

curated tools or quarry blanks. The presence of a projectile point suggests hunting activities. The flake tools suggest expedient tool manufacture, use and discard and indicate cutting activities on soft materials and possible scraping activities. The two cobble tools indicate flint knapping activities (hammerstone) and abrading tasks possible associated with flint knapping, wood working or hide preparation. The basalt axe is well made and exhibits use wear consistent with chopping activities (e.g., wood working). The artifact types encountered and their frequency indicate a variety of activities and suggest that this location was used as a short term transient camp site.

The historical archaeological assemblage from Site 7NC-J-207 suggests late eighteenth through early twentieth century occupation(s). The artifact assemblage was mixed stratigraphically with later materials occurring at depth and earlier artifacts located near the surface. Most of the features were associated with nineteenth to early twentieth century artifacts; three features (Features 2, 9 and 48) exhibited earlier artifacts with manufacture dates in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Feature 65, a charred post, is most likely associated with the 1920 fire of the residence.

Archival research indicates that by 1859, a frame house, kitchen, stables and other buildings were built by William Smith (1849-1860). A tenant house, identified in 1859, was most likely a previous structure built by Jonathan Webster (1847-1849) and may have been a 1817 log cabin built by Evan Webster (1816-1837). Other nineteenth century owners include Samuel Martin (1860-1869), John H. Parvis (1879-1882), Rebekah E. Reeder (1882-1893) and the James Buckson family (1893-1989). Site 7NC-J-207 represents a nineteenth and early twentieth century residential occupation possibly associated with Smith, Webster, Martin, Parvis and/or Reeder and definitely associated with the Buckson family occupation prior to the destruction of the residence in 1920.

4.2.6 Reynolds Tenancy Site (7NC-J-224)

Site Description. The Reynolds Tenancy Site is located on the far southwestern edge of the Frederick Lodge Site Complex west of proposed SR1 in a wetland mitigation area (Figure 1-1). Site 7NC-J-224 was identified by LBA in 1997 (Bedell and Jacoby 1998) and is characterized by high frequencies of brick fragments and ceramics. Artifacts recovered by LBA included 78 brick fragments, creamware, pearlware, redware, a white clay pipe stem, and hand-wrought or machine-cut nails, suggesting occupation dating from 1780 to 1830 (Bedell and Jacoby 1998). Because a high frequency of brick fragments was recovered from one LBA STP, a brick foundation or chimney was thought to be located nearby. No remnant foundations were visually noted. Based on the artifact data, LBA interpreted this site as a small house or farm, was most likely associated with the Reynolds family occupation and possibly representing a slave quarter or tenant dwelling.

The Frederick Lodge Site Complex partially overlaps the Reynolds Tenancy Site. Because the site is situated in a 32-acre, rolling agricultural field, surface visibility was high and initial investigations consisted of controlled surface collection rather than shovel testing. Prior to surface collection, the field was plowed, disked, and received precipitation. Surface collection followed by the excavation of 11 test units confirmed that the boundary of the wetland mitigation area bisected the site, and that an unknown percentage of the site is situated south and outside of

the wetland limits. The relatively early date of the identifiable ceramics (i.e. late-eighteenth to mid-nineteenth centuries) indicated possible research potential, but because a portion of the site was not accessible, the total site could not be evaluated. As a result, the SR 1 construction plans were revised to avoid the site. No further investigation was conducted of the approximately 50 m north/south by 200 m east/west portion of the site located within project boundaries. Thus, site 7NC-J-224 was defined as bounded to the north by negative surface collection data at the N200 grid line, by DelDOT project boundary to the south and west and by negative data and bay/basin slope to the east. The site is situated between N150-N190 and E370 - E510 within the Frederick Lodge Site Complex grid (Figure 1-1). For regulatory management purposes associated with the archaeological collections from this area, Site 7NC-J-224 is defined as the area west of gridline E525.

Archival Research. The Reynolds Tenancy Site 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 Reynolds Tenancy Site may be located in one or the other of these warrants, (although the northern of the two tracts is the more likely candidate). The location of two swampy regions in this area has created the amorphous boundary descriptions. A chain of title for the Reynolds Tenancy Site (Site 7NC-J-224) is provided in Table 4-53.

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 U.S. Route 13) (Pennsylvania Land Patent Records 1752). The Reynolds Tenancy Site 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, likely was situated closer to the west side of the old Kings Road and to the east of the historical concentration at the Reynolds Tenancy Site. Since the structure was recommended for repair or demolition in 1775, perhaps it was considered to be an old house. This structure is not be directly associated with the archaeological remains at the Reynolds Tenancy Site.

Table 4-53. Chain of Title for Site 7NC-J-224 (the Reynolds Tenancy Site)

Instrument Date	Grantor	Grantee	New Castle County Book (Volume): Page	Acres	Price	Land Description/ Comments
TRACT 1: Roger Pugh (North tract; probably contains the Reynolds Tenancy Site)						
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: bequest	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 4-53. Chain of Title for Site 7NC-J-224 (the Reynolds Tenancy Site) (Continued)

Instrument Date	Grantor	Grantee	New Castle County Book (Volume): Page	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; & 156 acres in Appoquinimink Hundred. 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; possibly contains the Reynolds Tenancy Site)						
1705 & 1714	Richard and Thomas Penn	Mathew Corbit	Warrant C1-52 and C1-53, General Survey of 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; bequest	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 Corbit, his "Dwelling Plantation Together with all of Land thereunto belonging that is not herein otherwise Disposed"

Table 4-53. Chain of Title for Site 7NC-J-224 (the Reynolds Tenancy Site) (Continued)

Instrument Date	Grantor	Grantee	New Castle County Book (Volume); Page	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: bequest	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 Appoq. HD. 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 4-53. Chain of Title for Site 7NC-J-224 (the Reynolds Tenancy Site) (Continued)

Instrument Date	Grantor	Grantee	New Castle County Book (Volume): Page	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
<i>TRACTS 1 & 2: Both owned by Reynolds</i>						
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 1/2 interest in their father, James Sr.'s, estate. William now owned 3/4 interest in his father, James Sr.'s, estate.
October 18, 1843	George Reynolds and wife, Sarah J. ("Janett")	William Reynolds (brother of George)	Deed L (5): 488		\$337.00	Their 1/4 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,	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

Table 4-53. Chain of Title for Site 7NC-J-224 (the Reynolds Tenancy Site) (Continued)

Instrument Date	Grantor	Grantee	New Castle County Book (Volume): Page	Acres	Price	Land Description/ Comments
April 18, 1868	Mina V., Sarah A., Rachel J., & Wm. L. Reynolds (children of William Reynolds)	William Naylor	January, 1851.	535 acres	Unknown	land is divided again, into 3 or 4 portions. William Reynolds died Jan. 8, 1848, intestate. 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 Blackbird 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.

Table 4-53. Chain of Title for Site 7NC-J-224 (the Reynolds Tenancy Site) (Continued)

Instrument Date	Grantor	Grantee	New Castle County Book (Volume); Page	Acres	Price	Land Description/ Comments
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.
1929	Sarah L. Reynolds	Fred A. & Wm. L. Reynolds, Jr. (sons of Sarah L. Reynolds)	Will W (5): 227		None: bequest	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) Orrell	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 two small frame tenant houses." [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.

Table 4-53. Chain of Title for Site 7NC-J-224 (the Reynolds Tenancy Site) (Continued)

Instrument Date	Grantor	Grantee	New Castle County Book (Volume): Page	Acres	Price	Land Description/ Comments
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).
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 SRJ 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.

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 now being" (NCCDB 1811). The land to the south was the Shaw tract, bought by James Reynolds in 1805, and discussed below 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. If so, this log dwelling could have stood on or near the Reynolds Tenancy Site. 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 seem to correlate with the earlier artifacts in the assemblage from the Reynolds Tenancy Site. The Raworth Weldon estate included 30 acres of "small wood land" in 1817, suggesting young trees. The wooded land (\$10.00 per acre) actually was worth more per acre than the improved land (\$8.00 per acre). 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 Reynolds Tenancy Site. 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 Reynolds Tenancy Site 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"(NCCWB 1719). 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 Reynolds Tenancy Site.

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 Reynolds Tenancy Site. 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 (New Castle County Appoquinimink Hundred Tax Lists 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 (New Castle County Appoquinimink Hundred Tax Lists 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 Reynolds Tenancy Site, 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 4-96). The latter structure is presently known as Frederick Lodge, and probably represents the two-story house added by the

Reynolds family between 1817 and 1845. The house is still standing, near present-day Frederick Lodge Trailer Park, and has been designated Delaware CRS 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. It is possible the single tenant house mentioned in the record could be the historical component of the Reynolds Tenancy Site, but no direct correlation between the location of the site and that structure can be made.

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 4-97) (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 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 Reynolds Tenancy Site. Regardless, the Mt. Pleasant farmstead was located to the east of the Reynolds Tenancy Site.

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 Reynolds Tenancy Site 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:

- 50 acres with a frame house and frame barn [\$45.00/acre];
- 150 acres wood and bush land [\$15.00/acre];
- 150 acres with a frame house and frame barn [\$10.00/acre];
- 50 acres with a frame house and frame barn [\$25.00/acre]; and
- 125 acres of bush land [\$15.00/acre] (New Castle County, South Appoquinimink Hundred Tax Lists 1873-1877)

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 (New Castle County, South Appoquinimink Hundred Tax Lists 1873-1877).

David Keen purchased approximately 115 acres from William L. Reynolds and his wife, Sarah L., in 1878 for \$2893.12 (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 Reynolds Tenancy Site.

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 4-98). 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 Reynolds Tenancy Site, 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 4-99). 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 Reynolds Tenancy Site.

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, this 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 Reynolds Tenancy Site (USGS 1931; Figure 4-100). 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 (U.S. 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 4-100). 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 bay basin area just northeast of the Reynolds Tenancy Site (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.

An aerial photograph from 1937 shows the Reynolds Tenancy site as within a cleared area on the southeast edge of a small stand of woods (Figure 4-101). The stand of woods was on the east side of Massey Church Road, which was built after 1868 and by 1881. A dirt drive led from the former, curving alignment of the main road (Route 13), just south of the main Reynolds house, westward to the rear of the property. The road met a second farm road, heading north, roughly 2,500 feet west of the Route 13. The intersection of the two farm roads was roughly 700 feet northeast of the Reynolds Tenancy Site. This intersection also appeared to be the northeast corner of a rectangular subarea of the farm, edged by fencelines or hedgerows and by Massey

Church Road. The Reynolds Tenancy site was within the northeast quadrant of this rectangular pasture or former field. The placement of a tenant house at the rear of a property, but still linked by a drive to the vicinity of a main house, was a common pattern on Delaware farmsteads. Therefore, it is likely that a tenant house once stood in the vicinity of the Reynolds Tenancy Site, after the main house had been constructed near the main road. The main Reynolds house was present by 1849, but probably pre-dates 1845.

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 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 4-100). The transaction also included a 4-acre parcel of the Reynolds farm on the east side of the dual highway (U.S. 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 4-100). 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 (NCCDB 1994a, 1994b).

Test Results. Parsons archaeologists visually inspected 152 Surface Collection Units (SCU) on site 7NC-J-224 (Figure 4-102). Eleven test units were placed in areas of greatest archaeological potential (Figure 4-103).

The test units excavated at the Reynolds Tenancy displayed fairly uniform stratigraphic profiles. A typical stratigraphic sequence, observed in test unit N150/E42 (Figure 4-104), consisted of a dark yellowish brown (10YR3/4) sandy loam extending to 27 cm below surface and representing the plow zone. The second stratum (B) consisted of a yellowish brown (10YR5/6) sandy loam.

Historical artifacts occurred on the surface as well as in both strata encountered during excavation. Surface collection and excavation in the first stratum (A) provided the majority of the historical assemblage (Figure 4-105, Table 4-54). Temporally diagnostic artifacts recovered from the surface include free-blown bottle glass; blown-in-mold bottle glass; machine made glass; Chinese export porcelain; creamware; undecorated and hand painted pearlware; annular, hand painted and transfer printed whiteware; Albany slipped and white salt-glazed stonewares;

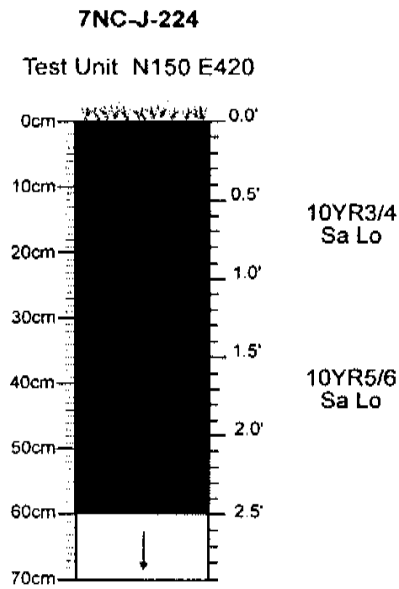


Figure 4-104. Representative Stratigraphic Profile for Site 7NC-J-224

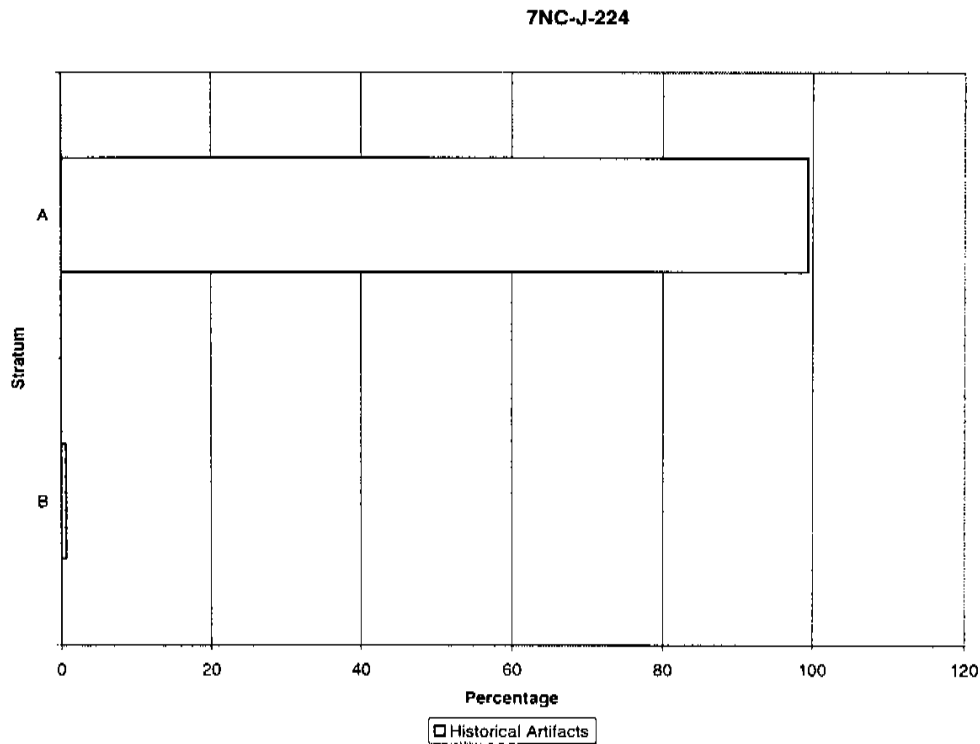


Figure 4-105. Artifact Frequency Distribution with Depth at 7NC-J-224

Table 4-54. Artifact Distribution by Stratum for Site 7NC-J-224

Stratum	Native American Artifact	Historical Artifact	Total
Surface	0	300	300
A	0	310	310
B	0	4	4
Total	0	614	614

gun flints; cut and wrought nails; and a post 1870 marble. Collectively, the majority of these artifacts suggest a late eighteenth to early to mid nineteenth century deposit although a few artifacts date post-1903. Artifacts from Stratum A (plow zone) were similar to the types and manufacturing dates of the surface collection and include blown-in-mold bottle glass; Chinese export porcelain; creamware; hand painted and transfer printed pearlware; transfer printed whiteware; Albany slipped stoneware; and cut, wrought, and wire nails. Four historical artifacts were recovered from the second stratum (B) and consist of a blown-in-mold bottle fragment, a Jackfield-like ceramic sherd, and a square cut nail, either machine-cut or hand wrought and representing a time frame similar to the surface and plow zone.

Artifact Description. A total of 614 artifacts were recovered from 7NC-J-224 (Table 4-55). Artifacts within the historical assemblage of Reynolds Tenancy represent several functional categories including architectural, domestic, armaments, personal, activities, and miscellaneous. Architectural remains (n=243) constitute a large portion of the total artifact collection recovered from 7NC-J-224. Brick fragments (n=195) constitute 80% of artifacts in this category, terra cotta drainpipe (n=7) 3%, window glass (n=33) 14%. Nails (n=8) comprise three percent of the architectural artifacts.

Domestic artifacts include historical ceramics, lamp glass, vessel glass, and bottle glass. The ceramics represented include decorated table wares as well as utilitarian forms such as redwares and stonewares, most often associated with food preparation and storage (Figure 4-106).

Personal artifacts consist of a button, tobacco pipe fragments and a marble. The two white clay tobacco pipe stems are both undecorated; one stem contains a 4/64" bore diameter, the other 5/64. One white clay tobacco pipe bowl is identified.

Two gunflint fragments were also recovered (Figure 4-107). Both appear to be finished; both are shaped from gray flint, suggesting English origin (Hamilton 1987; Hamilton and Emery 1988). Flintlock weapons were developed in Europe by the early seventeenth century (Hamilton and Emery 1988). Percussion cap detonation, the next significant advancement firearms technology, derived from a percussion ignition method invented by Scottish Rev. Alexander Forsyth's in the early nineteenth century (www.electricscotland.com 2003). Although percussion caps represented an important technology, their replacement of flintlock weapons was neither immediate nor complete; flintlocks were still in limited use during the American Civil War. A single porcelain blue and red bull's eye pattern marble was also recovered (Figure 4-108). The gunflint and three tobacco pipe fragments suggest the presence of males; one marble may indicate the presence of a child.

Table 4-55. Artifacts Recovered from Site 7NC-J-224 (the Reynolds Tenancy Site)

GROUP	MATERIAL	ARTIFACT	COUNT		
Activity	Terra Cotta	Flower Pot	2		
Architectural	Brick		195		
	Fence Staple		1		
	Nail/Spikes/Tacks	Hand Wrought	1		
		Cut	1		
		Wire	1		
		Unidentified Square	5		
		Sewer Pipe	7		
		Window Glass	33		
	Arms	Gun Part	Gray Flint	2	
	Domestic	Porcelain	Chinese	4	
Hard Paste			5		
Bone China			5		
Stoneware		White Salt-Glaze	3		
		Nottingham	1		
		American Gray	3		
		Albany/Bristol	5		
		Refined Earthenware	Creamware	26	
			Pearlware	42	
			Jackfield/Jackfield Like	25	
			Whiteware	52	
			Ironstone	11	
			Unidentified	4	
			Staffordshire Slipware	1	
		Coarse Earthenware	Redware	95	
			Bottle Glass	Free Blown	4
				Machine Made	3
Mold Blown	28				
	Unidentified		14		
Lamp Glass			5		
Vessel Glass			11		
Personal	Button			2	
	Tobacco Pipe		3		
	Marble		1		
Miscellaneous	Clinker		8		
	Coal		2		
	Unidentified Iron		3		
TOTAL			614		

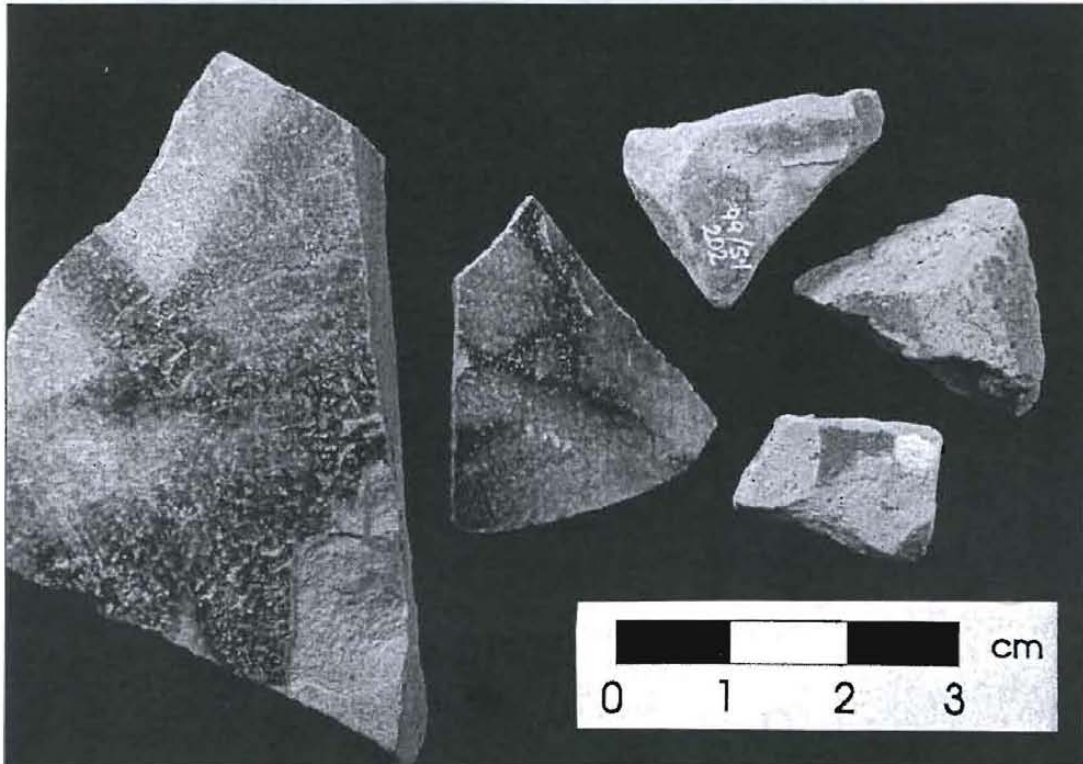


Figure 4-106. Salt Glazed Stoneware and Slip Trailed Redware from Site 7NC-J-224



Figure 4-107. Gunflints from Site 7NC-J-224 (#196-1, #96-2)