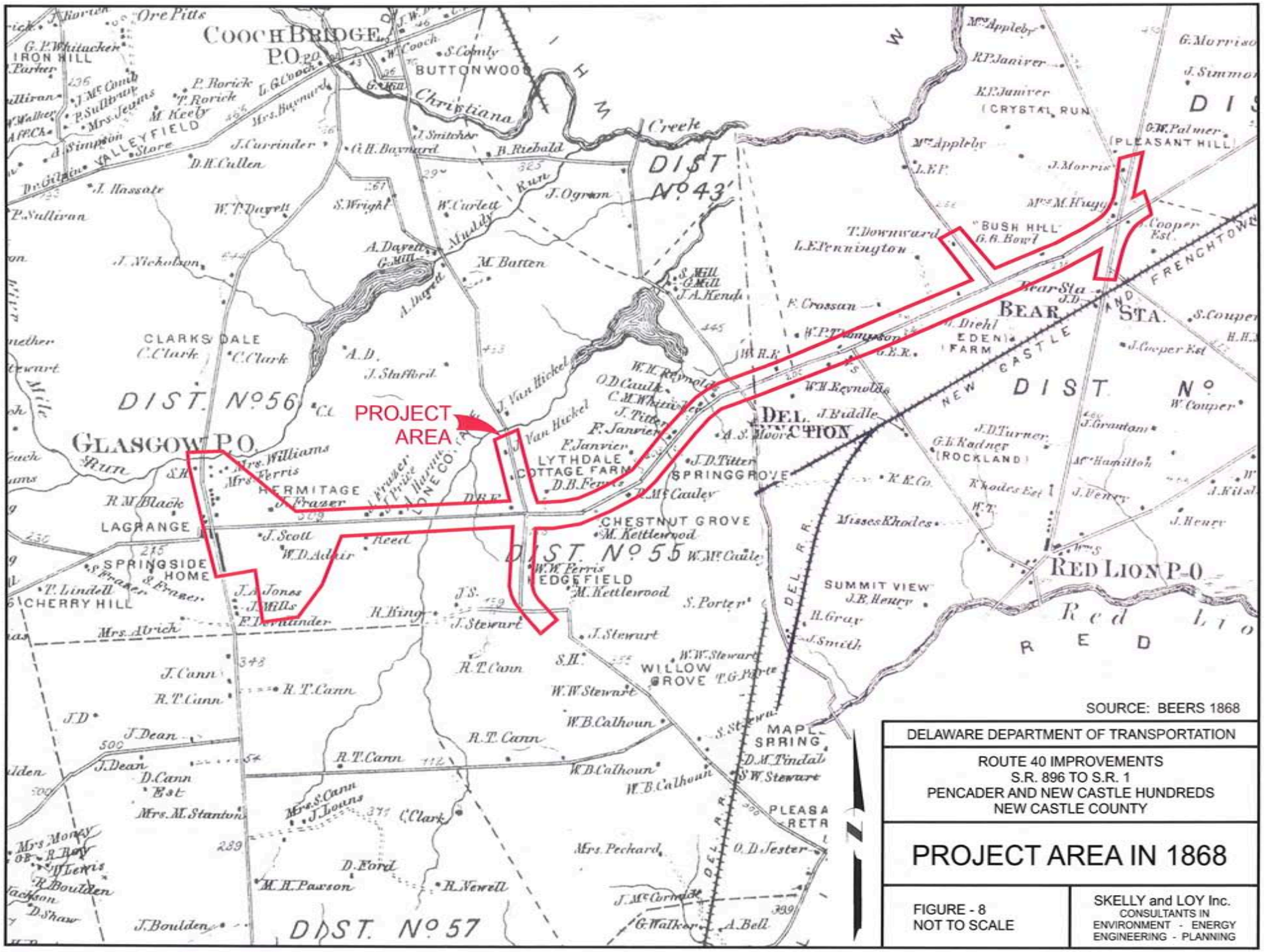
William, Sr.'s will also instructed William, Jr. to "keep a good Road open and free from all encumbrances" so that William, Sr.'s other heirs could cart their timber or fire wood from a wooded lot lying at the lower end of the lots he had devised to William, Jr. (New Castle County Wills 1823).

6.2.2 Industrialization and Early Urbanization 1830-1880±

During much of this period, Cumberland Farm was owned by William Silver, Jr. and his son, also named William (Baist 1893; Beers 1868; G.M. Hopkins & Company 1881; Rea and Price 1849). It was also the time period that the farm received the name Cumberland Farm.

William Silver, Jr. was born in 1795. Like his father, William, Jr. was a New Castle County farmer, entrepreneur, and large landholder; he was also a merchant and a landholder in Kent County, Maryland. His home farm, called Poplar Hill, was located not in New Castle Hundred, but just across Red Lion Creek in Red Lion Hundred (New Castle County Wills1869; G.M. Hopkins & Company 1881; Silver Family Genealogical File 1885; Scharf 1888). The extent of his (and through him, his sons) holdings in New Castle and Red Lion hundreds are most clearly illustrated on maps from 1868, 1881, and 1893 (Figures 8, 9, and 10). In addition to agricultural pursuits, William, Jr. also constructed mechanic shops during the Mexican-American War, probably located along Bear-Corbitt Road, to manufacture government shoes; was the driving force (along with his wife) behind the 1853 construction of the Lebanon (later the Red Lion) Methodist Church; and founded and endowed (through a bequest from his father) the local school (New Castle County Wills 1823; Red Lion United Methodist Church 1991; Scharf 1888:853). Silver was clearly a member of the New Castle and Red Lion hundreds small agricultural elite, those "three or four families...notable for the size, number, and value of the farms owned and operated by their members" (Mayer 1975:11-12, quoted in De Cunzo and Garcia 1992:70).

The site remained in tenancy during this period. The 1850 agricultural census of New Castle County may provide a snapshot of the farm's operation. William Silver was shown as owning only one farm in New Castle Hundred and its size of 115 improved and 10 unimproved acres makes it the correct size for Cumberland Farm. The farm was valued at $6,000. A tax assessment from approximately the same time period valued the land and



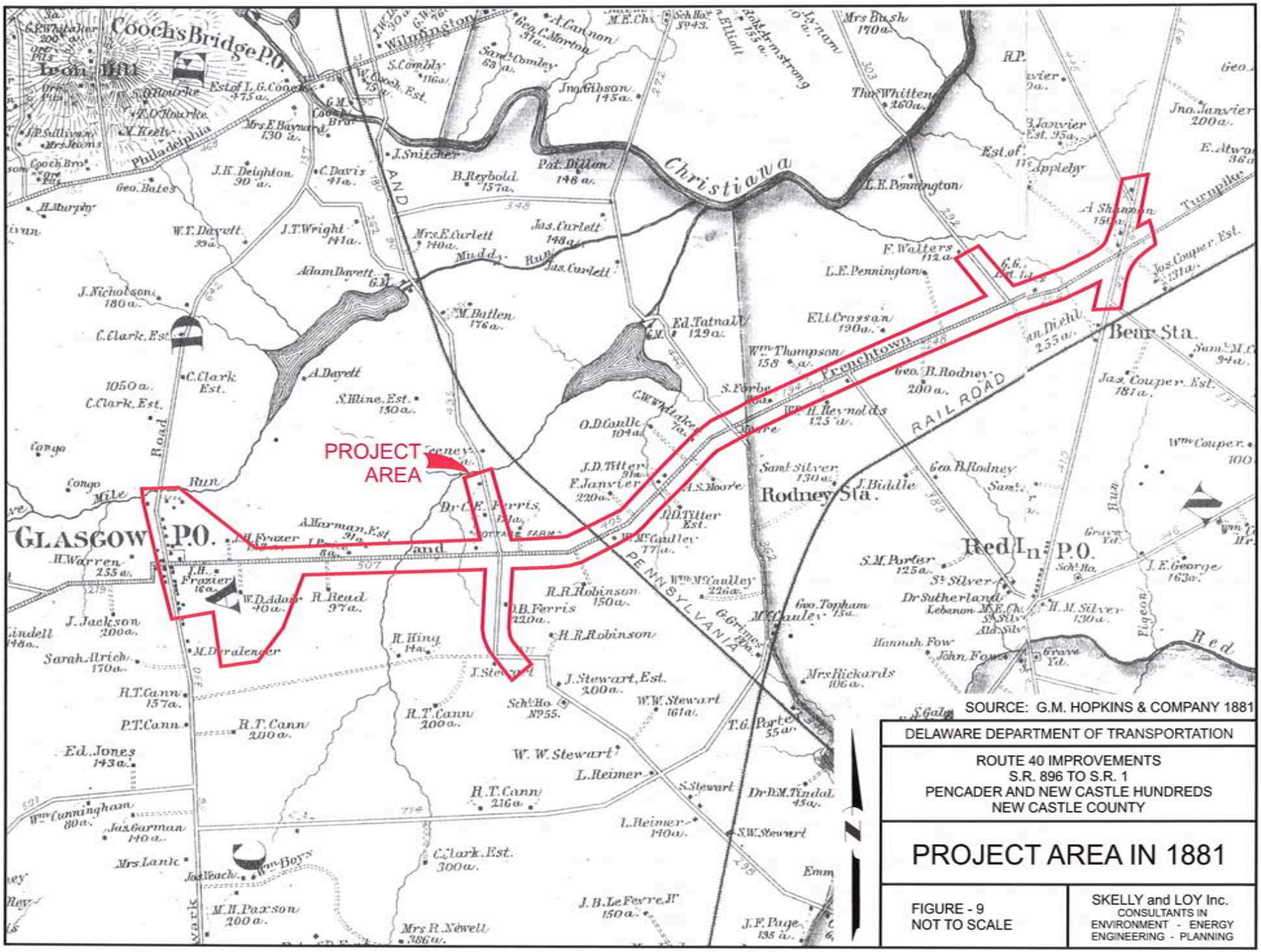
DELAWARE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

ROUTE 40 IMPROVEMENTS
S.R. 896 TO S.R. 1
PENCADER AND NEW CASTLE HUNDREDS
NEW CASTLE COUNTY

PROJECT AREA IN 1868

FIGURE - 8
NOT TO SCALE

SKELLY and LOY Inc.
CONSULTANTS IN
ENVIRONMENT - ENERGY
ENGINEERING - PLANNING



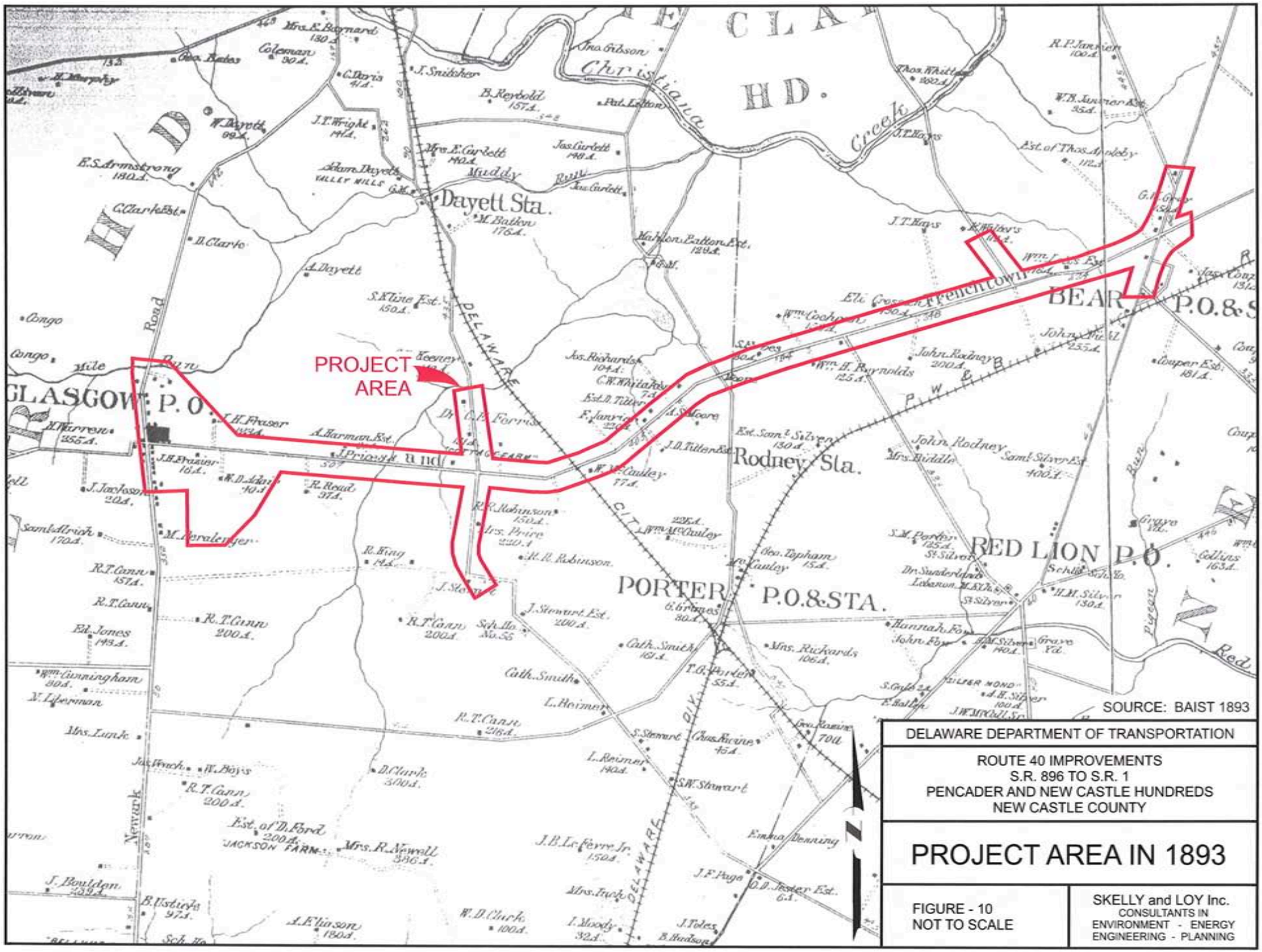
DELAWARE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

ROUTE 40 IMPROVEMENTS
S.R. 896 TO S.R. 1
PENCADER AND NEW CASTLE HUNDREDS
NEW CASTLE COUNTY

PROJECT AREA IN 1881

FIGURE - 9
NOT TO SCALE

SKELLY and LOY Inc.
CONSULTANTS IN
ENVIRONMENT - ENERGY
ENGINEERING - PLANNING



DELAWARE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

ROUTE 40 IMPROVEMENTS
S.R. 896 TO S.R. 1
PENCADER AND NEW CASTLE HUNDREDS
NEW CASTLE COUNTY

PROJECT AREA IN 1893

FIGURE - 10
NOT TO SCALE

SKELLY and LOY Inc.
CONSULTANTS IN
ENVIRONMENT - ENERGY
ENGINEERING - PLANNING

frame house at $3,630. The other $2,370 in value probably came from livestock, crops, and farm equipment. Once again, no barn was listed for the property, which seems unusual. The farm was mixed, but the emphasis was on staples, which is consistent with agricultural trends in New Castle County at the time. Silver's farm had two horses, six milk cows, two oxen, six other cows (presumably beef), and five swine; the livestock was valued at $750. The primary crop was 600 bushels of Indian corn. The farm also produced 15 bushels of sweet potatoes, 100 pounds of butter, 12 tons of hay (presumably as livestock feed), and $25 of orchard products (De Cunzo and Garcia 1992:27; New Castle County Tax Assessments 1856; U.S. Census 1850). The 1849 Map of New Castle County, Delaware (Rea and Price 1849) confirms that the farm was owned by William Silver at this time.

William Silver's New Castle Hundred farm was fairly typical of mid-nineteenth century, prosperous farms in the middle part of New Castle County. It was intensively cultivated, with more than 90 percent of its acreage improved; it grew primarily fodder crops, including corn, the most common crop in the county; it raised several kinds of livestock; and it also had a substantial dairying operation producing milk and a large quantity of butter. Its six beef cattle were one below average for the region, and reflected the relative proximity of the farm to Wilmington and Philadelphia markets, which made raising cattle advantageous. The number of swine was also typical and these were probably raised for household use. The horse and oxen were probably draft animals; they, combined with progressive agriculture, would have made the farm highly productive per acre. The farm had $150 of tools and machinery, which would have meant the farm had good plows of modern, patented designs. It was above average only in the number of acres held; the average farm in New Castle County was 95 to 99 acres (Michel 1984, quoted in De Cunzo and Garcia 1992:34-38; U.S. Census 1850).

It was also not unusual that Silver's farm was a tenant farm. Between 1770 and 1900, tenant farms accounted for approximately one-half of the farms in the region. Tenancy benefited both the landlord and tenant. The landlord could keep fields in cultivation and reduce the need to hire seasonal farm labor. The tenant gained access to larger and more productive farms, and received a chance to acquire livestock and farm equipment. Tenancy provided a way to maximize yields and profits. It was also not unusual that Silver's tenant farm should be as large as farms owned and operated by the Silver family. Tenant farms in New Castle County tended to be larger and more intensively worked than owner-occupied farms (Siders *et al.* 1991:3, 26).

The other mid-nineteenth century agricultural censuses, taken in 1860, 1870, and 1880, provide no additional information. In 1860, William Silver was listed as owning 230 ac of improved land in New Castle County, much more than was present at Cumberland Farm. Presumably, the listing consolidated his acreages. The 1870 and 1880 censuses contained no records for William Silver or Marshall Yeatman, who owned the farm in 1880, but in those years the farms were listed by operator and not owners (U.S. Census 1860, 1870, 1880). Unfortunately, attempts to ascertain the names of the tenants of Cumberland Farm were unsuccessful.

The farm received the name Cumberland Farm during this period. This, too, was not unusual. As Delaware's elite farmers acquired farms that had to be supervised by family members or tenants, there was a need to name the holdings, to distinguish, for example, one Silver farm from another. Unlike a building in a town or city, this could not be easily done by an address number. The naming practice was in place by the early 1800s and was common by the mid-nineteenth century. Names often reflected some fact connected with the house, the owner, or its location (Herman 1987:122-123). For example, in addition to Cumberland Farm, the Silver family owned the Silver Mond, Poplar Hill, Red Lion, Lebanon, and Edenfield farms. The Poplar Hill, Silver Mond, and Lebanon farms were adjoining, and the Red Lion and Cumberland farms were in proximity to the others, creating a need to distinguish the plantations (G.M. Hopkins & Company 1881; New Castle County Wills 1869). The name Cumberland Farm could be related to the fact that William Silver, Sr. had moved his family to Delaware from Cumberland County, New Jersey.

William Silver, Jr. died in 1869 at the age of 74. His will left Cumberland Farm to his oldest son, William (born 1823). The farm was listed as containing 125 acres. William also received an adjacent five acre wood lot, $8,000 in cash (to be disbursed over a three year period), and "my share of grain that may be growing or stored at said farm at the time of my death." The bulk of his real estate, however, went to his other three sons, Samuel, Henry, and Albert. Albert received, among other land, the family's home farm, Poplar Hill (New Castle County Wills 1869; Silver Family Genealogical File 1885).

William Silver, III received the smallest portion of the William, Jr. land holdings, which was perhaps not surprising. William III was a lawyer by profession as well as a state legislator. He may also have held farm land in other parts of Delaware, but his primary role in agriculture was as a landlord. He described his brothers as "large landholders" and "extensively engaged in agriculture," implying that they were more directly involved in farming than he. William, by his own admission, was the "most well-to-do" of the brothers at

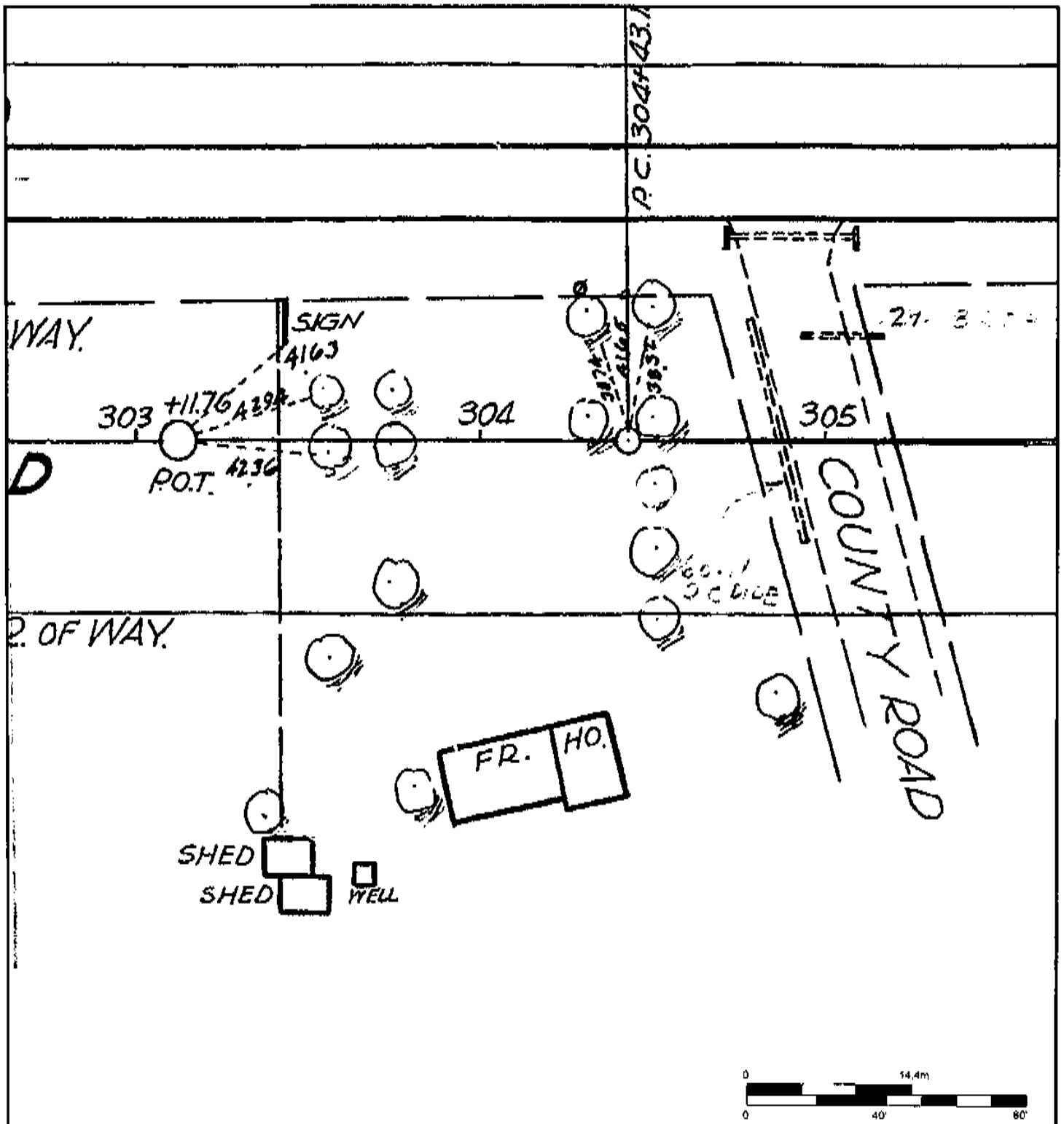
the time of his father's death (Silver Family Genealogical File 1871, 1885). However, shortly after his father's passing, William lost Cumberland Farm. In July 1878, to satisfy a debt suit brought by Marshall Yeatman against William, his wife, and their tenants, the farm was sold at auction for $4,600 (New Castle County Deeds 1878). William attributed his reversal of fortune to business losses and "yellow leaf" (Silver Family Genealogical File 1885).

"Yellow leaf" probably refers to peach blight. Beginning in the 1830s, northern Delaware was a center of peach production in the eastern United States. With the arrival of the Delaware Railroad through Kent and Sussex counties in the 1860s, peach production expanded to all portions of the state. During Delaware's peach boom, the fruit was shipped by rail and boat to New York and other urban markets. The lucrative trade came to an end in the 1870s, when a disease known as the "Yellows" devastated orchards (De Cunzo and Garcia 1992:26, 45-46). Silver apparently cultivated peaches as a portion of his fortune. Like many others in the 1870s, the blight ruined his orchards and apparently his financial well-being.

6.2.3 Urbanization and Early Suburbanization 1880-1940±

In 1886, Samuel, Henry, and Albert Silver purchased Cumberland Farm back from Marshall Yeatman's heirs. The farm remained in tenancy. William was residing in Wilmington and Philadelphia, and his brothers had their own farm properties and employments (G.M. Hopkins & Company 1881; Silver Family Genealogical File 1871, 1885). This is not surprising, as tenancy remained a "central feature of the sociocultural context of agriculture in the state," and good tenants remained a feature of the socioeconomic landscape into the 1920s (De Cunzo and Garcia 1992:188-189). At some point, William's brothers conveyed the 130 ac farm back to William, because he devised Cumberland Farm by will to his only child, Lizzie May Mazuire, in 1895 (New Castle County Wills 1895). She, in turn, willed the 125 ac farm and adjoining 5 ac wood lot to her son, Clarence, in 1920. Clarence Mazuire sold the farm in 1923 to James Proud, the first time in almost 115 years that the farm was not owned by a Silver (New Castle County Deeds 1923:50). The sale came at a time of agricultural depression and the beginning of a period of a scarcity of good tenants, which made farm land ownership by landlords a less satisfactory investment (De Cunzo and Garcia 1992:190).

The 1933 pre-construction mapping (State Highway Department 1933) provides our only view of the original house on the property (Figure 11). The house appears to have



SOURCE: STATE HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT 1933

DELAWARE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

ROUTE 40 IMPROVEMENTS
S.R. 896 TO S.R. 1
PENCADER AND NEW CASTLE HUNDREDS
NEW CASTLE COUNTY

CORRIE HOUSE/CUMBERLAND FARM SITE (7NC-D-242) ON 1933 PRE-BUILD PLANS

FIGURE - 11

SKELLY and LOY Inc.
CONSULTANTS IN
ENVIRONMENT - ENERGY
ENGINEERING - PLANNING

started as a 25 x 18 ft unit, with the front facing and paralleling Church Road. A 32 x 20 ft rear ell was then added. The argument that the house fronted on Church Road rather than Route 40 is based on the orientation of the house and on the presence of sheds and the well (typically backyard features) west-southwest of the house. The 1933 mapping permits the plotting of the former structure footprint on the present plans (Figure 12). It is clear that the early structure location is completely subsumed in the footprint of the existing house. This evidence suggests a very low potential for the survival of architectural features from the early house.

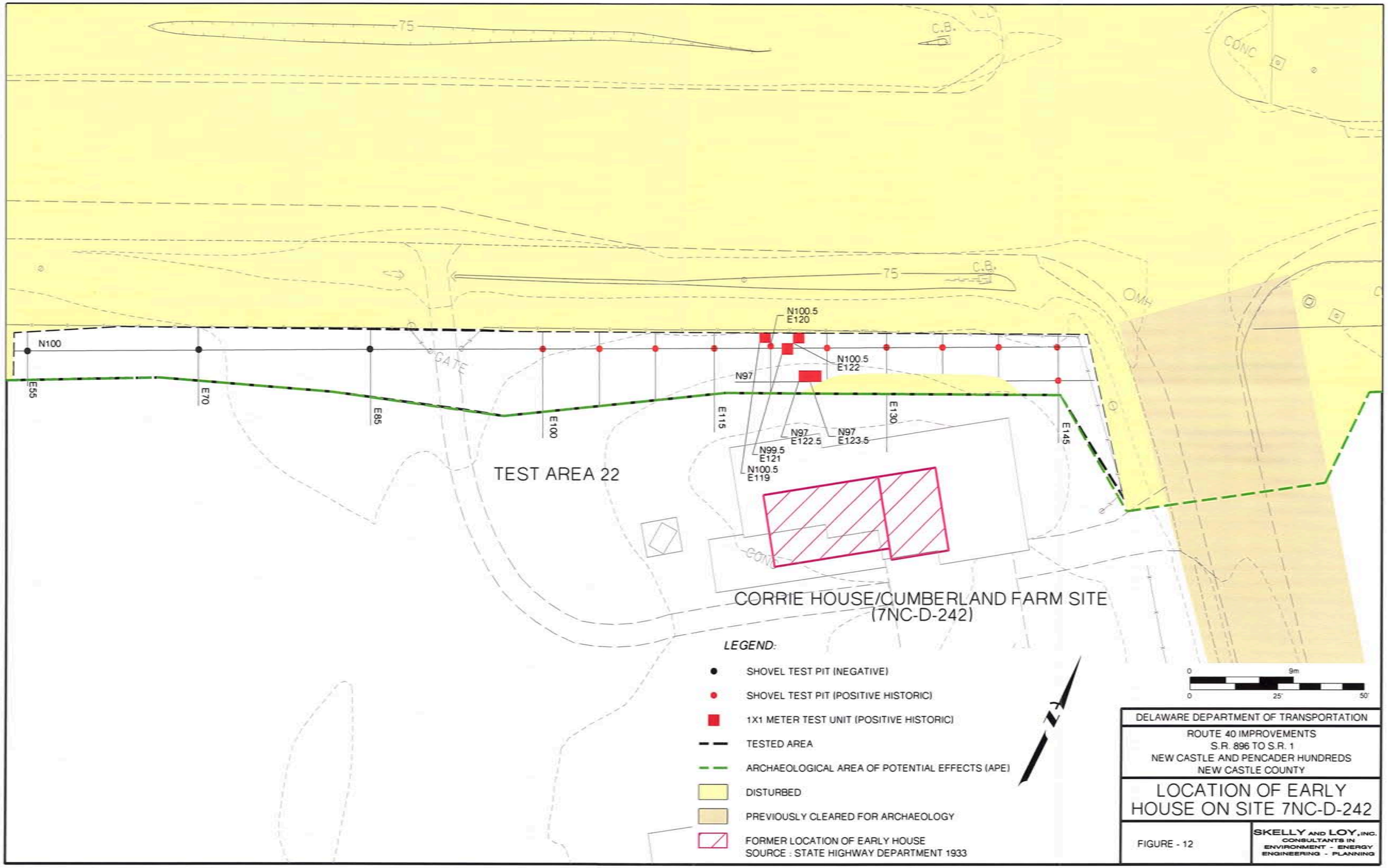
Proud sold the property in 1940 to Frank and Alice Brooks, who tore down the original farmhouse, which was apparently in poor condition, and built the Foursquare portion of the current house. The next owners, the Warringers, bought all but two acres in 1942. They constructed the stone addition to the current house. In 1946, the Warringers sold 120 ac to Micuccio Service Company. The Radicks purchased 4.3 ac and the house in 1965. The current owners acquired it in 1969 (Traver and Thomas 2001).

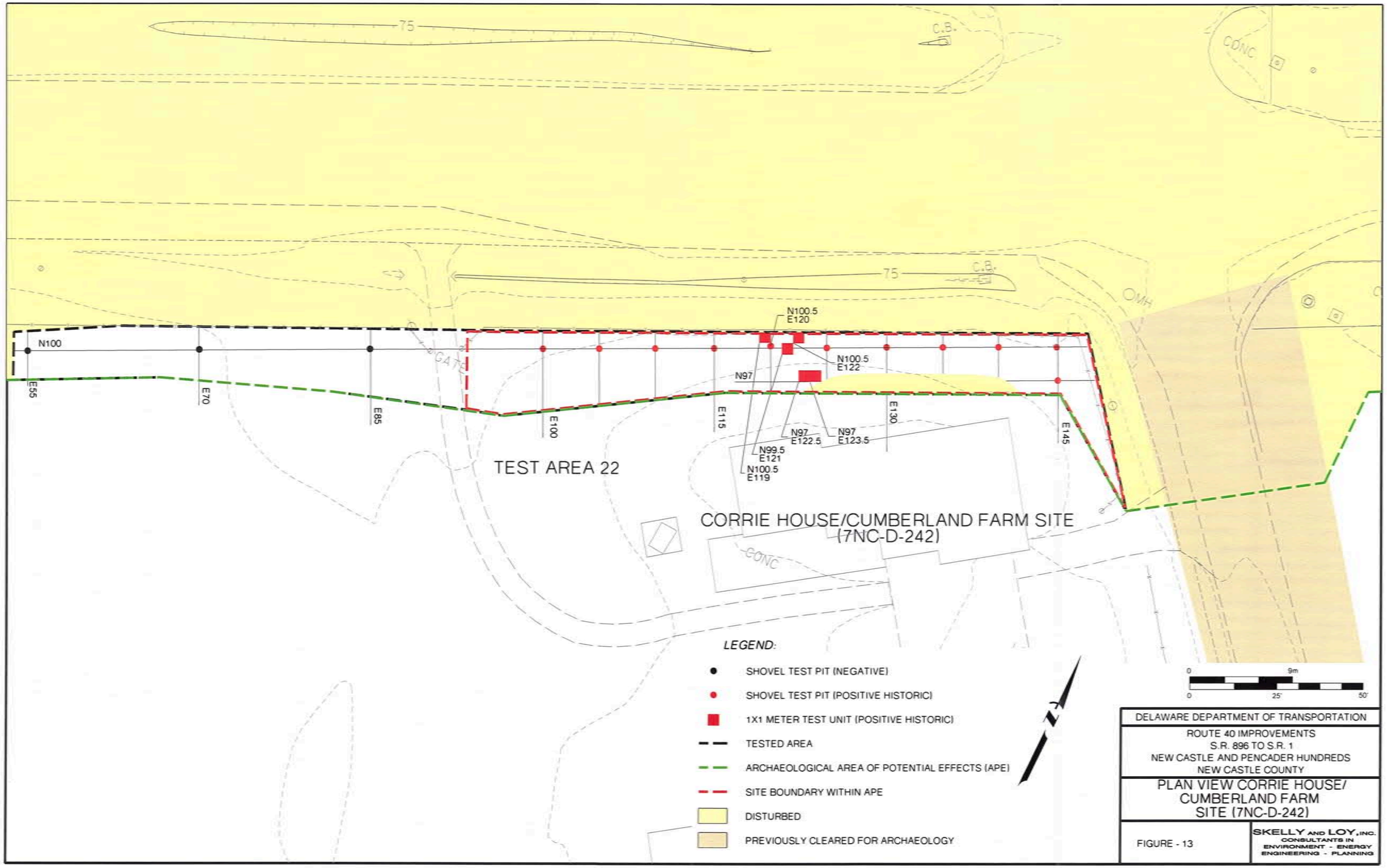
Subdividing the property and taking it out of agricultural production was a pronounced trend that began in New Castle County in the early 1900s and accelerated in the mid-century. In the years following World War II, populous New Castle County became increasingly suburban in nature, characterized by tract housing, suburban subdivisions, and strip commercial development. Farms were subdivided into smaller units of production for other non-agricultural uses (De Cunzo and Garcia 1992:28-29).

6.3 Phase I Survey

On August 27, 2004, Ms. Corrie granted Skelly and Loy permission for Phase I archaeological survey on her property. This property had not been examined during the initial U.S. Route 40 Improvements Phase I survey. The test area consisted of a 5.0-6.0 m (16.4-19.7 ft) wide strip inside (south of) the fence on this property (Figure 13; Photographs 9 and 10). The test area contains grass and shrubs and is the side yard of the standing residence. The Phase I survey was designed simply to determine if there was an archaeological site present in this test area. During this initial phase, impact to the property owner's side yard was kept to a minimum.

The N100 grid line was established 2.0 m (6.6 ft) inside of and paralleling the fence and Route 40. STPs were excavated at 15.0 m (49.2 ft) intervals, with N100 E100 placed 5.0 m (16.4 ft) northeast of the dirt driveway. Seven STPs were excavated in Test Area 22. Each measured 50.0 x 50.0 cm (19.7 x 19.7 in) and was excavated to sterile subsoil. All soil was screened through 0.64


75
C.B.
CONC
75
C.B.
OMH
N100.5
E120
N100
N100.5
E122
N97
GATE
E55
E70
E85
E100
E115
E130
E145
N97
E122.5
N97
E123.5
N99.5
E121
N100.5
E119
TEST AREA 22
CONC
CORRIE HOUSE/CUMBERLAND FARM SITE
(7NC-D-242)
LEGEND:
SHOVEL TEST PIT (NEGATIVE)
SHOVEL TEST PIT (POSITIVE HISTORIC)
1X1 METER TEST UNIT (POSITIVE HISTORIC)
TESTED AREA
ARCHAEOLOGICAL AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS (APE)
DISTURBED
PREVIOUSLY CLEARED FOR ARCHAEOLOGY
FORMER LOCATION OF EARLY HOUSE
SOURCE : STATE HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT 1933
0
9m
0
25'
50'
DELAWARE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
ROUTE 40 IMPROVEMENTS
S.R. 896 TO S.R. 1
NEW CASTLE AND PENCADER HUNDREDS
NEW CASTLE COUNTY
LOCATION OF EARLY
HOUSE ON SITE 7NC-D-242
FIGURE - 12
SKELLY AND LOY, INC.
CONSULTANTS IN
ENVIRONMENT - ENERGY
ENGINEERING - PLANNING


75
C.B.
CONC
75
C.B.
OMH
N100
E55
E70
E85
E100
E115
E130
E145
N100.5
E120
N100.5
E122
N97
N97
E122.5
N97
E123.5
N99.5
E121
N100.5
E119
TEST AREA 22
CORRIE HOUSE/CUMBERLAND FARM SITE
(7NC-D-242)
CONC
LEGEND:
SHOVEL TEST PIT (NEGATIVE)
SHOVEL TEST PIT (POSITIVE HISTORIC)
1X1 METER TEST UNIT (POSITIVE HISTORIC)
TESTED AREA
ARCHAEOLOGICAL AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS (APE)
SITE BOUNDARY WITHIN APE
DISTURBED
PREVIOUSLY CLEARED FOR ARCHAEOLOGY
0
9m
0
25'
50'
DELAWARE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
ROUTE 40 IMPROVEMENTS
S.R. 896 TO S.R. 1
NEW CASTLE AND PENCADER HUNDREDS
NEW CASTLE COUNTY
PLAN VIEW CORRIE HOUSE/
CUMBERLAND FARM
SITE (7NC-D-242)
FIGURE - 13
SKELLY AND LOY, INC.
CONSULTANTS IN
ENVIRONMENT - ENERGY
ENGINEERING - PLANNING

Photograph 9. Corrie House/Cumberland Farm Site (7NC-D-242), general setting, facing northeast.

Photograph 10. Corrie House/Cumberland Farm Site (7NC-D-242), general setting, Facing southwest.

cm (0.25 in) mesh. The STPs were backfilled and the sod was replaced upon completion of each unit. Table 9 presents the results of the STP excavations.

STPs N100 E55, N100 E70, and N100 E85 all failed to yield any artifacts. The typical soil profile was an A horizon of 10YR 4/3 brown silt loam over a B horizon of 10YR 7/2 light gray silt loam. These three STPs were southwest of the driveway and farthest from the house.

Table 9.
Phase I Shovel Test Pits at the Corrie House/Cumberland Farm Site (7NC-D-242)

STP	Thickness of A horizon	Content
N100 E55		None
N100 E70		None
N100 E85		None
N100 E100	16 cm	1 flat glass, 1 pearlware
N100 E115	40 cm	Many historic artifacts, modern artifacts, and 1940s building debris
N100 E130	35 cm	Historic artifacts and 1940s building debris
N100 E145	26 cm	Sparse historic and modern artifacts

STP N100 E100 had an A horizon of 10YR 4/3 brown silt loam (0-16.0 cm [0-6.3 in]) over a B horizon of 10YR 7/2 light gray silt loam with 25 percent pebbles. The A horizon yielded one fragment of clear window glass and one sherd of undecorated pearlware.

STP N100 E115 had a 40.0 cm (15.8 in) thick A horizon of 10YR 4/3 brown silt loam; the natural A horizon has been augmented by modern landscaping activities. The B horizon was 10YR 7/2 light gray silt loam. There was a possible historic feature in the subsoil; the feature was only 8.0 cm (3.2 in) thick and yielded no artifacts. The A horizon artifacts included: one sherd of undecorated pearlware; eight sherds of undecorated whiteware; one sherd of blue feather-edged whiteware; two sherds of lead-glazed earthenware; one sherd of earthenware flowerpot; one porcelain doll arm; four pieces of light green window glass; one sherd of clear window glass; two fragments of clear bottle glass; seven brick fragments; three lumps of concrete mortar; three lumps of shell-based mortar; four spalls from shaping of building stones (related to the 1940 construction, and hereafter referred to as trimmings); and two fragments of asbestos tile (Table 10). The artifacts from the thick A horizon suggest some mixing of historic artifacts and *ca.* 1940s demolition/construction debris.

Table 10.
Dating of Key Artifact Classes Recovered at the Corrie House/Cumberland Farm Site (7NC-D-242)

Material Class	Artifact Type	Date Range
Stone	Trimming (matches standing house)	1942
Ceramic	Black Basalt *	1750-1820
Ceramic	Plain creamware	1762-1820
Ceramic	Annular creamware	1780-1840
Ceramic	Plain pearlware	1780-1840
Ceramic	Transfer-printed pearlware	1784-1840
Ceramic	Annular pearlware	1785-1840
Ceramic	Blue hand-painted pearlware	1775-1840
Ceramic	Feather-edged pearlware	1785-1840
Ceramic	Plain whiteware	1830-present
Ceramic	Transfer-printed whiteware	1830-present
Ceramic	Feather-edged whiteware	1830-present
Ceramic	Yellow Ware	1840-1900s
Ceramic	Plain ironstone	1840-1930
Glass	Amethyst	1880-1925
Metal	Cut nail	Pre-1885
Metal	Wire nail	Post-1885

*Note: Imitations of Black Basalt were made into the mid-nineteenth century.

STP N100 E130 displayed 35.0 cm (13.8 in) of an A horizon of 10YR 5/3 silt loam over a B horizon of 10YR 7/2 light gray silt loam with 20 percent pebbles. The A horizon of this STP yielded the following: two sherds of undecorated whiteware; two sherds of blue feather-edged whiteware; three sherds of lead-glazed earthenware; one sherd of unglazed earthenware; one fragment of clear window glass; four fragments of light green window glass; one piece of clear bottle glass; one piece of clear table glass; one small brick fragment; one fragment of dressed building stone; one flake of dark black chert (European in origin?); and one piece of shatter of crystal quartz.

STP N100 E145 was near the corner of the fence and yard. Its soil profile included a 26.0 cm (10.2 in) thick A horizon of 10YR 5/3 brown silt loam. The B horizon was 10YR 7/2 light gray silt loam with 20 percent pebbles. The A horizon of this STP yielded two sherds of unglazed earthenware, three fragments of clear bottle glass, and one fragment of light green bottle glass.

The four STPs in the side yard yielded predominately nineteenth century artifacts, consistent with the expected debris from occupation of the original Cumberland Farm domicile. STP N100 E115 contained a potential feature, and none of the STP profiles exhibited evidence of severe modern disturbance. At the end of the Phase I investigations the 50.0 x 5.0 m (164.0 x 16.4 ft) portion of the site within the APE was considered to have the potential to contain discrete cultural features related to the nineteenth century occupation of the farm. It was recommended that this

potential be further evaluated through Phase II testing. The Delaware SHPO and DelDOT concurred with this recommendation, and Phase II excavations occurred in April 2005.

6.4 Phase II Testing

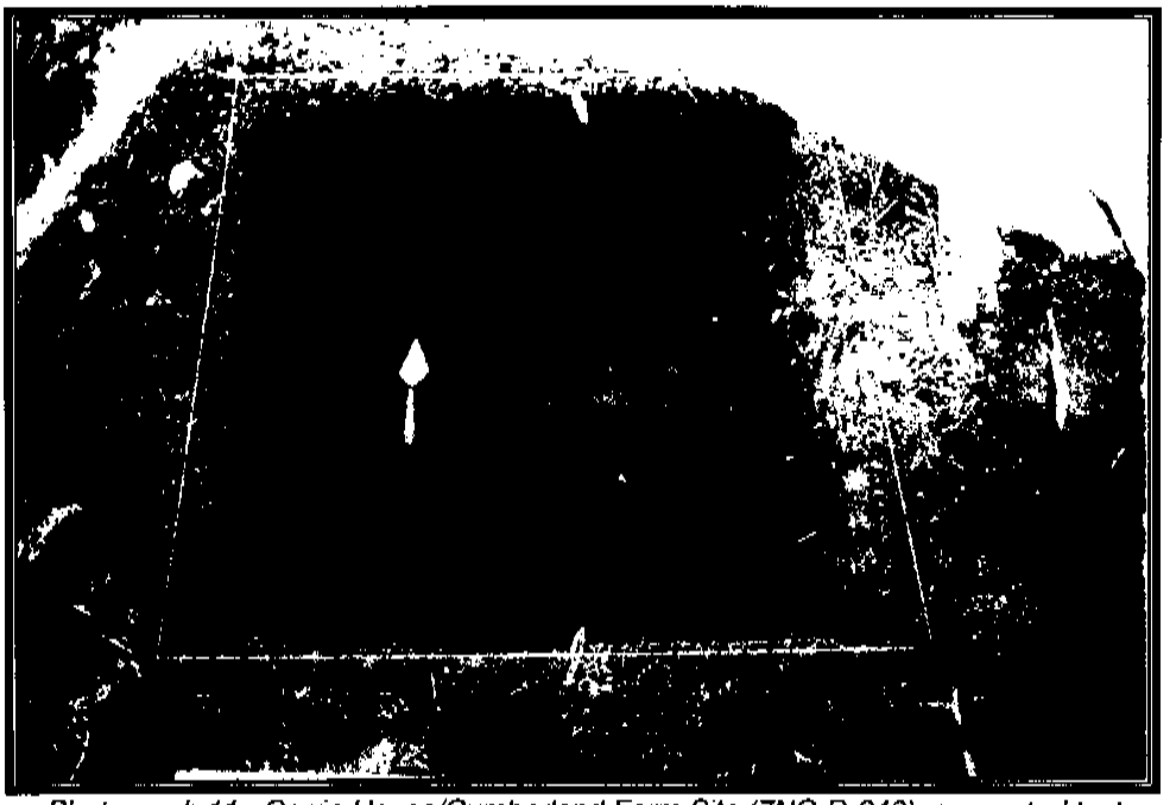
6.4.1 STP Excavation

The Phase II testing at the Corey House/Cumberland Farm site (7NC-D-242) included archival research and the excavation of eight STPs and five 1.0 x 1.0 m (3.3 x 3.3 ft) units (see Figure 13; Photograph 11). The Phase II test area was generally defined as an east-west strip of side yard, paralleling Route 40. The southern edge of the test area was a maximum of 5.5 m (18.1 ft) south of the picket fence.

Additional STPs were excavated during the Phase II testing to fill in the gaps from the Phase I survey coverage, and to better delineate the productive areas of the site. Table 11 presents the data from the eight Phase II STPs.

Table 11.
Phase II Shovel Test Pits Excavated at the
Corrie House/Cumberland Farm Site (7NC-D-242)

Coordinates	A horizon	Content
N97 E122.5	Disturbed	See discussion of 1 x 1 m unit
N97 E145	30 cm	Brick, 1 plain whiteware
N100 E105	30 cm	2 flat glass, 7 bottle glass (1 is amethyst), 2 burnt ceramics, 5 plain whiteware, 2 blue transfer-printed whiteware, 1 purple transfer-printed whiteware, 1 gray salt-glazed stoneware with cobalt floral, 1 lead-glazed earthenware, 1 plain molded ironstone
N100 E110	38 cm	Trimmings, 6 flat glass, 1 amethyst bottle glass, 1 light blue panel bottle glass, 2 burnt ceramics, 2 lead-glazed earthenware, 1 plain whiteware, 1 purple transfer-printed whiteware, 1 late stoneware (mixing bowl)
N100.5 E120	30 cm	Brick, trimmings, 2 bottle glass (1 is light blue embossed panel bottle), 10 flat glass, 1 plain whiteware, 1 blue transfer-printed whiteware, 2 lead-glazed earthenware, 1 plain pearlware, 1 blue feather-edged pearlware, 1 Rockinghamware
N100 E125	36 cm	1 lead-glazed earthenware, 1 blue feather-edged whiteware, 1 yellowware, 1 plain pearlware, 4 bottle glass
N100 E135	20 cm	8 bottle glass (1 is amethyst), 5 unglazed earthenware, 1 lead-glazed earthenware, 2 plain whiteware, 2 plain pearlware, 2 flat glass
N100 E140	39 cm	Plastic, 4 unglazed earthenware, 1 plain ironstone, 3 burnt ceramics, 1 lead-glazed earthenware, 1 glass 4-hole button, 2 flat glass



Photograph 11. Corrie House/Cumberland Farm Site (7NC-D-242), excavated test unit N100.5 E122 containing Feature 1, facing north.

Based on the results of the Phase I and Phase II STPs, five 1.0 x 1.0 m test units were placed in the area of greatest historic artifact frequency. As well, STP N97 E122.5 was expanded into a 1.0 x 1.0 m unit to more fully investigate a possible feature (Feature 2). Test units were excavated at N97 E122.5, N97 E123.5, N99.5 E121, N100.5 E119, and N100.5 E122. Another feature, Feature 1, was encountered in Test Unit N100.5 E119.

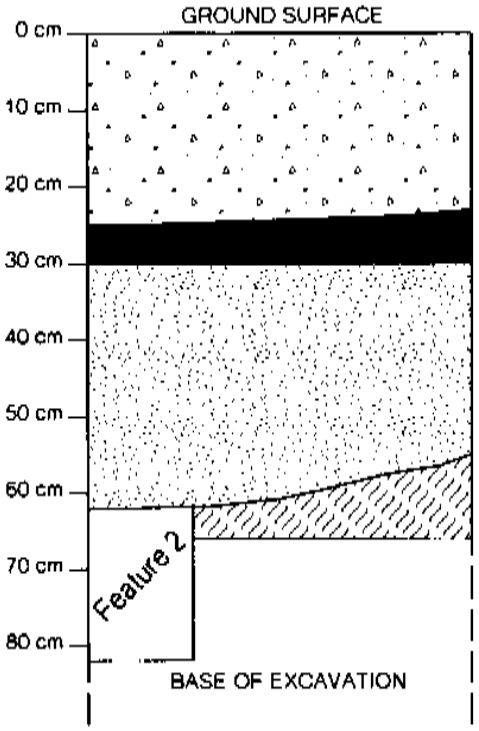
6.4.2 Test Units N97 E122.5 and N97 E123.5

These two contiguous test units ultimately formed a 1.0 x 2.0 m (3.3 x 6.6 ft) block. They were excavated to explore a possible deep historic feature, first encountered in STP N97 E122.5. The units were excavated to 66.0 cm (26.0 in) bgs (Figure 14). Table 12 includes the results of the test unit excavations.

Table 12.
Results of Test Units N97 E122.5 and N97 E123.5 Excavated at the Corrie House/Cumberland Farm Site (7NC-D-242)

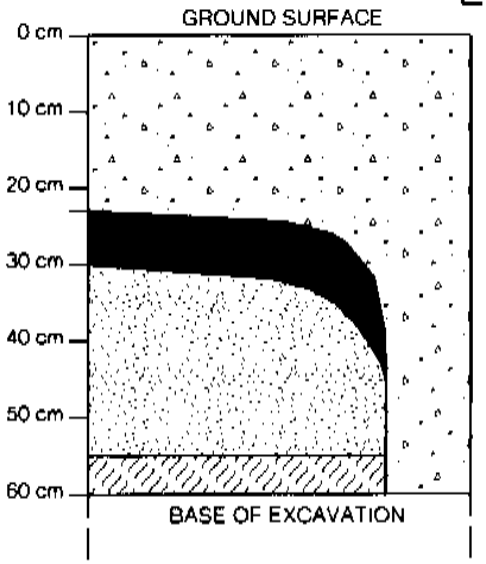
Horizon	Depth	Artifacts
Fill 1		Trimmings, paper, 5 sewer pipe, plastic, 2 burnt ceramics, 15 plain whiteware, 2 late porcelain, 1 green feather-edged whiteware, 1 blue transfer-printed whiteware, 1 mulberry transfer-printed whiteware, 1 annular whiteware, 1 hand-painted whiteware, 1 plain pearlware, 3 blue transfer-printed pearlware, 1 Jackfieldware, 1 Rockinghamware, 8 lead-glazed earthenware, 3 unglazed earthenware, 1 burnt ceramic, 1 creamware, 1 glass 4-hole button, 51 bottle glass (one is embossed ...INGT..., 5 are amethyst, one is Coke green), 1 complete amethyst panel bottle with applied lip, 37 flat glass
Fill 2		Pea gravel
Disturbed A horizon	0-10 cm	1 thimble, 2 square nails, 3 wire nails, 24 bottle glass (includes amethyst panel bottle and light green Igloo ink well), 22 flat glass, 12 lead glazed earthenware with manganese splotches, 2 lead-glazed earthenware, 12 plain whiteware, 1 plain ironstone, 3 late porcelain with decal, 1 kaolin pipe bowl
Disturbed A horizon	10-20 cm	1 sewer pipe, 2 cut nails, 32 bottle glass (includes panel bottles, 4 are amethsyt), 5 flat glass, 10 plain whiteware, 2 plain ironstone, 1 blue feather-edge pearlware, 1 annular pearlware, 2 plain pearlware, 2 blue hand-painted pearlware, 1 Rockinghamware, 10 lead-glazed earthenware, 1 Black Basalt
Disturbed A horizon	20-30 cm	19 flat glass, 163 bottle glass (includes many embossed panel bottles, 3 amethyst), 14 lead-glazed earthenware, 25 plain whiteware, 1 gray salt-glazed stoneware, 1 Rockinghamware, 1 annular whiteware, 2 plain pearlware, 1 decaled late porcelain, 2 plain ironstone
Disturbed A horizon	30-40 cm	2 flat glass, 2 Black Basalt, 7 plain pearlware, 1 annular pearlware, 4 plain whiteware, 3 lead-glazed earthenware, 1 burnt ceramic
B horizon	0-11 cm	1 lead-glazed earthenware
Feature 2	0-20 cm	No cultural material

SOIL PROFILE
1X1 METER TEST UNIT N97 E122.5
NORTH PROFILE



Fill 1	10YR 3/2 Very dark grayish brown silt loam mixed with 10YR 5/6 Yellowish brown silty clay
Fill 2	Lens of pea gravel
Disturbed A	10YR 3/2 Very dark grayish brown silt loam
B	10YR 5/6 Yellowish brown silty clay
Fea 2	10YR 3/2 Very Dark grayish brown silt loam

SOIL PROFILE
1X1 METER TEST UNIT N97 E123.5
EAST PROFILE



Fill 1	10YR 3/2 Very dark grayish brown silt loam mixed with 10YR 5/6 Yellowish brown silty clay
Fill 2	Lens of pea gravel
Disturbed A	10YR 3/2 Very dark grayish brown silt loam
B	10YR 5/6 Yellowish brown silty clay

DELAWARE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

ROUTE 40 IMPROVEMENTS
S.R. 896 TO S.R. 1
NEW CASTLE AND PENCADER HUNDREDS
NEW CASTLE COUNTY

SOIL PROFILES TEST UNITS
N97 E122.5 AND N97 E123.5
SITE 7NC-D-242

FIGURE - 14

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The stratigraphy of these test units was complicated by the presence of a modern septic tank installation feature. Fill 1 was present across the surface of both test units, and extended down into the feature containing the septic trench. Fill 1 was a mixture of A horizon soils (10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown silt loam) and B horizon soils (10YR 5/6 yellowish brown silty clay). Fill 1 is the trench from the installation of the septic tank; it was partially re-excavated in the past year to allow disconnection of the septic tank and connection to the municipal sewer line.

The Fill 2 stratum is a lens of pea gravel. It is truncated by the septic tank feature, clearly indicating that the gravel lens pre-dates the septic tank.

Beneath the Fill 2 in the featureless portions of the unit is a disturbed A horizon. It contains a mixture of mid-nineteenth century material (e.g., pearlware, Black Basalt) and late nineteenth-early twentieth century artifacts (e.g., amethyst glass panel bottles, wire nails). The disturbed A horizon contains mixed deposits from all the pre-1925 occupations of the site.

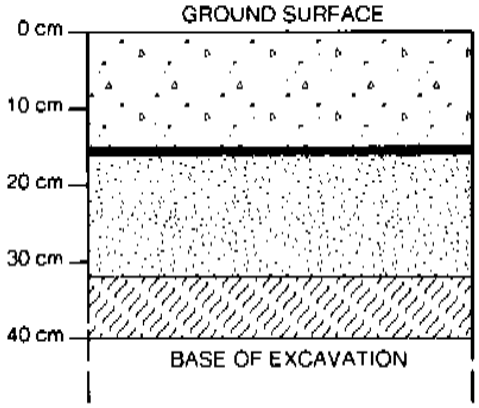
A B horizon is present over most of the units. It is cut by the septic tank feature (Fill 1). A single sherd of lead-glazed earthenware was the only artifact recovered from the B horizon.

Feature 2 was discovered at the top of the B horizon in the northwestern corner of Test Unit N97 E122.5. The portion of the feature in the unit measured 20.0 x 10.0 cm (7.9 x 3.9 in) in plan view. In profile, the feature was 20.0 cm (7.9 in) thick, had straight sides and a flat base, and was filled with disturbed A horizon soil. Feature 2 did not yield any cultural material. This feature is interpreted as a planting hole.

6.4.3 Test Unit N99.5 E121

This unit was placed to fill the gap between the northern two test units (with a relatively shallow A horizon) and the southern two test units (with very deep A horizons and/or disturbance). The test unit was excavated to a depth of 40.0 cm (15.8 in) bgs (Figure 15). The soil profile included: Fill 1, 0-14.0 cm (0-5.5 in) bgs; Fill 2, 14.0-15.0 cm (5.5-5.8 in) bgs, a lens of pea gravel; the disturbed, original A horizon, 15.0-33.0 cm (5.9-13.0 in) bgs; and a B horizon. As discussed above, the pea gravel lens may be related to the installation of the septic tank. The artifacts from this test unit show that the Fill 1, Fill 2, and Disturbed A horizon contain a mixture of modern, 1940s construction, late nineteenth-early twentieth century and mid-nineteenth century artifacts (Table 13).

SOIL PROFILE
1X1 METER TEST UNIT N99.5 E121
SOUTH PROFILE



Fill 1	10YR 3/2 Very dark grayish brown sandy loam
Fill 2	Lens of pea gravel
Disturbed A	10YR 3/2 Very dark grayish brown sandy loam
B	10YR 5/6 Yellowish brown sandy gravelly clay

DELAWARE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

ROUTE 40 IMPROVEMENTS
S.R. 896 TO S.R. 1
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NEW CASTLE COUNTY

SOIL PROFILE TEST UNIT
N99.5 E121 SITE 7NC-D-242

FIGURE - 15

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ENGINEERING - PLANNING

Table 13.
Results of Test Unit N99.5 E121 Excavated at the Corrie House/Cumberland Farm Site (7NC-D-242)

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fill 1	0-10 cm	Rubber, 1 lead-glazed earthenware
Fill 1 and Fill 2	10-20 cm	Trimmings, 5 flat glass, 8 bottle glass (4 are amethyst), 4 lead-glazed earthenware, 3 plain whiteware, 2 plain pearlware, 1 purple transfer-printed whiteware
Disturbed A horizon	20-30 cm	Concrete downspout basin, 5 bottle glass (3 are amethyst), 5 flat glass, 1 brass flat button with shank, 1 iron button, 20 plain whiteware, 12 lead-glazed earthenware, 1 Rockinghamware, 1 purple transfer-printed whiteware
B horizon	30-40 cm	1 plain whiteware

6.4.4 Test Unit N100.5 E119

Test Unit N100.5 E119 was placed near the productive STPs close to the fence. The test unit was excavated to 40.0 cm (15.8 in) bgs (Figure 16). The soil profile included a disturbed A horizon (0-30.0 cm [0-11.8 in] bgs) and a B horizon. All levels of the A and B horizons yielded a mixture of modern and historic period artifacts (Table 14).

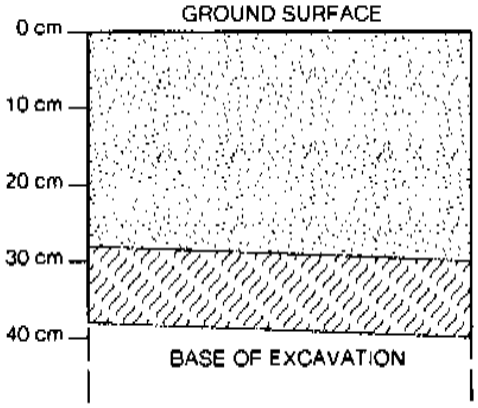
Table 14.
Results of Test Unit N100.5 E119 Excavated at the Corrie House/Cumberland Farm Site (7NC-D-242)

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Disturbed A horizon	0-10 cm	Trimmings, 7 flat glass, 3 burnt ceramics
Disturbed A horizon	10-20 cm	Trimmings, 36 flat glass, 17 bottle glass (includes 1 Sprite green), modern wire, 8 lead-glazed earthenware, 1 Rockinghamware, 9 plain whiteware, 2 blue transfer-printed whiteware, and 1 whiteware with partial maker's mark from Burslem.
Disturbed A horizon	20-30 cm	9 flat glass, 4 bottle glass, 5 nails (one is wire), 6 lead-glazed earthenware, 1 Rockinghamware, 3 plain whiteware, 1 plain pearlware, 1 burnt ceramic
B horizon	30-40 cm	Trimmings, modern wire, 3 bottle glass (2 from clear vial, 1 molded brown), 1 plain whiteware

6.4.5 Test Unit N100.5 E122

Test Unit N100.5 E122 was also placed in the area of high artifact return from the STPs. The test unit was excavated to 47.0 cm (18.5 in) bgs (Figure 17). The soils included a 34.0 cm (13.4 in) thick, disturbed A horizon, and a B horizon. All levels of the A horizon

SOIL PROFILE
1X1 METER TEST UNIT N100.5 E119
NORTH PROFILE



Disturbed A	10YR 3/2 Very dark grayish brown sandy loam
B	10YR 5/1 Yellowish brown sandy gravelly clay

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SOIL PROFILE TEST UNIT
N100.5 E119 SITE 7NC-D-242

FIGURE - 16

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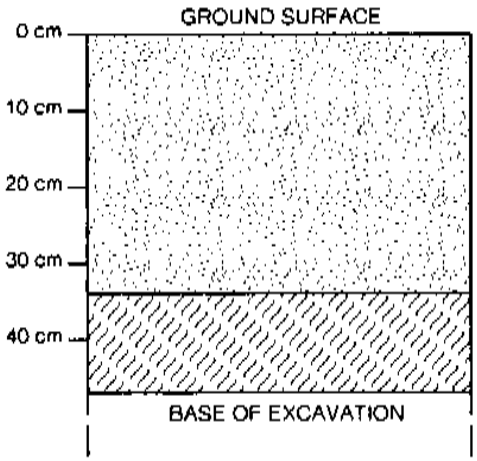
ENGINEERING - PLANNING

SOIL PROFILE
1X1 METER TEST UNIT N100.5 E122
NORTH PROFILE



Disturbed A	10YR 3/2 Very dark grayish brown silt loam
B	10YR 5/6 Yellowish brown silt loam

DELAWARE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

ROUTE 40 IMPROVEMENTS
S.R. 896 TO S.R. 1
NEW CASTLE AND PENCADER HUNDREDS
NEW CASTLE COUNTY

SOIL PROFILE
TEST UNIT N100.5 E122
SITE 7NC-D-242

FIGURE - 17

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yielded a mixture of nineteenth and twentieth century artifacts, and the B horizon yielded no artifacts (Table 15).

Table 15.
Results of Test Unit N100.5 E122 Excavated at the Corrie House/Cumberland Farm Site (7NC-D-242)

Horizon	Depth BGS	Contents
Disturbed A horizon	0-10 cm	3 flat glass, 1 aqua bottle glass, 1 blue transfer-printed whiteware
Disturbed A horizon	10-20 cm	1 flat glass, 4 bottle glass (1 is amethyst), 3 lead-glazed earthenware, 1 Rockinghamware, 6 plain whiteware, 1 plain pearlware
Disturbed A horizon	20-30 cm	3 lead-glazed earthenware, 2 plain pearlware, 3 plain ironstone
Disturbed A horizon	30-34 cm	1 bottle glass, 1 green-edged whiteware
B horizon	34-44 cm	No artifacts
B horizon	44-47 cm	No artifacts
Feature 1	34-52 cm	No artifacts

Feature 1 was discovered at the top of the B horizon. The rectangular feature measured 29.0 x 26.0 cm (11.4 x 10.2 in) in plan view, and had a root disturbance extending to the north (Figure 18). The feature had a maximum depth of 18.0 cm (7.1 in), and had a flat base and very mildly insloping walls. There was no evidence of a post stain in this feature. The garden/side yard context of the feature is consistent with an interpretation as a planting hole.

6.5 Conclusions and Recommendations

The portion of the Corrie House/Cumberland Farm site (7NC-D-242) located within the Route 40 Improvements Project APE is characterized by completely disturbed and mixed contexts. The razing of the original house, the construction of the new house, the installation of a septic tank, and the recent bypassing of the septic tank and connection with municipal sewer lines have all served to mix the mid-nineteenth century artifacts, late nineteenth and early twentieth century material, and modern debris. There is no evidence for intact nineteenth century features in the APE. There are no deposits that can be directly associated with specific former residents of the house. The archaeological remains in the APE do not have the potential to yield significant information on agricultural workers of the mid-nineteenth century. The Corrie House/Cumberland Farm site (7NC-D-242) is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP. No further archaeological work is recommended for this site.

ditches, or other good evidence of site landscape; and large, well-preserved artifact deposits.

The Corrie House/Cumberland Farm site (7NC-D-242) lacks any architectural features, exhibits a loss of its original fences and ditches to the widening of Route 40 and Church Road, and has only mixed, disturbed artifact deposits. As with the other approaches to assessing eligibility, the Bedell (2002) perspective supports a recommendation of not eligible for listing in the NRHP for the site.

The Cumberland Farm architectural resource, of which the Corrie House/Cumberland Farm site (7NC-D-242) is a part, was previously evaluated for NRHP eligibility under Criteria A, B, and C, and was recommended not eligible. The Delaware SHPO concurred with that recommendation. The results of the Route 40 Improvements Project Phase I and II investigations of the Corrie House/Cumberland Farm site (7NC-D-242) have demonstrated that the site lacks the attributes necessary to be recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion D, and no further management of the site by DelDOT is warranted.