therefore recommended to investigate the possibility of a short-occupation slave quarter or tenant farm.

2. Environmental Setting

The Middletown Road Site occupied a low hill with shallow drainages to both the east and west. The Appoquinimink River was 1,300 meters (4,200 feet) to the south. The soil was well-drained Sassafras loam. The site bordered on Middletown Road, approximately 1,200 meters (4,000 feet) west of Odessa and 3,200 meters (2 miles) east of Middletown. Locust Grove, a standing nineteenth-century house, was located directly across Middletown Road, and the site of Spring Valley, one of the nineteenth-century Cochran family farms, was located to the southwest.

3. Historical Background

The Middletown Road Site (Site 7NC-F-72) belonged historically to the same Cochran property as the Appoquinimink North Site (Site 7NC-F-13), which is discussed below. No record has been found of an occupation in the location of this site, and no known map shows a structure in this location.

4. Phase II Testing

The plowzone on the Middletown Road Site contained very few artifacts, too few to repay intensive archaeological study. Therefore, the Phase II evaluation of the Middletown Road Site was focused on the search for features. A backhoe with a 2.5-foot-wide smooth bucket was employed to remove the plowzone from the site in strips 1.5 meters (5 feet) wide. Five trenches with a combined length of 230 meters (750 feet) were excavated (see Figure 80). A single 1x1-meter test unit was dug by hand. A total of nine artifacts, consisting of whiteware, ironstone, porcelain, and clear bottle glass, were recovered from this test unit. The artifacts suggest a date in the late nineteenth century.

5. Summary

The Middletown Road Site appeared to represent a tenant dwelling occupied for a brief time during the mid- to late nineteenth century. Artifact density was very low, and the artifacts were confined to the plowzone. No cultural features were located during the plowzone stripping.

H. SITE 7NC-F-13, THE APPOQUINIMINK NORTH SITE

1. Site Description

The Appoquinimink North Site was located on a level hilltop approximately 300 meters north of the Appoquinimink River and on the gentle slope leading down from that hilltop to the riverbank (see Figures 37 and 38; Figure 81). The site had both historic and prehistoric components. The historic component, which measured approximately 100x100 meters (300x300 feet), was a scatter

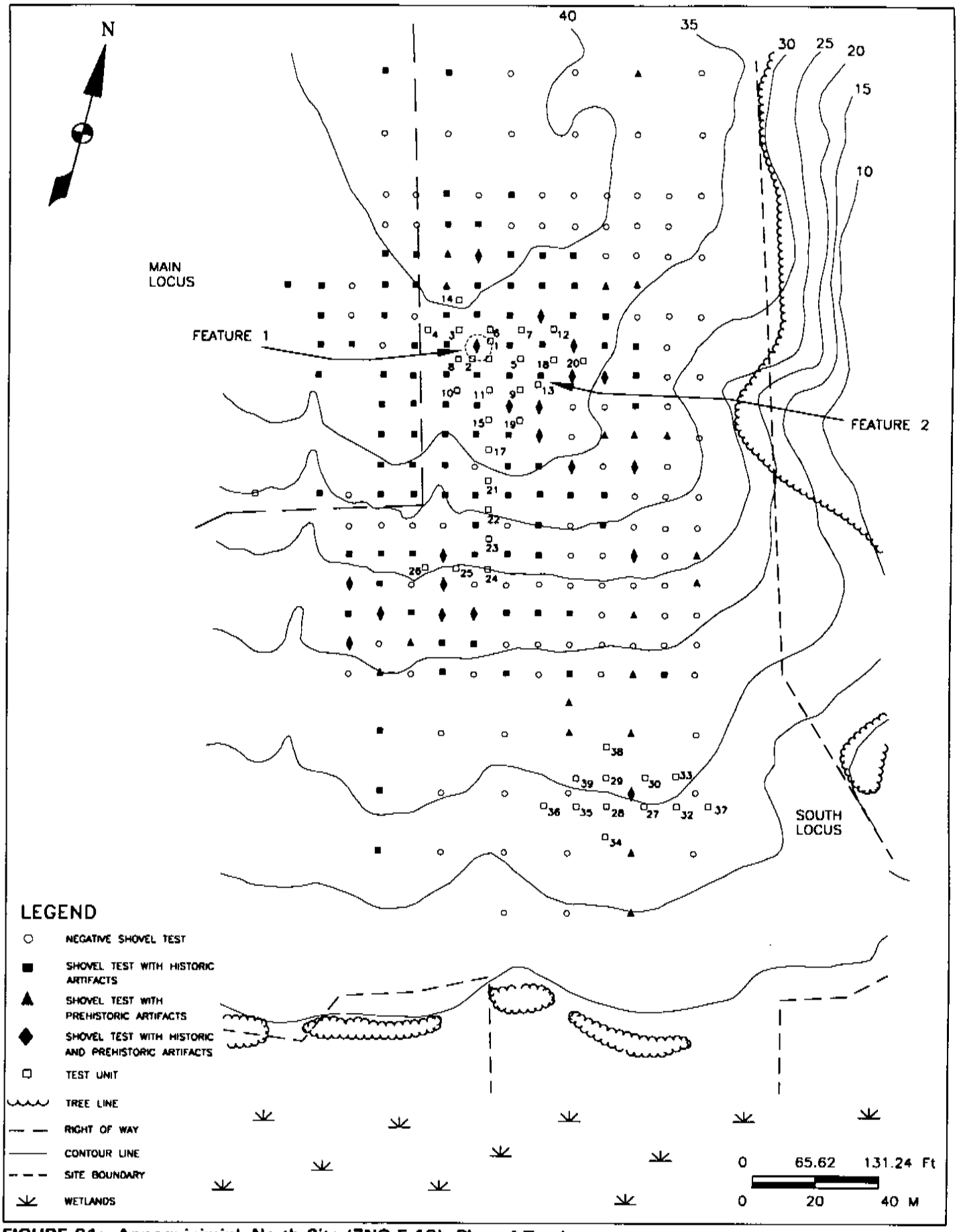

FIGURE 81: Appoquinimink North Site (7NC-F-13), Plan of Testing

of domestic artifacts dating to circa 1780 to 1830. The prehistoric site was a thin lithic scatter, without firm boundaries, that extended along the river both east and west of the project corridor. One small area of high prehistoric artifact density, designated the South Locus, was identified during the testing.

The Phase I survey of the Appoquinimink North Site, which consisted of shovel testing at 10- and 20-meter intervals, revealed a large, thin, prehistoric lithic scatter filling the entire area, and a domestic site, dating to circa 1800, on the level hilltop (Bedell 1995a). These findings were equated with Site 7NC-F-13, a prehistoric site previously recorded by amateur collectors. The prehistoric artifacts recovered consisted mostly of jasper and quartz flakes, but also included a side-notched quartz projectile point and a very weathered argillite biface. The historic material included redware, pearlware, whiteware, white clay pipe stems, wine bottle glass, a circa-1800 wine bottle base, case bottle glass, and substantial quantities of brick. No artifacts datable to the late nineteenth century were recovered, and an occupation date of 1800 to 1830 was suggested.

2. Environmental Setting

The Appoquinimink North Site was situated on a well-drained, gently sloping hill, the crest of which was approximately 300 meters from the bank of the tidal Appoquinimink River. East of the site was a ravine that extended north from the river for a distance of about 1,000 meters. The southern end of this ravine contained tidal marshes that merged with those on the river, while the northern part held an intermittent stream. The soil on the site was Sassafras Sandy Loam, a type well suited for agriculture (Mathews and Lavoie 1970), and the current farmer, Larry Jester, told LBA personnel that the spot is very fertile. The site was approximately 1,200 meters (4,000 feet) southwest of Odessa and about the same distance from Middletown Road.

3. Historical Background

The Appoquinimink North Site was located on a 300-acre tract patented by Barent Hendrickson under the Dutch government and confirmed in 1671 (Table 22). The tract was bounded by the land of Adam Peters on the northeast and John Breadband on the southwest, and Hendrickson paid three bushels of winter wheat as annual quitrent (*Sunday Star Print* 1903:146). Dutch land grants were characteristically laid out in narrow strips from stream to stream, called "long lots" (Heite 1972), and Hendrickson's patent extended from the Appoquinimink River to Drawyer Creek. (The long-lot system was developed in medieval Holland during the draining of the Rhine River marshes, with each lot extending between two major canals and separated from its neighbors by smaller canals; the system allowed each farmer access to the canal and made it easier to distribute the burden of maintaining the canals among all those who benefitted from them.) The Dutch grants along the Appoquinimink River were conceived of as a town, called Appoquemenen, and some communal institutions did develop in the area. The English takeover of the colony in 1665 voided all the Dutch land grants, but those grants that had actually been taken up were reconfirmed without difficulty by 1671. The Dutch settlement system, however, gradually disappeared, replaced by the English "metes and bounds" system, in which most lots were rough squares bounded by roads, streams, and other natural features, connected by arbitrary

TABLE 22 LIST OF PROPERTY OWNERS SITE 7NC-F-13

DATE	TRANSACTION
1991	Fusco Properties, from Commonwealth Trust Company (NCC Deed Book 1148:275, 280)
1986	Commonwealth Trust Company, from Spring Valley Farms (NCC Deed Book 481:310)
1969	Spring Valley Farms, from Walter and Thelma Guseman (NCC Deed Book U-81:128)
1945	Walter and Thelma Guseman, from the executors of Daniel Corbitt's estate, for $10 (NCC Deed Book R-45:262)
1923	Daniel Corbitt, inherited from Alexander Corbitt (NCC Deed Book D-43:83)
1907	Alexander Corbitt, inherited from John C. Corbitt (NCC Deed Book D-43:83)
1888	John C. Corbitt, from Catherine Pascault (NCC Deed Book N-14:337)
1888	Catherine Pascault, from William A. Cochran (NCC Deed Book H-14:337)
1843	William A. Cochran, inherited from Robert Cochran (NCC Will Book U-1:208)
1814	Robert Cochran, from T.M. Thompson, executor of Letitia Clark's will (NCC Deed Book G-4:454)
1775	Letitia Clark and Thomas Clark, inherited from Veronica Peterson (NCC Will Book N-1:161)
1763	Veronica Peterson, inherited from Adam Peterson, Jr. (NCC Probate Records: Adam Peterson 1763)
1707-	Adam Peterson, Jr., inherited from Adam Peterson, Sr., and purchased from his siblings (NCC Deed Book C-1:111)
1700	Adam Peterson, Sr., from Hilitie Anderson (NCC Deed Book C-1:111)
1695	Hilitie Anderson, from Paul Barnes (Tribune Publishing Company 1935:218)
1671-1695	Paul Barnes, from Barent Hendrickson (no surviving deed)
1671	Barent Hendrickson, patent confirmed (*Sunday Star Print* 1903:146)

lines, and the Dutch township organization was replaced by an Anglo-colonial system based on counties and hundreds.

Sometime between 1671 and 1695, Barent Hendrickson conveyed the 300 acres of land held in Appoquemenen to Paul Barnes. On March 3, 1695, Barnes conveyed this land to Hilitie Anderson, wife of Roaloffe Anderson (Tribune Publishing Company 1935:218). On February

19, 1700, Hilitie Anderson, now a widow, conveyed three parcels of land to her father, Adam Peterson. The three parcels consisted of 380 acres on the northern side of Appoquinimink Creek in the tenure of Abel Dodd, 400 acres of land on the southern side of the same creek in the tenure of John Job Nanscoyne, and a lot situated in the city of New Castle in the possession of Samuel Vans (unrecorded deed, cited in NCC Deed Book C-1:11). The 380 acres on the northern side of the Appoquinimink River seem to have included the 300 acres Hilitie Anderson received from Paul Barnes in 1695. Transfers of land from children to their fathers were unusual, and this transaction may have been part of an exchange.

Adam Peterson, Sr., was a major landowner in the Appoquinimink area. In 1684, he was assessed for 390 acres of land on the northern side of the Appoquinimink River (Heite 1972:33), and by 1707, he owned three tracts totaling 1,204 acres in the Middletown vicinity. One of these was known as New Tiel, and another as Middletown (Heite 1972). No will for this Adam Peterson survives in the New Castle County records, but his large landholdings appear to have been divided among his five children, Adam, Jr., Andrew, Hermania, Hilitie, and Garret.

In 1708, Hilitie transferred her share of the estate to Adam and Hermania, and by the time of his death in 1763, Adam Peterson, Jr., controlled all these lands. After the payment of his debts, funeral expenses, and a legacy of £50 each to his cousins, Richard and Lydia Cantwell, the remainder of his estate was bequeathed to his "loving" wife, Veronica Peterson (NCC Probate Records: Adam Peterson 1763). In 1775, Veronica Peterson conveyed 400 acres of land on the northern side of Appoquinimink Creek to her grandchildren, Thomas Birmingham McKean and Letitia McKean. Because Thomas and Letitia were minors, trustees were appointed to act for them. Thomas McKean, probably the children's uncle, and John Thompson were trustees (NCC Deed Book N-2:381). In 1788, Thomas Birmingham McKean bequeathed his entire estate, real and personal, to his sister, Letitia Clark (NCC Will Book N-1:161). Letitia Clark held sole title to the farm for 26 years, until her death in 1814. On June 14, 1814, Thomas McKean Thompson, executor of Letitia Clark's will, sold the 400-acre farm tract to Robert Cochran at public auction for $8,000 (NCC Deed Book G-4:454).

For the next 74 years, the land remained in the Cochran family. The Cochran family of Delaware were descended from the Cochrans who left Paisley, Scotland, for Northern Ireland in about 1570. The American progenitor of the Cochran family first settled in Chester County, Pennsylvania, in about 1742. The Cochran family of St. Georges Hundred were descended from John and Mary Cochran of Cecil County, Maryland. John Cochran paid taxes on land in St. Georges Hundred between 1780 and 1787, but he is first recorded as living in Delaware in 1800. The census of that year recorded his household as consisting of one female under 10 years of age, two males aged 10 to 16, two males aged 16 to 26, one male aged 26 to 45, one female over age 45, one free servant, and 13 slaves. The ages of the whites enumerated conform to those of John and Mary Cochran and their six children. In 1813, John Cochran paid tax on 41 cattle, 10 slaves, and metalware or "plate" (NCC Tax Assessments 1813:n.p.).

John and Mary's son, Robert, married Rebecca Ryland in 1808 at the age of 27. Together, Robert and Rebecca Cochran had six children: John Price Cochran, Alice Rebecca Cochran,

Robert Thomas Cochran, Margaret Jane Cochran, William Aldrich Cochran, and Richard Washington Cochran (Cochran Family Reunion Booklet 1986). Although young families of the Cochrans' status usually set up households soon after marriage, Robert and Rebecca were not listed in the census until 1820. That portion of the census record is very difficult to read, but it clearly lists Robert, age 39, and three sons under 16. Rebecca Ryland died in 1824 at the age of 36.

The more legible 1830 census lists Robert Cochran, three sons under the age of 20, two daughters between 5 and 10 years of age, and a female over 70 years of age, who may have been Robert's mother or mother-in-law. It is not known who the young girls were, since the recorded daughters should have been much older at that time.

Robert Cochran's mansion farm, which included Site 7NC-F-13, consisted of almost 400 acres between the Appoquinimink River and Middletown Road. In 1816, Robert Cochran paid taxes on 388 acres of land, 288 acres of which were improved. The farm included a "good wooden dwelling" and a log stable. He also paid taxes on 100 acres of "branch and cripple" (a branch is a small stream, and cripple is marsh), 50 acres of woodland, one crippled male slave named Moses, two female slaves named Hannah and Susan, and unspecified livestock (NCC Tax Assessment 1816). When Robert Cochran died in 1843, he divided this farm between two of his sons, Richard Washington Cochran and William Cochran. William received the mansion house and 270 acres of land, including Site 7NC-F-13, while Richard received 150 acres (NCC Will Book U-1:208). Both new farms included frontage on both Middletown Road and the Appoquinimink River, with William's farm east of Richard's. The division of the farm has survived to the present day. These two farms appear on the 1849 Rea and Price map of New Castle County (see Figure 8) as R.S. Cochran [sic] and W.A. Cochran. Later maps call the W.A. Cochran farm, "Spring Valley," and the R.W. Cochran farm, "Retirement."

Both Cochrans appear in the population and agricultural schedules of the 1850 census. W.A. Cochran had real estate worth $16,000, and his household included his wife Sarah, his children Harry, Francis, and Sarah, a 35-year-old laborer from Maryland named William G., a 22-year-old laborer from Ireland named Sarah McDougherty, and three male slaves. The farm produced wheat, oats, Indian corn, Irish potatoes, hay, and 832 pounds of butter. The Cochran family continued to grow, and in 1870 included eight children. Sarah Cochran, the mother, died in 1873.

William Cochran retired in 1886, at the age of 66, going to live with his daughter, Fanny, who had married a cousin named Richard R. Cochran and still lived in St. Georges Hundred (Cochran Family Reunion Booklet 1986). Spring Valley was presumably leased to tenants. (Tenant farming was on the rise in Delaware in that period [De Cunzo and Garcia 1993:28].) The arrangements must not have worked out satisfactorily, however, because in 1888, Catherine Pascault of Talbot County, Maryland, brought suit against William for nonpayment of a mortgage. The farm was sold at auction to pay the debt, and Catherine Pascault was the highest bidder (NCC Deed Book H-14:337). Pascault resold the farm six months later to John C. Corbitt for $10,000 (NCC Deed Book N-14:337). At that time, the farm was said to include 250 acres.

The Corbitts retained ownership of Spring Valley until 1942. After a series of transactions, it was obtained by Walter C. Guseman in 1945 (NCC Deed Book R-45:262). In 1969, Walter and Thelma Guseman sold this tract, along with two others totaling 413 acres, to Spring Valley Farms, Inc., for $380,000 (NCC Deed Books V-82:71, V-82:68). Sometime between 1969 and 1986, Spring Valley Farms conveyed half their interest in the three parcels to Appomink Farms, Inc., which seems to have had the same owners as Spring Valley Farms. In 1986, Spring Valley Farms and Appomink Farms sold all three parcels to the Commonwealth Trust Company (NCC Deed Book 481:310), and in 1991, the Commonwealth Trust Company conveyed the parcels to Fusco Properties, a Delaware limited partnership, for $1 (NCC Deed Book 1148:275, 280).

The implications of the property history for the occupation of Site 7NC-F-13, circa 1780 to 1830, are not clear. The site was probably established during the ownership of Letitia McKean Clark (1775 to 1814). It is not known whether Letitia ever resided on the tract. Artifacts from the site, including Chinese porcelain and glass stemware, suggest an occupant of some status, but a tenant is still possible. It is also not known who occupied the farm after Robert Cochran purchased it in 1814. The first certain Cochran residence on the property was at Spring Valley, a new house constructed by Robert Cochran about 500 meters inland (north) from Site 7NC-F-13. It is known from Robert's will that Spring Valley had been constructed by 1843, and it can be surmised that a second house had also been constructed on what became Richard's farm. The later name of this farm, "Retirement," suggests that Robert Cochran built it as his retirement home. Since Robert Cochran would have been unlikely to have built the two houses simultaneously, Spring Valley must have been built by 1835 at the latest. The most likely scenario is that Robert Cochran moved to the tract on the Appoquinimink River soon after buying it in 1814, and lived at Site 7NC-F-13 until Spring Valley had been constructed. Site 7NC-F-13 was thus the "good wooden dwelling" of the 1816 tax assessment and the residence of a very well-established farming family.

4. Phase II Testing

Phase II testing of the site consisted of further shovel testing at 10-meter intervals and the excavation of 39 test units (see Figure 81; Figures 82 and 83). The Phase II shovel testing completed the 10-meter grid across the site. One hundred and thirteen shovel test pits were excavated during Phase II, making a total of 197 shovel test pits excavated on the site.

Phase II testing recovered a number of prehistoric artifacts, including projectile points, from all portions of the site. In most areas the artifact density was low, but an artifact concentration was identified on a low rise near the river in the southeastern corner of the site. Thirteen test units were excavated in this area, designated the South Locus (see Figure 83). Up to 43 artifacts, almost all lithic flakes, were recovered from a single test unit (see Figure 83). One projectile point, a broadspear resembling the Snook Kill variety (Ritchie 1971), was recovered from the South Locus. Three other diagnostic projectile points were recovered during the testing—two narrow, weak-shouldered, stemmed points resembling the Lamoka variety, and a side-notched quartz Halifax point (Coe 1964; Ritchie 1971). Together, these points suggest occupation of the site in the early Woodland I (Late Archaic) period. The excavated test units show that the

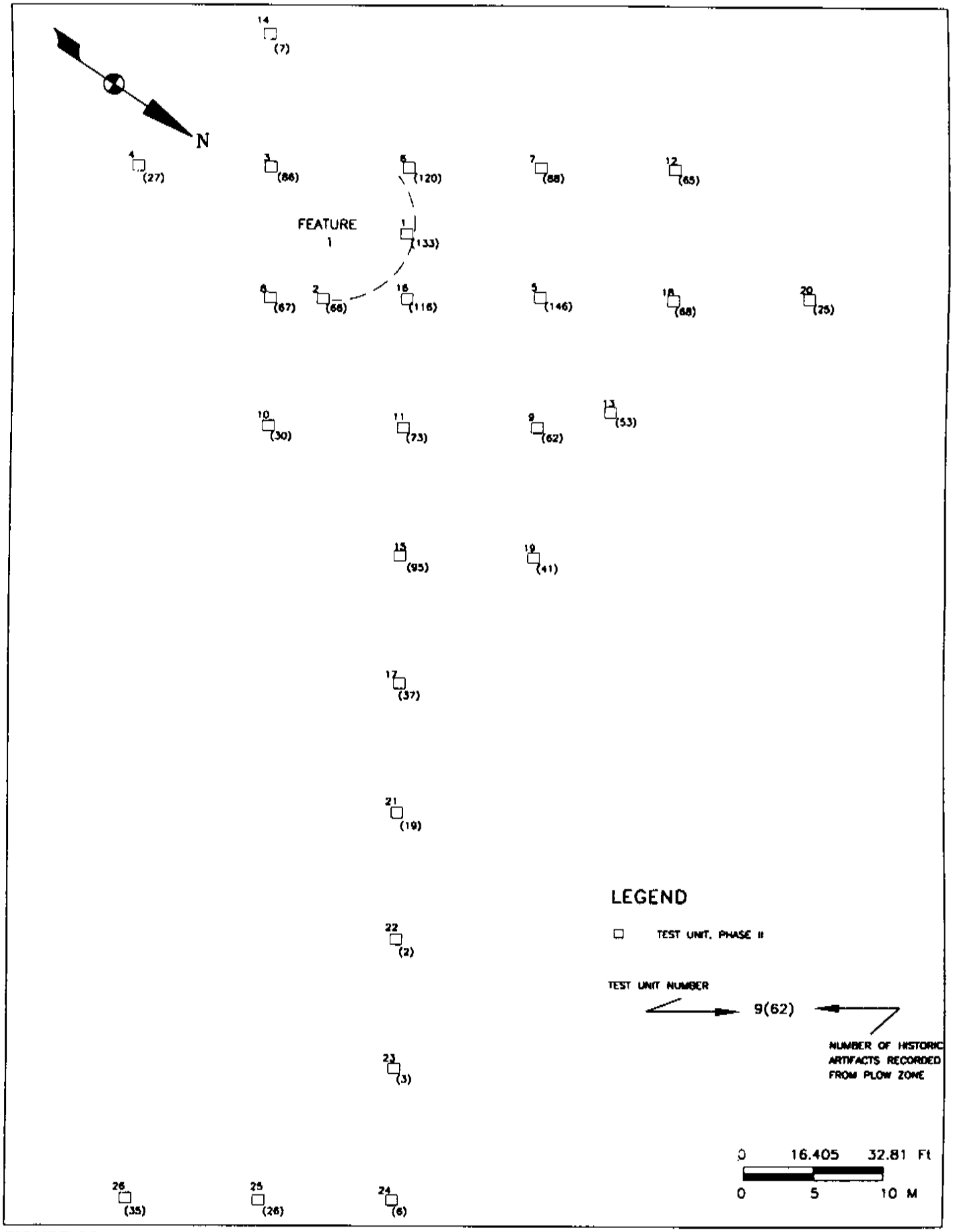

FIGURE 82: Appoquinimink North Site (7NC-F-13), Artifact Distribution in the Historic Locus

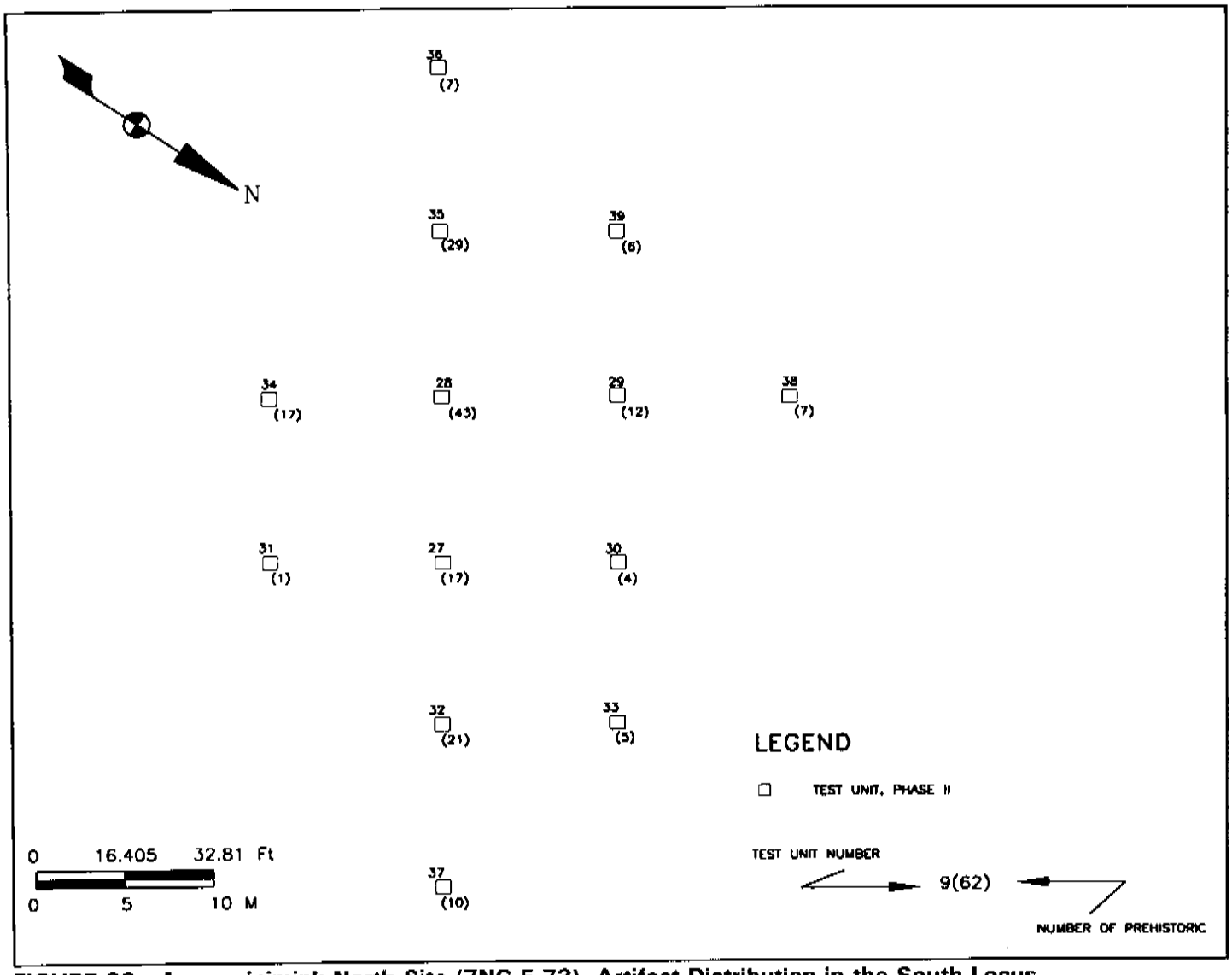

FIGURE 83: Appoquinimink North Site (7NC-F-73), Artifact Distribution in the South Locus

artifact concentration in the South Locus was small, no more than 20 meters across, since densities of five or fewer artifacts per test unit were reached in all directions. Almost all the material, in the South Locus and elsewhere on the site, was recovered from the plowzone. A few individual flakes were recovered from below the plowzone, but these were attributed to disturbance.

The majority of the Phase II testing (26 of 39 test units) was focused on the historic component. Test units excavated in the core of the historic site yielded up to 130 artifacts from the plowzone (see Figure 82). The artifacts were typical of a domestic site dating to the 1780 to 1830 period, including creamware, pearlware, whiteware, white salt-glazed stoneware, Westerwald blue and gray stoneware, white clay pipe stems and pipe bowl fragments, wine bottle glass, cut nails,

window glass, and large quantities of redware and brick. A single coin, a battered silver piece tentatively identified as a Spanish real, was recovered.

In addition, at least three historic cultural features were located on the site. Feature 1 was a large (approximately 6x6 meters), deep (at least 1.5 meters) pit containing a variety of fills, all of them yielding historic artifacts similar to those from the remainder of the site. The feature appeared to be a well or a cellar hole. Feature 2 appeared to be some sort of construction feature, possibly a large, structural posthole. Feature 3, identified as a pit of unknown function, is now thought to be an old ravine filled in by slopewash.

5. Summary

The prehistoric component of the site had two elements. The broad, thin lithic scatter extending across and beyond the site probably represents infrequent, low-level procurement activity along the Appoquinimink River in the Woodland I period. The concentration of artifacts at the South Locus, which occupied an area measuring approximately 20 by 30 meters, seemed to represent a procurement camp occupied during the earlier Woodland I (Late Archaic) period. This locus may represent a single episode, or several different uses of the same site. No intact strata or prehistoric features were encountered during the testing, and all of the artifacts were recovered from plowed contexts.

The historic component of the Appoquinimink North Site was a farm dating to the 1780 to 1820 period. At that time the property belonged to wealthy families of local prominence, and the records suggest that in 1816, a "good" frame house and several outbuildings stood on the site.

I. SITE 7NC-G-141, THE APPOQUINIMINK SOUTH SITE

1. Site Description

The Appoquinimink South Site (Site 7NC-G-141) was a prehistoric site located in the yards of five standing houses on a narrow strip of land between U.S. Route 13 and the Appoquinimink River (see Figure 39; Figure 84). The site measured approximately 180 meters north to south and 120 meters east to west (600x400 feet). It was bounded on the west by the Appoquinimink River and a tidal tributary, on the east by U.S. Route 13, and on the south by a small ravine (Plates 15 and 16).

Site 7NC-G-141 was located during the Phase I survey of the Pine Tree Corners to Drawyer Creek segment of the SR 1 corridor (Bedell 1995a). The Phase I survey of the Appoquinimink South Site consisted of shovel testing at 10- and 20-meter intervals. Numerous prehistoric artifacts were recovered, including projectile points, prehistoric ceramics, and lithic flakes, up to 12 artifacts per shovel test. Minguannan sherds indicate occupation in the Woodland II period, and side-notched projectile points were recovered that appear to date to the early Woodland I period.