

**APPENDIX D:
HISTORICAL COMPONENT**

HISTORICAL COMPONENT

The historical component of the Frederick Lodge Site Complex was recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) because it lacked intact historical features and cultural material that would contribute to pertinent regional research questions (Appendix B). Archival records of land use and the resultant material record were valuable, however, for aiding in the interpretation of the impacts to the Native American component of the site. A record of land ownership from the 1752 to the present was compiled to provide background information for the evaluation of the historical artifact assemblage.

Regional Overview

The Frederick Lodge Site Complex was located in the Blackbird Hundred, situated in the southern portion of New Castle County, Delaware. Blackbird Hundred, bounded by Duck Creek on the south and by Blackbird Creek on the north, was created from the Appoquinimink Hundred in 1875 (Conrad 1908:565 and 571). Appoquinimink Hundred, founded in 1682, is bounded on the north by the creek bearing the same name. The Blackbird Hundred region was densely wooded until the mid- to late 1800s and, historically, has been referred to as the Forest of the Appoquinimink.

Almost 400 years have passed since Henry Hudson sailed into the Delaware Bay and up to the mouth of the Delaware River. As the waters of the Delaware became shallow, Hudson decided the river could not constitute the westward passage to the Orient that he sought. Accordingly, Hudson continued further north along the Atlantic coastline, eventually exploring the river that would eventually bear his name. Soon afterwards, colonists began arriving in the peninsula and establishing a permanent presence. Dutch Captain Cornelis Hendricksen visited Delaware numerous times from 1614 to 1629, and in 1629, Patroons began to colonize near Cape Henlopen (Doherty 1997:3). The region of Delaware south of Bombay Hook was called Swaanendael (or Zwaanendael) and an attempted settlement by Dutch in 1631 failed (Heite and Heite 1985:5). Swedish immigrants erected Fort Christina on the Upper Peninsula to the north in 1638, and the Dutch established a settlement at Fort Casimir on the Delaware River near modern-day New Castle to block a Swedish advance into the rest of Delaware (De Cunzo and Catts 1990:9).

New Amstel (New Castle) became the county seat under Dutch rule in 1654, and a Dutch military presence forced the Swedes to relinquish power to them in 1655, although many of the Swedish and Finnish settlers remained. The Dutch were soon inundated by English settlers, and tension between the two factions flared for many years. As early as 1669, proprietors were encouraging settlers from northern New Castle County and eastern Maryland to come to the Apoquemini (Appoquinimink) region (Scharf 1888:1015).

In 1669, Lord Charles Calvert I, third baron of Baltimore, created Durham County as part of Maryland encompassing much of present-day Delaware creating a hostile atmosphere between Maryland and Pennsylvania (Doherty 1997:51; Demars and Richards 1980:4-5). The Dutch began to regain control of the area and New Castle County (originally titled New

Amstel) was organized in 1673, extending from Christina Creek to near Leipsic Creek (Long 1996:13). However, Holland ceded many of its possessions extending from New York to Delaware to the English in 1676, when Delaware was placed under the jurisdiction of the Duke of York, with the top seat of government in New York (Harbeson 1992:17).

The Duke of York, James Stuart (a brother to Charles II), granted a large tract of the Delmarva peninsula to William Penn in 1682, which Penn referred to as the lower three counties of Pennsylvania (Doherty 1997:3-4; Custer et al. 1987:43). Penn divided Delaware into townships that would contain 100 families, each of which contained approximately ten members. The townships were referred to as “hundreds”, a political designation originating in the Roman Empire over 1,000 years ago, and have remained intact in Delaware to modern times (Zippe 1968:2). Appoquinimink Hundred, named after a Native American term *Appoquinimi*, meaning wounded duck, and Duck Creek Hundred were two of the 12 original hundreds created for Delaware; presently there are 33 hundreds in the State (Doherty 1997:5; Conrad 1908:565).

Both Penn and Lord Baltimore claimed the Blackbird area (Bedell 1996c:5-6). Dispute over control of Delaware between Pennsylvania and Maryland clouded the regional land patents for many years, and as a result, the south and west portions of Delaware were granted many Maryland patents (Russ 1966:12-13). Baltimore’s grants were contested by Pennsylvania authorities well into the 18th century, by which time Lord Baltimore’s son lost the claims (Demars and Richards 1980:4).

Mechaeksit, *sachem* for the local Native Americans, sold land to many early settlers that came to the Appoquinimink area prior to the Penn family land sales (Conrad 1908:571-572). It is assumed these land tracts were honored by Penn and the local governments, as a few of the identified men, such as Morris Liston of Liston’s Point on the Delaware River, were prominent local citizens in the late 1600s (Conrad 1908:572). The land grants issued in the Delaware prior to the 1750s, were mainly the result of the influx of the Swedish and English immigrants in the upper Delaware and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania region (De Cunzo and Catts 1990:11-12).

Present-day Odessa was originally settled in the 1660s when Augustine Hermann constructed the famous “Hermann’s Cart-Road” (Schwartz 1980:20). Then tiny village was originally referred to as Apoquemene, Appoquinimink, and Appoquinimink Bridge (Schwartz 1974:6-7). Richard Cantwell, son of the first High Sheriff of New Castle County Edmund Cantwell, was given permission to construct a ferry across the Appoquinimink Creek in 1731 and charge a toll, and the name Cantwell’s Bridge was coined, lasting until 1855 (Schwartz 1974:9). The road connecting Cantwell’s Bridge (Odessa) on the Appoquinimink River north of Blackbird to Bohemia to the west, was constructed in the 1660s and was the first major road in the region. This created an opportunity for immigration from that region to Appoquinimink Hundred (Passmore 1978:10). Blackbird, the only large settlement in the Forest of Appoquinimink, was founded around 1738 where the King’s Road crossed Blackbird Creek (Bedell 1996:6). Two roads came into the Blackbird community from the north, one from Newark and Glasgow, and one left Blackbird (the King’s Road) for Smyrna on Duck Creek and Dover on the St. Jones River.

Edward Fitz Randolph, an officer in the French and Indian War, was one of the first residents of the Blackbird Community (Pryor 1975:24). Benjamin Donoho constructed a hotel on the east side of the King's Road, which became a stagecoach stop and unofficial post office (Pryor 1975:24). Patrick Lyons built a dam across Blackbird Creek and operated a grist and saw mill west of town, later owned by Auly Lore from New Jersey and known as Lore's Mill. Lore's Mill was recognized for a high quality of white corn meal (Pryor 1975:25). The mill dam was destroyed in a 1937 flood, but has been rebuilt by the residents to create a pond (Pryor 1975:25). Bassett Ferguson purchased the hotel from a grandson of Benjamin Donoho, and became Blackbird's first postmaster in 1838 (Conrad 1908:574; Pryor 1975:24). Ferguson was a State Senator in 1849, and two sons, Richard and Colen, were members of the General Assembly, as were members of the Garret Hart family (Pryor 1975:24).

The King's Road was the main thoroughfare between Dover and the northern portions of the state. The road was already established by the 1750s, as shown in a petition for improvements to a 40-foot wide road from southern New Castle County through Kent County to Lewes presented to the Delaware Congress in 1752 and 1761 (Custer et al. 1987:44-45). A review of the land tracts between Blackbird Creek and Smyrna Creek Landing indicates that the term "King's Road" was used predominantly throughout the 1700s. The labels of "Great Road" or "Main Road" were used sporadically in the latter half of the 18th century, and State Road or Public Road was utilized during the entire 19th century. After the road was improved for modern traffic use, it was referred to as DuPont Boulevard or Dual State Highway (State Route 1).

The 1750 Duck Creek Hundred population was sparsely scattered across the region, but they had access to both the Wilmington and Philadelphia markets, with lesser interaction with the Chesapeake Bay markets (Catts et al. 1995:106). Delaware had a population estimated at 25,000 in 1770, which more than doubled by 1790 to 59,046, but did not double again until 1860 (Unknown 1989:6 and 57). The Blackbird community claimed a population of 50 in 1865, which was probably one of its peak years (Talbot 1866:59). By 1900, Rhode Island had a population of more than three times that of Delaware, even though the latter was almost twice as large in area, another indicator of the slow economic and population growth of Delaware (Unknown 1989:57).

In the 1682, a canal was cut across the upper portion of Bombay Hook to allow Duck Creek to flow directly into the Delaware River instead of curving south for 12-13 miles (Pippin 1995:70). The waterway made Bombay Hook an island instead of a peninsula, and has been named Bombay Hook Island ever since that time (Scharf 1888:1030). The water transportation routes from the Duck Creek and Smyrna landings to the Delaware River, as well as the King's Road, allowed the farmers on either side of Duck Creek, including the present study area, to participate in the growing agricultural economic growth in the region. Several plausible canals were proposed to connect the Chesapeake Bay to the Delaware Bay around 1800, including one to connect the Chester River in Maryland to the Appoquinimink Creek just east of Cantwell's Bridge, but only the Delaware Canal was ever constructed across the entire state (Munroe 1986).

Agriculture in Delaware was encouraged because each farmstead could be located within twelve miles of a navigable river or creek (Munroe 1954:27). Much of southern New Castle County has been continuously cultivated for over 300 years (Passmore 1978:8). According to contemporary periodical advertisements, Kent County and New Castle County farmers in the early to mid 18th century cleared an average of 30 percent of their land parcels; the rest of the tract was left in marsh, meadow or woods (Catts et al. 1995:98). Many farms were owned by absentee landowners and the houses on the land were rented or leased to tenants. Advertisements appeared in the local paper to rent entire farms with descriptions of the land and buildings (Hancock 1987:46-47).

Most of the residents of New Castle County in the 1700s were farmers, growing corn, rye, and wheat as principal crops. Grist mills were some of the earliest industries in the area, and many became the hub of small hamlets or towns as early as 1658 in New Castle (O'Connor et al. 1985:13-14; Shaffer et al. 1988:15). The first recorded mill in the Appoquinimink Hundred was at Noxontown prior to 1736 (Scharf 1888:1022). The farms were successful and slowly the northern part of Kent and New Castle counties were able to shift from a subsistence oriented economy to a market-based economy by the middle of the 18th century. The grist and flour mills of Brandywine Hundred near Wilmington helped to bring financial growth to northern Kent and southern New Castle counties in the mid-1700s, and, in particular, the Thomas Lea and Joseph Tatnall families are credited with helping establish milling interests in the United States (Welsh 1973:79; Scharf 1886:786-787). Early mills were first constructed on the Brandywine in 1729, but it was not until Lea and Tatnall's attempts in the 1760s, that the waters of the river could be fully utilized for mill works (Conrad 1908:563-564).

Cantwell's Bridge received local grains and other products for export from a twelve to fifteen mile radius (Schwartz 1980:32; Kushela n.d.:7). Six granaries with a total capacity of over 30,000 bushels were along the Appoquinimink Creek by 1825, and between 1820 and 1840, over 400,000 bushels of wheat were shipped through the community (Schwartz 1980:32). The harvested grains from the Blackbird community were shipped to Cantwell's Bridge on the Appoquinimink Creek five miles to the north, as well as Duck Creek Landing and Smyrna Landing on Duck Creek five to eight miles to the south.

Iron deposits in New Castle County were discovered in the mid-1700s, and soon processing sites were established (Harbeson 1992:18-19; Heite 1974:18). Samuel James established a forge in the New Castle County in 1723, supposedly the first in the Middle Atlantic (Shaffer et al. 1988:21). The forges required an immense amount of fuel, and since coal was not locally available, the primary forests were harvested to produce charcoal (Passmore 1978:14). Mine owners either purchased thousands of acres outright or at least the rights to work the land solely for the harvest of the timber.

In the early 1770s, farmers learned to rotate crops and tobacco was grown on freshly cleared ground while grains, such as wheat, corn, and rye, were grown mainly on previously tilled ground (Passmore 1978:22). However, farming practices in Delaware had still quickly leached the sandy soils of the major nutrients and led to the almost complete destruction of the topsoils by the 1830s (Passmore 1978:16). James C. Booth's "*Geological Survey of*

Delaware” provided wonderful insight to the Delaware farmers to reconstitute their soils, and he is praised with saving agriculture in the region. Booth correctly identified that the nutrients in the soils of the entire Delmarva peninsula were being depleted and he encouraged farmers to add burned and crushed oyster shell and marl to their fields (Passmore 1978:17). Marl, a compact clay-sand deposit containing ancient sea shells, had been discovered in New Castle County while dredging canals. From the early 1840s to the Civil War, marl increased crop productivity on almost all areas of application, sometimes as much as 400 percent (Passmore 1978:17). By the 1880s, other fertilizers, such as improved lime and ground crab, were used, and modern technological advancements in crop rotations and nitrogen fertilizers helped bring Delaware into the world agricultural markets (Passmore 1978:7-19).

The coming of the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad through Blackbird in the 1856 enabled the non-coastal central regions of Delaware to be settled (Figure D-1; Passmore 1978:7; Zippe 1968:83-84). The smaller towns in rural central Delaware were then able to send their goods directly to interstate markets by train rather than by wagon and carts through the nearby seaports, such as New Castle and Wilmington. The railroad allowed all industries to expand at a fast growth rate (Harbeson 1992:21).

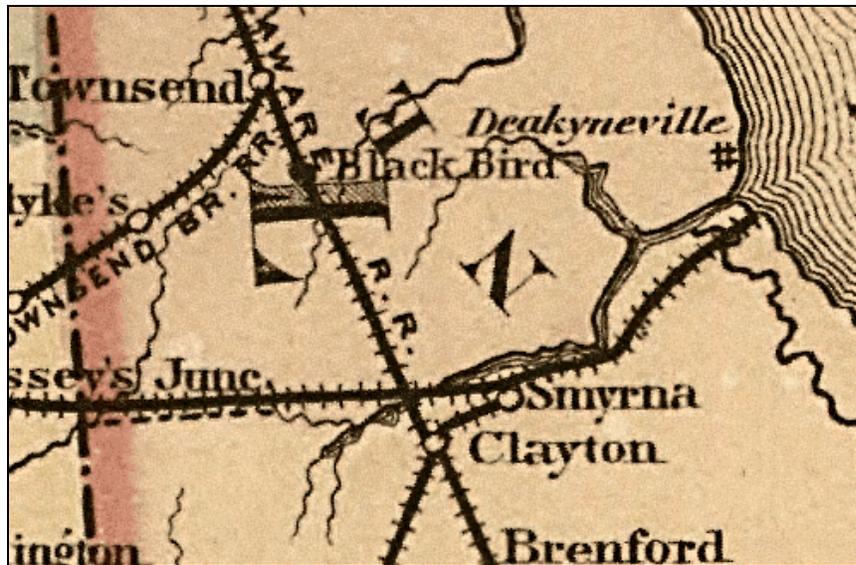


Figure D-1. 1876 Map Showing the Railroads near Blackbird, Delaware.

Since the early settlements, residents of the State of Delaware have wanted to drain the low lying swampy regions and expand the agricultural prospects of the region. As early as 1680, Delawareans constructed drainage systems to accommodate the wet areas (Passmore 1978:19). Many of the ditch systems constructed in the 1700s and early 1800s were deepened and cleaned out in the 1930s by the Work Projects Administration (WPA) (Passmore 1978:19). Marshes and swamps still covered more than 50 percent of Blackbird Hundred by 1875 (Zippe 1968:73). By the end of the 19th century, draining the numerous marshes to reclaim the land for producing grain products was one of the most important aspects of the Hundred (Scharf 1888:1023-1024). In the 1930s, more drainage ditches cleaned and fixed (Passmore 1978:20).

Wheat was the main agricultural crop in New Castle County during the colonial period, but as early as 1839, it was beginning to be replaced by the fruit industry (Passmore 1978:24; Schwartz 1980:32). The center for the peach industry was primarily in New Castle County, but by the 1880s, blight was destroying the industry (Zippe 1968:78). Kent County was known for apples, and the berry industry became popular in Sussex County. Sussex County grew more strawberries in 1902 than any other county in the country (Passmore 1978:72-73). People immigrated to Delaware for the new agricultural industry from as far away as Forest, Ontario, including many Irish (McGrath 1999). Richard Brockson operated a peach dryer at Blackbird, which employed over 30 people during the height of the peach picking time (Pryor 1975:25). Migrant workers, referred to as Peach Plucks, harvested the fruits for 75 cents a day with meals and a place to sleep, usually on a haystack or in a barn. The Just Right Canning Company operated to the northeast of Blackbird at Blackbird's Station, and another cannery was located to the southwest of town near Greenspring. Tomato blight and competition after World War II ended the large scale fruit industries in the community (Pryor 1975:25).

The 1920s and 1930s, the development of the famous Delmarva broiler chicken industry in southern Delaware developed, which, since 1934, has produced over half of the farm income for Delaware farmers (Passmore 1978:58). The success of the chicken industry has been credited for helping the local farmers, even in New Castle County, to weather the Great Depression as the poultry industry relied on the grains produced in the region to thrive, keeping the grain producers financially afloat. The Soil Conservation Service established districts in Sussex County in 1944. Most farmers then had farm plans on file with the district, greatly enhanced their yields, and made Delaware known as one of the agricultural centers of the central Atlantic seaboard (Passmore 1978:108).

Central and southern Delaware farmsteads contained several tenant dwellings to house the hired hands directly on the farm tracts; many times, these tenements were in close proximity to the main farm house (Passmore 1978:8). The thick Delaware forests provided timber for log and frame houses, and were also logged to clear the land for farming. Forests were still plentiful in the mid-1700s, but the true effects of deforestation were being felt in Delaware in the early 1800s (Catts et al. 1995:100). In reviewing deed transcriptions, the use of corner-marked trees in the late 17th and 18th centuries was replaced by the presence of stumps and saplings by 1800, which were in turn replaced by stakes and stones, or references to where a particular corner-marked was formerly located in a field (Catts et al. 1995:100). The deed descriptions can be utilized to identify trees types as well as document the advent of deforestation for almost 200 years. In the 20th century, many of the early colonial farms had been reclaimed by the forests and had reached maturity to provide another phase of timber industry (Passmore 1978:10).

Historical Land Use

The Frederick Lodge Site Complex was located in Appoquinimink Hundred (Blackbird Hundred after 1875), situated in the southern portion of New Castle County, Delaware. The site was situated in a poorly defined section of Blackbird Hundred near the borders of two original warrants from Richard and William Penn. The Frederick Lodge Site Complex may

be located in one of these warrants. The location of two swampy regions in this area has created the amorphous boundary descriptions. A chain of title for the Frederick Lodge Site Complex (7NC-J-97, 7NC-J-98, 7NC-J-99) is provided in Table D-1.

Pugh Tract (Northern Tract)

Roger Pugh was granted a tract in 1752 for 225 acres on a parcel he named “Mount Pleasant” on the west side of the newly established King’s Road (now State Route 13) (Pennsylvania Land Patent Records 1752). The Frederick Lodge Site Complex may have been located in the western edge of the patent land (New Castle County Warrant MP128, General Survey Returns). Roger Pugh was a yeoman who owned land in New Castle and Kent counties in Delaware at the time of his death. He left behind four minor children. Pugh’s estate sold some of his real estate to pay debts. Pugh’s son, William Pugh, a yeoman from Duck Creek Hundred in Kent County, Delaware, was the executor of his father’s estate, and sold 216 acres on both sides of the King’s Road to Edward Knott in May 1768 (NCCDB 1768a). Knott, a gentleman doctor in “physick and chirurgy,” paid 180 pounds for the tract.

Edward Knott died in the mid-1770s, leaving a widow, Frances, and several children. Edward left the plantation where he was living when he wrote his will (November 1770) to his son, Edward John Knott, with the stipulation that his son pay his siblings 400 pounds. If he failed to do so, he was required to sell the plantation and divide the money among his siblings (NCCWB c.1775). Edward John Knott (the son of Edward Knott) died before he distributed the monies to his siblings, and the matter went to court in 1775. In the Orphan Court Case file for Edward John Knott, the land and plantation were valued at 30 pounds, and it was recommended that “the dwelling house ought to be weather boarded” and the barn should be razed. The plantation house, not recorded on any map or plot so far observed in the land records, may have been situated closer to the west side of the old Kings Road and to the east of the historical scatter at the Frederick Lodge Site Complex. Since the structure was recommended for repair or demolition in 1775, perhaps it was considered to be an old house, but this structure cannot be directly associated with the archaeological remains at the Frederick Lodge Site Complex.

Jacob Reynolds, executor of Knott’s estate, sold a portion of the 216 acres at public auction in February 1794. The parcel of 156 acres went to Jeremiah Reynolds [Sr.] for 390 pounds (NCCDB 1794). Jeremiah Reynolds died intestate by 1811, owning four tracts totaling 564 acres, including the 156 acres in Appoquinimink Hundred. The three remaining parcels were in St. George’s Hundred, and included the 240-acre home plantation where Jeremiah [Sr.] resided until his death. Therefore, Jeremiah [Sr.] did not live on the Reynolds Tenancy parcel. Jeremiah Reynolds [Sr.]’s estate was inherited by his widow, Janet (nee Boyce), and children Sarah (Mrs. William Weldon), Amelia, Ann (Mrs. William Price), Mary (Mrs. Benjamin Green), James, and Jeremiah [Jr.]. In December 1811, Jeremiah [Sr.]’s widow and children sold their rights in the estate’s 564 acres to one of the children, James Reynolds, for \$115.91 (NCCDB 1811). James Reynolds and his wife, Rachel, were the only heirs residing in Appoquinimink Hundred at that time, and the 156 acres was bounded by land James already owned to the south and west. James may have been farming this property already, since the 156 acres were described as “in the actual possession of the said James Reynolds

Table D-1. Chain of Title for Site 7NC-J-97, 7NC-J-98, and 7NC-J-99 (Frederick Lodge Site Complex)

Instrument Date	Grantor	Grantee	New Castle Co. Book (Vol): Pg	Acres	Price	Land Description/ Comments
TRACT 1: Roger Pugh (North tract)						
February 23, 1752	Thomas Penn and Richard Penn, proprietaries	Roger Pugh	Pennsylvania Patent Book A (16): 345	225 acres	Unknown	On west side of the newly-established King's Rd. (now Rt. 13). Pugh named the tract "Mount Pleasant." Warrant MP128, General Survey Returns, recorded Feb. 22, 1753.
May 16, 1768	William Pugh (Executor of estate of Roger Pugh, yeoman)	Edward Knott	Deed Y (1): 505	216 acres	180 pounds	Part of the 225 acres on W side of King's Rd., plus land on E side of the rd. Roger Pugh had died, leaving behind 4 minor children. Pugh's estate owed some debts. Knott was a gentleman doctor.
Mid-1770s	Edward Knott	Edward John Knott (son of Edward)	Miscellaneous Will Book 1: 278		None: bequeath	Will dated Nov. 1, 1770. The plantation where Edward was living when wrote his will. Frances Knott, Edward's widow, could use his estate during her widowhood. Edward John and his siblings also received slaves.
August 12, 1794	Jacob Reynolds, Administrator of estate of Edward John Knott	Jeremiah Reynolds [Sr.]	Deed N (2): 90	156 acres	390 pounds	Part of the 216-acre tract. Orphan Court Case for the late Edward John Knott in 1775. Land and plantation valued at only 30 pounds; house needed repair & barn should be razed. Jeremiah Reynolds was highest bidder at public auction on Feb. 27, 1794 to settle Knott estate's debts of ca. 230 pounds.
By 1811	Jeremiah Reynolds [Sr.]	Janet (nee Boyce) Reynolds, widow of Jeremiah [Sr.], & children Sarah (Mrs. Wm. Weldon), Amelia, Ann (Mrs. Wm. Price), Mary (Mrs. Benjamin Green), James, & Jeremiah the younger			None: inheritance	Jeremiah Reynolds died intestate.

Table D-1. Chain of Title for Site 7NC-J-97, 7NC-J-98, and 7NC-J-99 (Frederick Lodge Site Complex)

Instrument Date	Grantor	Grantee	New Castle Co. Book (Vol): Pg	Acres	Price	Land Description/ Comments
December 14, 1811	Janet (nee Boyce) Reynolds, widow of Jeremiah [Sr.], & children Sarah, Amelia, Ann (widow of Wm. Price), Jeremiah Reynolds, & Benjamin Green & wife, Mary	James Reynolds (son of Jeremiah Sr.) & wife, Rachel	Deed M (3): 261	Their rights in 564 acres	\$115.91	Jeremiah Reynolds Sr.'s estate: 4 tracts totaling 564 acres: 240 acres – the home plantation where he resided until his death; 35 acres 146 perches of woodland; 133 acres – all in St. George's Hundred; & <u>156 acres in Appoquinimink Hundred</u> . The 156-A. parcel was bounded by land also owned by James Reynolds to the S & W, & by Evan Webster to the N. The 156 acres was "in the actual possession of the said James Reynolds now being."
June 12, 1827	Jacob Cruson and wife, Sarah (nee Weldon)	James Reynolds	Deed L (4): 528	60 acres	\$150.00	Part of a larger tract of 216 acres conveyed by Pugh to Knott 1768. 60 acres went to Knott's daughter. Tract inherited by her child and then by her grandchild (Sarah Weldon).
TRACT 2: John Shaw (South tract)						
1705 & 1714	Richard and Thomas Penn	Mathew Corbit	Warrant C1-52 and C1-53, General Survey Returns	400 A. total (two tracts of 200 acres)	Unknown	On N side of Duck Creek near the head of one of the branches; between the Lands lately taken up by Jno. Lewis and William Horn.
February 10, 1719	Mathew Corbit estate	Jane and Mary Corbit (daughters of Mathew)	Will Book C (1): 182	200 A. (100 acres each)	None: bequeath	Two tracts to be taken out of his tract in Duck Creek. The land adjoins the old plantation of the late John Peele. Mathew Corbit had been a yeoman. Also devised to his son, James Corbitt, his "Dwelling Plantation Together with all of Land thereunto belonging that is not herein otherwise Disposed"

Table D-1. Chain of Title for Site 7NC-J-97, 7NC-J-98, and 7NC-J-99 (Frederick Lodge Site Complex)

Instrument Date	Grantor	Grantee	New Castle Co. Book (Vol): Pg	Acres	Price	Land Description/ Comments
May 10, 1731	Jane (Mrs. Thomas Bassett) and Mary (Mrs. Benjamin Richardson) (two daughters of Mathew Corbit)	John Shaw	Deed J (1): 436	200 acres	unknown amount	Unimproved lands. Bounded by John Peel's old plantation on most sides. Between Blackbird Creek and Duck Creek.
August 20, 1734	Edmund Shaw, Administrator of John Shaw estate	William Whittet, merchant	Deed K (1): 261	200 acres	39 pounds 14 shillings	in line of old plantation (John Peel's?), NE to corner of said old plantation, by the King's Road, north west then south to old plantation lines. John Shaw died intestate.
May 21, 1768	John Thompson, Sheriff of New Castle Co.	John Jones, Esquire/St. Georges Hundred	Deed Y (1): 440	200 acres	57 pounds, 8 shillings, 4 pence, half penny	Land of William Whitte, sold to pay debts. On W side of King's road; shares corner of John Peels (now Rev. Philip Reading). Borders cripple (wetlands) & a point between 2 swamps. Sold at public auction one log message on 200 acres. Lists other lands and log messages Whittet owned, but didn't convey them.
July 1780	John Jones	Cantwell Jones (son of John) and Sarah Jones (daughter of John)	Will L (1): 201	Not stated	None: bequeath	Will dated Apr. 1, 1780; recorded July 29, 1780. Left multiple specific properties to son or daughter, including mansion house where he lived, none of which were the project area. All the rest of estate, real and personal, left to Cantwell and Sarah, to be equally divided at age 21 (or when Sarah married). Asked that his farms be carried on & tilled as usual.
February 13, 1799	Cantrell Jones, Esquire	Thomas Lea, miller	Deed R (2): 560	950 acres total: 2 tracts of 200 acres each, & half-interest in 550 acres	2,500 pounds	Includes tract of 200 A. with log message in Appoquinimink Hundred. On W side of King's Road. Bounded by John Peel's plantation, but now Reverend Phillip Readings, John Farmer, & John Pennel. Borders cripple (wetlands) & a point between 2 swamps.

Table D-1. Chain of Title for Site 7NC-J-97, 7NC-J-98, and 7NC-J-99 (Frederick Lodge Site Complex)

Instrument Date	Grantor	Grantee	New Castle Co. Book (Vol): Pg	Acres	Price	Land Description/ Comments
October 9, 1805	Thomas Lea, Esquire, & wife, Sarah	James Reynolds (son of Jeremiah Sr.)	Deed E (3): 240	200 acres	\$922.25	Land bought by Lea from Cantwell Jones, Esquire, in 1797. Borders cripple land (wetlands). One corner is on a point between two swamps
TRACTS 1 & 2: Both owned by Reynolds						
By 1843	James Reynolds [Sr.]	George, James [Jr.], & William Reynolds, & Janett (Mrs. John S. Townsend) (children of James Reynolds)		5 parcels: 246 acres; 153 A. 3 roods 4 perches; 156 acres; 40 acres; & 30 acres (Lots 1 – 5, respectively)	None: inheritance	Five parcels in Appoquinimink Hundred James Reynolds [Sr.] owned at time of his death. James Reynolds died intestate, leaving his four children as heirs, each with an = share. The 5 parcels add up to ca. 655 acres.
August 30, 1843	James Reynolds [Jr.]; John S. Townsend, & wife, Janett (nee Reynolds)	William Reynolds (brother of James Jr. & Janett)	Deed L (5): 360			Their ½ interest in their father, James Sr.'s, estate. William now owned ¾ interest in his father, James Sr.'s, estate.
October 18, 1843	George Reynolds and wife, Sarah J. ("Janet")	William Reynolds (brother of George)	Deed L (5): 488		\$337.00	Their ¼ interest in George's father, James Sr.'s, estate. William now owned all of his father, James Sr.'s, estate.
January 1851	William Reynolds estate	William Reynolds' heirs	Orphans Court, William Reynolds, January, 1851.	6 parcels totaling 789 acres & 69 sq. perches		Lots 1 – 5 of estate of James Reynolds Sr., plus 100 acres adjoining. Wm. Reynolds had purchased the 100 acres adjoining his father, James Sr.'s, estate from John Gum (former land of Wm. Weldon, Jr., sold for debts). This block of land is divided again, into 3 or 4 portions. William Reynolds died Jan. 8, 1848, intestate.

Table D-1. Chain of Title for Site 7NC-J-97, 7NC-J-98, and 7NC-J-99 (Frederick Lodge Site Complex)

Instrument Date	Grantor	Grantee	New Castle Co. Book (Vol): Pg	Acres	Price	Land Description/ Comments
April 18, 1868	Mina V., Sarah A., Rachel J., & Wm. L. Reynolds (children of William Reynolds)	William Naylor		535 acres	Unknown	Mentioned in second deed of this date, in which Naylor sold the same land back to the Reynolds heirs.
April 14, 1868	William Naylor	Mina V., Sarah A., Rachel J., & Wm. L. Reynolds (children of William Reynolds)	Deed Q (8): 423	535 acres	\$500	Two sets of buildings, one set of which is "fine and new." Same lands as heirs sold to Naylor earlier the same day. Subject to the dower right of Jacob Hill and Jane, his wife, in the right of Jane. Jane is mother of Reynolds heirs (remarried to Jacob Hill).
April 13, 1875	Mina V. Reynolds, Rachel Truax (nee Reynolds; daughters of William Reynolds), & Benjamin F. Truax (husband of Rachel)	William L. Reynolds (son of William Reynolds)	Deed A (15): 345	337 acres 96 sq. perches	\$7,000.00	Lot No. 2 of the division of their father, Wm. L. Reynolds, estate. Bounded by Lot No. 1; the Public Rd. from Blkbird to Smyrna; Eliz. Barnett; Patterson & Chandler; Samuel R. Warren; Lot No. 3; Samuel J. Hill; & Dr. Walton. Includes new division line between Lots 2 & 3: the center of the new public rd connecting public rd to Blackbird & Smyrna w/ public rd from Evans Grist Mill to Green Spring RR Stn. Their sister, Sarah A., died intestate. Their mother, Jane, had died.
March 25, 1878	William L. Reynolds & wife, Sarah L.	David Keen	Deed E (13): 362	115 acres, 116 sq perches	\$2893.12	Portion of Lot No. 2 of the estate of Wm. Reynolds. Bounds the lands of Samuel J. Hill, Dr. Walton, Mina V. Reynolds, land retained by Wm. L. Reynolds, & public road.
December 21, 1895	William L. Reynolds & wife, Sarah	Sarah Bratton (Mrs. Thomas Bratton)		238 acres.	Unknown	Mentioned in Dec. 23, 1895 deed; this deed had not yet been recorded.
December 23, 1895	Sarah Bratton (Mrs. Thomas Bratton)	Sarah L. Reynolds (wife of Wm. L; Reynolds)	Deed H (20): 575	238 acres	\$500.00	Bought back the land sold to Bratton two days before.

Table D-1. Chain of Title for Site 7NC-J-97, 7NC-J-98, and 7NC-J-99 (Frederick Lodge Site Complex)

Instrument Date	Grantor	Grantee	New Castle Co. Book (Vol): Pg	Acres	Price	Land Description/ Comments
1929	Sarah L. Reynolds	Fred A. & Wm. L. Reynolds, Jr. (sons of Sarah L. Reynolds)	Will W (5): 227		None: bequeath	All Sarah's real and personal property in = shares; subject to life estate of her husband, Wm. L. Reynolds, Sr. Sarah L. Reynolds died Jan. 22, 1929. Her widower, Wm. L. Reynolds, Sr., died July 28, 1932 intestate. His heirs: his two sons, ½ each. One son died 1939; other died 1946.
October 7, 1946	Ruth R. Bradley (nee Reynolds) & husband, George Earl; & 6 other Reynolds heirs	James and Dorothy (nee Reynolds) Orell	Deed M (46): 442	2 tracts: 231.5 acres & [4 acres]	\$12,000.00	Sold their 5/6 interest in the Reynolds estate to Dorothy (who already had 1/6 interest). The 231.5-acre farm is on both sides of the Dual State Hwy from Smyrna to Blackbird. Improvements are "a large three story frame Mansion house, barns, stables and sundry outbuildings erected thereon, together with <u>two small frame tenant houses.</u> " [The 4 acres is part of the Reynolds farm on the E side of the Dual State Hwy from Smyrna to Blackbird – not in project area.]
August 7, 1974	Dorothy R. Orrell, widow	James Kirkman Orrell, Jr. (Dorothy's son)	Deed Z (89): 803	2 tracts: 235.5 acres & [4 acres]	\$1.00	¼ interest in the parcels. Dorothy retained ¾ interest in the parcels. Dorothy's husband, James K. Orrell, Sr., died Aug. 6, 1972.
April 17, 1975	Dorothy R. Orrell, widow	James Kirkman Orrell, Jr. (Dorothy's son)	Deed I (90): 899	2 tracts: 235.5 acres & [4 acres]	\$1.00	Another ¼ interest in the parcels. Dorothy and James now each have ½ interest.
October 27, 1981	Dorothy R. Orrell	Bank of Delaware, Trustee	Deed R (116): 294	2 tracts: 235.5 acres. & [4 acres]	\$1.00	In trust, for the benefit of Dorothy R. Orrell.
October 27, 1981	James Kirkman Orrell, Jr.	Bank of Delaware, Trustee	Deed R (116): 291	2 tracts: 235.5 acres. & [4 acres]	\$1.00	In trust, for the benefit of James Kirkman Orrell, Jr.
August 7, 1989	Bank of Delaware, Trustee	Paul Kirkman Reed	Deed 912: 257	0.98 acres		The "same lands and premises" which Paul Reed sold in 1994. (See 1994 deed below.) Sale confirmed by deed dated May 10, 1993 (Deed 1573: 24).

Table D-1. Chain of Title for Site 7NC-J-97, 7NC-J-98, and 7NC-J-99 (Frederick Lodge Site Complex)

Instrument Date	Grantor	Grantee	New Castle Co. Book (Vol): Pg	Acres	Price	Land Description/ Comments
October 4, 1994	Paul Kirkman Reed	N. Bryan Reed	Deed 1825: 323	0.98 acres	\$25,500.00	Tax Parcel No. 15-015.00-132. Lot #3 of the subdivision of lands of James K. & Dorothy R. Orrell (Microfilm #1316). On NW side of County Road 469, ca. 455 ft. SW of road's intersection with Rt. 13. Bounds Lot #2 and lands now or formerly of James K. Orrell. Includes 155 ft. along Co. Rd. 469. Not near Site 224. On W edge of SR1 project area.
October 18, 1994	PNC Bank, Delaware (formerly Bank of Delaware), Trustee	Paul F. Reed & wife, Marlyn R.	Deed 1825: 321	2.6067 acres	\$10.00	Tax Parcel No. 15-015.00-032. Lot #1 on the plan of the Estate of Dorothy R. Orrell (Microfilm # 12137), recorded Sept. 27, 1994. On E side of Massey Church Rd., ca. 2,250 ft, NE of this rd's intersection w/ Black Diamond Rd. Includes 400 ft. along Massey Ch. Rd. Bounds lands now or formerly of estate of Dorothy R. Orrell & land of John A. & Estella Gambacorta. Ca. 975 ft. S of Site 224.

now being.” The land to the south was the Shaw tract, bought by James Reynolds in 1805, to be discussed in the next section. Evan Webster’s plantation was north of the 156 acres, and was probably the Mifflin patent land (probably including the Black Diamond Site: 7NC-J-225 and the Sandom Branch Site Complex: 7NC-J-227/7NC-J-228).

The remaining 60 acres of the 216 acres was given to the sister of Edward John Knott as her share of their father’s land, probably in the 1770s. The sister married a James Reynolds (not the same person mentioned previously) and had one child, Frances Reynolds, and shortly thereafter both the sister and James died. Frances Reynolds married Raworth Weldon, both of whom died leaving one surviving child, Sarah Weldon. By 1827, Sarah Weldon had married Jacob Cruson, and the couple lived in Appoquinimink Hundred. The Crusons sold the 60-acre parcel to James Reynolds in 1827 for \$150.00 (NCCDB 1827). Thus, James Reynolds owned all 216 acres of the former Pugh tract by 1827.

Raworth Weldon’s estate was taxed in 1817 for 60 acres of land improved with a log dwelling. This acreage is presumably part of the former Pugh tract that was inherited by his daughter, Sarah Weldon. It is not known when the log dwelling was built, or if any of the owners of the 60 acres resided there. The time period of possible occupation does not seem to correlate with the artifact assemblage from the Frederick Lodge Site Complex. The Raworth Weldon estate also owned 30 acres of “small wood land” in 1817, suggesting young trees. The wooded land actually was worth more per acre than the improved land, at \$10.00 and \$8.00 per acre, respectively. The location of the wooded land is unknown.

Shaw Tract (Southern Tract)

A second tract, to the south of the Pugh tract, may contain the Frederick Lodge Site Complex. Mathew Corbit received two 200-acre warrant grants from Thomas and Richard Penn in 1705 and 1714 on the north side of Duck Creek near the head of one of the branches (Pennsylvania Survey and Warrant Records 1705 and 1714). The Frederick Lodge Site Complex may be situated in or near the northwestern corner of these two tracts.

Matthew Corbit, a yeoman, wrote his will on February 10, 1719 and died within the next two weeks (NCCWB 1719). He left to his son, James Corbit, his “Dwelling Plantation Together with all of Land thereunto belonging that is not herein otherwise Disposed.” To his daughters, Jane and Mary Corbit, Mathew bequeathed two tracts of 100 acres each, to be taken out of his land in Duck Creek. The daughters inherited the 200 acres that may contain the Frederick Lodge Site Complex.

In 1731, Corbit’s two daughters, Jane (Mrs. Thomas Bassett) and Mary (Mrs. Benjamin Richardson), sold the 200 acres to John Shaw of Lyon Hundred (NCCDB 1731). John Shaw died intestate. Edmund Shaw, his son and administrator of his estate, sold the tract to William Whittet in 1734 for 39 pounds and 14 shillings (NCCDB 1734). The parcel was still unimproved and was bounded by the John Peel Plantation and the King’s Road. William Whittet was a merchant from St. George’s Hundred and owned land north of Blackbird Creek near Edmund Cantwell’s Shrewsbury Plantation.

William Whittet was in debt to Sluyter Bouchel, a physician, for over 200 pounds. His land was ordered sold to satisfy the debt, and the 200 acres with “one log message” was purchased at public auction by John Jones, Esquire, in 1768 for roughly 57 pounds (NCCDB 1768b). Whittet owned a number of other tracts of land with log dwellings in St. Georges Hundred, which the court also ordered sold in 1764. John Jones, of St. Georges Hundred, was a business associate and brother-in-law of Richard Cantwell, owner of Cantwell’s Crossing. John Jones died in 1780, and his son, Cantwell Jones, attained control of his large estate (NCCWB 1780). Cantwell Jones sold the 200-acre lot to Thomas Lea in 1799, along with other tracts, for 2,500 pounds (NCCDB 1799). Lea was a miller from Brandywine Hundred. The parcel was situated to the west side of King’s Road, and contained a log message. The land bordered cripple (wetlands) and a point between two swamps. Lea and his wife, Sarah, sold the entire tract to James Reynolds, son of Jeremiah [Sr.], in 1805 for \$922.25 (NCCDB 1805). Lea was still residing in Brandywine Hundred, and Reynolds was from Appoquinimink Hundred.

Reynolds Ownership of Both Tracts

James Reynolds, by 1827, owned both of the previously described tracts possibly containing the Frederick Lodge Site Complex. In 1817, he had not yet bought the 60 acres of the Pugh tract from the Crusons. However, he owned 534 acres of land near Blackbird: 250 acres improved with a small wooden dwelling, and 284 unimproved acres, valued at \$3,488.00 (NCCTLR 1817). The wooden dwelling was probably the log message on the former Shaw tract. The improved acreage was valued at \$6.00 per acre, while the unimproved was valued at \$7.00 per acre. Perhaps the added value was for the timber on the unimproved land. James owned two slaves in 1817: Amy, age 21, and Josiah, age 6. His livestock was valued at \$368.00.

James Reynolds died by 1843, intestate, and the land was inherited equally among his four children George, James [Jr.], William, and Janett (Mrs. John Townsend). The estate included five parcels in Appoquinimink Hundred totaling ca. 655 acres. The siblings conveyed their interest in the five parcels to their brother, William Reynolds, in August and October 1843 (NCCDB 1843a, 1843b). William also purchased 100 acres adjoining the parcels from John Gum, land that had been sold to pay the debts of William Weldon, Jr. William Reynolds married Jane Lore, daughter of Auley Lore, who owned hundreds of acres and a successful gristmill west of Blackbird. William and Jane Reynolds had four children: Mina V., Sarah A., Rachel (Mrs. Benjamin Truax), and William Lore Reynolds.

In the 1845 tax rolls, William Reynolds owned two tracts in Appoquinimink Hundred: 600 acres with a two-story house and four out houses (outbuildings) worth \$4,000.00, and 196 acres of principally bush land with one log house worth only \$588.00 (NCCTLR 1845). Reynolds was taxed for livestock valued at \$212.00. The two-story house in 1845 was probably constructed after 1817, since it would not be considered “small.” The log house in 1845 could be the “small wooden dwelling” from 1817, but is more likely another dwelling, since the tax lists differentiate between log and frame construction.

The 1849 Rea and Price map for New Castle County illustrates that three Reynolds farmsteads were located to the west of the old King’s Road. Two were located south of the

Frederick Lodge Site Complex, west of the SR1 project corridor. A third Reynolds house was roughly 2,500 feet east of the site, on the west side of the old King's Road (Figure D-2). The latter structure is presently known as Reynolds Tenancy, and probably represents the two-story house added by the Reynolds family between 1817 and 1845. The house is still standing, near the Frederick Lodge Trailer Park, and has been designated Delaware Cultural Resource Survey No. N-6271.

William Reynolds died in 1848 and his estate went through the Orphans Court in 1851. The proceedings yielded information on the structures present on the property. The structures and features associated with his estate included three dwelling houses, a kitchen, one tenant house, one barn, stables, a granary and corncribs, and an old orchard. The estate consisted of 325 acres of cleared land and 250 acres of wood and bush land (NCC Orphans 1851). The three farmsteads are probably those indicated on the 1849 map.

On April 18, 1868, William Naylor bought 535 acres of the William Reynolds estate and later the same day sold the same land back to the Reynolds's children, Mina V., Sarah, Rachel, and William L Reynolds for \$500.00 (1868). The farmstead then consisted of "two sets of buildings, one set of which were fine and new" (NCCDB 1868: 423). The William Reynolds' farmstead was listed as "Mt Pleasant" and owned by the Reynolds heirs on an 1868 map (Figure D-3) (Beers 1868). There only seems to be one main residence on the Reynolds property on the 1868 map. Perhaps the sets of buildings referred to in April 1868 refer to farm outbuildings, or possibly tenant houses were not depicted on the area maps. The name "Mt. Pleasant" was the same name Roger Pugh listed on his original Warrant grant in 1752, suggesting the Pugh tract is indeed the one containing the Frederick Lodge Site Complex. Regardless, the Mt. Pleasant farmstead was located to the east of the Frederick Lodge Site Complex.

By 1875, William Reynolds' widow, Janet, had married Jacob Hill and had died. Also by 1875, Sarah A. Reynolds had died intestate and without children, leaving her brother and sisters, William L., Mina V., and Rachel as heirs. Their father's estate was divided into three farms for the three surviving children of William Reynolds. Mina received Lot No. 1, William L. got Lot No. 2, and Lot No. 3 went to Rachel Truax. The Frederick Lodge Site Complex was probably situated on Lot No. 2, which Mina and Rachel transferred to William L. in 1875 for \$7,000.00 (NCCDB 1875). Lot No. 2 contained roughly 337 acres and was bounded by the Public Road from Blackbird to Smyrna, and lands of Elizabeth Barnett, Patterson and Chandler, Samuel R. Warren, Samuel J. Hill, and Dr. Walton. Lot No. 2 was divided from Lot No. 3 to the south by a new public road connecting the old King's Road to another public road leading to the Green Spring Railroad Station.

William Reynolds’ estate was assessed for five parcels in South Appoquinimink Hundred, totaling 525 acres and worth \$9,125.00 in 1873-1877 (NCCTLR 1873-1877) (Table D-2). These five parcels appear to be the William Reynolds estate before it was divided into three lots for the surviving heirs, Mina Reynolds, William L. Reynolds, and Rachel Truax. William L. Reynolds had purchased additional land, and was taxed for 78 acres with a log house and frame barn [\$25.00/acre], plus 7 acres of swamp [\$10.00/acre], worth \$2,020.00 (NCCTLR 1873-1877).

Table D-2. William Reynolds’ Estate in 1873-1877

Acreage	Description	Value
50 acres	Frame house and frame barn	\$45.00/acre
150 acres	Wood and bush land	\$15.00/acre
150 acres	Frame house and frame barn	\$10.00/acre
50 acres	Frame house and frame barn	\$25.00/acre
125 acres	Bush land	\$15.00/acre

David Keen purchased approximately 115 acres from William L. Reynolds and his wife, Sarah L., in 1878 for \$2,893.12 (NCCDB 1878). Both parties were residents of Blackbird Hundred (formed from Appoquinimink Hundred in 1875). The land was part of William L.’s one-third of his late father’s estate (Lot No. 2). The Keen tract was bounded by land of Samuel J. Hill, Dr. Walton, Mina V. Reynolds (Lot No. 1), Jacob Hill, land retained by William L. Reynolds (Lot No. 2), and the public road connecting the old King’s Road to another public road leading to the Green Spring Railroad Station. The Keen farmstead represents the closest structural information available in the proximity of the Frederick Lodge Site Complex. The general scatter of late-19th century artifacts across the Frederick Lodge Site Complex may be yard scatter or refuse from the Keen farmstead, although many of the artifacts from the site seem to pre-date the Keen ownership.

The 1881 Hopkins map of New Castle County shows Miss Mina V. Reynolds owning the farmstead west of the old King’s Road, where a dwelling had stood since 1849 or earlier (Lot No. 1) (Figure D-4). Her brother, W.L. Reynolds, owned the farmstead across old King’s Road to the east of the site (Lot No. 2). He had added a dwelling to his 200 acres between 1868 and 1881. The third heir, Rachel Truax, and her husband, Benjamin, had built a house on her inherited lands, south of a new road and west of the main road (the old King’s Road). The Truax home was built between 1868 and 1881 as well. A third house constructed in the same time period was David Keen, on a portion of the former Lot No. 2, north and east of two new roads. The Keen house was situated south-southwest of the Frederick Lodge Site Complex, and was the only house on the new road between the new intersection by his house and the Blackbird area to the northwest.

The 1893 Baist map labeled the Reynolds place as “Mrs. M.V. Reynolds Est. 150 a.”, with William L. Reynolds living across the road to the east (Figure D-5). The Baist map is inaccurate as to Mina’s marital status, since she never married. David Keen’s farmstead is still labeled to the south of the Frederick Lodge Site Complex.

In December 1895, William L. and Sarah L. Reynolds conveyed 238 acres of their land to Sarah Bratton, wife of Thomas Bratton. Two days later, Thomas and Sarah Bratton, of Townsend, sold the same land back to Sarah L. Reynolds of Blackbird Hundred for \$500.00 (NCCDB 1895). Perhaps this transaction was part of a money transfer, or may have been designed to give Sarah L. ownership of the land independent of her husband, William L., and possibly his debts. This property was on the west side of the public road from Blackbird to Smyrna, and on the public road leading from the camp meeting woods to Green Spring, adjoining land of David Keen and others.

William L. Reynolds, Sr., and his wife, Lucy (Sarah L.), were living on the 240 acres in Blackbird he owned in 1914. William Sr. was a farmer. His son, William L., Jr. was a tenant on the 240 acres. William Jr. was a farmer with a wife, Elsie, and one son, William L (Farm Journal 1914:89). Since the directory indicates William Jr. was a tenant and not a boarder, that suggests at least two dwellings on the 240 acres in 1914.

In 1914, David Keen was retired and boarding with Harry Keen (probably his son). Harry Keen was a farmer who owned 156 acres in Blackbird in 1914. Anna E. Keen (probably David’s wife) was a homemaker who boarded with Harry in 1914 (Farm Journal 1914:64). It is not clear whether Harry’s land was his father’s former farm, or a new parcel.

Early USGS maps reveal the main farmstead located on the west side of the old King’s Road, with no structures in the vicinity of the historical component of the Frederick Lodge Site Complex (USGS 1931; Figure 4-83). David Keen’s house was gone by 1931, and the realignment of Massey Church Road after 1893 may have taken his house’s location. The road that used to divide Reynolds Lot No. 2 from No. 3, to the south of David Keen’s house, also was gone by 1931. In its place, a new road, Black Diamond Road, began at the same location on the main highway (State Route 13) but led to the southeast, crossing Massey Church Road and ending at Green Spring Road. Two homes had been built on the Reynolds property west of the main road and near the new Black Diamond Road after 1893 and by 1931 (Figure D-6). One was accessed from a driveway that began at the intersection of the main highway and Black Diamond Road; the driveway headed northwest to this house, and then looped back to the southeast, ending at a second house situated on the north side of Black Diamond Road. Perhaps one of these houses was where William Reynolds Jr. and his family resided in 1914. Curiously, the driveway also led from the first house to the west and then forked again. One fork seems to have led into the small bay/basin area on the west edge of the Frederick Lodge Site Complex (and just west of Native American site 7NC-J-97/98/99). The other fork seems to have made its way to the west and then looped around a second basin, before heading to Black Diamond Road. Perhaps these were farm roads leading to outbuildings or pastures.

Sarah L. Reynolds died in 1929. She left all her real and personal estate in equal shares to her two sons, William L. Reynolds, Jr., and Fred A. Reynolds, subject to the life estate of her husband (NCCWB 1929). Her widower, William L. Reynolds, died in 1932 intestate. His heirs were his two sons. One son, William L. Reynolds, Jr., died in 1939, leaving a widow, Elsie L., and a daughter, Ruth R. Bradley. The other son, Fred Reynolds, died in 1946, leaving a widow, Georgia H., a son, Fred N., and daughters, Alice R. Maxwell and Dorothy R. Orrell.

The remaining heirs of the Reynolds family sold their 5/6 interest in the 231.5-acre property to another heir, Dorothy and James Orrell of Odessa, Delaware in 1946 for \$12,000.00 (NCCDB 1946). Dorothy was the daughter of Fred Reynolds. By 1946, the property, on both sides of the dual highway, included “a large three story frame Mansion house, barns, stables and sundry outbuildings erected thereon, together with two small frame tenant houses.” Perhaps the tenant houses were the two buildings described above that appeared on the 1931 map (Figure D-6). The transaction also included a 4-acre parcel of the Reynolds farm on the east side of the dual highway (State Route 13). A third house had been added to the Reynolds property after 1893 and by 1931, and was situated on the east side of the main highway, across the road from another new house (Figure D-6). Perhaps this house was built on the 4-acre parcel, since that is too small an acreage to farm.

Dorothy’s husband died in 1972, and she transferred one-half interest in the property to her son, James K. Orrell, Jr. in 1974 and 1975 (NCCDB 1974, 1975). Dorothy and her son were residents of Townsend at the time. The Orrells sold the land to the Bank of Delaware in 1981, in trust for their benefit (NCCDB 1981a, 1981b). The property was subdivided in 1994 (NCC Land Plats, Microfilm #1316 and #12137).

Archaeological Investigations

The prehistoric component of the Frederick Lodge Site Complex was originally identified and recorded as three separate sites—7NC-J-97, 7NC-J-98, and 7NC-J-99—during a corridor survey performed by UDCAR in 1984 (Custer and Bachman 1986; Bedell and Busby 1997). In 1997, LBA tested the Frederick Lodge site area and identified three concentrations of prehistoric artifacts and two concentrations of historical materials. One of the clusters of historical material was located within a prehistoric artifact concentration (7NC-J-99). The second concentration of historical artifacts, located in the southwest corner of the project area, was identified as a discrete site and assigned a separate site number, 7NC-J-224. Parsons conducted a Phase II evaluation of 7NC-J-224 in the spring of 1999. The results of that study are documented in a separate volume (Bupp et al. 2003).

Field investigations at the Frederick Lodge Site Complex were conducted in two phases: Phase II site evaluation and Phase III data recovery that focused on the NRHP-eligible prehistoric component. During investigation of the prehistoric occupations, historical materials were recorded and consisted of a scatter of 19th and 20th-century materials recovered from 371 of 731 Surface Collection Units (SCUs), as well as the soil matrices both within historical features as well general strata in 344 of 448 test units.

Historical Features

Seventeen historical features were identified during archaeological investigations at the Frederick Lodge Site Complex and consisted of large square flat-bottomed features and posthole/postmold features. Five large square flat-bottomed features were identified on the large bay/basin slope in the southern portion of the site (Table D-3). These features were identified in several Phase II units. Feature 51 was fully excavated. Feature 51 was almost square in plan view, measuring 32-x-35 inches. The base was flat with a depth of 8 inches below the plow zone. The feature fill was dark brown and heavily organic. The other four features, though not excavated, appeared to be similar with vertical feature walls and a flat base. Typical matrix for these features was very dark, highly organic and loamy. Some historical artifacts were present within the matrix and one feature contained identifiable bone.

Table D-3. Historical Features (Non-post) Identified at the Frederick Lodge Site Complex

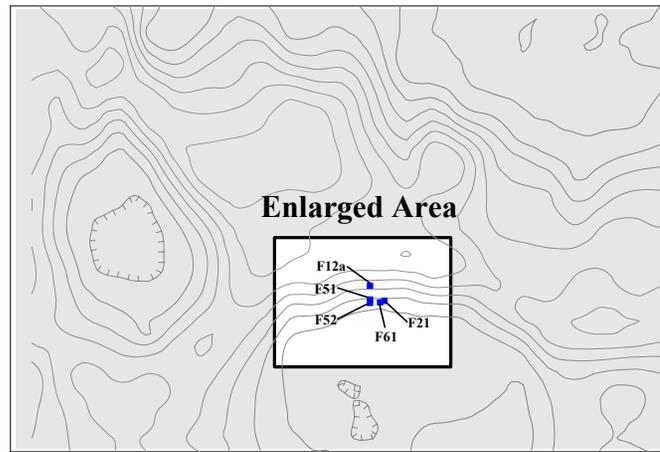
Feature	Provenience	Artifacts	Dimensions
12a	N215-216 E645	One brick fragment	>16 x >28 x 20 inches
21	N205 E655	One clinker	>14 x >10 x 4 inches
51	N206 E645	8 brick fragments, four tacks, one window glass fragment, one aqua bottle glass fragment, one butchered cow bone, one mammal bone	32 x 35 x 8 inches
52	N203-204 E645	Cut nail	33 x 35 x 3.5 inches
61	N204 E652	None	> 16 x 32 x 3.5 inches

Features 12a, 51 and 52 were located on the E645 grid line representing a north/south orientation. Features 51 and 52 were only 6 feet apart. Features 21 and 61 occurred on an east/west orientation on the N204-205 grid lines and were about 9 feet apart (Figure D-7).

The presence of these features on the slope of the bay/basin and the distance between them precludes the possibility that they represent wooden pier holes for an outbuilding. Feature 51 and the other features could be interpreted as planting beds, possibly associated with orchard cultivation. Fertilization of the planting beds with manure pile or house midden soils would account for the dark, fill color and for the presence of historic artifacts and bone.

The majority of the historical features, 71 percent (12 of 17), identified at the site complex consisted of post features (Table D-4). Twelve post features were identified and included square or rectangular postholes and circular postmolds. A total of 11 postholes and 10 postmolds were identified (Table D-4). Seven of the postmolds had associated postholes. Four postholes contained no identifiable postmold. One posthole (Feature 8) contained two postmolds, one square and one circular, suggesting post replacement. Feature 9 consisted of two postmolds with no associated postholes and may indicate driven posts.

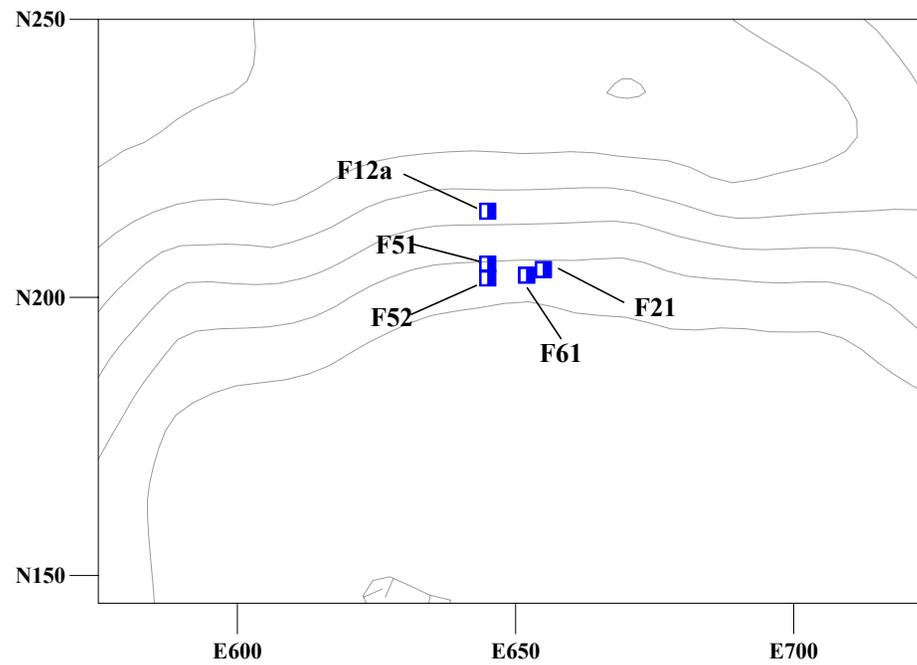
Some alignment of post features was evident. A series of five post features (F10a, F11, F15, F47, and F57) trended roughly north to south, about the E550 line (Figure D-8). Another set of posts appeared towards the east. Establishing a definite line of posts proves tenuous at



Sites 7NC-J-97, 7NC-J-98,
and 7NC-J-99



Scale in Meters



Key

■ Non-Post Feature

F1 Feature Number

Figure D-7. Locations of Historical Non-Post Features.

Table D-4. Frederick Lodge Site Complex Post Features

Feature	Provenience	Post Hole			Post Mold		
		Shape	Artifacts	Dimensions (maximum x minimum x depth)	Shape	Artifacts	Dimensions (maximum diameter)
7	N235 E665	Square	None	15 x 13 x 12 in.	Circular	None	5 in.
8	N235 E665	Square	Brick fragment	>10 x 14.5 x 9.5 in.	Square	None	5 in.
8	N235 E665	--	--	--	Circular	None	4 in.
9	N235 E715	--	--	--	Circular	None	2 in.
9	N235 E715	--	--	--	Circular	None	2 in.
10a	N235 E565	Circular	None	8 x 4 x 13 in.	--	--	--
11	N315 E565	Square	None	10 x 12 x 8 in.	--	--	--
15	N355 E565	Square	None	9.5 x 8.5 x 11 in.	Circular	None	6 in.
20	N235 E665	Rectangular	None	>5 x 13 x 10 in.	Circular	None	3.5 in.
27	N195 E785	Square	None	9.5 x 9 x 8.5 in.	--	--	--
47	N295 E535	Square	None	14 x 10.5 x 12 in.	Circular	None	2 in.
57	N203 E537	Square	None	10 x 10 x 13 in.	Circular	None	6 in.
58	N207 E646-647	Square	None	>8 x >6 x -- in.	--	--	--
59	N206 E646-647	Square	None	>8 x >6 x -- in.	Circular	None	2 in.

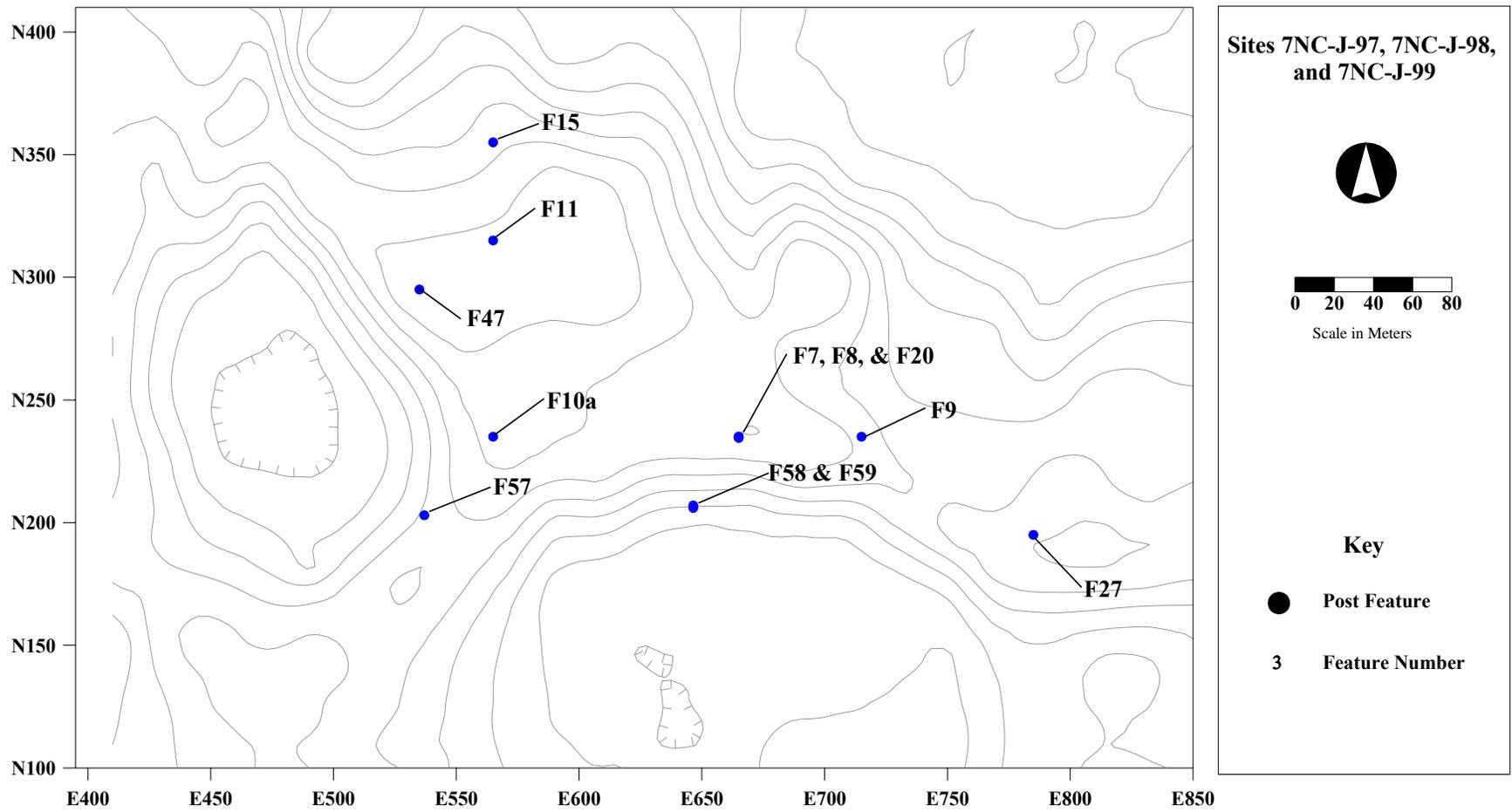


Figure D-8. Locations of Historical Post Features.

best. Agriculture outbuilding property types, as defined by DeCunzo and Garcia (1992), contain isolated outbuildings encompassing utilitarian spaces such as work yards, storage areas, and animal enclosures (DeCunzo and Garcia 1992). Fencelines often delimit the boundaries of this property type (Auman and Bupp 2000). Possibly of insufficient size to constitute structural supports, the posts may instead suggest fencing and could delineate property boundaries, field boundaries, and/or livestock enclosures. The recovery of fragments of barbed wire may support this interpretation.

Surface Collection and Test Unit Assemblage

Sites 7NC-J-97, 7NC-J-98, and 7NC-J-99 yielded a total of 1,739 historical artifacts (Table D-5). Functionally, Frederick Lodge Site Complex historical artifacts include activity-related, architectural, domestic, faunal, personal, and fuel related categories. Collectively, the historical artifacts suggest a domestic occupation most likely engaged in agriculture. Architectural materials – mainly brick fragments – constitute 37 percent of the historical assemblage, although no clear structural evidence was found. Domestic artifacts constitute 46 percent of the historical assemblage, and relate to household activities. Ceramic artifacts include food preparation, service, and storage vessels, including platter, plate, creamer, jug, and teacup forms. Bottle glass dominated the historical glass assemblage, including wine, beer, and soda glass. The presence of fruit jar fragments suggests on site consumption and possibly preparation of canned goods. Manufacturing techniques for some of the glass fragments, particularly machine-made screw top fragments, suggest post-occupational refuse disposal. Oyster shell and bone constitute the faunal assemblage. The oyster shell reflects consumption of locally available resources. One of the bones recovered, identified as cow, exhibited butchering marks indicating consumption of domesticated species.

Historical ceramics provide the best temporal indicator on this site (Table D-6). Of the identifiable historical ceramics recovered, the most frequently encountered was whiteware, constituting over 38 percent of the ceramic collection. Decorative styles on several of the whiteware sherds, including polychrome hand painting and annular slipping, suggest them to be earlier, ca. 1830-1860 examples. Absent are definitively later forms such as ivory-tinted and overglaze decal-decorated whitewares. Redwares were the next most frequent ceramic and comprised 28 percent of the historical ceramic collection. Unless able to distinguish a particular type or potter, redwares are generally not considered diagnostic due to their long production period. However, certain decorative techniques used on four redware samples were slip-trail decorated, generally considered an earlier, pre-ca.1830 technique.

Of greater analytical value are ceramics recovered in fewer numbers, such as the yellowware, pearlware, Jackfield-like wares, creamwares, and Albany-slipped and Bristol glazed stonewares. Ironstone overlaps temporally with whiteware, having been manufactured over most of the 19th and 20th centuries. Creamware, Jackfield-like wares, and pearlware, however, have tighter date ranges in the late-18th and early-19th centuries.

**Table D-5. Historical Artifacts Recovered from
7NC-J-97, 7NC-J-98, 7NC-J- 99**

Group	Artifact	Count	
Activities	Bolt/Nut	2	
	Chain	1	
	Flower Pot	11	
	Horse Shoe	1	
	Lime	1	
	Plow Part	1	
Architecture	Brick	387	
	Drainpipe	26	
	Hand Wrought Nail	2	
	Cut Nail	89	
	Wire Nail	6	
	Unidentified Nail	10	
	Unidentified Nail/Screw	1	
	Screw	3	
	Hinge	1	
	Tack	6	
	Mortar	2	
	Window Glass	120	
	Arms	Clay Target Pigeon	8
		Gun Cartridge	4
Clothing	Buckle	3	
	Button	2	
	Clothing Rivet	1	
	Grommet	2	
Domestic	Chinese Porcelain	3	
	Hardpaste Porcelain	5	
	American Salt-glazed Stoneware	6	
	Albany and/or Bristol Stoneware	17	
	Creamware	2	
	Ironstone	31	
	Jackfield-type	8	
	Pearlware	21	
	Redware	121	
	Whiteware	166	
	Yellowware	30	
	Unidentified Earthenware	10	
	Machine-Made Bottle Glass	17	
	Mold-Blown Bottle Glass	12	
	Unidentified Bottle Glass	243	
	Machine-Made Fruit Jar	1	
	Mold-Blown Fruit Jar	1	
Unidentified Fruit Jar	13		
Unidentified Vessel Glass	81		
Lamp Chimney Glass	9		
Electrical	Light Bulb	2	
Fauna	Butchered Bone	1	
	Bone	14	
	Oyster Shell	22	
Fencing	Barbed Wire	48	
	Fence Staple	5	

**Table D-5. Historical Artifacts Recovered from
7NC-J-97, 7NC-J-98, 7NC-J- 99**

Group	Artifact	Count
Flora	Charcoal	6
Fuel	Clinker/Slag	50
	Coal	2
Personal	Jewelry Part	2
	Tobacco Pipe	4
	Marble	1
Miscellaneous	Doll Part	1
	Metal	69
	Plastic Bottle	1
	Unidentified Glass	16
	Unidentified Plastic	7
	Unidentified Synthetic	1
Total		1,739

Thirty yellowware specimens are included in the historical assemblage. The majority of the specimens are undecorated; however, two samples are annular banded. American potters produced annular slipped yellowwares primarily between 1840 and 1900 (Stelle 2001; Ramsay 1939). Seventeen sherds of Albany slip and/or Bristol glazed stoneware were recovered. Albany slip is a hard, dark brown finish produced from natural clays. Though still produced in small numbers, Albany slipped vessels are generally assigned a pre-1920 context. Bristol glaze is a chemical glazing process that originated in Bristol, England. By 1890, Bristol glazed vessels were widely used (Stelle 2001). Yellowwares and Albany slipped/Bristol glazed stonewares constitute almost 11 percent of the ceramic collection.

As a whole, the historical ceramic assemblage suggests a mid-to-late-19th-century occupation, possibly extending into the early-20th century. Earlier ceramics are observed across the site, however, their relatively infrequent occurrence suggests they do not reflect the major site occupation, or exemplified ceramic time-lag (i.e., long gaps in time between manufacture and deposition).

Glass artifacts recovered from 7NC-J-97, 7NC-J-98, and 7NC-J-99 conform temporally with the period suggested by historical ceramic analysis. Although few glass fragments exhibit characteristics of method of manufacture, 13 glass fragments were identifiable as blown-in-mold and 17 were machine-made. Additionally, 11 glass samples were manganese-tinted, which usually indicates production between ca. 1880 and 1915. Fifteen fruit or Mason-type jar fragments appear in the collection indicating post-1858 deposit (Lief 1965).

Architectural artifacts constituted 37 percent of the total historical collection. Architectural artifacts include brick, window glass, mortar, nails, and drainpipes. Within the architectural category, primarily nails are diagnostic. The assemblage from 7NC-J-97, 98, and 99 contained 107 nails. The majority (n=89) were cut; two were hand-wrought, six were wire, and 10 were unidentified. The nails indicate a 19th-century context.

Table D-6. Temporally Diagnostic Artifacts by Type for the Frederick Lodge Site Complex 7NC-J-97, 7NC-J-98, 7NC-J-99

Artifact	Type	Primary Manufacturer/Place	Manufacturing Dates	Terminus Post Quem	Reference
Ceramic	Creamware, plain	England	1762-1820	1762	Noel Hume 1969:125-128
Ceramic	Jackfield-type	England	1745-1790	1745	Noel Hume 1969:123
Ceramic	Ironstone	England, USA	1800-present	1800	Price 1979:11; Noel Hume 1969: 131
Ceramics	Ironstone, undecorated (White Granite)	USA, England	1842-1930	1842	Miller 1991:10
Ceramic	Ironstone, maker's mark	John Ridgway & Company, Staffordshire, England	1841-1855	1841	Kowalsky and Kowalsky 1999:320
Ceramic	Pearlware	England	1775-1835	1775	Miller 1987
Ceramic	Pearlware, hand painted	England	1775-1830	1775	Miller 1987
Ceramic	Pearlware, shell-edged	England	1780-1835	1780	Miller and Hunter 1990
Ceramic	Stoneware, American Gray Salt-glazed	USA	1720s-1900/present	1720	Ketchum 1991: 86
Ceramic	Stoneware, American - Albany slipped	USA	1805-1920/present, pop. after 1850	1805	Ramsey 1939: 21,22,59; Greer 1981: 197
Ceramic	Terra-cotta Field-drain Tile	USA	1835-present	1835	Klippart 1861:27
Ceramic	Whiteware	England, USA	1820-Present	1820	Noel Hume 1969:130-131
Ceramic	Whiteware, shell-edged	England, USA	1820-1895	1820	Noel Hume 1969; Miller and Hunter 1990: 117
Ceramic	Yellowware, American	USA	1830-1940	1830	Ramsay 1939:61
Glass	Bottle, embossed "Federal Law Forbids..."	USA	1933-1964	1933	Deiss 1981:95
Glass	Coca-Cola Hobbleskirt/Mae West Form	Coca-Cola, USA	1916-present	1916	Petretti 1997:343; Trager 1992:721
Glass	Fruit Jar, screw-top with ground lip	USA	1858-1920	1858	Lief 1965:11
Glass	Fruit Jar, maker's mark	Hero Fruit Jar Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	1884-1900	1884	Toulouse 1971:249

Table D-6. Temporally Diagnostic Artifacts by Type for the Frederick Lodge Site Complex 7NC-J-97, 7NC-J-98, 7NC-J-99

Artifact	Type	Primary Manufacturer/Place	Manufacturing Dates	Terminus Post Quem	Reference
Glass	Fruit jar, white glass lid liner	USA	1869+	1869	Tuolouse 1969:350
Glass	Light bulb	Various	1879-present	1879	Jarvis 1958:214
Glass	Mold-blown-Bottle, lipping tool finish	Various	ca. 1825-1920	1825	Jones and Sullivan 1989
Glass	Machine-made Bottle	USA	1903-present	1903	Jones and Sullivan 1989
Glass	Solarized Amethyst (Manganese)	USA	ca. 1880-1914	1880	Kendrick 1971:55
Glass	Screw Top Bottle, design patent numbers 1,771,034 (Cap) and 1,875,431 (Lid Type)	USA (Patent held by E.H. Fabrice)	1930 (Cap) 1934 (Lid Type)	1930 1934	United States Patent and Trademark Office 2003
Porcelain	Bisque doll's head	Germany	Likely 1891-1917, or 1920's	1891	Coleman et al. 1968:154,249, 315
Porcelain	Chinese	China	ca. 1600-Present	1600	Hughes and Hughes 1968
Nail	Wrought	Various	ca. 1600-1840	1600	Edwards and Wells 1993; Leach 2000:36
Nail	Cut	Various	ca. 1790-present	1790	Leach 2000: 36
Nail	Wire	USA	ca. 1880- present	1880	Edwards and Wells 1993:16

Vertical Artifact Distribution

Of the 1,739 artifacts recovered, 1,703 (98 percent) occurred either as surface finds or in the plow zone (Table D-7). Surface finds included creamware, ironstone, Jackfield ceramics, pearlware, whiteware, American gray salt-glazed and Albany slip stoneware, yellowware, Chinese porcelain, glass bottle fragments with automatic machine marks, glass bottle fragments that were blown in mold, a liquor bottle dating from 1933-1964, and cut and wire nails. The surface assemblage represents artifacts from the early-19th through early-20th centuries and indicates a mixed context. The plow zone assemblage (Ap) is similar to the surface collection with ironstone, Jackfield-like ceramics, pearlware, whiteware, American gray salt-glazed and Albany slip stoneware, yellowware, glass bottle fragments with automatic machine marks, glass bottle fragments that were blown in mold, a Remington centerfire cartridge, and wrought, cut and wire nails. The plow zone assemblage also indicates a mixed context representing early-19th through early-20th centuries. Functionally, both surface and plow zone deposits contain architectural, domestic, faunal, fuel related, and personal artifacts.

Table D-7. Artifact Distribution by Stratigraphic Context for the Frederick Lodge Site Complex

Context	Historical Artifact	Faunal Remains	Charcoal/Coal	Total
Surface	739	2	--	741
A	925	32	5	962
B	15	1	1	17
Feature	17	2	--	19
Total	1,696	37	6	1,739

The second stratum (B) contained a total of 17 artifacts, representing less than one percent of the historical assemblage. The only diagnostic artifact from stratum B was one cut nail (1790-present). Functionally, stratum B artifacts primarily consist of architectural materials (window glass, brick, drain pipe fragments and one nail), but also include four pieces of bottle glass, one hard paste porcelain fragment, and one length of barbed wire. The paucity of artifacts below the plow zone suggests no temporally or functionally distinct stratigraphic deposits. Natural forces, such as bioturbation, and/or mechanical forces, such as repeated plowing, are likely responsible for those few historical artifacts migrating below the plow zone.

No vertical separation of historical occupations could be discerned. Both the surface collection and plow zone assemblage represent mixed contexts generating artifacts from the same broad time range (i.e., early-19th century through early-20th centuries). The historical occupation(s) primarily occur in the plow zone with minimal artifacts (n=17) and few features located in sub plow zone contexts.

Horizontal Artifact Distribution

Maps were generated illustrating the distribution of all historical artifacts from all portions of the Frederick Lodge Site Complex including architectural remains (Figure D-9), early (pre-ca. 1850) historical artifacts, late historical artifacts, and fencing material and feature distributions from 7NC-J-97, 7NC-J-98, and 7NC-J-99 (Figure D-10). Architectural distribution maps focused on identifying locations of former historical structures within the

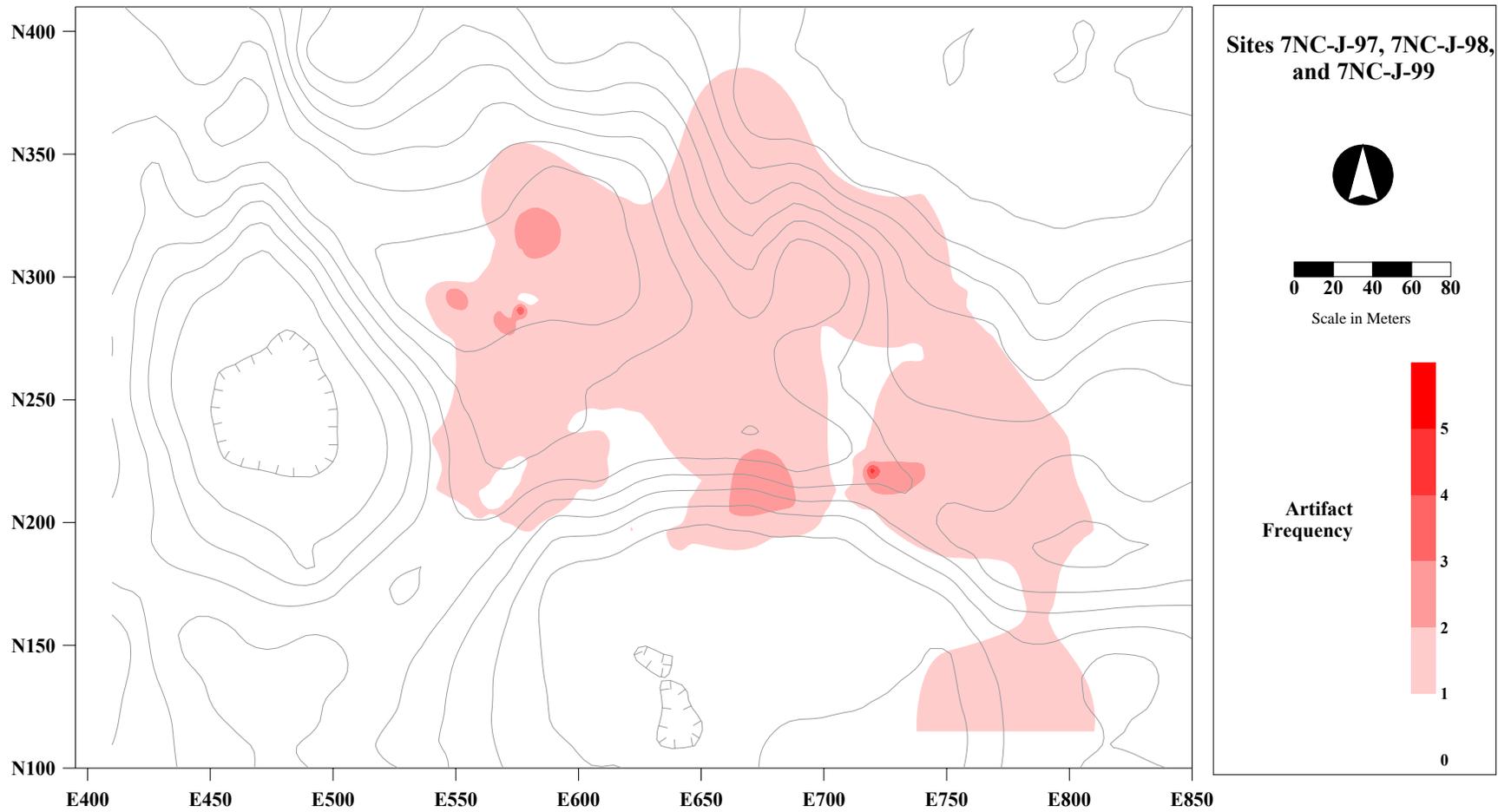
Frederick Lodge Site Complex. Comparisons of architectural concentrations with the location of identified features assist in overall site interpretation. Early and late historical artifact distributions demonstrate land use pattern changes over time, supported (or not, as the case may be) by historical title and deed data. Similarly, overlaying these distributions upon topographic maps can highlight geological phenomena related to site formation and the possibility of natural erosion and re-deposition impacting site integrity.

Historical artifacts predating ca. 1850 were scattered across the Frederick Lodge Site Complex; no significant clustering was identified. Although architectural materials dispersed widely across the complex, some concentrations occurred along the southern edge of the site. Topographically, the greatest clustering of architectural artifacts occupies a slope and flat immediately north of the southern natural bay/basin feature. Secondary concentrations appear towards the west. Likewise, late-19th through 20th centuries artifacts trend on this slope with secondary occurrences located on a slight promontory towards the northwest. Proximity to bay/basin features may be significant considering the frequent mention of swamps in the historical record. While the bay/basins are not currently saturated, except after heavy rains, it is possible that these land features were wetlands several hundred years ago.

Superimposing the location of post-hole features over the horizontal distribution of post-ca. 1850 artifacts – particularly fence hardware - provides support that the posts constituted a fenceline. This distribution occurred adjacent to suspected fence posts to the north and west. This projected fenceline serves as a southern and western boundary for later period historical artifacts. However, the generally light density of historical artifacts north and east of the possible fenceline, suggests that sites 7NC-J-97, 7NC-J-98, and 7NC-J-99 represent late-19th and 20th century field scatter.

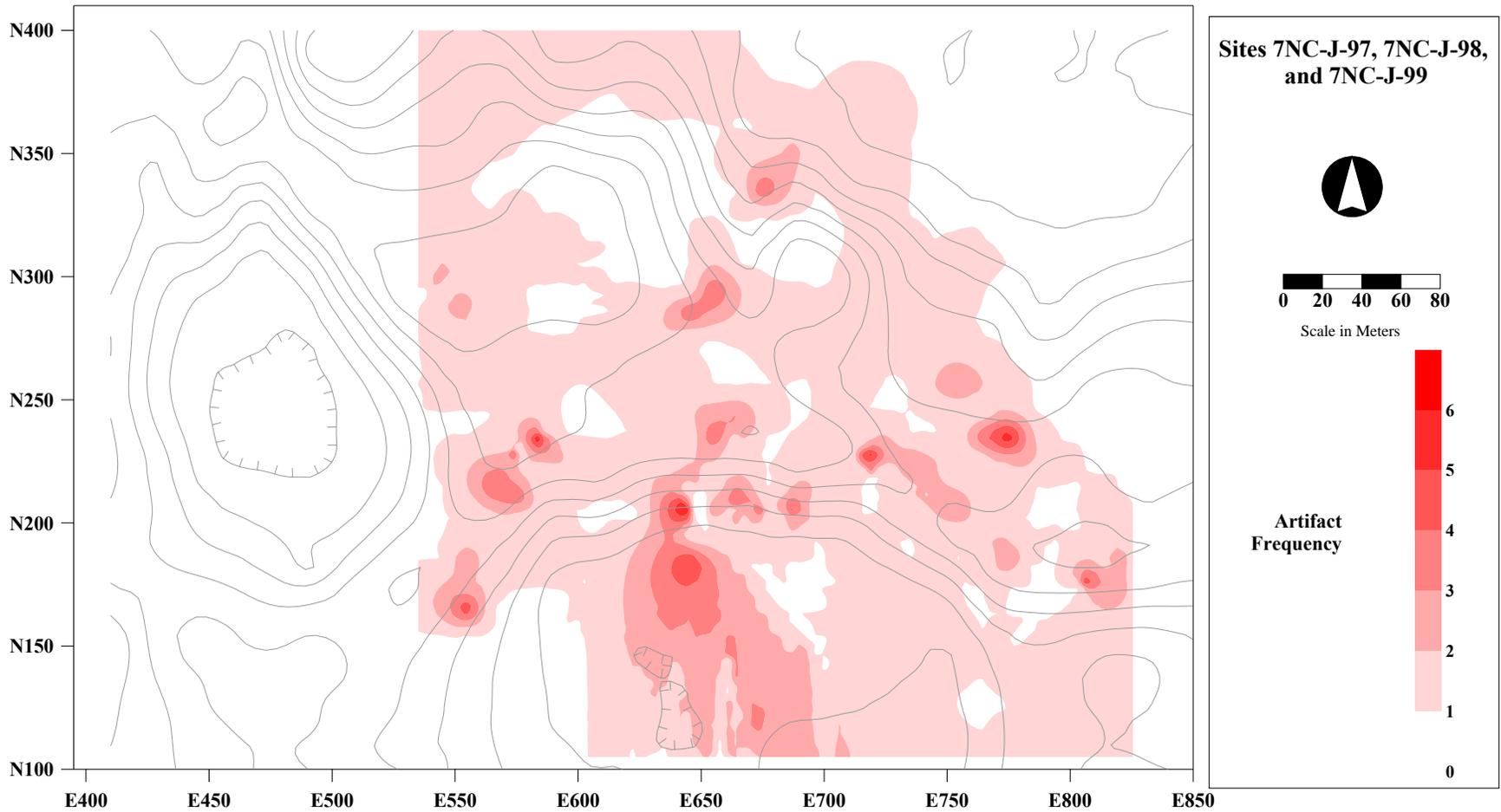
Summary

The historical component of the Frederick Lodge Site Complex is a diffuse scatter of domestic and architectural materials, with several postholes located in the south central portion of the site complex, north of the large southernmost bay/basin. The majority of the features consist of historical posts, possibly evidence of a fenceline or series of fencelines. Fencing materials, such as barbed wire and fence staples, concentrated near the features. The artifact assemblage from the Frederick Lodge Complex indicates a late-19th-to-early-20th century context. Distribution of historical artifacts on the surface and in the plow zone suggests a field scatter. This field scatter of late-19th-to-early-20th century artifacts essentially terminates near the southern grouping of post features. Archival research indicates that the Frederick Lodge Site Complex was owned by the Reynolds family from 1811 through 1946, which corresponds with the popular usage dates of the artifact assemblage recovered from the site.



** Late Historic Artifacts include Machine Made Glass, Albany Slip/Bristol Glaze Stonewares, Wire Nails, and Decal Decorated Wares

Figure D-9. Horizontal Distribution of Architectural Artifacts.



** Late Historic Artifacts include Machine Made Glass, Albany Slip/Bristol Glaze Stonewares, Wire Nails, and Decal Decorated Wares

Figure D-10. Horizontal Distribution of Late-19th and 20th-Century Artifacts.

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1734 Deed from Edmund Shaw (Administrator of John Shaw estate) to William Whittet; 200 acres. Book K-1: 261. On microfilm at the Delaware Public Archives, Dover, Delaware, and in book form at the New Castle County Office Building, Wilmington, Delaware.

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- 1975 Deed from Dorothy R. Orrell to James Kirkman Orrell, Jr. (Dorothy's son). Another $\frac{1}{4}$ interest in 2 tracts: 235.5 acres & 4 acres. Book I-90: 899. On microfilm at the Delaware Public Archives, Dover, Delaware, and in book form at the New Castle County Office Building, Wilmington, Delaware.
- 1981a Deed from Dorothy R. Orrell to Bank of Delaware, Trustee. In trust, for the benefit of Dorothy R. Orrell, 2 tracts: 235.5 acres & 4 acres. Book R-116: 294. On microfilm at the Delaware Public Archives, Dover, Delaware, and in book form at the New Castle County Office Building, Wilmington, Delaware.
- 1981b Deed from James Kirkman Orrell, Jr. to Bank of Delaware, Trustee. In trust, for the benefit of James Kirkman Orrell, Jr., 2 tracts: 235.5 acres & 4 acres. Book R-116: 291. On microfilm at the Delaware Public Archives, Dover, Delaware, and in book form at the New Castle County Office Building, Wilmington, Delaware.
- 1989b Deed from Bank of Delaware, Trustee to Paul Kirkman Reed; 0.98 acres. Book 912: 257. On microfilm at the Delaware Public Archives, Dover, Delaware, and in book form at the New Castle County Office Building, Wilmington, Delaware.
- 1994a Deed from Paul Kirkman Reed to N. Bryan Reed; 0.98 acres. Book 1825: 323. On microfilm at the Delaware Public Archives, Dover, Delaware, and in book form at the New Castle County Office Building, Wilmington, Delaware.
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