

## **SECTION 3.0 BACKGROUND RESEARCH**

The main goal of the historical and archaeological background research work was to assess the potential for historic and prehistoric archaeological resources to be present within the APE and guide the development of a research design and field strategy for a Phase IB archaeological survey (see Appendix B). Prehistoric and historic contexts were compiled to aid in the identification and interpretation of archaeological sites within the APE.

Background research tasks included consultation with individuals knowledgeable about the prehistory and history of northern Delaware and the vicinity of the APE (see Appendix D), and a review of recorded archaeological sites and cultural resource management reports on file with the DESHPO, the MHT, and the DelDOT. The Archaeological Predictive Model report for the U.S. Route 301 project prepared by A.D. Marble & Company (2006a), and the DelDOT prehistoric and historic archaeological sensitivity map submitted to RGA in May 2008, were reviewed along with other pertinent U.S. Route 301 documents. National Register nomination forms for listed or eligible properties in the vicinity of the APE were also reviewed. Detailed site-specific documentary research was conducted to produce a detailed historic context, including land usage and a picture of the ownership of the proposed Route 301 corridor (Contract 3 Section) from the late-seventeenth century to the present day. This research included a thorough review of relevant surveys, maps, deeds, probate records, tax assessments, and other documents.

Primary and secondary source research for this project was carried out at the following repositories:

DESHPO, Dover, Delaware  
MHT, Crownsville, Maryland  
DelDOT, Dover, Delaware (<http://www.deldot.gov/archaeology/>)  
Delaware State Archives, Hall of Records, Dover  
New Castle County Probate  
New Castle County Land Records  
Historical Society of Delaware, Wilmington  
Special Collections and Historic Map Collections, Morris Library, University of Delaware, Newark (<http://fletcher.lib.udel.edu/>)  
University of Delaware Center for Archaeological Research, Newark  
Maryland State Archives, Annapolis  
Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia  
American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia  
Cecil County Circuit Court Elkton, Maryland  
Georgetown University, Washington, D.C.  
Library of Congress Historic Map collection  
(<http://lcweb2.loc.gov/ammem/gmdhtml/gmdhome.html>)  
Library of Congress Manuscript Collection, Washington, DC

Rumsey Historic Map Collection (<http://davidrumsey.com/>)  
Delaware Datamil (<http://datamil.delaware.gov/>)  
Maptech Historic Maps (<http://historical.mytopo.com/>)

Additional information was provided by consultation with property owners Theresa and David Beste, Dennis Clay, Bonnie and Chester Martin, and Samuel Shahan; and with archaeologists Ian Burrow, Jay Custer, Carol Ebright, Darrin Lowery, Kimberly Morrell, Lu Ann DeCunzo, and Charles Fithian (see Appendix D).

### **3.1 Results of Background Research**

#### *Registered Archaeological Sites*

There are no registered archaeological sites within the APE. Seven archaeological sites with a prehistoric component, and seven sites with a historic component, are registered with the DESHPO and the MHT within two miles of the APE (Tables 3.1 and 3.2). The closest of these to the APE is site 7NC-F-103, a prehistoric lithic scatter/procurement site with an historic artifact surface scatter located 0.85-mile north of the APE, on both sides of a tributary of Sandy Branch.

Many of the prehistoric sites near the APE (see Table 3.1) were identified by McCormick Taylor, Inc. (MTA) and Kise Straw & Kolodner (KSK) during a survey of Choptank Road for planned road improvements (Kise Straw & Kolodner 2007, 2008, Kimberly Morrell, personal communication September 23, 2008). Sites are located in the headwater portions of the Sandy Branch or Great Bohemia drainage, with one site located in the Appoquinimink drainage near Silver Lake. Most sites are in upland settings near water sources on level ground. However, Site 7NC-F-102, the closest site to the APE, is approximately 1,000 feet from a water source. Limited information is available about most of the sites. Site functions are generally defined as either unknown or as lithic scatters (limited ephemeral sites). Of these sites, one is defined as a base camp (Bohemia Mills) and is situated close to the confluence of the Sandy Branch and Great Bohemia Creek. Periods of occupation are unknown for the majority of the sites; two sites had dated components (or defined specific periods of occupation). A Woodland I component was noted at the 7NC-F-94/Wilson Farm Tenancy site and an Archaic/Late Archaic component at the 18-CE-28/Bohemia Mills site. Both sites also had historic components.

**Table 3.1:** Registered prehistoric archaeological sites within a two-mile radius of the APE.

Site Number/ Name	Distance from APE*	Site Type	Temporal Designation	Artifacts Recovered	Drainage, distance to water	Topographic setting (% slope, aspect)	Reference
7NC-F-32/ CRS N-3816	2.3 miles	Unknown prehistoric	Unknown prehistoric	Unknown	Deep Creek/ Silver Lake, Appoquinimink River Drainage (Delaware), 400 ft.	Uplands north of Silver Lake, 4 % slopes	DESHPO** Form (1975), Gardner and Stewart 1978
7NC-F-94/Wilson Farm Tenancy site, (Choptank) CRS N-14205	1.9 miles	Prehistoric component	Woodland I	Prehistoric debitage, FCR, and quartz Rossville point (prehistoric component not NR eligible)	Trib. of Great Bohemia Creek, Bohemia River (Chesapeake), 100 ft.	1% slope, upland near headwater stream	DESHPO Form (2005), Kise Straw & Kolodner 2007, 2008
7NC-F-95/ CRS N-14206	1.9 miles	Prehistoric component	Unknown prehistoric	Domestic materials	Trib. of Great Bohemia Creek, Bohemia River (Chesapeake), 100 ft.	1% slope, upland near headwater stream	DESHPO Form (2005)
7NC-F-96/ KSK 15 CRS N-14207	1.6 miles	Prehistoric scatter	Unknown prehistoric	5 debitage	Trib. of Great Bohemia Creek, Bohemia River (Chesapeake), 700 ft.	1% slope, upland near headwater stream	DESHPO Form (2005)
7NC-F-102/ CRS N-14213	0.9 miles	Limited prehistoric component	Unknown prehistoric	4 debitage from 2 adjacent STPs	Trib. of Sandy Branch, Bohemia River Drainage (Chesapeake), 1000 ft.	2% slope, upland	DESHPO Form (2005)
7NC-F-103/ CRS N-14214	0.85 miles	Widely distributed prehistoric scatter	Unknown prehistoric	FCR, argillite debitage, tools	Trib. of Sandy Branch, Bohemia River Drainage (Chesapeake), adjacent, on both sides	2% slope	DESHPO Form (2005), K. Morrell Personal Communication, 9/23/2008
18-CE-28 Bohemia Mills	1.2 miles	Base camp, short- term resource procurement, mapped as location of trading post and portage location	Archaic, Late Archaic, Historic	Notched and stemmed points, soapstone fragments, white ball clay pipes	Great Bohemia Creek, Bohemia River Drainage (Chesapeake), 46 m, near confluence of Sandy Branch and Great Bohemia Creek	Floodplain, 6-10% slope	MHT*** form (1970), Mason & Reynolds

\*APE- Area of Potential Effects \*\*DESHPO- Delaware Historic Preservation Office site files \*\*\*MHT- Maryland Historic Trust

**Table 3.2:** Registered historic archaeological sites within a two-mile radius of the APE.

Site Number/ Name	Distance from APE*	Site Type	Temporal Designation	Artifacts Recovered	Drainage, distance to water	Topographic setting (% slope, aspect)	Reference
7NC-F-91/ CRS N-14202	1.2 miles	Historic scatter, associated with MD. Wilson	1770-1880	Domestic and architectural	Trib. of Sandy Branch, Bohemia River Drainage (Chesapeake), 700 ft.	1 % slope, upland drainage divide	DESHPO Form (2005)
7NC-F-93/ KSK 11 CRS N-14204	3.2 miles	Historic site, J. Clayton house	1830-1880	Unknown	Trib. of Back Creek, Elk River (Chesapeake), 400 ft.	2 % slope, upland near headwater trib.	DESHPO Form (2005)
7NC-F-94/ KSK 14W, MTA 11, Wilson Farm (Choptank) Tenancy site, CRS N-14205	1.9 miles	Historic site, midden associated with tenant houses owned by M.D. Wilson	1830-1880	Architectural and domestic artifacts (brick, nails, glass), features (historic site NR eligible), prehistoric debitage, FCR, and quartz Rossville point (prehistoric component not NR eligible)	Trib. of Great Bohemia Creek, Bohemia River (Chesapeake), 100 ft.	1% slope, upland near headwater stream	DESHPO Form (2005), Kise Straw & Kolodner 2007, 2008
7NC-F-95/ CRS N-14206	1.9 miles	Historic site, artifact scatter poss. associated with Callahan	1830-1880	Domestic materials	Trib. of Great Bohemia Creek, Bohemia River (Chesapeake), 100 ft.	1% slope, upland near headwater stream	DESHPO Form (2005)
7NC-F-102/ CRS N-14213	0.9 miles	Dense historic deposits possible midden near 2 historic structures	1830-1940	Mostly domestic: window glass, nails, bottle glass, 4 debitage from 2 adjacent STPs	Trib. of Sandy Branch, Bohemia River Drainage (Chesapeake), 1000 ft.	2% slope, upland	DESHPO Form (2005)
7NC-F-103/ CRS N-14214	0.85 miles	Light historic scatter	Historic	FCR, argillite debitage, tools	Trib. of Sandy Branch, Bohemia River Drainage (Chesapeake), adjacent, on both sides	2% slope	DESHPO Form (2005), K. Morrell Personal Communi- cation, 9/23/2008
18-CE-28 Bohemia Mills	1.2 miles	Mapped as location of trading post and portage location	Historic	White ball clay pipes	Great Bohemia Creek, Bohemia River Drainage (Chesapeake), 46 m	Floodplain, 6-10% slope	MHT form (1970), Mason & Reynolds

\*APE- Area of Potential Effects \*\*DESHPO- Delaware Historic Preservation Office site files \*\*\*MHT- Maryland Historic Trust site files

Similarly, most of the historic archaeological sites within a two-mile radius of the APE were located by Kise Straw & Kolodner's survey of Choptank Road (see Table 3.2). These sites were related to nineteenth-century agricultural uses of the area. State historic contexts divide Delaware's history into five distinct periods: Exploration and Frontier Settlement (1630-1730), Intensified Occupation (1730-1770), Early Industrialization (1770-1830), Industrialization and Early Urbanization (1830-1880), Industrialization and Urbanization (1880-1940) (Ames et al. 1989; Bedell 2002; DeCunzo and Catts 1990; Siders 1993a, 1993b). Of the seven historic sites, one was dated to the Early Industrialization period (1770-1830), four to the Industrialization and Early Urbanization period (1830-1880), and the occupation of one of the sites continued into the Industrialization and Urbanization period (1880-1940). The sites consisted of historic scatters, a tenant house (Wilson House), and domestic sites. All of the registered historic sites near the APE were close to historic roads.

In addition, from an examination of the MHT site files, 46 registered prehistoric sites were located within the Bohemia River drainage and lower reaches of the Elk River downstream of the APE. Most of these sites consisted of undated lithic scatters and procurement sites (n=36) within 150 meters of water sources (n=41) on either floodplain or upland terrace setting. Of the sites with temporally defined components, there were two Archaic period components, seven fell within the Woodland I period, and seven within Woodland II. Historic sites (n=19) consisted of a variety of site types including tenant farms, historic scatters, and shipwrecks dated from the seventeenth through nineteenth centuries.

### *Cultural Resources Surveys*

A review of files at the DESHPO and the MHT indicated that one cultural resources survey was previously conducted within a portion of, and adjacent to, the current APE. This survey was conducted by Skelly and Loy, in advance of the construction of the 12 acre U.S. Route 301 Weigh Station and Inspection Facility along U.S. Route 301 between Warwick Road and Strawberry Lane (Skelly and Loy, Inc. 2005). Seven additional surveys were conducted within approximately two miles of the APE (Archaeological and Historical Consultants 2004; Benenson and Bower 1987; Gardner and Stewart 1978; Heite 1993; Kise Straw & Kolodner 2007, 2008; Louis Berger & Associates (LBA) 1999; McCormick Taylor Inc. 2008a and 2008b). A preliminary examination of an area within the proposed Appoquinimink school project near the intersection of Bunker Hill and Choptank Roads by Hunter Research also located historic and prehistoric artifacts but a report was not completed and no further information was available (Ian Burrow, personal communication October 14, 2008).

Skelly and Loy's 2005 survey of the U.S. Route 301 Weigh Station and Inspection Facility included detailed background research, geomorphological investigation, archaeological fieldwork, including the excavation of 81 shovel test pits (STPs) at 15-meter intervals and as brackets, and an architectural (historic structures) inventory. Geomorphology indicated that most of the project site was disturbed by prior construction activities. Undisturbed soils consisted of deeply weathered coastal plain soils with varied drainage: Ap (plowed)-horizons of dark grayish-brown or dark brown sand or silt loam overlying argillic clay loam B-horizons. The subsoil was considered to date to the Pleistocene period; therefore, STPs were extended only 10 cm into the upper subsoil stratum. The archaeological survey located one artifact, a jasper unifacial tool, in the Ap-horizon of an STP located in an undisturbed portion of the project east of U.S. Route 301 and near Auger Test 1 (Skelly and Loy, Inc. 2005: Figure 2, Sheet 3). The artifact was considered an isolate, given the lack of other artifacts in four bracket tests 7.5-meters from the artifact location. No significant archaeological resources were identified. The architectural (historic structures) survey identified a standing 1908 farmhouse built by Frederick Brady in a location previously and incorrectly identified as B.F. Hanson's Evergreen Cottage. The farmhouse location is outside of the APE.

Surveys with an archaeological component were conducted by Archaeological and Historical Consultants (2004); Gardner and Stewart (1978); Heite (1993); McCormick Taylor Inc. (20028a and 2008b), and Kise Straw & Kolodner (2007, 2008). Gardner and Stewart's 1978 survey within the Appoquinimink drainage between Middletown and Odessa identified both historic sites (agricultural, mills and dams, and the Corbit Tannery) and prehistoric sites, including 7NC-F-32 near Silver Lake, listed above (see Table 3.1). The prehistoric sites located in this survey were considered transient camps; all are close to freshwater sources. Artifacts from these sites included chert and jasper bifaces (lanceolate, Morrow Mountain, debitage (quartz, quartzite, and chert) and ceramics, including Hell Island types, suggesting occupation of portions of the Appoquinimink drainage from the Archaic and Woodland I periods. Heite's (1993) pedestrian survey west of U.S. Route 301 in Middletown did not locate any resources. Archaeological and Historical Consultants' 2004 survey of a portion of U.S. Route 301/MD 299 in Cecil County, Maryland, located a quartz biface (isolated find 18CX36-1) and 10 nineteenth century historic artifacts (18CX36-2), which were not considered to represent archaeological sites. McCormick & Taylor Associates' (MTA),(2008) Phase IA survey in advance of a bridge and culvert project east of the APE included a geomorphological study, and recommended Phase IB archaeological testing of upland landforms considered to have high potential for prehistoric archaeological resources. No archaeological sites were identified during subsequent Phase IB testing.

Phase I-Phase III investigations were conducted in advance of proposed improvements to Choptank Road between Bethel Church and Bunker Hill Roads north of the APE (Kimberly Morrell, Personal Communication, September 23, 2008; A.D. Marble & Company 2006a; Kise Straw & Kolodner 2007, 2008). Kise Straw & Kolodner's Phase I survey identified several historic and prehistoric sites in a survey conducted between 2003 and 2006 (see Tables 3.1 and 3.2). McCormick & Taylor Associates had performed Phase I investigations of the project area in 2001 and 2002 but their work was not reported separately. The prehistoric components of these sites were fairly ephemeral and low density, and none were considered potentially significant, although a Woodland I occupation was defined for the Wilson Farm site based on the presence of a quartz Rossville point (see Table 3.1). Rock filled features at two of the sites may indicate that site functions included utilizing locally available Columbia Formation gravels (A.D. Marble & Company 2006a: 24). Phase II investigations were conducted on historic sites at the Sharp, Bayard, and Wilson Farms. The Bayard Farm site was avoided by the project and the Sharp Farm site was disturbed, but the nineteenth century Wilson Farm Tenancy site with numerous features and undisturbed deposits was considered significant and an Archaeological Data Recovery was conducted at the site (Kise Straw & Kolodner 2008; Kimberly Morrell, personal communication September 23, 2008).

#### National Register of Historic Places

A review of files at the DESHPO and the MHT indicated that there are no archaeological or historic sites listed or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places within the APE. Several eligible and listed nineteenth-century historic structures and farmsteads are adjacent to or in the near vicinity of the APE in Delaware (Figure 3.1). These historic properties are nineteenth-century farmhouses and farmsteads. The National Register-listed Rumsey Farm (NR 3/30/78, CRS #N00113) and National Register-eligible Shahan Farm (CRS # N14388) and C. Polk House Estate (CRS # N05221) are adjacent to the APE. The National Register listed B.F. Hanson House (NR 4/27/82, CRS # N05225), Rosedale (part of "Rebuilding St. Georges Hundred 1850-1880", CRS # N05148), The Maples (NR 2/17/1978, CRS # N00106), Cochran Grange (NR 4/3/73, CRS # N00117), Hedgelawn (NR 4/3/73, CRS # 00118), and National Register-eligible Summerton (CRS # N00112) are within one-half mile of the APE. Additional nineteenth-century historic structures are located within two miles of the APE and include Choptank, Rosedale, Fields Heirs, Greenlawn, and other historic properties part of the Thematic Historic District called "Rebuilding St. Georges Hundred 1850-1880" (NR 11/19/85). Within the vicinity of the APE, Rumsey Farm and the B.F. Hanson House are included within "Rebuilding St. Georges Hundred 1850-1880" (Herman et al. 1985).

### 3.2 Site-Specific Prehistoric Context

The prehistoric record of the Mid-Peninsular Drainage Divide and northern Delmarva Peninsula is extensive. Sites dating from the Paleo-Indian to the Contact period have been recorded in the Mid-Peninsula portion of the High Coastal Plain and indicate that Native Americans have lived in this part of Delaware for at least 12,000 years. The prehistory of Delaware is generally divided into the Paleo-Indian (12,000 to 6500 B.C.), Archaic (6500 to 3000 B.C.), Woodland I (3000 B.C. to A.D. 1000) and Woodland II (A.D. 1000 to A.D. 1650) chronological periods based on a system devised by Custer (1984, 1986, 1989, and 1994). The following table (Table 3.3) summarizes information regarding Delaware prehistoric archaeology from a variety of sources (e.g., A.D. Marble & Company 2006a, 2006b; Bachman et al. 1987, 1988; Custer 1984, 1986, 1989, 1994; Custer et al. 1996; Custer and Galasso 1983; Dent 1995; Kellogg 1992; Louis Berger Group 2005; Lowery 2002, 2003; Petraglia et al. 1998, 2002; Riley et al. 1994; Weslager 1972) and is provided for reference.

**Table 3.3:** Overview of Northern Delaware Prehistory.

Time Frame	Delmarva Chronological Period <sup>2</sup>	Characteristics
6500 B.C. to 12,000 B.C.	Paleo-Indian (includes Early Archaic)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Earliest documented human occupation of Delmarva</li> <li>- Large game hunting followed by generalized foraging patterns</li> <li>- Fluted projectile points and a variety of other tools usually made of high quality jasper or chert</li> <li>- Small camps-band level society-highly mobile</li> <li>- Climate: Late Pleistocene/Early Holocene, cold and wet, mosaic of mixed boreal and deciduous forest and grasslands</li> <li>- Extremely rapid sea level rise</li> <li>- Site settings favored upland knolls and sandy ridges near poorly drained areas, swamps, and bay/basin features</li> <li>Later – Kirk and Palmer and other corner-notched and stemmed point types with increased use of other lithic materials such as rhyolite</li> <li><u>Sites:</u> Hughes Paleo-Indian Complex (in Kent County), Chalcedony Complex sites, Heath Farm Site, Everett Site, Mitchell Farm</li> </ul>
3000 B.C. to 6500 B.C.	Archaic (Middle Archaic)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Adaptation to Holocene environments including interior freshwater swampy areas, bay/basin areas</li> <li>- Bifurcate points, stemmed points, groundstone and plant processing tools, more generalized toolkits</li> <li>- Hunter-gatherers with increasing intensification of resource use</li> <li>- Possible use of shell fish and estuarine resources, use of forest foods and small game</li> <li>- Use of more varied lithic materials and tool categories</li> <li>- Large and small camps, stratified riverine settlement system</li> <li>- Band level society with seasonal dispersal and concentration</li> <li>- Climate: Holocene, warm and wet, mesic forests of oak and hemlock – formation of the Chesapeake Bay due to rising sea level</li> <li><u>Sites:</u> Clyde Farm, Hollingsworth Farm, Hickory Bluff, Puncheon Run</li> </ul>

<sup>2</sup> Conventional Middle Atlantic period is noted in parenthesis.

**Table 3.3;** cont.

Time Frame	Delmarva Chronological Period <sup>3</sup>	Characteristics
3000 B.C. to A.D. 1000	Woodland I (Late Archaic, Early and Middle Woodland Period)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Broadspear, narrow-stemmed, fishtail points and other stemmed points, plant processing tools</li> <li>- Change in vessel technology-soapstone bowls then ceramics</li> <li>- Mortuary ceremonialism</li> <li>- Extensive trade networks for exotic raw materials</li> <li>- Intensive harvesting of wild plant foods</li> <li>- Social differentiation</li> <li>- Increased sedentism and occupation of wide variety of environments, larger base camps along major streams</li> <li>- Climate: warmer and dryer but with wet and dry shifts until 1000 B.C. sea level rise slows and brackish marshes are created</li> <li>Variety of complexes with diagnostic artifacts in the High Coastal Plain:  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Earlier: Clyde Farm-Barkers Landing (early ceramics, steatite, broadspears, use of argillite)</li> <li>Later: Delmarva Adena (Adena points, Coulbourn ceramics, grave goods and exotic Adena related artifacts including copper, tubular pipes, shell beads)</li> <li>Wolfe Neck--Black Rock (Wolfe Neck/Susquehanna Series ceramics, argillite and rhyolite artifacts)</li> <li>Delaware Park (Hell Island ceramics, Jack's Reef points)</li> <li>Carey Complex (Mockley ceramics, Rossville, Fox Creek points)</li> </ul> </li> <li><u>Sites:</u> Lums Pond, Snapp, Delaware Park, Cyde Farm, Hack Point, Hollignsworth, Heering Island</li> </ul>
A.D. 1000 to circa A.D. 1650	Woodland II (Late Woodland Period)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Triangular projectile points- use of bow and arrow</li> <li>- Generally unfortified hamlets, camps, smaller territories</li> <li>- Territories of the proto-Unami/Lenape and Nanticoke</li> <li>- Foraging with food production</li> <li>- Minguannan cord-decorated and incised ceramics</li> <li>- Use of cobble cherts and jasper</li> <li>- Climate: modern-sea level rise remains a factor</li> <li>Complexes in the High Coastal Plain:  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Late Carey Complex (Mockley/Clagett ceramics, large triangular projectile points)</li> <li>Minguannan Complex (Minguannan ceramics)</li> </ul> </li> <li><u>Sites:</u> Minguannan, 18-CE-148, Arrowhead Farm, Herring Island, Conowingo</li> </ul>

Although no Paleo-Indian period sites or isolated artifact locations are documented within or near the APE, elsewhere in the Mid-Peninsula Drainage Divide portion of the Upper Coastal Plain isolated finds of diagnostic fluted and notched points and sites have been identified (e.g., Custer 1989: Figures 10, 12). The Higgins site, located south of the APE in the Western Shore of Maryland Coastal Plan, contained a Paleo-Indian component in stratified deposits (Ebright 1992). The assemblage contained three fluted points and 26 chipped stone tools. The Higgins site was characterized as a small short-term occupation site. Notched points, traditionally diagnostic of the Early Archaic period (here included within the Paleo-Indian period), were found in two isolated locations on the Bohemia River (see Custer 1989: Figure 12). With its varied environmental settings, this zone contained rich hunting areas and access to both the Chesapeake and Delaware drainages. Paleo-Indian site settings within the Mid-Peninsular Drainage Divide are typically associated with

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<sup>3</sup> Conventional Middle Atlantic period is noted in parentheses.

upland knolls or sand dunes or ridges adjacent to swamps and bogs and poorly drained areas, and bay/basin or Carolina Bay features (A.D. Marble & Company 2006a; Custer 1989; Egghart 2008; Lowery 2002, 2003, Darrin Lowery, personal communication October 17, 2008, November 15, 2008, see Appendix D). Sites are also found in the Piedmont or northern portion of the coastal plain near the high quality lithic sources of the Chalcedony complex and Iron Hill (Custer 1989; A.D. Marble & Company 2006a) to the north of the APE. Closer to the APE, cobble resources, such as those found in exposed portions of the Columbia Formation and other ancient paleochannel fluvial deposits, such as those discussed by Lowery (2002: 136), likely provided access to workable lithic resources important to prehistoric occupants. Jay Custer visited the area in 1980 with archaeologists Victor Carbone and William Gardner who felt that the flat setting of “The Levels” and probable mosaic of grassland, wetlands, and upland environmental settings was a good one for Paleo-Indian sites (Jay Custer, personal communication December 16, 2008, see Appendix D).

Archaic period sites are found in association with newly emergent freshwater interior swamps and marshes, such as Churchman’s Marsh in northern Delaware, intensive use of bay/basin or Carolina Bay features, such as 7NC-G-56 in the Appoquinimink drainage, as well as the floodplains of major drainages (Custer 1989:135). This change seems to indicate that Archaic period people were favoring different settings consistent with new ways of living. Near the APE, the Bohemia Mills site was considered to contain a potential Archaic period component, based on the presence of stemmed points (see Table 3.1). Gardner and Stewart’s (1978) survey in the Appoquinimink drainage located diagnostic Archaic Morrow Mountain points. An Archaic component was noted for a site near Lums Pond north of the APE (A.D. Marble & Company 2006a; Petraglia 1998) and elsewhere in the Mid-Peninsular Drainage Divide. Find spots of bifurcate points (circa 6000 BC), considered diagnostic of the Archaic period, were found in a cluster in the headwater areas of the Bohemia and Appoquinimink drainages (Custer 1989: Figure 23). Cobble resources and use of a wider variety of lithic sources were noted during the Archaic period.

The Woodland I period includes the traditional Late Archaic through Middle Woodland periods, and is a long complex period with significant changes in settlement patterns, intensification of resource use, containers including the newly invented ceramic technology, and increased sedentism from previous periods. In Delaware and the Delmarva Peninsula, it is divided into a series of complexes based on the presence of diagnostic artifacts and common settlement patterns and cultural activities (see Table 3.3). Due to mid-Holocene environmental changes such as significantly warmer weather or other factors, population increased. Woodland I people concentrated their living and worksites within resource rich settings such as floodplains and estuarine settings along major streams. In northern Delaware, the earlier portion of the Woodland I period is defined by the Clyde

Farm/Barker's Landing Complex. Later, this complex was further subdivided into three subperiods. Characterized by large, intensively occupied macro-band sites found in these kinds of resource rich settings, Clyde Farm Complex sites include Clyde Farm and Delaware Park in northern Delaware, and Hack Point and Hollingsworth in Maryland, with large number of artifacts, features and activity areas. Smaller micro-band sites are also extensively documented in the High Coastal Plain and Piedmont sections of northern Delaware and Maryland (e.g., A.D. Marble & Company 2006a; Custer 1989; Petraglia et al. 1998). Procurement sites have been documented in the area, such as those described by Gardner and Stewart (1978) in portions of the Appoquinimink drainage, and elsewhere in the Delmarva Peninsula in drainage divides, adjacent to low order streams, in headwater settings, near bay/basins, and upland settings (Custer 1989: 212-213).

Later complexes include the Black Rock-Wolfe Neck, Delmarva Adena, Delaware Park, Webb, and Carey Complexes, containing diagnostic artifacts as described in Table 3.3. Site settings are similar to these described above. Major differences include social and religious activities, such as elaborate burials and grave goods, and the degree of regional trade practiced as indicated by exotic materials, such as copper beads and lithic materials from Ohio (Custer 1989; A.D. Marble & Company 2006a). Custer notes one Delmarva Adena site in the Bohemia River drainage (1989: Figure 70). The Hell Island site, a Webb Complex macro-band site with numerous artifacts including a platform pipe, is located east of the APE in the Appoquinimink drainage near the Delaware River (Custer 1989: 292). While two sites near the APE, Wilson Farm and Bohemia Mills, contained Woodland I components based on the presence of diagnostic points, the information about them is limited and they could not be assigned to a specific complex. An examination of registered sites within the Bohemia drainage indicated that seven were attributed to the Woodland I period. Hack Point (18-CE-38), located near the mouth of the river, is considered a base camp. The others are considered procurement sites or lithic scatters.

No Woodland II sites were noted for the APE or its vicinity; however, people were definitely living in this area during that time period. The northern portion of the Delmarva Peninsula is considered part of the Minguannan Complex, named for diagnostic incised ceramics. A micro-band site of the Minguannan Complex has been recorded in the Bohemia River drainage (18-CE-148). Other sites of this period were recorded in the Appoquinimink drainage on bluffs adjacent to tidal marshes during a survey for Route 13 (Custer 1989: 313). Seven Woodland II component sites were registered within the Bohemia drainage including Hack Point (18-CE-38), and 18-CE-148. Most of these consisted of procurement or lithic scatter sites. The Little Bohemia Creek site (18-CE-155) is also considered a base camp. This site was excavated by archaeologist Henry Ward, whose family live on the property where it is situated (Jay Custer, personal communication December 15, 2008).

Macro-band camps would be expected in higher order stream and floodplain settings. There is limited evidence that people were cultivating crops such as maize, chenopodium, and amaranth in Delaware from the Cole and Bay Vista sites in Sussex County and other sites throughout the state (Doms et al. 1985; Doms and Custer 1983; Kellogg 1996). It is considered likely that further investigation of previously excavated sites using new techniques such as phytolith or starch grain analysis might yield a fuller picture of the use of cultigens and other plants during Woodland II times (Messner 2008).

No contact period sites (either the pre-1675 Early Contact or post-1675 Refugee Complex) are documented for the APE and its vicinity. An Early Contact period site in the Sassafras drainage, Arrowhead Farm (18-KE-29), yielded large amounts of Minguannan ceramics and triangle points along with small amounts of seventeenth-century historic artifacts (Custer 1989: 339). Early contacts with European explorers and settlers have been documented for the Chesapeake Bay and the Delaware Bay near Lewes. The Upper Chesapeake Bay was visited by Captain John Smith in his second voyage in 1608 and he mapped the area and made notes about his visit (Smith 1608, 1612). He and his men explored the area round Turkey Point at the mouth of the Elk River and as far north as the mouth of the Susquehanna River. His map indicates that the general area of the APE was part of a territory occupied by the “Tockwoghs,” who spoke a variation of Algonkian that was unintelligible to Smith (Feest 1978; Smith 1608, 1612; see Figure 3.1). He visited their main village on the Sassafras River, which he describes as palisaded (Custer 1989; Blumgart 1996:15, Johnston 1881: 1-2; Smith 1608, 1612). Smith indicates that the Tockwoghs were friendly or at least allied with the Susquehannocks who dominated this area. The Susquehannocks had their primary settlement about 40 miles north of the mouth of the Susquehanna River but traveled the river in canoes to trade with adventuring Europeans during the seventeenth century (Blumgart 1996:16, 19). According to Jay Custer (Jay Custer, personal communication December 15, 2008) and Darrin Lowery (Darrin Lowery personal communication November 15, 2008), various archaeologists have looked for the site of Tockwogh, and have found large Late Woodland sites like Arrowhead Farm near the main stem of the Sassafras River, but no evidence of palisaded villages have been found. Very little is known about Tockwoghs beyond what Smith writes about them but they are believed to be related to Nanticoke people generally found further south on the Delmarva Peninsula (Feest 1978).

The Bohemia River was originally called Oppoquerimine before its name was changed by Augustine Herrman to honor his home country, Bohemia. The meaning of the word and its language of origin is apparently unknown but is assumed to be either a form of Unami or a related Algonkian language. Linguist and scholar Raymond Writenour (Raymond Writenour, personal communication

November 19, 2008) suggested it could mean “nut of the 'water beech' or 'American Sycamore’” (*Platanus occidentalis*)<sup>4</sup>.

### Summary

Although relatively little information is available about prehistoric archaeological sites in the APE or its vicinity, there does seem to have been extensive Native American occupation of the Mid-Peninsular Drainage Divide in the High Coastal Plain of the Delmarva Peninsula. This area was considered to have rich resources for hunting and foraging populations, as well as access to lithic materials from cobble and outcrop sources. Earlier sites were located on uplands adjacent to poorly drained and swampy areas. Later large sites occupied bluffs adjacent to major drainages while procurement sites were found in a variety of settings. Drainage divides, headwaters and bay/basins, may have been important for food resource procurement throughout the prehistoric occupation of the area. Ephemeral procurement sites, similar to the Wilson Farm site, are likely to be present in headwaters settings like that of the APE.

### **3.3 Site-Specific Historic Context**

This section examines the historic occupation of the APE based on historic atlases and maps and aerial photographs (see Figures 3.2-3.25) and an analysis of documentary records, including deeds, surveys, wills, and genealogies dating from the seventeenth through the nineteenth centuries (see Figures 3.26-3.34 and Tables 3.4-3.26).

#### Historic Map Review

The upper portions of the Chesapeake Bay and neighboring areas, presumably including the APE, were visited and settled early before and during the period of Exploration and Frontier Settlement (1630-1730). As mentioned before, the area was visited in 1608 by Captain John Smith and his crew on their second voyage up the Chesapeake Bay (see Figure 3.2, Blumgart 1996:15, Johnston 1881: 1-2; Smith 1608; 1612). His 1612 map of Virginia shows the eastern portions of Virginia along with the Delmarva Peninsula and parts of Pennsylvania. There is not a lot of detail about the upper portions of the Delmarva, including the APE and surrounding areas. The landscape of stylized trees and hills is difficult to equate with real places; the map roughly indicates the locations of the Sassafras, Elk, Northeast and Susquehanna Rivers but the Bohemia River is not clearly indicated. Crosses mark the location of places Smith’s company visited, including near “Tockwogh” on the

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<sup>4</sup>Opp- ('white') -oquer- ('wood' or 'tree') -mine ('fruit' or 'nut'). In Lenape: op-akw-min (see Appendix D).

Sassafras River and at the head of the Elk River. The entire area including that of the APE appears to have been under the jurisdiction of the Tockwoghs. Later in the 1600s, Visscher shows a similar picture with stylized trees and rivers and the upper Delmarva dominated by the Tockwoghs (see Figure 3.4).

However, Augustine Herman[n]'s 1673 map indicated that there had been extensive European settlement of coastal and riverine areas by the late-seventeenth century. Houses and plantations can be seen in various places including Middle Neck to the west of the APE, although none are indicated in the APE or its vicinity (see Figure 3.3). Herman was granted 4,000 acres of land along the eastern shore of the Chesapeake Bay called "Bohemia" and a smaller adjacent tract called "Little Bohemia" (Johnston 1881:38-39).

Maps from the eighteenth century and the early-nineteenth century during the Intensified Occupation (1730-1770) and Early Industrialization (1770-1830) periods do not show specific farms or property holdings, but they do show the development of roads in the area indicating the degree of development, and that occupation did intensify (Eastburn 1740; Evans 1749; de Vaugondy 1755; Faden 1777; Griffith 1795; Carey 1796; and Heald 1820; see Figures 3.5-3.11). Industrialization in the form of mills and village trade centers occurred in the vicinity of the APE but no mills or village centers are known for the APE which remained agricultural until the present. Agriculture in the eighteenth and early nineteenth century was dominated by the growing of wheat and other grain crops (Ames et al. 1989; De Cunzo 2004). Eastburn (1740) shows Herman's Cart Road to the north of the APE extending from the Bohemia to Appoquinimink Creeks along modern day Bunker Hill Road (see Figure 3.3). Middletown was originally called Petersons, after seventeenth-century property owner Adam Peterson, who settled along the cart road in 1675. Witherspoon's Tavern was located there in 1762 and the village renamed Middletown, since the tavern fell in the middle between Bohemia on the Bohemia Creek and Cantwell's Bridge (Odessa) on the Appoquinimink Creek (Scharf 1888; see Figures 3.6 and 3.8). Faden's (1777) map shows further road development including the presence of a possible extension of Choptank Road through the APE (discussed in the next section on primary historic records research) and a road extending to Warwick, Maryland (see Figure 3.8). By 1820, Heald's map indicates that several major area roads within or adjacent to the APE are in existence including the road to Warwick, Strawberry Lane, and Levels Road (see Figure 3.11).

In the middle of the nineteenth century, during the period of Industrialization and Early Urbanization (1830-1880), cartographic sources indicate the presence of various landowners and structures within or adjacent to the APE, although the APE appears to have been largely agricultural

with little development (Rea and Price 1849; Martenet 1858; Beers 1868; Lake, Griffing, and Stevenson 1877; Hopkins 1881; see Figures 3.12-3.15). This period is characterized by improvements in farming techniques and transportation that helped establish Delaware as a major agricultural producer (Ames et al. 1989; DeCunzo and Catts 1990). Delaware was the leading producer of peaches in the eastern United States from the 1830s, until a peach disease in the 1870s put an end to the peach orchards (Bachman et al 1987: 48). Nineteenth-century growers and landowners in the vicinity of the APE, such as the Cochrans and Polks, were enriched by the peach boom during this period, resulting in the construction of large stylish houses in the vicinity of the APE, part of the “Rebuilding of St. Georges Hundred 1850-1880” National Register of Historic Places Thematic Nomination (Herman et al. 1985).

Enslaved and free African Americans were involved in much of this agricultural production during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries (De Cunzo 2004; Marks 1996; Skelcher 1995). The Odessa and Middletown portion of New Castle County was important in the abolition movement with the Appoquinimink Friends Meeting playing a leading role in the area, including the prevalence of abolitionist ideas, support for African–Americans, and Underground Railroad stops in the area (Marks 1996; Skelcher 1995; Munroe 2003). One route of the Underground Railroad from Maryland through Delaware extended from Warwick, Maryland, to Middletown and Odessa, by way of what is now U.S. Route 301 (Switala 2004: 39, 80).

By 1849, Rea and Price’s map shows the presence of Middle Neck Road within the APE and several structures or properties within or immediately adjacent to the APE (see Figure 3.12). Middle Neck Road to Maryland was constructed by 1849. From the north near Levels Road, this includes “J.P. Cochran”, “W. Polk”, “G. Reynolds” near Middle Neck Road, and “B.F. Hanson” and “J. McCrone” near Warwick Road. No mid- to late nineteenth century structures are indicated within the Maryland portion of the APE (see Figures 3.13 and 3.15). The poorly-drained soils in this area suggest that it may not have been prime farm land, and remained wooded for that reason. The 1868 Beers map indicates the presence of additional structures and possibly the replacement of earlier structures indicated on the 1849 map (see Figure 3.12). Additional structures from the Levels Road area south include “Charles Cochran, S[chool] H[ouse], and C. Polk Est[ate].” Between Middle Neck and Warwick Roads are structures attributed to “J[ohn] P. C[ochran], G. Reynolds, A. Crockett, Mrs. L. Price and B.F. Hanson.” South of Middle Neck Road and Strawberry Lane are B.F. Hanson’s “Evergreen Cottage, J. Hanson and Mrs. M.P. McCrone.” The 1881 map (see Figure 3.16) shows some changes in ownership such as the change from “G. Reynolds” to “Mrs. S.E. Polk” and “B.F. Hanson” to “Dr. Goodwin” and “Mrs. L. Price to R.L. and S.H. Price’s Harmony Hill.”

During the later-nineteenth and early-twentieth-century period of Industrialization and Urbanization (1880-1940), the APE also shows little change from the earlier periods (Baist 1895; U.S.G.S. 1900, 1931, 1944; Mueller 1919; DGS 1937; see Figures 3.17-3.21 and 3.23). Apart from some property owner changes such as “William Taylor” for “C. Polk,” in the early part of this period, the main changes that occur in the early-twentieth century is the removal of some structures. The school house, called “Brown Cottage School 85,” is still present in 1919 (see Figure 3.19), but was gone by 1931 (see Figure 3.20), and the “J.P. Cochran” tenant house near Middle Neck Road and Dr. Goodwin’s third structure near Warwick Road may have been gone by 1900 (see Figure 3.18). Later-twentieth-century historic maps and aerial photographs (U.S.G.S. 1951; DGS 1954, 1961, 1968; 1992, 2002; see Figures 3.22, 3.24-3.25) were examined, and indicate that little had changed in the APE. Between 1931 and 1944, the future U.S. Route 301 was widened and renamed Route 4 in Delaware and Route 299 in Maryland. The main route south into Maryland was along Warwick Road and extended through the town of Warwick. U.S. Route 301 (called Route 4 on the 1944 and 1951 U.S.G.S. quadrangles) was extended south of Warwick Road between 1954 and 1961 (DGS 1954, 1961). However, until the late twentieth and early twenty-first century when there was commercial development in the vicinity of the APE (DGS 1992, 2002, see Figures 2.1-2.5), the APE remained rural and undeveloped.

## **Documentary Record Review**

### *Early Settlement*

During the Colonial period, Southwestern New Castle County, Delaware lay within the jurisdiction of Cecil County, Maryland. Boundary disputes between Maryland, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania plagued this part of Delaware. The confusion had its origins in prior Dutch settlements on the west shore of the lower Delaware, which predated Lord Baltimore’s Maryland patent. That patent specifically excluded pre-existing cultivated lands from the Maryland claim (Munroe 2003: 46-47). Later still, William Penn received his grant to Pennsylvania in 1682, including the lower counties along the Delaware (Munroe 2003: 75). Disputes between Baltimore and Penn were initially settled by the Crown in 1685 (Munroe, 2003: 132). In 1732, the Penn heirs and Baltimore negotiated another boundary treaty, but Baltimore soon regretted his concessions and delayed the actual surveying of the division line (Munroe 2003: 132-133). The boundary between Maryland and Delaware was officially adopted in 1775, but until then, the area under study was both culturally and administratively oriented toward Cecil County and the Eastern Shore of Maryland (Munroe 2003: 209; Herman 1987: 4).

The earliest land patents centered on the Bohemia River at Bohemia Landing near present-day Bohemia Mills, Maryland (see Figure 3.26). “Adjuncture,” the oldest patent in the study area, was granted in 1661 to Augustine Herman of neighboring Bohemia Manor. A small grant totaling 100 acres, it encompassed lands along the main stem or middlemost of three branches of the Bohemia River known today as Sandy Branch. Other early patents also radiated out along these shallow waterways. “Dividend,” patented in 1664, extended along the southernmost branch called Herman’s Neck Branch or Mill Branch. “Booker’s Uppermost,” patented in 1665, extended along the middle branch next to “Adjuncture” (see Figure 3.28). “Manwaring Hall,” patented in 1678, loosely embraced the neck between Sandy Branch and the northern branch of the Bohemia River (see Figure 3.29). All four tracts used Bohemia Landing or adjacent landmarks as the beginning point for their surveys, which helps confirm the initial civil and social orientation of the area toward waterways like the Bohemia River and the Chesapeake Bay (see Tables 3.4-3.7).

The extent to which these lands were settled during the 1660s is not known. The grantees were mostly absentee owners. Richard Booker of “Booker’s Uppermost” lived on the York River in Virginia. Richard Hill of “Manwaring Hall” resided in Ann Arundel County near Annapolis. Henry Sewall of “Dividend” hailed from St. Mary’s County. Only Augustine Herman, whose estate was located at Bohemia Manor west of the study area, maintained a presence in the area (see Tables 3.4-3.7).

Lord Baltimore issued a second wave of patents in the early 1680s. They corresponded with Penn’s receipt of the charter for Pennsylvania and its corresponding claim to the Lower Counties, and probably represent Baltimore’s effort to bolster Maryland’s claim to the territory. The newly granted tracts included “Sarah’s Joynture” (1682), “Danby” (1683), “Skelton” (1683), “Indian Range” (1683), “Stockton” (1683), and “Sedgefield” (1684) (see Figure 3.26; Tables 3.8-3.13). Unlike the earlier patents, which radiated out from Bohemia Landing along the Bohemia River drainage, the new grants encompassed large areas of level, unbroken ground along the ridge between the headwaters of the Bohemia, the Appoquinimink, and the Sassafras Rivers. The surveys for the new tracts fixed their beginning points on existing paths and roads instead of on watercourses. The survey for “Sarah’s Joynture,” for example, began at a large white oak standing on the west side of “Appoquominie path” at the present-day intersection of U.S. Route 301 and Middle Neck Road (Cecil County Land Surveys 1725). “Skelton” began at the same oak and extended southward along the path. “Danby,” which adjoined “Skelton,” continued the trajectory of the same path, although the actual route diverted westward toward Warwick. “Stockton’s” beginning point, at the time it was resurveyed in 1738, was described as a forked white oak “on W[est] side [of] the highway road” (Rumsey Family Papers 1738: 32).

The road described in the “Stockton” survey may represent a continuation of present-day Choptank Road through the study area. Several references support this hypothesis. First, in a series of depositions taken in 1731 regarding the locations of the “Delaware Path,” the “Delaware Road or Highway,” the “Old Indian Path,” and/or the “Choptank Road,” the testimony indicates that one or more old roads or paths crisscrossed the area, although exact locations are difficult to pinpoint and their names vary widely (Bohemia Manor Records 1731:). Second, the 1748 resurvey of “Indian Range” describes that tract as lying “on the South Side of the Cart Road Leading from Bohemia Landing to appoquimina [sic] Landing” (present-day Bunker Hill Road) and identifies its beginning point (present-day intersection of Choptank Road and Bunker Hill Road) as a post “on the North Side of the Cart Road [from Bohemia Landing to Appoquimina [sic] Landing] and on the West Side of the old Delaware Road Near where they cross Each Other” (see Figure 3.30; Cecil County Land Surveys 1748).

The reference to a crossroads at the present-day intersection of Choptank Road and Bunker Hill Road implies that Choptank Road continued on a southwesterly trajectory. The 1777 Faden map of the Province of New Jersey (see Figure 3.8) seems to confirm this alignment by showing a road forming a continuous link between St. Georges, the head of the Sassafras, and points south. The 1805 Land Commission Map of “Sarah’s Joynture” provides additional evidence by depicting a fork in the present-day intersection of U.S. Route 301 and Middle Neck Road, with the easterly branch following the present alignment of U.S. Route 301 toward Middletown, and the northeasterly branch continuing along a trajectory toward Choptank Road (see Figure 3.32; Cecil County Land Surveys 1805). As late as 1852, when William Polk proscribed a division of lands in his will, he identified one of the bounds in the partition line as “a stone in an old road...” The same point falls on the same trajectory as Choptank Road (New Castle County Probate 1853).

The records provide scant proof of settlement at the turn of the eighteenth century. Charles Rumsey (c. 1656-1717) of Wales is believed to have settled near the head of the Bohemia River prior to 1678 and lived on Middle Neck, west of the study area (Johnston 1881: 508). He owned “Adjuncture” by the time he prepared his will in 1706, but there is no evidence to suggest the tract was occupied at the time (Fowler 1888). James Heath (1658-1731), a resident of Ann Arundel County and Queen Anne’s County and a major absentee landholder in the study area, sold 225 acres of a tract called “Heath’s Range, First Part” in 1706 to Otho Othoson, a self-described “planter” of Cecil County. These references hint at the beginnings of occupation. On the other hand, some transactions suggest that large areas of the study area remained in the control of absentee landholders. For example, Daniel Toas, who owned all of “Stockton,” “Skelton,” and “Sarah’s Joynture,” at the time of his death in 1707, bequeathed the three tracts to his children, who all resided in Kent County, Maryland.

They promptly sold the tracts the same year to Richard Bennett, another absentee owner from Queen Anne County (referenced in Cecil County Circuit Court 1707).

A third round of land grants took place in the first two decades of the eighteenth century. Nearly all were patented to James Heath (see Figure 3.27). With the exception of “Heath’s Range, First Part,” which was patented to Heath in 1704 (see Table 3.14), the rest of his holdings were granted in one conveyance in 1714 and comprised a patchwork of vacant lands located between the bounds of the elder surveys. They included: “Heath’s Second Parcel,” Heath’s Third Parcel,” and “Heath’s Fourth Parcel” (Tables 3.15, 3.16, and 3.17) One more tract, called “Stockton’s Addition,” was conveyed in 1714 to Richard Bennett of Queen Anne County, and consisted of unclaimed land adjoining “Stockton,” which Bennett also owned at the time (see Table 3.18). These grants generally coincided with the end of Royal control in Maryland and the restoration of the proprietary government in 1715 (Chapelle, et al 1986: 30).

### *Intensified Settlement*

Records indicate that settlement and cultivation was underway by the 1720s and 1730s. Occupants included tenants and middling planters as well as members of the gentry class. John Reynolds, a self-described “farmer” of Cecil County, purchased “Sarah’s Jointure” from Richard Bennett in 1717 (see Table 3.8). The 1726 resurvey of “Booker’s Uppermost” for James Heath mentioned that “about five acres is Cultivated and within the sd Charles Rumsey’s fence” (Cecil County Land Surveys 1726a). Rumsey’s “Adjuncture,” which overlapped “Booker’s Uppermost,” was therefore clearly under cultivation by this time. A resurvey of neighboring “Dividend” in the same year mentioned that it contained:

about Twenty Acres of Old Field running with bushes and three old houses heretofore claimed by Richard Hill [the owner of neighboring “Manwaring Hall”] of Phila, And about seventy Acres of Clear ground and an Orchard of about One Hundred Apple trees and some other fruit Trees within fence, One pretty Good frame dwelling house, one Logg Kitchen, One Logg Storehouse, a Good Warf, a Barn, and four more small Out houses, the improvements of Charles Rumsey. And about Thirty Acres of Clear ground within fence and two more Old out houses, The improvements of William Rumsey” (Cecil County Land Surveys 1726b).

The presence of a wharf and storehouse indicate that most of these improvements centered on Bohemia Landing and the river’s navigable waters. The reference to old fields grown in with bushes suggests abandoned plots. The cultivation of tobacco, in particular, produced similar features on the

landscape, as the nutrient-hungry crop exhausted the soil quickly and planters were forced to move on to virgin land.

Lumbering was a natural outgrowth of the tobacco economy as new land was cleared for cultivation. When “Danby” was resurveyed for James Heath in 1727 and joined with another parcel to form “Heath’s Level Parcel,” the tract was described as containing “about five acres... Cultivated and within fence, rather to The Dammage [sic] of said Tract by Loss of Timber destroyed and cut down, than any advantage. And about Sixty acres is wett [sic] Land And the rest of the Tract Good Level farming Land but no branch or running water therein” (Cecil County Land Surveys 1727).

A number of tracts were sold to middling farmers, who took possession in the 1730s. Bartholomew Jacobs, Sr., of Cecil County, “farmer,” purchased both “Stockton” and “Skelton” in 1733. He settled on “Stockton” and held “Skelton” in reserve for his two sons, Bartholomew, Jr., and Jacob. When William Rumsey resurveyed “Stockton” for Jacobs in 1738, he noted in his field notebook the presence of such landmarks as apple orchards, “P. Moore’s fence,” “Peterson’s Field,” and Peterson’s Fence” (Rumsey Family Papers 1738: 32). When Jacobs conveyed “Skelton” to his sons in 1742, the deeds described both Bartholomew, Jr. and Jacob as “planters,” and identified the tract as “whereon the said Bartholomew Jacobs, Jr. now dwells...” (Cecil County Circuit Court 1742). Smaller farms were carved out of the large patents and sold to individuals like Evert Evertson, Jr., who purchased 140 acres from James Paul Heath in 1734 (Cecil County Circuit Court 1734). Carpenter and planter Jacob Evertson purchased 125 acres of “Sarah’s Joynture” from Nicholas Reynolds in 1736 (referenced in Cecil County Circuit Court 1736 and 1738). Michael Manycousins, another self-described “Planter” purchased 202 acres comprising most of “Stockton’s Addition” in 1759 (see Figure 3.27; Tables 3.18, 3.19, and 3.21; Cecil County Circuit Court 1759).

Middling planters, such as Evertson and Manycousins, accounted for approximately one-quarter of the free population of colonial Maryland (Chapelle et al 1986: 43). The majority owned on average nearly 200 acres per farm and held between one and five slaves (Chapelle et al 1986:43). The principal sources of income included cattle, horses, sheep, hogs, tobacco, corn, and wheat (Chapelle et al 1986:43). The 1791 inventory of Evert Evertson, Jr., provides a glimpse of one middling farmer in the study area. His personal possessions included a range of old and new goods, including an “old desk,” a “walnut cubburd,” and “old clock & case,” and two “old” tables, among a number of other items. In addition to wooden ware and pewter, Evertson owned “teaware,” “Cantern” [Canton] ware, and a parcel of “Queensware.” His livestock included six horses, 14 sheep, 12 cows, two bulls, one steer, and three spring calves. The products of the fields included 200 pounds of beef, 400 bushels of corn, 120 bushels of wheat, and small quantities of oats, buckwheat potatoes, turnips,

flax, and wool. Evertson also possessed 29 feet of plank and the wedges and malls necessary for small scale lumbering. Although Evertson did not own slaves outright, his inventory listed two “negro” men and three “negro” women with between two and 10 years of unexpired service due to his estate (New Castle County Probate 1791).

Tenants and small farmers accounted for about half of all free householders in Maryland (Chapelle 1986:43). “Indian Range” like a number of the other larger tracts, appears to have been cultivated by tenants. When “Indian Range” and “Indian Range Addition” were resurveyed for David Witherspoon in 1748, the document said, “There is on sd original Survey about 6 or 7 acres of Cultivated Land with Some indifferent fence. The Land is indifferent good forrest [sic] Land pretty much broken with branches, and there is on the vacancy about 8 or 9 acres of cultivated Land under good fence...” The presence of cultivated land and fencing on the tract implies occupation. Witherspoon, a resident of New Castle, continued the practice of renting out the lands. In 1750, he signed over an eight-year lease for part of “Indian Range” to John McDowal for the sum of £6 per annum (Cecil County Circuit Court, 1750). In 1753, he granted a 15-year lease to James Ward for the discontiguous portion of “Indian Range” lying south of “Stockton” (see Figures 3.27 and 3.30; Cecil County Circuit Court 1753).

The Maryland gentry comprised only about one-tenth of the free population, but they owned nearly half of the land, nearly two-thirds of the moveable wealth, and nearly two-thirds of the colony’s slaves (Chapelle 1986:44). The Rumsey’s of Bohemia Landing represented the most important members of this class in the study area. After Charles Rumsey’s death in 1717, his son William Rumsey, Sr. (1698-1742) consolidated a number of smaller holdings into one sizable parcel comprising the northern end of the study area (see Figure 3.27; see Table 3.22). At least some of Rumsey’s lands were cultivated in tobacco, as suggested by his purchase of approximately 230 acres of “Dividend” in 1733 for £100 and 5,000 pounds of tobacco (Cecil County Circuit Court 1733). A planter and surveyor by profession, Rumsey also held public office as a customs agent at Bohemia Landing (Fowler 1888: 67). The Landing was located only a few miles overland from the navigable waters of the Appoquinimink Creek and therefore served as the gateway for trade between the Delaware and the Chesapeake Bay (Johnston 1888: 196). As a member of the state-sanctioned Anglican Church, Rumsey also met the religious prerequisite for enjoying full political and social favor within the ruling class.

### Rumsey Estate

According to Johnston's *History of Cecil County*, "the old Rumsey mansion was in Middle Neck, on an eminence about half a mile west of the road leading from Murphy's Mill" (Johnston 1881: 509). This places it well outside the study area, in present-day Maryland. Documentary evidence for other types of structures on Rumsey lands inside the study area are scarce, but the records show that he petitioned for and received a writ to build a grist mill on the main branch (present-day Sandy Branch) of the Bohemia River in 1738 (See Rumsey Family Papers 1738b). Adjoining lands were condemned for the mill pond and Rumsey hired one John Thompson to build a "Grist Mill, house, utensils, and appurtenances on the said Land Built Erected made and provided by the said William Rumsey and Solely done at his cost and Charge..." (Cecil County Circuit Court 1738b and 1740). This mill was located near the Maryland-Delaware border where Old Telegraph Road crosses Sandy Branch at the extreme northwestern edge of the study area and outside of the APE.

In his will, proved in 1742, William Rumsey devised to his son William Rumsey, Jr. (1730-1777) the home farm, containing about 600 acres, on which was located a mill, and certain lots and wharves in Fredericktown. Known as Major William Rumsey, Jr., he was elected first major in the Bohemia Battalion on January 6, 1776, but, according to family lore, was accidentally killed by his own men during a salute in 1777 (Rumsey Family Papers n.d.). His estate passed to his oldest son, Nathan Rumsey, who was in Europe at the time, but he was lost at sea before he could claim the estate, and the title passed to William Rumsey's second surviving son, William Rumsey, III (1759-1839).

William Rumsey III never married. After the Revolutionary War, he leased the estate to his brother, John Rumsey (1762-1839) for a term of 10 years. The lease, signed in 1785, gave to John "all my lands lying in the state of Maryland, in the State of Delaware, [and] elsewhere, with all the appurtenances belonging thereto (except the Mill at the head of Bohemia)." The lease also included all his negroes and stock (except a "Negro fellow" named George and two riding horses), and all his farming utensils and household furniture (except a black walnut Desk). Terms of the lease included £50 payable on or before May 1 and £50 payable on or before September 1 of each year, as well as payment of all taxes due. The lease also provided for John's use of "the wheat or other grain sowed on the Land the last year of the term" (Rumsey Family Papers 1785).

William Rumsey III expanded his Delaware holdings for the last time in 1812, when he purchased the 140-acre farm of middling planter Evert Evertson, Jr. from his widow Susannah Evertson Jones (Figure 3.31; New Castle County Land Records 1812). Because the farm contained Evertson's dwelling, it presumably continued as a tenant farm after Rumsey's purchase.

In 1834, William Rumsey III prepared a draft will (never executed) in which he gave his three nieces each an interest in the rents and income from distinct parts of the Rumsey Estate during their natural lives. The draft will is telling because it suggests that his property was already divided into three distinct working farms with their own independent farmsteads and operating incomes. Susannah Rumsey was to receive the income, rents, and services of all the lands contained in the main farm at the head of Bohemia composed of the following tracts: “Marago[?],” “Dividend,” “Share Mold,” “[Heath’s] Middle Parcel,” “Second and Fourth of Heath’s Parcel,” (except the Evertson farm), “Sarah’s Joynture,” and “Adjunction,” as well as the mill seat, mill pond, dwelling house, and all other improvements (Rumsey Family Papers 1834: 1). Julia Rumsey Brinckle was to receive the income, rents, and services from the portions of “Heath’s Third Parcel” (northeasterly part), “Manwaring Hall,” “Little Addition, and “Stockton’s Addition,” lying “northeast of the middlemost branch of Bohemia River that falls unto the Mill pond...together with which improvements may be on them” (Rumsey Family Papers 1834: 1). He left his third niece Margaret Rumsey the income, rents, and services of the lands lying “south and west of the middle most of the three Branches which falls into Bohemia River,” including parts of “Heath’s Third Parcel” (southwesterly part), “Stockton’s Addition,” several small un-named parcels, portions of “Adjunction” and “[Heath’s] Middle Parcel,” and the former Evert Evertson Farm (Rumsey Family Papers 1834: 2). The will further confirmed “that the same lands were in possession and were the ancient seat of my niece’s great, great, grandfather and have ever since been constantly possessed by his sons and grandsons.” Actual ownership of the land was to remain in the male blood line and pass to William’s nephew, William Rumsey IV (Rumsey Family Papers 1834).

William Rumsey’s will was never executed, but a similar division was still in place some years after Rumsey sold his Delaware holdings to William Polk of Cantwell’s Bridge [Odessa] in 1836 (New Castle County Land Records 1836). The 1849 map of New Castle County, Delaware, depicts two of William Polk’s tenant farms on the property. One corresponds to the Evert Evertson, Jr. Farm, which Rumsey considered giving for the benefit of his niece Margaret Rumsey. The other corresponds to the lands that Rumsey considered bestowing on his niece Julia Rumsey Brinckle. When William Polk prepared his own will in 1852, he partitioned the Rumsey lands in an identical way. He gave the northeastern half (approximately 416 acres) to his daughter Eliza Polk Cochran, wife of John P. Cochran of “Cochran’s Grange” (CRS # N117) and the southwestern half (approximately 556 acres) to his son, Charles T. Polk (Tables 3.22 & 3.23; New Castle County Probate 1853).

After Polk’s death in 1853 and the partition of the former Rumsey lands between his children, the old tenant houses depicted on the 1849 map were apparently razed, and new fashionable three-story

Italianate-style dwellings built in their place (Herman 1987: 176; Norton 1977). Their construction, and the general rebuilding of other farmsteads in the vicinity, transformed the architectural landscape of the area (Herman 1987: 127). Charles T. Polk appears to have constructed the existing structure (CRS # N5221) for the use of tenants. After his death, he bequeathed the farm in equal shares to his four sons, Cyrus Polk, George W. Polk, Charles T. Polk, Jr., and William Polk, and they eventually partitioned the property and sold the south half together with the dwelling to Sarah E. Polk, who then conveyed it to William Taylor (referenced in New Castle Land Records, 1889, 1890a 1890b). The Baist map of 1895 identifies Taylor as the owner (see Figure 3.17).

John P. Cochran erected “Rumsey Farm” (a.k.a. Charles Cochran House; CRS # N113) on the part of the land bequeathed to his wife, Eliza. Its construction was already underway in February 1855 when Cochran advertised for bids to erect a nearly identical dwelling called “Hedgelawn” across the road (CRS # N118). The advertisement specified a three-story structure and wing “with porticos back and front extended up to the second stories with panell [sic] collums [sic], also a plain portico along the back building, the whole to be similar in arrangement and workmanship to the one I am now erecting on an adjoining farm...” (quoted in Herman 1987: 142). Together with “Cochran Grange,” and “Summerton” (CRS # N112), both “Rumsey Farm” and “Hedgelawn” comprised a grouping of residences constructed and/or occupied by a single family during the nineteenth century. Not surprisingly, most of the Cochran family wealth derived from agriculture. Huge yields of wheat, corn, and livestock products created the funds behind the rebuilding of the architectural landscape (Herman 1987: 125-126). Peach growing and other orchard products supplanted more traditional crops in the 1860s (Hanson 1977; Herman 1987: 126-127). As much as a third of some farms contained orchards according to the 1860 agricultural census (Herman 1987: 126-127). By 1870, however, peach growing was in decline, and the overall region fell into a long period of economic stagnation (Herman 1987: 127).

#### *Other Nineteenth-Century Farms*

Three additional farmsteads warrant discussion. They were originally part of “Sarah’s Joynture,” and all are no longer extant. John Reynolds, a self-described farmer from Cecil County, acquired “Sarah’s Joynture” in 1717 and appears to have been the first to settle the tract (Cecil County Circuit Court 1717). He identified himself as a resident of the county in 1725 when he petitioned and received a warrant to resurvey the tract (see Table 3.8). His occupation of the land was confirmed in 1731 in depositions concerning the location of the “Old Delaware Path,” in which a witness referenced a road at “the upper end of John Reynolds now plantation... (Bohemia Manor Records 1731).”

John Reynolds, followed by his sons William and Edward sold large portions of “Sarah’s Joynture” to absentee owner Joshua George in two conveyances in 1735 and 1738 (Cecil County Circuit Court 1735, 1738). This land became the George-Gordon-Veazey-Price Farm (see Figures 3.27, 3.31 and 3.33; Table 3.20) with the main dwelling house located well north of the Warwick-Middletown Road. An 1805 Land Commission map of “Sarah’s Joynture” depicts a two-story dwelling on the property, which becomes the Price family farm on later nineteenth-century maps (see Figures 3.32 and 3.34). The dwelling appears to have survived into the 1950s, but by the time another aerial photograph was taken in 1968, the building was gone (see Figures 3.24 and 3.25).

The second farm of 125 acres had been sold to carpenter and middling planter Jacob Evertson by Nicholas Reynolds in 1736 (see Table 3.8, referenced in Cecil County Circuit Court 1736, 1738a). This farm stretched along present-day U.S. Route 301, north of the intersection of Warwick Road. Little is known of Jacob Evertson or the kind of farm he maintained on the property. In 1791, he sold it back to the Reynolds family, who merged it with their homestead farm (New Castle County Land Records 1791). The land appears vacant in all available map records, and the location of Jacob Evertson’s farmstead is not known.

The third farm comprised the Reynolds homestead. Formerly located near the intersection of present-day U.S. Route 301 and Middle Neck Road, the property remained in the Reynolds family from 1717 to 1872 (see Table 3.8). The nature of the farmstead is not known (only the remains of twentieth-century concrete silos survive), but the inventory of Jeremiah Reynolds in 1811 provides a glimpse into the form of the house at that time, and the nature of the family’s social and economic status at the beginning of the nineteenth century. The inventory made specific reference to the “parlor,” the “middle room,” the “common room,” the “kitchen,” and chambers located “upstairs above parlor,” and the “middle room, u[p] s[tairs]” (New Castle County Probate 1811). This indicates that the house contained two floors of living area. Outbuildings were not mentioned with the single exception of a “meat house,” although there must have been a collection of barns and other structures. His personal estate included a wide range of expensive goods, including a mahogany sideboard and dining table, a walnut breakfast table, cupboard, and side table, looking glasses, silver plate, expensively draped bedsteads, numerous valuable textiles, and an array of kitchen utensils, wooden ware, pewter, tin ware, iron, and foodstuffs. The farm included the usual quantity of farming equipment. Livestock included 15 cows, two steer, two ox, 18 sheep, and seven horses. References to wheat, pork, beef, lard, tallow, flax, beans, and potatoes hint at the nature of production on the farm. Reynolds also owned eight slaves: Sarah (age 35), Elijah (age 18), Sarah (age 13), Adam (age 16), Joseph (age 11), Margaret (age seven), Susannah (age five), and (Nathan (age three) (New Castle County Probate 1811).

Jeremiah died intestate and the property devolved in equal shares to his widow and children. The personal estate, including the slaves, was sold. To support the widow and the other unmarried female members of the family, the children swapped assets, leaving the farm in the hands of the women (see Table 3.8). The deed of transfer identified the 240-acre tract as the “home plantation whereon he [Jeremiah Reynolds] resided previous to his death” and described it as “in the actual possession” of the four women (New Castle County Land Records 1811a). After the widow’s death, one of the sisters married and moved away. In order to provide the newly married sister with her one-third share of the farm, the remaining two sisters gave her land comprising the part of the farm formerly owned by Jacob Evertson (see Table 3.8). The sister then sold the land off to neighboring farmers. The bulk was conveyed to Samuel Price (see Table 3.20). A small piece lying on the south side of Warwick Road was sold to Benjamin F. Hanson, who built the non-extant “Evergreen Cottage” on the property (see Figures 3.14 and 3.33; see Table 3.10).

A second sister died in 1843 and bequeathed her share of the farm to a male relative named George Reynolds. By 1849, the Rea and Price map of New Castle County identifies the farm as that of George Reynolds, although he was only a partial owner (see Figure 3.12; see Table 3.8). Amelia Reynolds, the last surviving sister, continued to hold her share, and the 1868 Beers atlas of New Castle County shows the farm with a second residence on it, built either for her use or that of a tenant farmer (see Figure 3.14; Beers 1868). Amelia Reynolds died in 1868 and bequeathed her share of the farm to George Reynolds, who only a few years later in 1872 was forced to sell the farm out of family hands (see Table 3.8). The homestead appears to have remained standing through the 1950s, but by 1968 the aerial photograph of the area reveals a farmstead in apparent decline (see Figures 3.24 and 3.25).

Lands south of the boundaries of “Sarah’s Joynture” were divided up and sold off in perfusion (see Tables 3.24, 3.25, and 3.26). Many of the property descriptions contained in the deeds for these plots include imprecise metes and bounds and only vague references to abutters, making it difficult to track their chain of ownership. The reason for sloppy recordkeeping for these lands as opposed to others is hard to know, but it is often an indication of the indifference with which the land is viewed by its owners. Poor-quality land, waterlogged property, and woodlots were often conveyed in this manner. This portion of the APE is at or near the Maryland/Delaware State Line. Nineteenth-century maps covering this part of the study area show an absence of farmsteads, and the early U.S.G.S. maps and later aerial photographs depict large sections covered in timber (see Figures 3.18 and 3.23).

## Summary

Although there are no historic archaeological sites documented for the APE and relatively few in its vicinity, early roads and farmsteads are within or adjacent to the APE. The APE is adjacent to portions of “Rebuilding St. Georges Hundred 1850-1880”, a multiple property thematic National Register nomination, and National Register-listed or eligible properties.

The APE is part of a rural area with complicated land ownership settled during the seventeenth century. Seventeenth and eighteenth century patents such as Heath’s Third and Fourth Parcels, Booker’s Uppermost, and Sarah’s Joynture divided the APE into large holdings. Prior to 1775, these portions of Delaware and Maryland were marked by boundary disputes and the area tended to relate more to Cecil County, Maryland than to Delaware. Little is known about the actual inhabitants of the APE in this early historic period. During the eighteenth century, Choptank Road may have extended through a portion of the APE north of Middle Neck Road based on several lines of evidence. This portion of the APE was consolidated by William Rumsey in the eighteenth century. Between Middle Neck and Warwick Roads, Evert Evertson, Jacob Evertson, and William Reynolds owned the former Sarah’s Joynture and historical evidence suggests that portions of the Evertsons’ or Reynolds’ farmsteads were present within the APE or its close proximity. Enslaved African Americans also lived and worked within these areas during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries and evidence that could provide information about their lives may be present. During the nineteenth century the APE and its vicinity were largely occupied and farmed by tenants and prosperous farmers who built stylish houses after 1850 in the APE and vicinity.

The APE is considered to have potential for significant historic archaeological sites related to its agricultural heritage, transportation, trade, and early settlement. Archaeological resources related to the National Register-listed historic district or historic properties may be present.

**Table 3.4:** Partial Chain of Title, “Adjuncture” (a.k.a. “Adjunction”).

<b>“ADJUNCTURE” (a.k.a. “ADJUNCTION”, sometimes confused with “ADVENTURE”)</b>				
<b>Date</b>	<b>Reference</b>	<b>Grantor</b>	<b>Grantee</b>	<b>Description</b>
1665	Referenced in CL 1661 and Rumsey Family Papers 1665)	Lord Baltimore	Augustine Herman	Parcel of 100 acres.
Before 1706	Property devolves to Charles Rumsey (1695-c. 1761), father of Charles and William Rumsey (Referenced in CL 1726a).			
1717	Charles Rumsey dies testate. Bequeaths part of his estate to his son Charles Rumsey			
4/5/1726	An abutting survey references the subject parcel as “formerly surveyed for Augustine Herman, now in the Possession of Charles Rumsey” and refers to the land as “Adjunction” (Referenced in CL 1726b).			
Before 1738	Property comes into the possession of William Rumsey (1698-1742)			
11/21/1738	9 acres, 140 perches of “Adjunction,” near its intersection with “ Manwaring Hall,” “Heath’s Third Parcel,” and “Heath’s Middle Parcel,” is surveyed off by virtue of a writ for William Rumsey to build a mill (See Rumsey Family Papers 1738).			
1742	William Rumsey Sr. dies testate. The property passes to his son William Rumsey, Jr. (1730-1777) (See Rumsey Family Papers n.d.).			
1777	William Rumsey, Jr. dies testate. Property devolves to his son, Nathan Rumsey, who is lost at sea on his way home from Europe. The estate falls to next oldest son, William Rumsey, III (1759-1839). (referenced in NC 1836: X-4:79. See also Rumsey Family Papers n.d.).			
Chain of title continues as part of Rumsey Farm (Table 3.22)				

Note: CC = Cecil County Circuit Court, Elkton Maryland. CL = Cecil County Land Surveys, Maryland State Archives, Annapolis, Maryland. NC = New Castle County Land Records, Wilmington, Delaware

**Table 3.5:** Partial Chain of Title, “Dividend” (or “Divident”).

<b>“DIVIDEND” or “DIVIDENT”</b>				
<b>Date</b>	<b>Reference</b>	<b>Grantor</b>	<b>Grantee</b>	<b>Description</b>
12/6/1664	CL 1726b	Lord Baltimore	Henry Sewall and Caroline Arch Van _?_	“Divident” (400 acres).
Before 1726	Henry Sewall dies. Property passes to his son, Nicholas Sewall			
7/11/1726	Special Warrant granted to Nicholas Sewall [son of Henry Sewall] of St. Mary’s Co., Esquire, for the resurvey of escheat land called “Divident” and adjacent excess lands.			
8/26/1726	CL 1726b	Lord Baltimore	Nicholas Sewall	“Divident” (377 acres, including 7.5 acres vacant land). “Including in the said Resurvey about Twenty Acres of Old Field running with bushes and three old houses heretofore claimed by Richard Hill of Phila, And about seventy Acres of Clear ground and an Orchard of about One Hundred Apple trees and some other fruit Trees within fence, One pretty Good frame dwelling house, one Logg Kitchen, One Logg Storehouse, a Good Warf, a Barn, and four more small Out houses, the improvements of Charles Rumsey. And about Thirty Acres of Clear ground within fence and two more Old out houses, The improvements of William Rumsey.”
Before 1733	Property passes to George and Susannah Douglas.			
5/10/1733	CC 4:269	George & Susannah Douglas of Cecil Co., Gentleman	William Rumsey of Cecil Co, Gentleman	£100 and 5,000 pounds of tobacco consideration. Part of “Divident” (230 acres “that lyes to the Southward of the Branch of the Landing Branch...”
Chain of title for Rumsey property continues as part of Rumsey Farm (Table 3.22)				
5/10/1733	CC 4:271	George & Susannah Douglas of Cecil Co., Gentleman	Joshua George of Cecil Co. Attorney at Law	8,000 pounds tobacco consideration. Part of “Divident” (100 acres lying southward of Herman’s Neck Branch
Chain of title continues as part of George-Gordon-Veazey-Price Farm (see Table 3.20)				

Note: CC = Cecil County Circuit Court, Elkton Maryland. CL = Cecil County Land Surveys, Maryland State Archives, Annapolis, Maryland. NC = New Castle County Land Records, Wilmington, Delaware

**Table 3.6: Partial Chain of Title, “Booker’s Uppermost” (a.k.a. “Heath’s Middle Parcel”).**

<b>“BOOKER’S UPPERMOST” (a.k.a. “HEATH’S MIDDLE PARCEL”)</b>				
<b>Date</b>	<b>Reference</b>	<b>Grantor</b>	<b>Grantee</b>	<b>Description</b>
4/29/1665	Rumsey Family Papers 1665	Lord Baltimore	Richard Booker of York River, Virginia	“Booker’s ‘Uppermost’” (500 acres). Referenced as its beginning point the “parcel of 100 acres [“Adjuncture”] belonging to Mr. Augustine Herman.”
Before 1726	Property passes to James Heath.			
3/22/1726	Special Warrant granted to James Heath of Cecil Co., Gentleman, to resurvey “Booker’s Uppermost” and adjacent excess land.			
4/5/1726	CL 1726a	Lord Baltimore	James Heath of Cecil Co., Gentleman	Formerly “Booker’s Uppermost” now called “Heath’s Middle Parcel” (262 acres, excluding portions of “Dividend” and “Adjuncture” which are Elder Surveys, plus 2 adjoining tracts of 12 acres and 16 acres. “Whereof about five acres is Cultivated and within the sd Charles Rumsey’s fence, and the Soil partly poor, broken and Sandy and some part pretty good but Indifferently Timbered”
11/1731	James Heath dies. Property devolves to his son, James Paul Heath.			
9/10/1733	CC 4:350	James Paul Heath	William Rumsey	£160 consideration. Part of “Heath’s Second and Fourth Parcels” part of Heath’s Middle Parcel” and part of “Heath’s Third Parcel.”
3/27/1734	James Paul Heath conveys to Evert Evertson, Jr. 140 acres comprising parts of “Heath’s Second and Fourth Parcels” and part of “Heath’s Middle Parcel” (referenced in CC 1734: 5:6)			
9/29/1738	William Rumsey, gentleman, conveys 27 perches of “Heath’s Middle Parcel” to John Thompson, Yeoman. Evidence suggests that Thompson erects a grist mill and house on the site on behalf of William Rumsey (CC 1738: 5:469 and CC 1740: 6:39).			
11/21/1738	20 perches of “Heath’s Middle Parcel” near its intersection with “Manwaring Hall,” Heath’s Third Parcel,” and “Adjuncture,” is surveyed off by virtue of a writ for William Rumsey to build a mill (See Rumsey Family Papers 1738).			
1/27/1740	John Thompson, yeoman, conveys 27 perches of “Heath’s Middle Parcel” to William Rumsey, Gentleman, “together with the Grist Mill, house, utensils, and appurtenances on the said Land Built Erected made and provided by the said William Rumsey and Solely done at his cost and Charge...” (CC 1740: 6:39).			
1791	Evert Evertson dies testate. Bequeaths “my Farm or plantation whereon I now dwell,” containing 181 acres to his widow, Susannah (Ward) Evertson. (New Castle County Probate 1791).			
Before 1812	Susannah Evertson marries, second, Benedict Jones (referenced in NC 1812: M-3:316).			
5/27/1812	NC M-3:316	Susannah Evertson Jones, widow of Evert Evertson and Benedict Jones, and George Ward	William Rumsey, of Borough of Wilmington	\$2,241 consideration. Former Evert Evertson farm, including part of “Heath’s Middle Parcel”(140 acres).
Chain of title for Rumsey property continues as part of Rumsey Farm (Table 3.22)				

Note: CC = Cecil County Circuit Court, Elkton Maryland. CL = Cecil County Land Surveys, Maryland State Archives, Annapolis, Maryland. NC = New Castle County Land Records, Wilmington, Delaware

**Table 3.7: Partial Chain of Title, “Manwaring Hall.”**

<b>“MANWARING HALL”</b>				
<b>Date</b>	<b>Reference</b>	<b>Grantor</b>	<b>Grantee</b>	<b>Description</b>
6/6/1678	Referenced in CL 1731a	Lord Baltimore	Richard Hill of Ann Arundel Co.	Patent for Manwaring Hall (400 acres)
Before 1731	Richard Hill dies. Property passes to his son, Richard Hill, Jr.. (referenced in CC 1744: 6:467).			
Before 1731	Richard Hill, Jr. dies. Property passes to Richard Hill, III (referenced in CC 1744: 6:467).			
Before 1731	Referenced in CL 1731a	Richard Hill, III	Dr. Hugh Matthews	Manwaring Hall.
6/23/1731	Special warrant granted to Dr. Hugh Matthews of Cecil Co. to resurvey Manwaring Hall and adjacent excess lands			
12/20/1731	CL 1731a	Lord Baltimore	Dr. Hugh Matthews	“Manwaring Hall” ( 400 acres), constituting the original survey, beginning “at the Common Landing of the Cart Road to Appoquenimi” and “according to its situation within its natural boundary’s and the Intent of the Original Grant as is suggested and Alledged by the sd Hugh Matthews” containing in total 1000 acres “exclusive of what it Interferes with ‘Booker’s Uppermost,’ ‘The Adjunction,’ and ‘Dividend,’ which are Elder Surveys.”
7/13/1737	CC 5:316	Dr. Hugh Matthews	James Paul Heath	Part of “Manwaring Hall” (60 acres).
11/21/1738	2.5 acres of “ Manwaring Hall,” near its intersection with “Heath’s Middle Parcel,” “Heath’s Third Parcel,” and “Adjunction,” is surveyed off by virtue of a writ for William Rumsey to build a mill (See Rumsey Family Papers 1738).			
1/28/1744	Dr. Hugh Matthews conveys the remainder of “Manwaring Hall,” “except such part thereof as was formerly conveyed by the same Hugh Matthews to James Paul Heath,” and portions of “Dividend,” “Heath’s Third Parcel,” and “Addition to Heath’s Third Parcel” (Referenced in CC 1744 6:467)			
6/1/1742	CC 6:179	James Paul Heath	William Rumsey	Part of “Heath’s Third Parcel” (134 acres); land under Rumsey’s Mill pond (7 acres); part of Manwaring Hall” (17 acres); “Stockton’s Addition” (66 acres)
Chain of title continues as part of Rumsey Farm (Table 3.22)				

Note: CC = Cecil County Circuit Court, Elkton Maryland. CL = Cecil County Land Surveys, Maryland State Archives, Annapolis, Maryland. NC = New Castle County Land Records, Wilmington, Delaware

**Table 3.8: Partial Chain of Title, “Sarah’s Joynture” (a.k.a. Reynolds Farm).**

<b>“SARAH’S JOYNTURE”</b>				
<b>Date</b>	<b>Reference</b>	<b>Grantor</b>	<b>Grantee</b>	<b>Description</b>
9/13/1682	Referenced CL 1725	Lord Baltimore	Richard Peacock	“Sarah’s Joynture” (600 Acres).
About 1682-83	At the same time the tract “Toas Purchase” is patented to Richard Peacock (see Maryland Patent Records). It becomes the property of Daniel Toas (referenced in CC 1705: 1:448).			
Before 1707	“Sarah’s Joynture” comes into the possession of Daniel Toas (Referenced in CC 1707: 2:108)			
Before 1707	Daniel Toas dies. Four parcels (“Stockton,” “Skelton,” “Sarah’s Joynture,” and “Yorkshire” devolve to his children John Toas and Sarah (Toas) Masey (referenced in CC 1707: 2:108).			
7/20/1707	CC 2:108	John Toas [aka Foaes], of Kent Co, Gentleman and Peter and Sarah (Toas) Masey	Richard Bennett of Queen Ann Co., Merchant	23,500 pounds tobacco consideration. Four tracts: “Stockton” (500 acres; “Skelton” (500 acres); “Sarah’s Jointure” (600 acres); “Yorkshire” (500 acres)
11/29/1717	CC 3:136	Richard Bennett of Queen Ann Co.	John Reynolds of Cecil Co, Planter	£90 consideration. “Sarah’s Joynture” (600 Acres)
4/12/1725	Special Warrant granted to John Reynolds to resurvey “Sarah’s Joynture” and surplus land.			
9/13/1725	CL 1725	Lord Baltimore	John Reynolds	“Sarah’s Joynture” (660 acres).
3/2/1730	John Reynolds gives approximately 125 acres of “Sarah’s Joynture” lying along the Warwick-Middletown Road to his eldest son Nicholas Reynolds (referenced in CC 1730: 5: 249).			
6/29/1731	In depositions concerning the location of the “Old Delaware Path,” a reference is made to “the upper end of John Reynolds now plantation...” (Bohemia Manor Records 1731).			
8/4/1735	William and John Reynolds convey 65 acres, part of “Sarah’s Joynture” adjoining “Dividend” to Joshua George of Cecil County (CC 1735: 5:13). The same is expanded with 4 additional acres lying along the branch on 2/23/1736 to make a total of 69 acres (CC 1736: 5:259).			
About 1736	John Reynolds confirms the gift of 125 acres to Nicholas Reynolds in his will. The remainder passes to John’s eldest son, William Reynolds (referenced in CC 1736: 5:265).			
12/6/1736	Nicolas Reynolds conveys his 125 acres of “Sarah’s Joynture” to Jacob Evertson (referenced in CC 1736: 5:249 and CC 1738: 5:462).			
3/5/1736	William Reynolds conveys 10 acres from “Sarah’s Joynture” to William Rumsey (CC 1736 5:265)			
4/28/1738	William and Edward Reynolds of Cecil County, planters convey 195 acres of “Sarah’s Joynture,” located “Southward of the branch commonly called Herman’s Branch or Mill Branch...or all that part of the sd tract of land that lyes [sic] between the said branch and the cross paths” to Joshua George (CC 1738: 5:440).			
Chain of title for Joshua George property continues as part of George-Gordon-Veazey-Price Farm (Table 3.20)				
7/26/1738	William Reynolds, brother of Nicholas Reynolds, confirms the sale of 125 acres to Jacob Evertson with more precise metes and bounds (CC 1738: 5:462).			
Before 1791	William Reynolds dies. Property devolves to Jeremiah Reynolds.			
6/7/1791	NC I-2: 272	Jacob Evertson of St. Georges Hundred, Farmer	Jeremiah Reynolds of St. Georges Hundred, farmer	£375 consideration. Part of “Sarah’s Joynture” (125 acres).
1810	Jeremiah Reynolds dies intestate. The property devolves to his widow Janet Reynolds with a third part during her natural life, then to his heirs at law: James Reynolds; Sarah Reynolds; Jeremiah Reynolds, Jr.; Mary (Reynolds) Green, wife of Benjamin Green; Amelia Reynolds; and Ann (Reynolds) Price, widow. (Referenced in NC 1811a: L-3:177 & 1811b: M-3: 257).			

**Table 3.8; cont.**

<b>Date</b>	<b>Reference</b>	<b>Grantor</b>	<b>Grantee</b>	<b>Description</b>
12/14/1811	NC L-3: 177	Jeremiah Reynolds, James Reynolds, and Benjamin and Mary (Reynolds) Green	Janet Reynolds, Sarah Reynolds, Amelia Reynolds, and Anne (Reynolds) Price	Partition of estate. The grantees receive “[Jeremiah Reynolds] home plantation whereon he resided previous to his death” containing 240 acres, and a lot of woodland...” The property is described as “in the actual possession” of the four women.
Before 1843	Janet Reynolds, widow of Jeremiah Reynolds, dies. Her share of the farm is vested in her three daughters, Sarah Reynolds, Amelia Reynolds, and Anne (Reynolds) Price.			
6/17/1843	Referenced in NC 1844 O-5: 340. See also NC 1872: W-9: 55	Sarah Reynolds and Amelia Reynolds	Ann (Reynolds, Price) Cann	The farm is partitioned. Ann (Reynolds Price) Cann receives approximately 99 acres, bounded on the west and southwest by Samuel Price, on the south and east and southeast by the road from Warwick to Middletown, and on the north by lands of Sarah and Amelia Reynolds.
1843	Sarah Reynolds dies testate. By her will, dated 12/29/1842, she bequeaths her share of the property to George Reynolds (Referenced in NC 1872: W-9: 55).			
1849	George Reynolds is identified as the owner of the property in the 1849 Rea and Price map of New Castle County.			
1868	Amelia Reynolds dies testate. By her will, dated 12/29/1842, she bequeaths her share of the property to George Reynolds (Referenced in NC 1872: W-9: 55).			
11/8/1872	NCC W-9: 55	George Reynolds of St. Georges Hundred	Sarah E. Polk, of St. Georges Hundred	\$16,523.72 consideration. “All that certain Farm or tract of land...”

Note: CC = Cecil County Circuit Court, Elkton Maryland. CL = Cecil County Land Surveys, Maryland State Archives, Annapolis, Maryland. NC = New Castle County Land Records, Wilmington, Delaware

**Table 3.9: Partial Chain of Title, “Danby” (a.k.a “Heath’s Level Parcel”).**

<b>“DANBY” or “HEATH’S LEVEL PARCEL”</b>				
<b>Date</b>	<b>Reference</b>	<b>Grantor</b>	<b>Grantee</b>	<b>Description</b>
4/2/1683	Referenced in CL 1727	Lord Baltimore	George Spencer	“Danby” 500 acres plus surplus lands
Before 1726	Lands come into the possession of James Heath.			
3/18/1726	Special Warrant granted to James Heath of Cecil Co. for resurveying “Danby” and excess lands (Referenced in CL 1727)			
4/27/1727	CL 1727	Lord Baltimore	James Heath	“Danby” (550 acres) “whereof about five acres is Cultivated an within fence, rather to The Dammage [sic] of said Tract by Loss of Timber destroyed and cut down, than any advantage. And about Sixty acres is wett [sic] Land And the rest of the Tract Good Level farming Land but no branch or running water therein.” and adjacent lands (430 acres), now called “Heath’s Level Parcel.”
2/25/1730	NC H-2:47	James Heath	Charles Heath, Nephew of James Heath	“All those two parcels of land being part of the land called ‘Heath’s Range First Part’ and also part of that tract called ‘Heath’s Level Parcel,’ ” together containing 500 acres. Excepting the path known as Mansell’s Path [present-day Strawberry Lane] that runs along the southern portion of the property. Property consists of western two-thirds of “Danby/Heath’s Level Parcel” (approximately 420 acres) and approximately 80 acres of “Heath’s Range First Part.”
11/1731	James Heath dies. Property devolves to his son, James Paul Heath.			
3/25/1774	CC 13:383	James [Paul] Heath	Charles Heath	100-acre tract “whereon the said James Heath now lives being part of a tract of land called Heath’s Levell Parcel.” Western boundary of tract located approximately 3,300 feet to the east of U.S. Route 301.
Chain of title continues as part of Heath-Bayard-Clark-McCrane Farm (Table 3.24)				

Note: CC = Cecil County Circuit Court, Elkton Maryland. CL = Cecil County Land Surveys, Maryland State Archives, Annapolis, Maryland. NC = New Castle County Land Records, Wilmington, Delaware

**Table 3.10:** Partial Chain of Title, “Skelton.”

<b>“SKELTON”</b>				
<b>Date</b>	<b>Reference</b>	<b>Grantor</b>	<b>Grantee</b>	<b>Description</b>
4/3/1683	CL 1761a & 1761b	Lord Baltimore	James Murphy, of Talbot Co, Gentleman	“Skelton” (500 acres) with power to divide, amend, and add adjacent vacant land.
Before 1707	Property comes into the possession of Daniel Toas (Referenced in CC 1707: 2:108).			
Before 1707	Daniel Toas dies. The four parcels (“Stockton,” “Skelton,” “Sarah’s Joynture,” and “Yorkshire” devolve to his children John Toas and Sarah (Toas) Masey (referenced in CC 1707: 2:108).			
7/20/1707	CC 2:108	John Toas [aka Foaes], of Kent Co, Gentleman and Peter and Sarah (Toas) Masey	Richard Bennett of Queen Ann Co., merchant	23,500 pounds tobacco consideration. Four tracts: “Stockton” (500 acres); “Skelton” (500 acres); “Sarah’s Jointure” (600 acres); “Yorkshire” (500 acres)
8/25/1733	CC 4:367	Richard Bennett of Queen Anne Co., Gentleman	Bartholomew Jacobs, Sr., of Cecil Co., Farmer	No consideration given. “Skelton” 500 acres.
3/9/1742	CC 6:215	Bartholomew Jacobs, Sr of Cecil Co. Yeoman	Bartholomew Jacobs, Jr. of Cecil Co., Planter	For love and natural affection. One moiety or half part of “Skelton,” “whereon the said Batholomew Jacobs, Jr. now dwells...”
3/9/1742	CC 6:216	Bartholomew Jacobs, Sr of Cecil Co. Yeoman	Jacob Jacobs of Cecil Co., Planter	For love and natural affection. One moiety or half part of “Skelton,” “whereon the said Jacob Jacobs formerly did dwell...”
9/25/1761	Special Warrant granted to Bartholomew Jacobs and Jacob Jacobs to resurvey their respective parts of “Skelton.”			
10/13/1761	CL 1761a	Lord Baltimore	Bartholomew Jacobs	West half of “Skelton” and vacant land (273 acres).
10/13/1761	CL 1761b	Lord Baltimore	Jacob Jacobs	East half of “Skelton” and vacant land (273 acres).
Before 1830	The Bartholomew Jacobs, Jr. farm comes into the possession of John Wales			
1830	NC L-4:382	John Wales	Peter Hanson	Former Bartholomew Jacobs, Jr. Farm
About 1838	Peter Hanson dies testate. He bequeaths his farm of 275 acres to his three sons, Benjamin F. Hanson, Joseph H. Hanson, and William A. Hanson (Referenced in NC 1864: V-7:72).			
6/17/1843	Ann (Reynolds, Price) Cann conveys three acres, formerly part of “Sarah’s Joynture” to Benjamin F. Hanson (NC 1843: N-5: 114).			
6/28/1843	Referenced in NC 1864: V-7:72	Joseph H. Hanson	Benjamin F. and William A. Hanson	1/3 share in 275 acres. Ownership is consolidated into two brothers.
6/28/1843	NC N-5: 112	Benjamin F. and Mary Hanson	William A. Hanson	Farm partitioned. William A. Hanson receives the northern 125 acres. Benjamin F. Hanson retains 150 acres and the homestead.
1/19/1864	NC V-7:72	William A. Hanson	Alfred P. Crockett	\$12,500 consideration.

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**Table 3.11: Partial Chain of Title, “Indian Range.”**

<b>“INDIAN RANGE”</b>				
<b>Date</b>	<b>Reference</b>	<b>Grantor</b>	<b>Grantee</b>	<b>Description</b>
8/14/1683	Referenced in CL 1748	Lord Baltimore	Richard Leake	“Indian Range (500 Acres).
3/4/1672	Referenced in CC 1674: 1:29	Richard Leake	Hanse Peterson and James Watson	Part of “Indian Range (300 acres). A lease?
8/6/1674	CC 1:29	James Watson and Hance Peterson	Bartholomew Henrickson	Watson conveys all of his part and Peterson conveys 100 acres of his part of “Indian Range.” A lease?
Before 1748	Richard Leake dies intestate and without heirs. David Witherspoon identified the same to be escheat land and petitioned to purchase and receive the said land (referenced in CL 1748)			
10/27/1748	Special Warrant granted to David Witherspoon of New Castle Co, PA for the resurvey of “Indian Range” “on the South Side of the Cart Road Leading from Bohemia Landing to appoquimina Landing” and excess lands			
12/5/1748	CL 1748	Lord Baltimore	David Witherspoon	“Indian Range,” (307 acres, clear of “Elder Surveys”) plus 133 acres of vacant land (called “Indian Range Addition”). “There is on sd original Survey about 6 or 7 acres of Cultivated Land with Some indifferent fence. The Land is indifferent good forrest Land pretty much broken with branches, and there is on the vacancy about 8 or 9 acres of cultivated Land under good fence...” Withersoon paid thirty pounds fourteen shilling for the within Escheat Land six pounds thirteen shillings for one hundred thirty and three acres of vacancy & three shillings for improvements.
12/24/1750	David Witherspoon of New Castle Co, of the territories of Pennsylvania, leases part of “Indian Range” for 8-year lease for £6 per annum to John McDowal [sic] (CC 1750: 7:262).			
12/15/1752	CC 7:476	David Witherspoon, of New Castle Co, on Delaware	Barnett Vanhorn, Cecil Co.	£4,029 currency of PA. Part of “Indian Range.”
3/25/1753	David Witherspoon of New Castle County, Territory of Pennsylvania leases the south part of “Indian Range,” bounded “on the north by Bartholomew Jacob’s Land” to James Ward for 15 years (CC 1753: 8:34).			
About 1778	Barnett Vanhorn dies intestate. The property devolves to his children, Nicholas Vanhorn, Rachel Vanhorn, Isaac Vanhorn, and Jacob Vanhorn.			
11/25/1778	NC D-2: 161	Nicholas, Rachel, and Isaac Vanhorn, of New Castle Co.	Jacob Vanhorn, New Castle Co.	£330 consideration. (197 acres), part of “Indian Range” “late the property and dwelling place of Barnett Vanhorn, dec’d...”
8/18/1791	NC I-2: 266	Jessie Higgins of New Castle Co.	Jacob Vanhorn of New Castle Co.	£580:12:6 consideration (116 acres, part of “Addition to Indian Range.”)
3/22/1794	NC M-3:71	Jesse Higgins of New Castle Co.	Jacob Vanhorn of New Castle Co.	£230 consideration. Part of the “Middletown Lands” (40 acres).

**Table 3.11; cont.**

<b>Date</b>	<b>Reference</b>	<b>Grantor</b>	<b>Grantee</b>	<b>Description</b>
About 1812	Jacob Vanhorn dies testate. Bequeaths all of his lands to his four children, Elizabeth Vanhorn, Samuel Vanhorn, Jamima (Vanhorn) Naudain, and John M. Vanhorn (referenced in NC 1813: M-3:115)			
1/6/1813	NC M-3: 115	Arnold & Jamima (Vanhorn) Naudain of Appoquinimink Hundred	John Merritt of St. Georges Hundred	\$1,500 consideration. 1/4 undivided interest in "Indian Range" (353 acres). Remainder of Vanhorn lands consolidated into the hands of John Merritt.
About 1837	John Merritt dies. Lands devolve to his heirs.			
3/5/1837	Referenced in NS 1839: K-5:28	Joshua and Mary (Merritt) Driver, and John and Sarah Merritt, heirs of John Merritt	Benjamin Fields	318 acres.
DATE?	NC X-4: 195	Elizabeth Merritt, Joshua and Mary (Merritt) Driver, and Sarah Merritt	Benjamin Fields	35 acres
DATE?	NC V-4:185	Outton Davis	Benjamin Fields	60 acres
3/1/1839	NC K-5: 28	Benjamin Fields	George Derrickson	\$13,700 consideration. "Indian Range in three parts

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**Table 3.12:** Partial Chain of Title, “Stockton.”

<b>“STOCKTON”</b>				
<b>Date</b>	<b>Reference</b>	<b>Grantor</b>	<b>Grantee</b>	<b>Description</b>
1683	CL 1683	Lord Baltimore	Thomas Vaughan	“Stockton” (500 Acres).
Before 1707	Property comes into the possession of Daniel Toas (Referenced in CC 1707: 2:108).			
Before 1707	Daniel Toas dies. The four parcels (“Stockton,” “Skelton,” “Sarah’s Joynture,” and “Yorkshire” devolve to his children John Toas and Sarah (Toas) Masey (referenced in CC 1707: 2:108).			
7/20/1707	CC 2:108	John Toas [aka Foaes], of Kent Co, Gentleman and Peter and Sarah (Toas) Masey	Richard Bennett of Queen Ann Co., merchant	23,500 pounds tobacco consideration. Four tracts: “Stockton” (500 acres; “Skelton” (500 acres); “Sarah’s Jointure” (600 acres); “Yorkshire” (500 acres).
11/6/1735	CC 5:165	Richard Bennett of Queen Ann Co., Gentleman	Bartholomew Jacobs, Sr. of Cecil Co., Farmer	No consideration given. “Stockton” 500 acres
2/7/1738	William Rumsey resurveys “Stockton” for Bartholomew Jacobs. Rumsey’s field notebook mentions such landmarks as Jacob’s Spring, a fence line and 14 apple trees, “P. Moore’s fence,” “Peterson’s Field,” Peterson’s Fence,” and the “Cart Road” (referenced in Rumsey Family Papers 1738a).			
12/14/1759	In an unrelated deed from Evert Evertson, Jr. to James Paul Heath, the conveyed land is described as lying on “the main road that leads from Sassafra to the plantation where Andrew Peterson, deceased did live” (CC 1759: 6:136). This corresponds with the Peterson named in the preceding entry.			
12/8/1748	CC 7:39	Bartholomew Jacobs, Sr. of Cecil Co, Planter	Henry Jacobs of Cecil Co.	Love and natural affection. “Stockton,” 500 acres, being “all that piece or parcel of land and plantation that I now live on.” and Henry agrees “to let his father...to have quiet possession of the aforsd [sic] tract of land during his life...”
About 1753	Henry Jacobs dies testate. The will instructs his executrix to sell “Stockton.”			
2/1/1754	CC 8:89	Ann Jacobs of Queen Ann Co., widow & executrix of Henry Jacobs, dec’d of Queen Anns Co., Planter	Michael Earl of Cecil Co., Merchant	£275:8:5 Sterling and £59:1:2.5 Maryland consideration. “Stockton” 500 acres.
1/24/1755	CC 8:216	Sarah Jacobs, widow of Bartholomew Jacobs, Sr., dec’d of Cecil Co	Michael Earl of Cecil Co., Merchant	£20 consideration. Dower or 1/3 part of “Stockton” 500 acres.
2/2/1767	CC 10:408	Michael Earle of Cecil Co.	Robert Maxwell, Jr of Kent Co.	£1,640:5:00 consideration. “Stockton” 500 acres.
“Stockton” eventually becomes part of the John P. Cochran lands, including “Cochran’s Grange” (erected 1840) and “Hedgelawn” (erected 1856)				

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**Table 3.13:** Partial Chain of Title, “Sedgefield.”

<b>“SEDFIELD”</b>				
<b>Date</b>	<b>Reference</b>	<b>Grantor</b>	<b>Grantee</b>	<b>Description</b>
1684	CL 1684	Lord Baltimore	Michael Turbutt	Patent of 500 acres known as “Sedgefield.”
Before 1711	At least a portion of “Sedgefield” comes into the possession of James Heath			
3/15/1711	CC 2:227	James Heath, Gentleman of Queen Anne’s County	William Douglas, Gentleman	110-acre tract of land “being part of two tracts of land one called “Sedgefield” [100 acres], the other “Heath’s Range First Part” [10 acres]
1/26/1712	CC 2:232	James Heath	Samuel Hill, Planter of Cecil County	£3,500 consideration. “all that parcel of land being a part of a tract of land called “Sedgefield,” 220 acres.
Chain of title continues as part of Heath-Flintham-Hanson Farm (Table 3.25).				

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**Table 3.14:** Partial Chain of title, “Heath’s Range, First Part.”

<b>“HEATH’S RANGE FIRST PART”</b>				
<b>Date</b>	<b>Reference</b>	<b>Grantor</b>	<b>Grantee</b>	<b>Description</b>
8/1/1704	Referenced in CC 1706: 4:211	Lord Baltimore	James Heath	Irregularly-shaped tract bordered on the north by part of “Sedgefield” and “Sarah’s Jointure,” on the east by “Danby/Heath’s Level Parcel,” “Sedgefield,” and on the south by “Painter’s Rest.” Tract’s western boundary unknown. Describes tract as surveyed for James Heath on August 1, 1704.
5/10/1706	CC 4:211	James Heath, Gentleman of Ann Arundel Co.	Otho Othoson, Planter of Cecil Co.	225 acres of “Heath’s Range First Part.” Exact boundaries of tract unknown.
3/15/1711	CC 2:227	James Heath, Gentleman of Queen Anne’s County	William Douglas, Gentleman	110-acre tract of land “being part of two tracts of land one called “Sedgefield” [100 acres], the other “Heath’s Range First Part” [10 acres]
2/25/1730	James Heath conveys approximately 80 acres of “Heath’s Range First Part” to his nephew Charles Heath, along with a portion of “Danby/Heath’s Level Parcel” (NC 1730: H-2: 47).			
Chain of title for Charles Heath property continues as part of Heath-Bayard-Clark-McCrane Farm (Table 3.24)				
Before 1782	Portion of “Heath’s Range, First Part” devolves into the hands of Barnet Evertson.			
12/2/1782	CC 15:199	Barnet Evertson, Farmer of Cecil Co.	Daniel Charles Heath	£202 consideration. “All these parts and parcels of two tracts of land called ‘Heath’s Range’ and ‘Sedgefield’ . . . now in the tenure or occupation of tenant Owen McKelvon,” 125 acres. Exact boundaries of tract unknown.
Before 1821	Portion of “Heath’s Range, First Part” devolves into the hands of Benjamin Gibbs of Philadelphia (Referenced in CC 1821: JS-19:60).			
4/20/1821	CC JS-19:60	Benjamin Gibbs of Philadelphia	Isaac Gibbs of Delaware	\$2,000 consideration. Three tracts of land totaling 240 acres. Tracts 1 and 2 of 225 acres front on Sassafras Road/Route 282 and extend to the east side of U.S. Route 301.
Chain of title continues as part of Heath-Flintham-Hanson Farm (Table 3.25) and Jacob B. Stevens / John F. Stephens Farm (Table 3.26).				

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**Table 3.15:** Partial Chain of Title, “Heath’s Second Parcel.”

<b>“HEATH’S SECOND PARCEL”</b>				
<b>Date</b>	<b>Reference</b>	<b>Grantor</b>	<b>Grantee</b>	<b>Description</b>
4/7/1714	Special Warrant granted to James Heath of Queen Ann Co. to resurvey “Worsell Manor,” clear of more ancient surveys for “Wood bridge” and Vulcan’s Rest,” totaling 250 acres and to make good the deficiency using any good vacant land (Referenced in CL 1714)			
4/15/1714	CL 1714	Lord Baltimore	James Heath	“Heath’s Parcels, including what becomes “Heath’s Second Parcel” (40 Acres).
11/1731	James Heath dies. Land passes to his son, James Paul Heath			
6/5/1759	CC 6:76	James Paul Heath, of Cecil County, Merchant	Michael Manycousins, of Cecil county, Planter	£202 consideration. Parts of “Stockton’s Addition,” Heath’s Middle Parcel,” “Heath’s Second & Forth Parcel,” and “The Scraps” 202 acres.
Chain of title continues as part of “Manycousins-Cochran-Blackstone-Naudain Farm (Table 3.21).				

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**Table 3.16:** Partial Chain of Title, “Heath’s Third Parcel.”

<b>“HEATH’S THIRD PARCEL”</b>				
<b>Date</b>	<b>Reference</b>	<b>Grantor</b>	<b>Grantee</b>	<b>Description</b>
4/7/1714	Special Warrant granted to James Heath of Queen Ann Co. to resurvey “Worsell Manor,” clear of more ancient surveys for “Wood bridge” and Vulcan’s Rest,” totaling 250 acres and to make good the deficiency using any good vacant land (Referenced in CL 1714).			
4/15/1714	CL 1714	Lord Baltimore	James Heath	“Heath’s Parcels, including what becomes “Heath’s Third Parcel” (410 Acres).
11/1731	James Heath dies. Land passes to his son, James Paul Heath			
9/10/1733	CC 4:350	James Paul Heath	William Rumsey	£160 consideration. Part of “Heath’s Second and Fourth Parcels” part of Heath’s Middle Parcel” and part of “Heath’s Third Parcel.”
11/21/1738	7.5 acres of “Heath’s Third Parcel,” near its intersection with “Heath’s Middle Parcel,” “Manwaring Hall,” and “Adjunction,” is surveyed off by virtue of a writ for William Rumsey to build a mill (See Rumsey Family Papers 1738).			
6/1/1742	CC 6:179	James Paul Heath	William Rumsey	Part of “Heath’s Third Parcel” (134 acres); land under Rumsey’s Mill pond (7 acres); part of Manwaring Hall” (17 acres); “Stockton’s Addition” (66 acres)
Chain of title continues as part of Rumsey Farm (Table 3.22)				

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**Table 3.17:** Partial Chain of Title, “Heath’s Fourth Parcel.”

<b>“HEATH’S FOURTH PARCEL”</b>				
<b>Date</b>	<b>Reference</b>	<b>Grantor</b>	<b>Grantee</b>	<b>Description</b>
4/7/1714	Special Warrant granted to James Heath of Queen Ann Co. to resurvey “Worsell Manor,” clear of more ancient surveys for “Wood bridge” and Vulcan’s Rest,” totaling 250 acres and to make good the deficiency using any good vacant land (Referenced in CL 1714)			
4/15/1714	CL 1714	Lord Baltimore	James Heath	“Heath’s Parcels, including what becomes “Heath’s Fourth Parcel” (125 Acres).
11/1731	James Heath dies. Land passes to his son, James Paul Heath			
9/10/1733	CC 4:350	James Paul Heath	William Rumsey	£160 consideration. Part of “Heath’s Second and Fourth Parcels” part of Heath’s Middle Parcel” and part of “Heath’s Third Parcel.”
3/27/1734	James Paul Heath conveys to Evert Evertson, Jr. 140 acres comprising parts of “Heath’s Second and Fourth Parcels” and part of “Heath’s Middle Parcel” for £70 consideration. (CC 1734: 5:6)			
1791	Evert Evertson dies testate. Bequeaths “my Farm or plantation whereon I now dwell,” containing 181 acres to his widow, Susannah (Ward) Evertson. (New Castle County Probate Court 1791).			
Before 1812	Susannah Evertson marries, second, Benedict Jones (referenced in NC 1812: M-3:316).			
5/27/1812	NC M-3:316	Susannah Evertson Jones, widow of Evert Evertson and Benedict Jones, and George Ward	William Rumsey, of Borough of Wilmington	\$2,241 consideration. Former Evert Evertson farm, including part of “Heath’s Fourth Parcel”(140 acres).
Chain of title continues as part of Rumsey Farm (Table 3.22)				

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**Table 3.18:** Partial Chain of Title, “Stockton’s Addition.”

<b>“STOCKTON’S ADDITION”</b>				
<b>Date</b>	<b>Reference</b>	<b>Grantor</b>	<b>Grantee</b>	<b>Description</b>
11/30/1714	Ref in CC 6:179	Lord Baltimore	Richard Bennett of Queen Ann’s Co. Md	“Stockton’s Addition” (225 acres)
4/10/1759	CC 6:63	Richard Bennett	James Paul Heath	£180 consideration. “Stockton’s Addition” (225 acres)
6/5/1759	James Paul Heath conveys part of “Stockton’s Addition” to Michael Manycousins (Cecil County Circuit Court 1759: CC 6:76).			
Chain of title for Manycousins property continues as part of Manycousins-Cochran-Blackstone-Naudain Farm (Table 3.21)				
12/18/1759	CC 6:137	James Paul Heath of Cecil Co., Gentleman	Evert Evertson, Jr. of Cecil Co., Planter,	£17 consideration, part of “Stockton’s Addition” (17 acres)
6/1/1742	CC 6:179	James Paul Heath	William Rumsey	Part of “Heath’s Third Parcel” (134 acres); land under Rumsey’s Mill pond (7 acres); part of Manwaring Hall” (17 acres); “Stockton’s Addition” (66 acres)
1791	Evert Evertson dies testate. Bequeaths “my Farm or plantation whereon I now dwell,” containing 181 acres to his widow, Susannah (Ward) Evertson. (New Castle County Probate 1791).			
Before 1812	Susannah Evertson marries, second, Benedict Jones (referenced in NC 1812: M-3:316).			
5/27/1812	NC M-3:316	Susannah Evertson Jones, widow of Evert Evertson and Benedict Jones, and George Ward	William Rumsey, of Borough of Wilmington	\$2,241 consideration. Former Evert Evertson farm, including part of “Stockton’s Addition” (140 acres).
Chain of title for Rumsey property continues as part of Rumsey Farm (Table 3.22)				

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**Table 3.19:** Partial Chain of Title, “The Scraps.”

<b>“THE SCRAPS”</b>				
<b>Date</b>	<b>Reference</b>	<b>Grantor</b>	<b>Grantee</b>	<b>Description</b>
6/16/1731	Special Warrant to Edward Rumsey for 12.5 acres called “The Scraps”, adjoining “Heath’s Second Parcel”, “Skelton,” and “Indian Range.” Referenced in CL 1731b)			
4/17/1731	CL 1731b	Lord Baltimore	Edward Rumsey	“The Scraps” (12.5 Acres)
Before 1759	The property comes into the hands of James Paul Heath			
6/5/1759	CC 6:76	James Paul Heath, of Cecil County, Merchant	Michael Manycousins, of Cecil county, Planter	£202 consideration. Parts of “Stockton’s Addition,” Heath’s Middle Parcel,” “Heath’s Second & Forth Parcel,” and “The Scraps” 202 acres.
Chain of title for Rumsey property continues as part of Manycousins-Cochran-Blackstone-Naudain Farm (Table 3.21)				

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**Table 3.20:** Partial Chain of Title, George-Gordon-Veazey-Price Farm.

<b>GEORGE-GORDON-VEAZEY-PRICE FARM</b>				
<b>Date</b>	<b>Reference</b>	<b>Grantor</b>	<b>Grantee</b>	<b>Description</b>
Continued from "Sarah's Joynture" (Table 3.8) and "Dividend" (Table 3.5)				
5/10/1733	CC 4:271	George & Susannah Douglas of Cecil Co., Gentleman	Joshua George of Cecil Co. Attorney at Law	8,000 pounds tobacco consideration. Part of "Dividend" (100 acres lying southward of Herman's Neck Branch)
8/4/1735	CC 5:13	William and John Reynolds	Joshua George	65 acres, part of "Sarah's Joynture" adjoining "Dividend."
2/23/1736	CC 5:259	William and John Reynolds	Joshua George	4 additional acres to above lying along the branch to make a total of 69 acres
4/28/1738	CC 5:440	William and Edward Reynolds of Cecil County, planters	Joshua George	195 acres of "Sarah's Joynture," located "Southward of the branch commonly called Herman's Branch or Mill Branch...or all that part of the sd tract of land that lyes [sic] between the said branch and the cross paths"
Before 1664	Joshua George dies testate. The property is bequeathed to his daughter Alice (George) Gordon, wife of Charles Gordon (1721-1786). Alice and Charles Gordon have one daughter, Mary, who marries William Veazey (See American Ancestry 1888: 23).			
Before 1764	Alice (George) Gordon dies. The property is vested in her husband Charles Gordon, who marries, second on 12/26/1764, Elizabeth Nicholson, daughter of Captain Joseph Nicholson (See American Ancestry 1888: 23).			
Before 1787	Property of Charles Gordon confiscated and sold by the Commissioners of New Castle County for the Sale of Confiscated Estates to Joseph Nicholson, the step-grandfather of Mary (Gordon) Veazey, wife of William Veazey (Referenced in NC 1787: G-2: 197).			
12/3/1787	NC G-2:197	William & Mary (Gordon) Veazey of Cecil County.	George Veazey, Physician	£5 consideration. Part of "Dividend" and part of "Sarah's Joynture" (464.75 acres). Conveyance made to vest title solely in William Veazey.
12/3/1787	NC G-2: 194	George Veazey, Physician	William & Mary (Gordon) Veazey of Cecil County.	£5 consideration. Part of "Dividend" and part of "Sarah's Joynture" (464.75 acres). Conveyance made to vest title solely in William Veazey.
About 1805	William Veazey dies intestate. The lands devolve to Veazy's daughters Sarah (Veazey) Flox, wife of Gilbert Flox, and ___?___ Veazey, wife of Thomas M. Veazey (Referenced in NC 1837: Y-4: 218).			
8/10/1805	Land Commissioners for Cecil Co. prepare a "Plat of Property called "Sarah's Jointure," which also includes the location of "Dividend." The plat depicts a two-story dwelling house in the center of "Sarah's Jointure."			
4/11/1806	Veazey lands formally partitioned between Thomas M. Veazey and Gilbert Flox (Referenced in NC 1837: Y-4: 218).			

Table 3.20; cont.

Date	Reference	Grantor	Grantee	Description
12/9/1826	NC F-4:123	Edward Veazey of New Castle County, Physician	Samuel Price of Cecil County, Farmer	\$3,000 consideration. Part of "Sarah's Joynture" (169 acres) and part of "Dividend" (24 acres), formerly allotted to Gilbert Flox in right of his wife Sarah (Veazey) Flox, heir of William Veazey.
5/10/1837	NC Y-4:218	Edward Veazey of Harrisburg, Thomas M. Veazey, Jr. of Lancaster Co., George, B. Veazey, Mary L. Veazey, Thomas M. Veazey, and John C. Groome all of Cecil Co., heirs of wife of Thomas Veazey.	Samuel Price of Cecil Co.	\$2,000 consideration. Part of "Sarah's Joynture" (188 acres), formerly allotted to Thomas M. Veazey in right of his wife ___?___ (Veazey) Veazey, heir of William Veazey.
3/23/1844	NC O-5: 340	Ann (Reynolds, Price) Cann	Samuel Price of Cecil Co.	\$1,000 consideration. 96-acre tract conveyed to Ann Cann by Sarah Reynolds and Amelia Reynolds. Becomes known as "The Reynolds Tract."
About 1856	Samuel Price dies testate. By his will, he partitions his farm between his two minor sons, Richard Lockwood Price (b 1850), and Samuel Price (b. 1852). The widow, Lydia Ann (Lockwood) Price serves as guardian (referenced in NC 1885: H-3: 371; Beers 1868).			
6/8/1885	NC H-13: 371	Richard L. Price	Samuel Price	Quit claim deed to partition the Samuel Price farm between the two heirs. Samuel Price receives 78 acres, including the dwelling house and outbuildings. Richard L. Price receives lot No. 1 (96 acres) called "the Reynolds Tract," and lot No. 2 (15 acres).

Note: CC = Cecil County Circuit Court, Elkton Maryland. CL = Cecil County Land Surveys, Maryland State Archives, Annapolis, Maryland. NC = New Castle County Land Records, Wilmington, Delaware

**Table 3.21:** Partial Chain of Title, Manycousins-Cochran-Blackstone-Naudain Farm.

<b>MANYCOUSINS-COCHRAN-BLACKSTONE-NAUDAIN FARM</b>				
<b>Date</b>	<b>Reference</b>	<b>Grantor</b>	<b>Grantee</b>	<b>Description</b>
Continued from “Booker’s Uppermost” (a.k. “Heath’s Middle Parcel” (Table 3.6), “Heath’s Second Parcel” (Table 3.15), “Stockton’s Addition” (Table 3.18), and “The Scraps” (Table 3.19).				
6/5/1759	CC 6:76	James Paul Heath, of Cecil County, Merchant	Michael Manycousins, of Cecil County, Planter	£202 consideration. Parts of “Stockton’s Addition,” “Heath’s Middle Parcel,” “Heath’s Second & Forth Parcel,” and “The Scraps” 202 acres.
11/14/1759	CC 9:149	Michael Manycousins, of Cecil County, Farmer	Evert Evertson, of Cecil County, Farmer	£67:10:00 consideration. Part of land conveyed to Manycousins by James Paul Heath, “where the said Manycousins now live...”
Before 1830	The tract becomes the property of Richard S. Cochran. The lands are seized to satisfy Cochran’s debts and sold by sheriff Peter B. Delany to Richard Lockwood (Referenced in NC 1830: L-4:290).			
8/4/1830	NC L-4:290	Richard Lockwood	Ann Elizabeth Blackstone	\$3,000 consideration.
Before 1856	Ann Elizabeth Blackstone married Dr. James S. Naudain. The land devolved to their son, James B. Naudain (referenced in NC 1856: Y-6:21)			
11/5/1856	Y-6: 21	James B. Naudain	John P. Cochran	\$7,200 consideration.
This farm becomes part of the John P. Cochran holdings, including “Summerton” (erected c. 1850)				

Note: CC = Cecil County Circuit Court, Elkton Maryland. CL = Cecil County Land Surveys, Maryland State Archives, Annapolis, Maryland. NC = New Castle County Land Records, Wilmington, Delaware

**Table 3.22:** Partial Chain of Title, Rumsey Farm.

<b>RUMSEY FARM</b>				
<b>Date</b>	<b>Reference</b>	<b>Grantor</b>	<b>Grantee</b>	<b>Description</b>
Continued from “Adjuncture” (Table 3.4), “Dividend” (Table 3.5), “Booker’s Uppermost/Heath’s Middle Parcel” (Table 3.6), “Manwaring Hall” (Table 3.7), “Sarah’s Joynture” (Table 3.8), “Heath’s Third Parcel” (Table 3.16), “Heath’s Fourth Parcel” (Table 3.17), and “Stockton’s Addition” (Table 3.18).				
5/10/1733	CC 4:269	George & Susannah Douglas of Cecil Co., Gentleman	William Rumsey, Sr. of Cecil Co, Gentleman	£100 and 5,000 pounds of tobacco consideration. Part of “Divident” (230 acres “that lyes to the Southward of the Branch of the Landing Branch...”
9/10/1733	CC 4:350	James Paul Heath	William Rumsey, Sr.	£160 consideration. Part of “Heath’s Second and Fourth Parcels” part of Heath’s Middle Parcel” and part of “Heath’s Third Parcel.”
3/5/1736	CC 5:265	William Reynolds of Cecil Co., Planter	William Rumsey, Sr. of Cecil Co, Gentleman	£5 consideration. Part of “Sarah’s Joynture” (10 acres)
6/1/1742	CC 6:179	James Paul Heath	William Rumsey, Sr.	Part of “Heath’s Third Parcel” (134 acres); land under Rumsey’s Mill pond (7 acres); part of Manwaring Hall” (17 acres); “Stockton’s Addition” (66 acres).
1742	William Rumsey Sr. dies testate. The property passes to his son William Rumsey, Jr. (See Rumsey Family Papers n.d.).			
1777	William Rumsey, Jr. dies testate. Property devolves to his son, Nathan Rumsey, who is lost at sea on his way home from Europe. The estate falls to next oldest son, William Rumsey, III (referenced in NC 1836: X-4:79. See also Rumsey Family Papers n.d.).			
9/24/1785	William Rumsey III leases “all my lands lying in the state of Maryland, in the State of Delaware, [and] elsewhere, with all the appurtenances belonging thereto (except the Mill at the head of Bohemia)” to his brother John Rumsey for the term of 10 years. The lease also includes “all his negroes and stock (except a Negro fellow named George and two riding horses) Also all his farming utensils and household furniture (except a black walnut Desk).” Terms of the lease included £50 payable on or before May 1 and £50 payable on or before September 1 of each year, as well as payment of all taxes due. The lease also provided for John’s use of “the wheat or other grain sowed on the Land the last year of the term” (Rumsey Family Papers 1785).			

Table 3.22; cont.

Date	Reference	Grantor	Grantee	Description
5/27/1812	NC M-3:316	Susannah Evertson Jones, widow of Evert Evertson and Benedict Jones, and George Ward	William Rumsey III, of Borough of Wilmington	\$2,241 consideration. Former Evert Evertson farm, including part of "Heath's Fourth Parcel" (140 acres).
1834	William Rumsey III prepares a draft will (never executed) in which he bequeaths to his niece, Susannah Rumsey, daughter of William's brother John Rumsey, during her natural life, the income or rents and services of all the lands contained in the Farm at the head of Bohemia composed of the following tracts: "Marago[?]," "Dividend," "Share Mold," "[Heath's] Middle Parcel," "Second and Fourth of Heath's Parcel," (except the Evertson's farm), "Sarah's Joynture," and "Adjunction," as well as the mill seat, mill pond, dwelling house, and all improvement. To his niece Julia Rumsey Brinckle, daughter of John Rumsey, he bequeaths during her natural life the income or rents of the following tracts or partial tracts: "Heath's Third Parcel" (northeasterly part), "Manwaring Hall," "Little Addition," "Stockton's Addition," together with which improvements may be on them. He leaves to his third niece Margaret Rumsey, daughter of John Rumsey, during her natural life the income or rents of the following tracts or partial tracts: "Heath's Third Parcel" (southwesterly part), "Stockton's Addition," several small parcels, and the former Evert Evertson farm, "Adjunction" and "[Heath's] Middle Parcel." The will further confirms "that the same lands were in possession and were the ancient seat of my niece's great, great, grandfather and have ever since been constantly possessed by his sons and grandsons." Finally, the will conveys all of the real and personal property to William's nephew, William Rumsey IV, son of John Rumsey (Rumsey Family Papers 1834).			
7/30/1836	NC X-4:79	William Rumsey III of Philadelphia.	William Polk of New Castle Co.	15,946.68 consideration. 970.75 acres and 4 perches. Includes the New Castle county part of a tract of land lying in both Cecil Co, MD and New Castle Co., De devised to the grantor by his father William Rumsey.
1853	William Polk dies, testate. By his will, written in 1852, he partitions the Rumsey Farm and gives the northeastern half (approximately 416 acres) to his daughter Eliza (Polk) Cochran, wife of John P. Cochran, and the southwestern half (approximately 556 acres) to his son, Charles T. Polk (New Castle County Probate 1853).			
Chain of title for Charles T. Polk property continues as part of Charles T. Polk Farm (Table 3.23).				
1855	Eliza (Polk) Cochran dies intestate in 1855. Her share of the Rumsey Farm devolves in six equal parts to her husband John P. Cochran and their children.			
1876	John P. Cochran dies intestate. His sons, William R. Cochran and Charles B. Cochran are named administrators of his estate (New Castle County Probate 1876).			
9/14/1878	NC F-11: 501	William R. Cochran & Charles B. [P?] Cochran, adm of estate of John P. Cochran, dec'd	Walter Cummins	\$5,000 consideration. 1/6 <sup>th</sup> part of "All that tract of land with the dwelling house and Buildings thereon erected...known as the "Rumsey Farm." 416 acres and 76 sq perches.

**Table 3.22; cont.**

<b>Date</b>	<b>Reference</b>	<b>Grantor</b>	<b>Grantee</b>	<b>Description</b>
9/14/1878	NC F-11: 505	Walter Cummins	William R. Cochran	\$5,000 consideration. 1/6 <sup>th</sup> part of "All that tract of land with the dwelling house and Buildings thereon erected... known as the "Rumsey Farm." 416 acres and 76 sq perches.
1894	William R. & Anne M. Cochran mortgage Rumsey Farm to the Equitable Guarantee & Trust Co. of Wilmington for \$10,000 plus interest. Cochran defaults on the mortgage and the property is foreclosed and put up for auction.			
2/15/1894	NC K-16:244	Pierce Gould, Sheriff	Equitable Guarantee & Trust Co. of Wilmington	\$17,000 consideration. "Rumsey Farm," 416 acres and 76 sq perches.
2/15/1894	NC K-16: 250	Equitable Guarantee & Trust Co. of Wilmington	John P. Cochran, Jr.	\$18,199.62 consideration. "Rumsey Farm," 416 acres and 76 sq perches.
8/24/1896	NC D-17:322	John P. and Marion E. Cochran, Jr.	Percival R. Bailey	\$19,075.00 consideration. "Rumsey Farm," 416 acres and 76 sq perches.
8/24/1896	NC D-17:325	Percival R. Bailey	Marion E. Cochran	\$19,075.00 consideration. "Rumsey Farm," 416 acres and 76 sq perches.
10/3/1896	NC E-17:896	Marion E. & John P. Cochran, Jr.	Equitable Guarantee & Trust Co. of Wilmington	\$15,631.15 consideration. "Rumsey Farm," 416 acres and 76 sq perches.
8/24/1897	NC L-17:90	Equitable Guarantee & Trust Co. of Wilmington	Jefferson B. Foard	\$18,000 consideration. "All that certain plantation and tract of land with a certain three story frame dwelling house thereon erected with other buildings," 416 acres and 76 sq perches.
This farm includes "Rumsey Farm" (erected 1855)				

Note: CC = Cecil County Circuit Court, Elkton Maryland. CL = Cecil County Land Surveys, Maryland State Archives, Annapolis, Maryland. NC = New Castle County Land Records, Wilmington, Delaware

**Table 3.23:** Partial Chain of Title, Charles T. Polk Farm.

<b>CHARLES T. POLK FARM</b>				
<b>Date</b>	<b>Reference</b>	<b>Grantor</b>	<b>Grantee</b>	<b>Description</b>
Continued from Rumsey Farm (Table 3.22)				
1853	William Polk dies, testate. By his will, written in 1852, he partitions the Rumsey Farm and gives the eastern half (416 acres and 76 sq perches) to his daughter Eliza Polk Cochran, wife of John P. Cochran, and the western half (556 acres) to his son, Charles T. Polk (New Castle County Probate 1853).			
Before 1889	Charles T. Polk dies testate. He bequeaths the farm in equal shares to his four sons, Cyrus Polk, George W. Polk, Charles T. Polk, Jr., and William Polk (referenced in NC 1889: T-14:221).			
Before 1889	William Polk dies intestate and without issue. His quarter share of the farm devolves to his three remaining brothers (referenced in NC 1889: T-14:221).			
7/10/1889	NC T-14: 221	George W. Polk and Charles T. Polk, Jr. both of Odessa	Cyrus Polk, single man of Odessa	No consideration. The farm is partitioned with the grantors conveying all of their undivided 2/3 interest in the south half of the farm (247 acres).
7/10/1889	Cyrus and George W. Polk convey their undivided 2/3 interest in the north half of the farm (327 acres) to Charles T. Polk, Jr. (NC 1889: T-14: 209).			
1/20/1890	NC X-14: 47	Cyrus Polk, single man of Odessa	Sarah E. Polk, widow, of Odessa	\$5 consideration and release of an annuity. The south half of the farm (247 acres).
7/24/1890	NC D-15: 200	Sarah E. Polk, widow, of Odessa	William Taylor of Middletown	\$19,000 consideration. (247 acres).

Note: CC = Cecil County Circuit Court, Elkton Maryland. CL = Cecil County Land Surveys, Maryland State Archives, Annapolis, Maryland. NC = New Castle County Land Records, Wilmington, Delaware

**Table 3.24:** Partial Chain of Title, Heath-Bayard-Clark-McCrane Farm.

<b>HEATH-BAYARD-CLARK-McCRANE FARM</b>				
<b>Date</b>	<b>Reference</b>	<b>Grantor</b>	<b>Grantee</b>	<b>Description</b>
Continued from “Danby” a.k.a. “Heath’s Level Parcel” (Table 3.9) and “Heath’s Range, First Part” (Table 3.14).				
2/25/1730	NC H-2:47	James Heath of Cecil Co., Merchant	Charles Heath, Nephew of James Heath	“All those two parcels of land being part of the land called “Heath’s Range First Part” and also part of that tract called “Heath’s Level Parcel,” together containing 500 acres. Excepting the path known as Mansell’s Path (present-day Strawberry Lane) that runs along the southern portion of the property.
4/3/1787	NC G-2:104	Daniel Charles Heath of New Castle Co., Gentleman	Charles Heath, Cousin of Daniel Charles Heath	Quit Claim to above 500 acres
6/1/1799	NC U-2:384	Charles Heath by Sheriff Sale	James A. Bayard, Esquire	£1206 consideration. “all that tract of land . . .,” 413 acres and 32 perches.
Before 1831	Upon the death of James A. Bayard, Esq., late of New Castle Co., the property was inherited by his son, Edward Bayard (Referenced in NC 1831: N-4:489).			
10/15/1831	NC N-4:489	Edward Bayard and his wife, Fryphena both of Montgomery Co., New York	Levi Clark of New Castle Co.	\$3,700 consideration. “All that messuage, tenement and tract of land,” 413 acres and 32 perches.
11/21/1846	NC S-5:402	Heirs of Levi Clark, late of New Castle Co.	John McCrane, III of New Castle Hundred, New Castle Co.	\$9,500 consideration. Two tracts of land. Tract 1: “All that messuage, tenement and tract of land,” 413 acres and 32 perches. Tract 2: 25 acres+- located in Cecil Co. adjoining to the west of Tract 1.
12/24/1879	NC P-11:153	Heirs of John McCrane, III late of New Castle Hundred	Henry H. Brady of Cecil County	\$1 consideration. “All that certain tract and plantation of land,” 350 acres and 142 square perches.

Note: CC = Cecil County Circuit Court, Elkton Maryland. CL = Cecil County Land Surveys, Maryland State Archives, Annapolis, Maryland. NC = New Castle County Land Records, Wilmington, Delaware

**Table 3.25:** Partial Chain of Title, Heath-Flintham-Hanson Farm.

<b>HEATH-FLINTHAM-HANSON FARM</b>				
<b>Date</b>	<b>Reference</b>	<b>Grantor</b>	<b>Grantee</b>	<b>Description</b>
Continued from "Sedgefield" (Table 3.13) and "Heath's Range, First Part" (Table 3.14).				
5/21/1799	NC X-2:14	Daniel Charles Heath by Court Order	Richard Kay Heath of Cecil Co.	£2912 consideration. "... part of "Heath's Range First Part," "Sedgefield," "Toas Purchase," and "Heath's Outlet," 775 acres.
4/4/1805	Richard Kay Heath conveys approximately 44 acres along the Maryland border to Isaac Gibbs. The purchase price is payable through a four-year lease from Isaac Gibbs to Benjamin Flintham for the property (NC 1805: C-3:377).			
3/28/1812	NC L-3:155	Richard Kay Heath of Baltimore	Benjamin Flintham of Appoquinimink Hundred, New Castle Co.	\$2700 consideration. "All that tract or parcel of land... composed of parts of... 'Heath's Range First Part,' 'Painter's Rest,' and 'Sedgefield,' " (202.5 acres).
9/6/1831	Upon the death of Benjamin Flintham, late of Appoquinimink Hundred, New Castle Co. the property was inherited by his daughter, Susan Flintham. At this time the property was being occupied by Peter Hanson (referenced in NC 1843: L-5:533).			
6/12/1843	NC L-5:533	Susan [Flintham?] Hanson, widow of St. Georges Hundred, New Castle Co.	Joseph H. Hanson of St. Georges Hundred, New Castle Co.	\$2000 consideration. "Certain farm or tract of land," containing 247.5 acres.

Note: CC = Cecil County Circuit Court, Elkton Maryland. CL = Cecil County Land Surveys, Maryland State Archives, Annapolis, Maryland. NC = New Castle County Land Records, Wilmington, Delaware

**Table 3.26:** Partial Chain of Title, Jacob B. Stevens / John F. Stephens Farm.

<b>JACOB B. STEVENS / JOHN F. STEPHENS FARM</b>				
<b>Date</b>	<b>Reference</b>	<b>Grantor</b>	<b>Grantee</b>	<b>Description</b>
Continued from "Heath's Range, First Part" (Table 3.14)				
4/20/1821	CC JS-19:60	Benjamin Gibbs of Philadelphia	Isaac Gibbs of Delaware	\$2,000 consideration. Three tracts of land totaling 240 acres. Tracts 1 and 2 of 225 acres front on Sassafras Road/Route 282 and extend to the east side of U.S. Route 301.
2/28/1824	CC JS-22:178	Isaac Gibbs, Gentleman of New Castle Co.	John Wroth of Cecil Co.	\$2,200 consideration. Same three tracts.
3/25/1830	CC JS-28:172	John Wroth of Cecil Co.	Jacob Stevens (Stephens) and John B. Morton both of Cecil Co.	\$3,500 consideration. Same three tracts of land.
1858	The 1858 Martinet's Map of Cecil County, Maryland identifies the occupant of the property as J[oh]n F. Stephens.			

Note: CC = Cecil County Circuit Court, Elkton Maryland. CL = Cecil County Land Surveys, Maryland State Archives, Annapolis, Maryland. NC = New Castle County Land Records, Wilmington, Delaware

### 3.4 Archaeological Predictive Modeling

This section provides a very brief overview of archaeological predictive modeling and how it has been used in the APE and U.S. Route 301 project. Several cultural resource planning and modeling studies were previously conducted in the U.S. Route 301 corridor (e.g., Kellogg 1992; A.D. Marble & Company 2006a, 2006b; McCormick Taylor 2006; and Siders 1993a, 1993b). In the development of predictive models for prehistoric and historic archaeological sites, these studies examined archaeological site locations and environmental factors to aid in determining the sensitivity for prehistoric archaeological resources within the corridor. Information from primary documents, an architectural survey, National Register of Historic Places nomination forms, and historic maps and atlases were used to aid in determining areas of sensitivity for historic archaeological resources.

Kellogg's study applies a previously developed Landsat/logistic regression model for the state (Custer n.d.; Custer et al. 1986; Eveleigh et al. 1983), which considers the presence and absence of archaeological sites in relation to a set of environmental variables within 500 by 500 foot grid squares, to portions of the U.S. Route 301 corridor (Kellogg 1992: 62-65). A geographic information system (GIS) based map was produced indicating areas of high, medium, and low potential for prehistoric resources (Kellogg 1992: 69). Within the APE, areas ranging from low to high potential were present but tended to indicate lower potential than in other portions of the potential U.S. Route 301 project.

The areas within 500 feet of a watercourse were considered to have a high potential for prehistoric archaeological sites, based in part on the Route 896 survey results in which all sites were within 200 feet of water (Kellogg 1992: 102; Lothrop et al. 1987). Kellogg indicates that those portions of the U.S. Route 301 corridor south of the Chesapeake and Delaware (C&D) Canal to be poorly known archaeologically. He suggested that portions of the southwestern part of the APE, particularly areas with varied wet and dry soils and near drainages, have high potential for sites. Historic potential in areas south of the C&D Canal were considered moderate due to the presence of historic structures and seventeenth century roads (Kellogg 1992: 105).

Similarly, A.D. Marble & Company's (2006a) predictive model considered six environmental factors in determining sensitivity for prehistoric resources in the project corridor. These variables included distance to water features, such as streams, springs, confluences and wetlands, and soil permeability, as well as considering slope, topography, the presence of "micro"- drainage divides (per Faye Stocum), and the degree of disturbance (A.D. Marble & Company 2006a: 48-50). A.D. Marble & Company's model used a multivariate approach and an analysis of other models of prehistoric

occupation in the Mid-Peninsular Drainage Divide and High Coastal Plain portions of the Delmarva Peninsula to produce a map that designated areas from nil to high potential for prehistoric resources. Several GIS generated maps that modeled these individual variables and combined them were produced. Highest potential is generally considered within 150 meters of water and water features on level topographic setting in undisturbed areas. An initial map indicated that much of the APE had moderate to high potential for prehistoric resources (A.D. Marble & Company 2006a: see Figure 7), but that the sensitivity was considered lower after modern disturbances were factored in (A.D. Marble & Company 2006a: see Figure 8). Generally, the potential was considered to range from low to moderate with small areas considered to have nil (no) potential for prehistoric resources.

A.D. Marble & Company's (2006a) predictive model considered areas within 140 feet of pre-1940 structures to have high sensitivity for historic resources but did not provide information about these structures or their attributions. A.D. Marble & Company's predictive model results were overlaid on project plans dated May 2008 and reviewed for this survey. Historic resources are shown as purple dots on the project plans. Areas of moderate sensitivity for historic resources are also shown.

In order to understand the potential for historic resources within the APE, an analysis of historic maps was performed (notably those with property owner designations, e.g., Rea and Price 1849, Beers 1868, Hopkins 1881, Baist 1895, and Mueller 1919) to determine what the areas of high potential were likely to be. Figures 3.35 and 3.36 indicate the locations of known structures from A.D. Marble & Company's (2006a) map overlaid on Contract 3 project plans. The table shown on Figures 3.35 and 3.36 indicates a probable designation, description and source for each based on an analysis of historic atlases and maps of the APE.